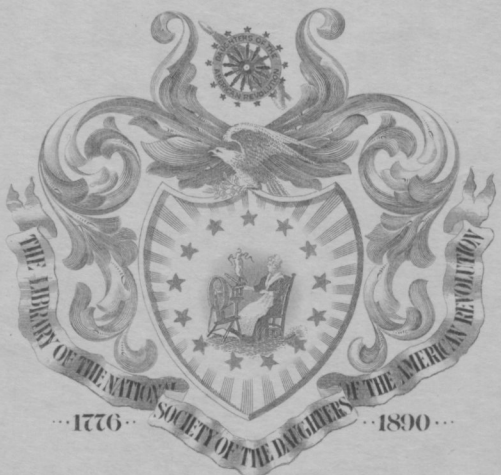


Presented by

N.S.D.A.R.

Date 1928 No. 18516

2775.

70TH CONGRESS } SENATE { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 48

THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MARCH 1, 1926, TO MARCH 1, 1927

18516

DECEMBER 17, 1927.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1928

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 130

[Reported by Mr. BINGHAM]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 1 (calendar day, February 2), 1928.

Resolved, That the thirtieth annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1927, be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document.

Attest:

EDWIN P. THAYER, *Secretary.*

CONTENTS

PART I

	Page
General officers	VII
Act of incorporation	X
State regents and vice regents	VIII
Honorary officers	IX
Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Continental Congress	1
Report of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution	29

PART II

Activities of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution	81
General education	81
Southern mountain schools	83
Other schools	83
Patriotic education	85
Americanization	88
Children and Sons of the Republic and Girl Home Makers	90
The manual	90
Ellis Island	92
Angel Island	93
Patriotic service	93
National defense	94
The flag	94
Historic sites and objects and old trails	96
Preservation of records and historical research	101
Memorials	104
New chapters formed during the year	109
Real Daughters	110
Graves of Real Daughters	110
Graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers	111
Graves of soldiers of the Revolution located	111
Graves of soldiers of the Revolution marked	111
Graves and records of soldiers of the Revolution, by States	112
Index	141

ILLUSTRATIONS

Plates 1 and 2	70
Plates 3 to 6	100

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 15, 1927.

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, 1927.

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

C. G. ABBOT, *Acting Secretary.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1927.

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 work accomplished from March 1, 1926, to March 1, 1927.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY O. (Mrs. GERALD L.) SCHUYLER,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. CHARLES G. ABBOT,
Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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 1926–27

President General

Mrs. Alfred Brosseau

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1927)

Miss Anne Margaret Lang, 115 West Fourth Street, The Dalles, Oreg.
Mrs. Logan S. Gillentine, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Mrs. Russell William Magna, 178 Madison Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Paul Duane Kitt, Chillicothe, Mo.
Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Warren, Ariz.
Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, 107 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Amy E. Gilbert, State Center, Iowa

(Term of office expires 1928)

Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Emerson Road, Woodsdale, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. H. H. McClintock, 903 Johnstone Street, Bartlesville, Okla.
Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, 620 Harrolson Avenue, Gadsden, Ala.
Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, 724 West Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.
Mrs. S. A. Dickson, 1034 Jacobs Street, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City, N. Dak.

Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, 143 Lafayette Avenue Northeast, Grand Rapids, Mich.

(Term of office expires 1929)

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, 1295 Prince Avenue, Athens, Ga.
Mrs. John Brown Heron, 601 South Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Read Banks, 122 Westervelt Avenue, North Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. W. O. Spencer, 510 Brookstown Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. Eugene H. Ray, The Weissenger-Gaulbert, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, 1240 West Twenty-ninth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. John M. Beavers, 1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General

Mrs. Matthew Brewster, Memorial Continental Hall

Recording Secretary General

Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Mrs. GERALD L. SCHUYLER, Memorial Continental Hall

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1926–27

Alabama: Mrs. J. H. Lane, Sylacauga; Mrs. Minnie H. Macartney Pearson, 451 Government Street, Mobile.

Arizona: Mrs. William F. Hammett, 315 East Monte Vista Road, Phoenix; Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt, Box 458 R. R. No. 1, Tucson.

Arkansas: Mrs. Allen Cox, 916 Porter Street, Helena; Mrs. Martin L. Sigman, Monticello.

California: Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, 2265 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego; Mrs. Theodore J. Hoover, Box A, Stanford University.

Colorado: Mrs. Herbert A. Black, 2201 Greenwood Street, Pueblo; Mrs. Justus R. Friedline, 1729 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs.

Connecticut: Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, 235 North Main Street, Southington; Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, 61 Seymour Avenue, Derby.

Delaware: Mrs. John Pearce Cann, Main Street, Newark; Mrs. William G. Anthony, Smyrna.

District of Columbia: Mrs. James M. Willey, 3020 Macomb Street NW., Washington; Mrs. David D. Caldwell, 3342 Mount Pleasant Street NW., Washington.

Florida: Mrs. Brooke G. White, jr., 1731 River Boulevard, Jacksonville; Mrs. W. Charles McLean, 101 Liberty Street, Orlando.

Georgia: Mrs. Herbert Mitchell Franklin, 206 Maine Street, Tennille; Mrs. Wilber M. Coney, 121 East Forty-fifth Street, Savannah.

Hawaii: Mrs. Howard Clarke, 127 Dowsett Avenue, Honolulu; Mrs. Arthur R. Keller, 2456 Oahu Avenue, Honolulu.

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

Illinois: Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, 207 Eighth Avenue, Sterling; Mrs. John W. Riggs, 1307 North Main Street, Bloomington.

Indiana: Mrs. Charles W. Ross, 309 East Wabash Avenue, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Harvey Morris, 401 North Main Street, Salem.

Iowa: Mrs. Charles George Saunders, 34 Oakland Court Apartments, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Clarence Van Epps, 430 North Clinton Street, Iowa City.

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

Kentucky: Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, 7 Mentelle Park, Lexington; Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Maysville.

Louisiana: Mrs. William S. Buchanan, 1940 Dublin Street, New Orleans; Mrs. Guerric de Coligny, 1305 Pine Street, New Orleans.

Maine: Mrs. Blaine Spooner Viles, 154 State Street, Augusta; Mrs. W. S. Shaw, 71 Winter Street, Portland.

Maryland: Mrs. Daniel Mershon Garrison, 61 College Avenue, Annapolis; Mrs. Charles Thomas Marsden, Plaza Apartments, Baltimore.

Massachusetts: Mrs. James Charles Peabody, 47 Allston Street, Boston; Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, 268 Edgehill Road, East Milton.

Michigan: Mrs. Lucius E. Holland, 501 South Jefferson Avenue, Saginaw; Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick, 281 Upton Avenue, Battle Creek.

Minnesota: Mrs. W. J. Jameson, 768 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul; Mrs. W. S. Lindsley, Brooks Avenue, Brownsdale Park, Minneapolis.

Mississippi: Mrs. Calvin Smith Brown, Oxford; Mrs. John A. Hardy, Columbus.

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

Montana: Mrs. Henry Robert Wahoske, 618 Fifth Avenue North, Great Falls; Mrs. C. A. Rasmussen, care of Revenue Office, Helena.

Nebraska: Mrs. Clarence S. Paine, Station A, Lincoln; Mrs. George Dayton Butterfield, 1203 Norfolk Avenue, Norfolk.

Nevada: Mrs. O. H. Mack, 428 Hill Street, Reno; Mrs. N. B. Nelson, 839 University Avenue, Reno.

New Hampshire: Alice M. Chesley, M. D., 35 High Street, Exeter; Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll, 33 Liberty Street, Concord.

New Jersey: Mrs. William A. Becker, 347 Park Avenue, Orange; Mrs. Thomas E. Scull, 8 South Suffolk Avenue, Ventnor.

New Mexico: Mrs. George K. Angle, 215 North Thirteenth Street, Albuquerque; Mrs. Roland Dorwin Haven, 805 Cooper Street, Silver City.
New York: Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, 395 Washington Avenue, Pelham; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, 409 Park Place, Brooklyn.
North Carolina: Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Salisbury; Mrs. Charles M. Parks, Tarboro.
North Dakota: Mrs. S. L. Glaspell, 552 South Second Avenue, Jamestown; Mrs. J. L. Bowers, 211 Fourth Avenue NW., Mandan.
Ohio: Mrs. Herbert M. Backus, 816 Oak Street, Columbus; Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, 401 North C Street, Hamilton.
Oklahoma: Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam, 211 West Sixteenth Street, Oklahoma City; Mrs. John W. Beatty, 303 West College Avenue, Blackwell.
Oregon: Mrs. Samuel Gordon MacCracken, 262 Hagardine Street, Ashland; Mrs. Robert Edmond Wattenburg, 219 Pine Street, Klamath Falls.
Pennsylvania: Mrs. N. Howland Brown, 1213 De Kalb Street, Norristown; Mrs. Edward Everitt van Dyne, Troy.
Philippine Islands: Mrs. Truman S. Holt, North East, Pa.; Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, Kneedler Building, Manila.
China: Mrs. Harold S. Dickerson, 1621 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill. (temporary address); Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Rhode Island: Mrs. William Leonard Manchester, 33 Central Street, Bristol; Mrs. William Walton Covell, 72 Washington Street, Newport.
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, Vermilion; Miss Lerna Diez Veling, 616 Locust Street, Yankton.
Tennessee: Mrs. Arthur S. Buchanan, 1584 Peabody Avenue, Memphis; Mrs. Walter C. Johnson, 909 Oak Street, Chattanooga.
Texas: Mrs. Charles B. Jones, 2114 Park Avenue, Greenville; Mrs. Edmund Travis Duff, 1306 Austin Street, Wichita Falls.
Utah: Mrs. Arthur D. Barber, 1132 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden; Mrs. Glenn R. Bothwell, 21 East First Street, North, Salt Lake City.
Vermont: Mrs. Katharine White Kittredge, "Whiteacres," Springfield; Mrs. Charles H. Greer, Newbury.
Virginia: Mrs. James Reese Schick, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke; Mrs. Edward W. Finch, 924 West Grace Street, Richmond.
Washington: Mrs. Warren W. Tolman, 1624 Sylvester Street, 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; Mrs. J. C. van Dyke, Buffalo.
France: Mrs. Henry Hoover Hanger, 78 rue Boissiere, Paris; Miss Miriam Fisher, 45 rue Copernic, Paris.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook

Honorary President Presiding

Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Theodore Bates, 1913.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.
Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916.
Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1917.
Mrs. John Franklin Swift, 1923.
Mrs. William Butterworth, 1923.
Mrs. Julius J. Estey, 1923.
Mrs. John Campbell, 1926.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

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

[PUBLIC No. 19]

An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. 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. deB. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborn (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborn), of Illinois; Maria Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgiana E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary L. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

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

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

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

Approved, February 20, 1896.

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

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 of May, A. D. 1896, and of the Independence of the United States of American the 120th.

RICHARD OLNEY.

[SEAL.]

[Public—No. 277—Sixty-third Congress]

[H. R. 2504]

An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "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 section two of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the 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 $1,000,000, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal.

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

Approved, March 3, 1915.

[Public—No. 6—Sixty-ninth Congress]

[S. 780]

An act to amend section 2 of the act entitled "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 section 2 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," approved February 20, 1896, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"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 $5,000,000, 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."

Approved, February 5, 1926.

PART I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MONDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 18, 1927

The thirty-sixth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened Monday morning, April 18, 1927, in the Washington Auditorium, Washington, D. C., the president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, presiding.

Mrs. Matthew Brewster, the chaplain general, read the sixty-third Psalm and led in prayer, after which the congress, still standing, joined with Mrs. Charles Brand in the salute to the flag, and recited the American's Creed, led by the author, Mr. William Tyler Page.

America was then sung by the audience, and the congress was welcomed to Washington by the Hon. Proctor L. Dougherty, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Cordial greetings were brought from the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdel, the national president.

The Undersecretary of State, the Hon. Joseph C. Grew, then addressed the congress on the Foreign Service of the United States; and greetings from their organizations were given by President General William H. Barrett, of the Sons of the American Revolution, Prof. William Libbey, president of the Sons of the Revolution, and Maj. J. G. Sims, vice commander of the American Legion, after which the honorary presidents general, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, were introduced and each responded with a message stressing the need for continued patriotic work.

The president general, Mrs. Brosseau, then presented her annual message.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Upon the opening of this thirty-sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to which it is my proud pleasure to bid you all—members and friends—welcome; it is not my purpose to make an entirely formal address.

Rather do I prefer to transmit to you the ideas that I have gleaned and the deductions that I have made after my first year of intimate contact with the membership of this society.

Your reactions will be helpful and stimulating, and I trust that later on you will not hesitate to express yourselves with freedom and candor, for such expression is vital and necessary to the conduct of our affairs.

A wise French statesman once said, "I must follow them because I am their leader." Well did he know the exhilaration that comes from the coordination of the mass mind and the great accomplishments of the cohesive body. Without that unity and without the sympathy that creates it and keeps it alive, nothing substantial or far-reaching can be accomplished by the individual, who happens for the moment to be "top in command."

During these past months I have often likened our splendid organization to a sensitive plant. A soft breath, a gentle touch, and the delicate green leaves of the plant quiver and close. The realization of an immediate need—the call to an obvious duty—the quiet demand for an avowal of loyalty—all such bring a response from our membership that is instantaneous.

Steady growth indicates a healthy state of being, and with growth come increasing responsibilities. They seem to be facing us at the moment, too, for the whole world appears to be in a state of emergence, standing with uncertain feet upon the threshold of a new era.

There is a confusion of issues, which too often bewilders the same mind; there are siren calls of distress, which if heeded, spell disaster on the pitiless rocks; there are well directed sand storms which would blind the eye of keen vision and render it impotent; there are fine, impregnable fortresses which are being sacrificed through the finesse of strategy.

Call it what you will—noonday madness, reaction from the horrors of war; over civilization or under development of the spiritual and the mental; or the deliberate machinations of idol wreckers, the conditions are here and they must be met.

The task need not be such a difficult one, for we have only to bring ourselves to realize that it is merely a question of the degree to which we are willing to hark back to fundamentals. If the individual and the group have probed their own soundness and have no fears, the steps of emergence will be straight and true.

Turn back the pages of history a century and a half, when a few intrepid men were the authors of a remarkable document—a document that won for them and for their country the freedom they so earnestly sought.

Then, as now, the greatness of new occasions taught the responsibilities of newer duties, and they went a step farther and assembled a still larger group who produced another document which securely established that well-earned freedom.

Those fundamentals were unquestionably sound, for they endured the storm and stress of a century of tortuous development of a new country, and the establishment and stabilization of the best form of government the world has ever known.

Now, another century is well under way, and those of us whose lives lie within its final boundaries have a sacred charge to keep. We lent no aid to the work of creating, but we are enjoying the splendid fruits of that creation. Our inheritance must be taxed by faith and loyalty and a just conception of duty.

It is my belief that in this task women can function intelligently and effectively, not as individuals alone but as great organized bodies.

My optimism is not sufficient to lead me to think that immediate and sweeping reforms will be effected and the world forthwith purged of error and fallacy through the efforts of any one group or combined groups of women, but it is high time we tested our wings.

In India there is a legend to the effect that the young musk deer, browsing peacefully in the jungle, is suddenly startled by a strangely sweet, enticing odor. Believing it to be wafted from afar upon the soft winds of the morning, he starts forthwith in mad pursuit. Stronger and stronger grows the elusive scent and swifter and swifter becomes the pace of the eager feet of the questing deer. Finally he drops in sheer exhaustion on the ground, and as his weary head sinks upon his breast, he realizes that there, right on his own bosom, lies the coveted sweet odor of the musk.

So it is with us. We do not have to leave our own domain and chase illusions. We can accomplish our purposes within the prescribed latitude, for, as a matter of fact, the greatest opportunities lie right at hand. And, curiously enough, it is our own domain which at the moment looms high in the foreground.

Pull aside the curtain that hides the tragedy of Russia's debacle and face the truth. Then deny, if one can, the right of woman to declare herself against the forces which would ordain her moral and social status.

The progress of any country is based first upon its educational system and secondly upon the intellectual advancement of it women. The citizens of this country should know what has happened to women in Russia in justice to the lovely young girlhood of America. If they are not informed, it is their duty to find out. Authentic facts are easily obtained because of the wide publication of Soviet edicts. Possibly such information would render less alluring some of the lectures now being given under well-known auspices upon the beauties of communism and the delights of Russia's new institutions.

If there are those who would so reduce the defenses of this country that its frontiers of freedom are seriously menaced, who dare object when woman questions the motive and the procedure?

Back in the dawn of civilization some power gave to her the task of building and tending the fires of the habitation and of seeing that those who gathered around them were warmed, fed, and prepared for the conflicts of life. In return she was offered protection, which in the passing of enlightened years has expanded sufficiently to meet her spiritual and physical needs.

After all these centuries of living up to her part of the bargain, who would assume to come forward now and place her and her precious possessions in jeopardy?

If she challenges those who would render her defenseless, she does it with the knowledge that she is upheld in her act by every known law of God and man. If she is honest and thinks straight, she will not only issue the challenge but she will, at the same time, ask some pertinent questions and demand direct answers.

Why this sudden frenzied attitude of obstruction and destruction? What is to be gained by demolishing that which is sound and sane and secure, and offering nothing in its place but a mass of unproved and possibly unprovable theories?

The ordinary concerns of life are not handled that way. A man does not deliberately destroy his factory or his home and thus undo the effort of years, without first providing himself with something finer and better suited to his needs.

Why do the disciples of Lenin so earnestly advocate disarmament for the United States, while Russia has a well-trained standing army of 650,000 men with militia and reserves mounting up into the millions?

Why the great protest, emanating presumably from the same source, against military training in the schools and camps of America, when according to a published statement of some months ago, the Commissariat of War in Russia issued an order for military training for all university students, both men and women. The order reads as follows:

"Under the order issued to-day, all students are required to take 180 hours' instruction in military science during their regular four-year course and two months' field practice during the summer. When their university course is finished the men must serve nine months in the army, or, if they prefer, one year in the navy."

While the women students are required to take the course equally with the men, they are exempt from the two months' field practice and active service in the regular army.

Tens of thousands of students will thus become potential soldiers.

Are there not some palpable inconsistencies lurking in the shadows?

Why this sudden revolt of youth against the old order, and from whence comes the unwholesome influence that is transforming idealism into cravings for a strange, new freedom?

Well may we stand appalled at the march of the new order, and well may we wonder whither it is bound and how it will end.

The startling number of suicides among the college students of to-day bears testimony to the fact that some sinister force is eating into the vitals of young life. What a tremendous power it must be that can destroy hope in those who are just on the threshold—those who have nothing to fear and whose outlook upon life should never be marked by menacing shadows.

Indeed, we may ask ourselves and the world these questions, but who is going to answer them? There is an answer and there is a solution of the problem and some one must solve it before it is too late.

It is not my purpose to utter a jeremiad, but rather to urge upon the women of this organization an even more active participation in those affairs of to-day that are presenting themselves to us under many new guises.

In this beloved society of ours, which was organized to "cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom," may be found our greatest and most worthy endeavor.

With fine wisdom and keen vision the early founders made the path of progress easy, so it is but a step across the line from our first-chosen field of patriotic endeavor into another of equal and possibly more intensive effort.

Voltaire said: "He who does not have the spirit of his own age has the sum of all misfortunes."

Therefore, it is a ceasingly onward movement that I crave for the Daughters now, and not too great a reliance upon our rich, productive past.

The location and restoration of historic spots has been our inspirational work for 35 years, and we have preserved for all time to come many thousands of precious landmarks. We have erected tablets and monuments to the patriots who gave to us through sarcifice and persistent effort this great country of ours.

The genealogical research and the preservation of valuable family records not only furnish to the world authentic data on the early beginnings of our history, but form a connecting link between the mother countries and the sons and daughters who have peopled America.

Upon these two lines of effort we shall never relax, and it is our dream to in time acquire one of the largest and most comprehensive genealogical libraries in the country.

But much of the effort will be wasted if it ends with achievements only along these certain prescribed lines. We must follow through. The great basic reason for this work is preservation—love of our country's history, veneration for its founders, and respect for their ideals—must be the emphatic notes sounded to the oncoming generations.

Upon us who occupy the vantage point of the hilltop, from which we can view the past and vision the future, devolves the responsibility of guarding our inheritance and passing it with reverent hands on to those who have already begun the ascent of the hill. And we must see to it that the shoulders upon which it will rest are trained to fit the burden instead of attempting to alter the load to suit the shoulders.

There is a popular theory extant nowadays that the child's tongue must be trained to lisp French idioms before it masters the English verbs; that the tiny body, in order to acquire grace of movement, must be trained in aesthetic dancing.

That is very good for the cultural, but there are other aspects of education which must not be neglected. It should also be remembered that there can be no better groundwork for the future than a thorough knowledge of American history, under the proper tutelage, and it is our job to see that the tutelage is proper.

Children are natural hero worshipers and surely it is not too much to ask that along with the idolatry of the king of the diamond and the latest football star there should also be cherished a wholesome love and regard for the early builders of this great Nation.

I am not decrying the acquirement of culture and the encouragement of boyish love for the sporting heroes, for all that aids in the general development. I am urging the inculcation of other ideals at the same time, so that step by step children will learn to know and to revere their own country, its remarkable history, and its splendid system of government.

The day a French child enters school he is taught the words "Pour la Patrie," and his education is based upon the fundamentals which that phrase implies. The late war demonstrated the great value of those early object lessons.

Thomas James Norton, an eminent former judge of the Federal bench, says of the Constitution: "The study of one's government is cultural; a knowledge of it is an accomplishment. Without it no one is well educated."

In patriotic educational and Americanization work, where one deals directly with the children of the foreign born, these same principles apply. They are of even more pliable material and can be easily molded. Therefore, the fault is clearly our own if we fail to make of these children good American citizens.

After several years of work among the immigrants on Ellis Island, I know whereof I speak when I say that the majority of those who seek homes in our country have within them the capacity for good citizenship.

Their first great desire is to please those to whom they look for leadership, and early training makes them instinctively seek that leadership. They can be taught and bent to the purposes of the teacher, and their development along the lines of Americanism depends entirely upon who gets hold of them first.

For the youth of to-day there can be no better medium of development—outside of the good home—than military training, both in school, reserve officers' training camp units, in the citizens' military training camps, and also in that fine organization known as the Boy Scouts. For girls, there is also that admirable sister organization, the Girl Scouts—one of the essential developments of American girlhood.

This applies to all young people, whether they be American or foreign born; whether they live on the broad highway or in the humble byway. In any association where the keynote is discipline the youth learns habits of order, obedience to a higher authority, and the great and lasting value of unselfish service to others.

It does not necessarily follow that this kind of training makes for potential soldiers; but it is certain that those thusly trained will grow up with a respect for law and order, and will be much less likely to fall victim to that astounding new cult whose slogan is, "I will live my own life and will be a law unto myself."

We have indorsed whole-heartedly military training in school and in camp, and we have lent out personal aid throughout the country to the boy and girl scout movement, and I can recommend no better work for us than a continuance of that much-needed cooperation.

The fact that the communists fight both organizations should recommend them not only to us, but to all right-thinking American citizens.

It is my understanding that the Daughters of the American Revolution are accused in some quarters of being militaristic. Complete ignorance of such a state of mind makes the task of refuting the allegation exceedingly difficult, for the simple reason that, being an American, I have never gone abroad for the express purpose of making a study of the military tactics of aggressive, warring nations. My life has been spent among peace-loving and altogether optimistic people who do not harbor age-old race hatreds. From my knowledge of history and my own personal experience with two wars, I know that my country has never been prepared for the wars into which it has reluctantly been forced.

I know that it has taken fathers from happy homes and left women and children to practical destitution; that it has sent out empty handed the beautiful youth of America, with resultant tragedy. All this was done, not because my country wanted to, not because it did not value its man power and love its youth, but because unpreparedness and stern exigency forced the useless sacrifice.

The natural supposition is that militarism is first inborn, that it must be nurtured by training and experience, and that it can not easily become an acquirement of the seasoned, intelligent adult.

Therefore, I know that I can speak with authority for the members of this organization when I say that they are totally unacquainted with militarism in theory or in fact; and, being normal, human mothers and wives, they do not believe in war.

But we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, do believe in adequate preparedness [applause]; we indorsed the defense act of 1920 and we still stand for it. We believe in national defense—the kind that defends only and does not propose war, indulge in imperialism or impose its will upon others. We stand for the dignity of our Union and for the protection of its institutions, and we crave for it a high place in the respect of the other nations of the world.

We know that position which we desire for our country can not be attained unless it is able to take its place in the big parade of life and keep step with the best prepared nation there. [Applause.]

There is no longer any middle ground, for aggressors have made that impossible by raising the issue. Therefore the time has come when every American citizen consciously or unconsciously takes a stand, and in so doing commits himself to one or the other policy. Either he is for his country defended and protected or he is for his country defenseless and unprotected.

The Daughters of the American Revolution stand for the defense and protection of the land of their birth. That may be militarism, but my personal definition of such an attitude is good American common sense and foresight.

In days gone by we have said with much pride of our organization that it was kept free from religious and political partisanship. In truth we can still say that as far as tolerance of belief is concerned we are as open and free as the gates of mercy.

With political intrigues, with policies which have become law in fact, and the rabid discussion of which is only futile and irritating, I trust we shall never become entangled, although it goes without saying that we are firm believers in law observance.

But when it comes to the matter of constitutional issues—issues which involve any of the principles for which we stand, then we should, as citizens and thinking women, take an active and definite part.

A politician has been defined as the man who never looks beyond the next election; while the statesman has his eye on the next generation.

The women of to-day are so well informed and so rich in the possession of that fine, intangible thing called intuition—and I say that with much pride of my own sex—that they are perfectly capable of making thoughtful surveys of those conditions which must be met at the primaries and upon election days.

As women we can no longer dodge the issue, for the responsibility is ours. We may not be able to demand statesmen for every office, but we can do our part

toward seeing that those elected have a minimum of interest in purely political measures and a maximum of interest in the future of the country.

That means an obligation not only to study issues and candidates but it necessitates going to the polls and voting with the same zeal and devotion that are brought to bear upon the other pursuits of life. It may mean the relinquishment of some trip or a particular pleasure, but in the end the sacrifice is worth making.

A carefully considered and intelligently marked ballot is much more potent in the long run than the letters which so often test the capacity of the senatorial and congressional wastebaskets.

Right here let me urge that the States do not set their conference dates so near the established time of primaries and elections that members will either be en route or in attendance upon the sessions. In some cases, a change in the by-laws may be necessary, and while State conferences are most important, civic, and national interests must not be subordinated to their demands.

President Coolidge told us last year that women had not measured up in this specific call to duty; and while he was gentle in his rebuke, he was also urgent that our society use its influence to the end that other, and possibly smaller, organizations might be encouraged to follow our lead. He set before us a task that we can ill afford to ignore, for in pledging allegiance to our flag we should also make the same pledge to the President and those administering the affairs of Government.

State and Federal issues should be carefully analyzed, and after having decided what we sincerely believe to be right, we should align ourselves thereto and lend the full strength of our sympathy and support, either for passage or defeat, as the case may be, keeping in mind always the difference between policies and legislation.

This is a new adventure, a divergence from the old paths, but if we don't diverge we may wake up some day and find that the old paths have left us—much as a river often strays from its bed and seeks an outlet through a different channel.

Before we are led into too deep sympathy with proposed legislation we should give serious consideration to the ultimate result as well as to the question of immediate relief.

What may, on the surface, appear to be a benefaction to humankind might under the spot light of searching truth develop tiny links that will become unendurable chains of bondage for the future.

On general principles we should ask ourselves these questions: What is the purpose of the proposed measures; what group is back of them; who are the members of the group; what are their affiliations and have they demonstrated conformity to true American ideals? That does not necessarily mean the immediate sponsors, for usually they are well-intentioned people who have no knowledge of the original proponents.

The citizens of this country have a perfect right to question the origin and purpose of proposed legislation so long as they are obliged to live under the laws and are expected to uphold them.

It is by no means a pleasant task to apparently take issue with seemingly worthwhile measures, but duty demands the acquirement of plain facts and the application of cold reason.

The truth seeker will meet rebuff and will be subjected to criticism of both motive and intellectual comprehension. Mistakes will often be made, but it is better to err on the road of effort than to stand still at the cross-roads.

More than that, accusations of arrogance and self-complacency will be met, but if we do not have faith in ourselves we can not inspire much confidence in others.

It has been my observation that those who accomplish really great things in this world are not handicapped by an inferiority complex.

When you see an American city that is showing phenomenal growth and commercial development you will generally find back of it an energetic chamber of commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, and other men's clubs that are constantly on the job, extolling the virtues of their fair town and never admitting that it could possibly have flaws.

When David Crockett visited Bunker Hill he voiced this reverent utterance: "I wish I could bring you patriots back and have you tell me how to help preserve this country that you shed your blood to save."

To-morrow is the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, and if we could summon here one of the men who gave his life on that day and ask him the same question, I wonder what his reply would be.

He might be censorious because of existing conditions which he could scarcely understand, but he would appreciate the value of honest effort because that and self-sacrifice a century and a half ago meant to him the spirit of America.

Probably he would admonish us not, in the search for ideals, to lose sight of the actualities of life, for they are of prime importance. If he could look forward from his own time nearly a hundred years, he might allude to a singularly apt and beautiful declaration made by Abraham Lincoln.

And in closing I can do not better than to leave with you, without comment, those few priceless, poignant words which epitomize the whole scheme of existence:

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." [Applause.]

GRACE H. (Mrs. ALFRED J.) BROSSEAU,
President General.

The meeting recessed at 1.05 o'clock.

The Monday afternoon session called to order at 2.30 o'clock by the president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau.

Miss Margaret B. Barnett, chairman of credentials committee, reported as follows:

Registration up to 9 a. m. to-day, Monday, April 18, is as follows:

National officers—vice-presidents general	23
State regents	42
Chapter regents	572
Delegates	454
Total number voters registered	1,091

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET B. BARNETT,
Chairman Credentials Committee.

Mrs. Rhett Goode, chairman of the program committee, presented the program for the Congress, which was accepted, and Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the resolutions committee on standing rules, then read the rules for this congress.

This was followed by the annual report of the president general.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

As your chief executive and chairman of the national board of management, it is my privilege and pleasure to render to you an accounting of my stewardship for this past year.

Every phase of the work has been engrossing and interesting and the personal contacts have been delightful in the extreme; but I do not wish to convey to you the impression that I am perfectly satisfied with the results achieved. Whatever efforts have been put forth, I am conscious that they should have been redoubled.

The mistakes that have been made—though due to error in judgment rather than of the heart—could have been forestalled, I am sure, by more prolonged deliberation.

"What is written is written," says the Koran. "We can not change that, but we can make whatever daily entry we please in the great ledger of life."

And so whatever the failures of the yesterdays may have been, there is always hope for the to-morrow.

You may be sure, however, that any woman who assumes the office of president general of this great society, must, of necessity, give all of her time and every ounce of her energy to the furtherance of its many and varied activities.

If she does not already possess a one-track mind, she speedily acquires it, and upon that track the train of thought runs exceeding fast day and night in direct violation of all union rules.

But the great compensation lies in the fact that the wheels are oiled by the beautiful spirit of cooperation existing throughout the organization and without which no woman could carry on.

My experience proves that this coordination has been general all the way down the line, beginning with my own small immediate family—most of whom are fortunately in Washington the greater part of the time; all the members of the national board of management; members of State and chapter organizations and the national committeewomen.

Criticism when offered has been kindly and sincere, and commendation has carried with it a genuineness that could not fail to arouse one to put forth greater efforts.

Back in the various administrative offices are the groups of efficient clerks whose work is not limited by the hours on the clock or the amount of the pay check. They have a heartfelt interest in the society and the same high regard for the national officers that the officers themselves hold for these valued aides. All such conditions are bound to make the work indeed a labor of love.

Five regular and two special board meetings—the latter for the admission of members only—have been held, and it was my privilege to preside over each one. Truthfully I can say that every moment was a delight and that in each instance a reluctant gavel announced adjournment.

The meetings have been marked by thoughtful deliberation; by spirited and friendly discussion and by excellent business judgment. As the presiding officer, I am only too happy to pay this tribute to our board of management.

One of the first acts, at the June board meeting, was to defer the erection of Constitution Hall until $1,000,000 in liquid cash should be raised through the sale of chairs, cubic feet of earth constituting the foundation, and by voluntary contributions. This was a unanimous action.

The million dollars' worth of bonds, in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50 which were sold last year to, in part, cover the cost of the building, were received early in July from the engravers, the Chicago Bank Note Co., of which our Mrs. Earle's son is president. They were signed by the recording secretary general, Mrs. Earle; the treasurer general, Mrs. Wyant, and myself, and were transmitted to the purchasers by the trustees, the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C.

The work of raising this money has been in the hands of the finance committee of Constitution Hall, with Mrs. Russell William Magna as chairman. From her you will hear the result of a year of most strenuous effort. I will add that this result is highly gratifying, and it is our earnest hope that by April, 1928, the ultimate goal will have been reached and we shall be able to say to members and to the world that we are ready, willing, and able to begin the work of building Constitution Hall.

While on the subject of business administration, I wish to announce that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair has rendered a decision holding that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, being engaged in educational work, is not therefore subject to the income tax law, so long as its purposes and activities remain unchanged.

This decision will be welcomed by many donors and would-be donors to Constitution Hall and to our various patriotic educational projects. All such sums will not only be deductible from personal income returns, but can be applied in whole to the purposes indicated.

We have spent considerable money on repairing Memorial Continental Hall and its furnishings, and upon much-needed equipment for the business offices. However, in order to maintain the beauty and dignity of our hall and to efficiently and economically conduct our affairs, we feel that such expenditures are not only necessary but are an investment.

The chairman of buildings and grounds, Mrs. Hobart, will render her own report. Due to the importance and the tremendous detail of the work of this committee, the board decided to give it a separate place on the program.

Our growth has been steady and consistent and we have kept abreast of past records from a financial standpoint. Just what has been accomplished along these lines you will shortly hear from the various national officers themselves, so I will not dwell upon those points now. Give heed, I beg of you, to their reports, for they have served you cheerfully, faithfully, and efficiently and with no reward except what you yourself bestow upon them in the way of praise and gratitude.

The magazine, the pet child of each succeeding administration, is indeed "growing up." Because of the increase in the number of pages and the character and quality of the splendid articles, I feel that my personal pride in this child is highly justifiable.

Our national chairman of the magazine, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, and the editor, Miss Natalie Lincoln, have worked together in perfect harmony and with

unbounded enthusiasm, with the results just mentioned. The prizes offered by the chairman and her vice chairmen have greatly stimulated subscriptions during the past year—to what extent you will hear later.

The water system at Tilloloy is in a sad state of disrepair and consequent disuse. Having on hand in the Tilloloy fund an accrued balance of $840.22, we are hoping to be able to make it cover all necessary and final repairs and thus render the water system of permanent value. Mrs. Connor, the able regent of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, in Paris, is now securing bids on this work, and if within our limit the board will no doubt vote to proceed with the repairs.

All of our national committees have functioned efficiently, intelligently and with splendid results. Each national chairman has shown originality of thought in the outlining of her program and has displayed the sort of interest and enthusiasm that has warmed the heart of the president general.

Two special congress committees—revision of by-laws, with Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman, and codification and revision of statutes, with Mrs. John M. Beavers, chairman—have worked hard and faithfully and have accomplished wonders. The report of Mrs. Beavers will be deferred for another year, the research being so detailed that she can not be subjected to a time limit.

The committee created by the thirty-fifth Continental Congress, known as the national defense committee, has, under the able leadership of Mrs. William Sherman Walker, appointed last April by the president general, done a marvelous piece of patriotic work far beyond our powers of computation. Because of your intelligent cooperation I am aware of the extent of your interest and pride in this new line of endeavor.

Realizing the handicap of trying to direct such efforts from the Western coast, Mrs. Walker came to Washington last fall and has ever since devoted all of her time and energy to this committee. The work has been conducted with very little expense to the national society and I know you will be interested in this special bit of "high finance."

The thousand dollars which Colonel Scott so generously presented to the president general last April was, after consultation with the donor, diverted to the purposes of this committee. I will add that I now have in my purse a check of $1,000 presented by Colonel Walter Scott for such use as the president general deems fit. A number of voluntary gifts of money have been added, and just how she spent this little capital entrusted to her Mrs. Walker will tell you herself.

Last November we received the usual request to cooperate with the National Education Association, the American Legion and the American Bar Association in the active observance of national education week. The word was promptly transmitted throughout the country and the response was most gratifying. It is needless to say that we should always participate in any movement that deals with the extension of education, that line of work being one of our principal objectives.

We are asked by the Bureau of Education, a department of the Federal Government, to aid in its survey of adult illiteracy in the United States. This would be a distinct service to our Government, and plans are being formulated by the chairman of patriotic education and Americanization committees to carry on the work with a maximum of effort and a minimum of expense to the society.

Aside from the attention given to the conduct of affairs of the office, I have attended 13 State conferences and State meetings, namely, North Carolina, Michigan, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, Illinois, and Georgia. In addition I visited the chapter in Cuba last February. There I received a warm welcome from Miss Springer, the regent, and she gave a delightful tea in the home of her brother, the vice consul, preceded by a most interesting meeting. It was a happy surprise to find our Miss Janet Richards in Habana and to have her join us at the tea.

In each State conference and State meeting I have found true inspiration and have gleaned much valuable information which will be of great help to me during the coming year. No two meetings were alike in any sense of the word, and yet each showed a maximum of work accomplished and unbounded enthusiasm and interest, coupled with an eagerness on the part of the members to be told how they could redouble their efforts to the greater glory and influence of the national society.

All reported steady growth in membership and number of chapters, and it was a delight to find wherever I went a great many young women as chapter regents and delegates. Without exception they proved to be interested and enthusiastic workers, and they will be amply qualified to take the places of some of us who will one day retire from the more active field.

It would take far too long were I to give you my most vivid and lasting impression of each State conference, but I am going to allude to just one. The historian of a mid-Western State has woven a valuable and unique history around the names of the various chapters. There is a wealth of historical data in chapter names alone, and while the compilation involves a great deal of labor, it seems to me that States which have not undertaken it could follow with profit this most enterprising project.

I attended the dedication ceremonies of Moores Creek Battle Ground in North Carolina, that being, as you remember, the scene of the first decisive battle of the Revolution; following that was the dedication of Old Billop House on Staten Island, known as the Conference House and famous in Revolutionary days.

Tablets were unveiled in the capitol at Albany, N. Y., in honor of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence in that State, and in Stamford, Conn., the latter marking the site of one of the seven forts which guarded that part of the country during the Revolutionary War.

Upon all four occasions there was a large attendance of citizens, representatives of other societies and organizations and of the Government; and I was privileged to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution, being accorded a place on each program for a patriotic address.

A very happy part was taken in two tree-planting ceremonies, which had been inspired by the significance of the Sesquicentennial year. The first was at Camden, N. J., when President Coolidge honored the occasion, and the second was in Philadelphia, where 13 trees in commemoration of the 13 original States were planted in Independence Square. Both occasions were dignified and of great historic interest, and I felt honored as your president general, to have a speaking part in them.

One delightful excursion was made to Chautauqua, N. Y., as a guest of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, honorary president general, and president of the D. A. R. Chautauqua Circle. A splendid opportunity was thereby offered to broadcast the aims and objects of our great society to a very large audience representing practically every State in the Union. The huge auditorium was very well filled, due, Mrs. Guernsey assured me, more to the fact that it rained that morning than to the presence of the president general! Upon two social occasions later in the day I was enabled to get in closer touch with Daughters from all parts of the country.

Our organization will long be remembered for the part it played in the Sesquicentennial held in Philadelphia from June to December. "High Street of 1776" was one of the outstanding points of interest, and Washington House, furnished and maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was most ably presided over by Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton.

She was appointed chairman of the contact committee by the president general, Mrs. Cook, in 1923, and during the interim she put forth hard and conscientious effort to the end that our accomplishment was something of which we may well be proud.

The annual convention of the Sons of the American Revolution occurred in Philadelphia last June and I accepted an invitation to represent our society. The session was held in the Supreme Court Room of Independence Hall, and I shall never forget the thrill of speaking from the gallery and facing the senate chamber and the very desk upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

I also officially attended a very inspiring session of the American Legion convention held in Philadelphia, in October, and noted with particular interest the order that prevailed among those thousands of legionnaires.

When Queen Marie was in this country an official call was paid at the legation, and a basket of beautiful flowers was sent to her bearing the card and colors of the national society. She accepted an invitation to meet our members at a morning reception in Memorial Continental Hall, but her sudden departure automatically canceled the engagement.

I was, however, privileged to be one of the officials of a very few organizations to whom she gave a gracious and private audience in Philadelphia and later I shared in the dinner which Mayor Kendrick gave in her honor.

June 28 marked the opening of Independence week, which was observed very generally by our chapters throughout the country. In our own Memorial Continental Hall we arranged an inspiring and beautiful program, patriotic in its every detail. The Hon. James M. Beck gave the address of the morning, which has been extolled as one of surpassing excellence.

We were happy to be able to place our hall at the disposal of the Kosciuszko Foundation on October 18 for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth

anniversary of the date upon which that great Polish patriot and friend of America, Kosciuszko, received from the American Congress his commission in Washington's Army. As president general, I gave the address of welcome, and many notable speakers lent distinction to the evening's program.

In conjunction with the Sons of the Revolution we took part in the ceremonies of January 17, when a wreath was placed on the statue of Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania Avenue and a brief address on "Franklin as a Patriot" was given.

The dinner held on February 11 in celebration of Washington's birthday, according to the Julian calendar, by the Wakefield Association, was a great credit to our own Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, who worked indefatigably for its success.

Despite the fact that she had most distinguished speakers of the male persuasion, she also gave due prominence to women, for there were three of us present. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, honorary president general, and Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, brought greetings. It was my pleasure to represent the national society, and to give an address on the ever-inspiring subject of George Washington.

Requests have been made for several articles for publication and I have taken advantage of the opportunities thus afforded to stress to the reading public the aims and objects of our great society. The same is true in the matter of broadcasting, for I have felt it my duty to comply as often as possible with solicitations of that nature.

It is my belief that one of the most notable achievements of our society was the leading part that it played in the recent defense conference, in which 32 women's patriotic organizations participated.

The call was issued by the American Legion Auxiliary and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the response from the various societies was prompt and enthusiastic.

The meetings were held in Memorial Continental Hall and its gratuitous use was our contribution. The heavy attendant expenses, amounting to hundreds of dollars, were borne by the American Legion Auxiliary.

The sessions began with a mass meeting on the evening of February 9, and the last session closed on the afternoon of the 11th.

The addresses were highly patriotic, timely, forceful and illuminating, and were made by some of the most notable men and women in the country. The resolutions committee was headed by the chairman of our own national defense committee, Mrs. Walker. Splendid and appropriate resolutions were brought in, all of which passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm. They have since received wide publicity through indorsement by State and local meetings of various kinds, publication in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country, and were even spread on the congressional records.

This conference was planned to follow the February board meeting, and the majority of the national board remained over to attend. It was a proud moment for the president general when she noted that, although the other organizations were well and ably represented, the national officers and the Daughters in general were not only prominent in the audience but remained until the end.

At the close of the conference a permanent extension committee was organized, of which the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution was made chairman. This committee will formulate plans to carry on the work thus begun and I venture the hope that the results will be creditable and far-reaching.

One memorable experience was the visit last August to White Pine Camp, the summer residence of President and Mrs. Coolidge. While the invitation was extended to my husband and myself as individuals, I feel quite certain that my part of it was meant as a compliment to the Daughters of the American Revolution, rather than to the woman.

Both the President and Mrs. Coolidge took occasion to comment upon our work as a society, and to commend our aims and objects, particularly the educational part, which seemed to carry an especial appeal.

This winter two further invitations were accepted to the White House; also to many banquets given by various organizations, luncheons and delightful receptions.

Functions that were distinctly Daughters of the American Revolution were the brilliant reception given by the District to the board of management, and the unique and delightful tea which Mrs. Patton planned for us in our own Washington House on High Street of 1776 at the Sesquicentennial. At the close

of the last board meeting, Mrs. Dawes, the wife of the Vice President, received us at her home, and that affair was preceded by a never-to-be-forgotten luncheon tendered the board by the congressional women in Washington who are Daughters as well. It took this particular group of clever women to inaugurate something which has never been done before, and more power to them! The hostesses of the beautiful board luncheon of last Saturday were our own 21 vice presidents general.

Innumerable chapter invitations have been received, and, in general, regretfully declined. It would be such a pleasure to meet thus informally and intimately with the Daughters, but time and physical limitations prevent. Wherever it has been possible, however, I have accepted such invitations and have enjoyed them to the utmost.

Such is a brief summary of the year's work. It would give me keen delight to dwell at length upon your own part and to tell what you have done and how you have helped, but all those details will be taken care of in the various reports which will follow during the week. From the State regents and the national chairmen you will receive a splendid accounting, and I trust you will give them your earnest attention.

There has been sadness mixed with the sunshine this past year, for we have left by the wayside dear and valued members whose days are done. To them we paid reverent tribute yesterday, and now we shall go steadily on with the work that some of them helped to establish, for there must be no pause.

At one of the conferences recently a State educator was present in the audience. When asked by the State regent to give a few words of greeting she said she had been thinking of the significance of the letters "D. A. R." as they applied to our society and its admirable activities. To her they stood for "Dignity of Womanhood; American Homes; Right Living."

That is a tribute of which we may well be proud, and I have the faith to believe that we shall never fail the prophet.

And now, Daughters of the American Revolution, let us this week pledge ourselves to maintain honorable traditions; to perform for the good of home and country those tasks which come to us, keeping always the spirit of true daughters of patriots, honorable women, and citizens of America. [Applause.]

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE H. (MRS. ALFRED J.) BROSSEAU,
President General.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN GENERAL

It has been my privilege to attend three meetings of the national board (April. October, and February), which were opened with prayer and Scripture reading,

It was also my good fortune to attend the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia on D. A. R. Day, and to witness the wonderful spectacle of the memorial tree planting in Independence Square. What more appropriate cenotaph than those splendid trees could be erected to the evergreen memories of those patriots whom the thirteen original States gave to the cause of liberty? No more inspiring monument could be raised to man than

"A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray."

At the conclusion of the Sesquicentennial celebration, while visiting in the State of New Jersey, I had the pleasure of meeting the Spring Lake Chapter Regent (Mrs. Bennett), who most graciously motored me to numerous historic spots. The sight of these interesting places rekindled the enthusiasm of those remote days when, as a child, I first heard the story of the brilliance and the bravery of the first American colonists and citizens.

The trip to the Alabama conference was especially delightful, as I was the guest of Mrs. Mark Batchelder, regent of the Peoria (Illinois) chapter. We motored from New Orleans to Mobile over the Old Spanish Trail and enjoyed the mystic beauty of the moss-veiled oaks, the fragrance of the magnolia, the spicy breath of the pines, and the rippling mirth of the sun-kissed Gulf. In addition to the prodigal hospitality of dame nature, we enjoyed en route many delightful courtesies and social entertainments, too numerous to be incorporated in an "official report."

The Louisiana State conference took place in New Iberia, "the United States' largest sugar bowl, pepper pot, and salt cellar." The journey to this celebrated spot was also made via automobile. On this occasion I was the only national

officer present, but the State attendance was unusually large, almost every chapter being represented.

The Sons of the American Revoluton of St. Martinsville, a neighboring Acadian town, gave us a royal reception. The streets and highways were decorated with American flags, while on Bayou Teche an ante-bellum "collation" was served beneath that very oak under which had rested that Evangeline whom our immortal American poet, Longfellow, has invested with perpetual youth and unfading charm.

In closing my report, let me say that we should offer thanks for having at our helm, as president general, one so wonderfully endowed in every way—graciousness, zeal, enthusiasm, capability, patience, gentleness, courtesy—everything that contributes to the spirit of fellowship—all compressed into one small package of external beauty and spiritual sweetness. For such a leader, we may exclaim with one accord, "We thank thee, O Lord!"

Respectfully submitted.

BUNCOMBE ROGERS (MRS. MATTHEW) BREWSTER,
Chaplain General.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

To have walked into the shoes of my most capable and faithful predecessor has kept your present recording secretary general from side stepping the first year of her great responsibility in this most important office.

We have continued to carry on the work so efficiently started by Mrs. Briggs, of putting on file and indexing old records of the society. During the months of last summer my efficient clerks labored to accomplish this. They classified, indexed, and typed old board meeting records for a period of 10 years. The ruling book, covering a period of three years, was also carefully and thoroughly indexed and bound. My three clerks availed themselves during the two light months of the summer and took their much needed vacations; however, the work of bringing up to date the classification of the old board-meeting reports for the 10-year period was accomplished, and it is now the plan of my office to again, this coming summer, continue the work, and if possible go back 10 years further.

The project of building Constitution Hall and the financing thereof brought forth the bond issue, and to the surprise of your recording secretary general she was obliged to attest the signatures, and last July traveled across golden fields, over mountains, and through the valley to this, the hot city of Washington; armed with pen, ink, and blotters, and having been officially assigned a room in the National Metropolitan Bank, she signed her name 4,550 times in four and one-half days. The official seal of the national society was placed upon the entire issue of the bonds by my staff.

The codification committee, which was authorized by last congress, has been formed with Mrs. Beavers as chairman. This undertaking is only one of the many great problems of this office, and the work is being followed up as rapidly as possible.

Your recording secretary general has attended all regular and special board meetings the past year, and as secretary of the executive committee attended all but one of the sessions. At each board meeting during the year verbatim notes and minutes have been taken, transcribed, and are up to date and on file. The cooperation of Miss Lincoln, editor of the magazine, has made it possible to have the minutes of each board meeting proof-read so that as far as possible no errors may occur before they are published in the magazine. We are ever ready to welcome members in the office, both in the record and certificate rooms. We are glad to help States and chapters to procure index data which they deem necessary to have for their use. The records in my office are your records and at any time one of my staff will gladly assist you.

In connection with the week of continental congress, it brings much extra work. Letters have been sent out to each national officer, State regent, and committee chairman requesting advance copies of reports to congress. Speakers were also written to with the request for an advance copy of their addresses. I wish right here to congratulate a regent of a far-away State for having her report in my office four weeks before congress. That State regent surely will get her report published in the proceedings. We also received an early report from far-away Havana chapter, Havana, Cuba.

The past year the national membership certificates to the number of 11,602 have been engrossed and mailed, also 20 block certificates; 11,200 notification cards have been mailed to new members; 591 executive committee and board meeting notices have been sent; and 2,319 circular letters mailed, while all correspondence received has been given immediate attention.

It is with great satisfaction that, with the help and loyalty of my staff of three efficient clerks, I am most interested and love the activities and service which the scope of the office of the recording secretary general renders. We are anxious and ready to serve and to cooperate with each member of this the greatest of all women's patriotic societies in the world.

The printed proceedings of this thirty-sixth continental congress will be forthcoming much sooner if each and every written report, resolution, and motion be promptly delivered to my table.

Many have said and are saying "What does the D. A. R. mean; what does it do?" We are anxious to do our best, and members may depend that a real record is kept, so that anyone by referring to our records may find the answer to these most frequent questions.

Respectfully submitted.

SADIE F. (MRS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS) EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Your corresponding secretary general reports a busy year. Heavy demands upon the office for information in addition to the routine work have been promptly met and with the efficient and cheerful assistance of Miss Jackson and Miss Seamans, my competent aides. There have been received, recorded, answered, or referred to the proper departments, 5,844 communications to which 4,961 replies were mailed.

Nearly 10,000 items of regular supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals on request. They are itemized as follows:

Application blanks	82, 324
Leaflets, "How to become a member"	4, 110
Leaflets of general information	4, 696
Pamphlets of necessary information for chapters	660
Transfer cards	4, 696
Constitution and by-laws	2, 106

A notable development of the year in comparison with the preceding year has been the increased demand for manuals. Last year 188,319 copies of this important publication were issued. This year the demand has increased to 246,847. These were issued in the following languages for free distribution to immigrants and foreigners: English, 109,580; Spanish, 14,538; Italian, 33,648; Hungarian, 3,179; Polish, 17,728; Yiddish, 8,305; French, 7,118; German, 20,392; Russian, 5,852; Greek, 2,315; Swedish, 4,538; Portuguese, 5,201; Lithuanian, 5,154; Norwegian, 3,154; Bohemian, 6,145.

The sum of $2,431.48 was spent for postage, freight, and expressage on manuals alone during the past year. These orders were filled promptly with the exception of a few cases where a combination of "rush" orders interfered with routine work. In the interest of economy and orderly procedure, orders of this character should be limited to real emergencies. Frequent surveys of stock on hand will prevent many such exigencies.

Friendly and helpful cooperation on the part of other national officers and their staffs and uniform courtesy from the field have made the work of your corresponding secretary general a privilege and pleasure and an inspiration to more devoted and loyal service.

Respectfully submitted.

ANN WALDO (MRS. HERBERT M.) LORD,
Coresponding Secretary General.

REPORT OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

It is my pleasure to report the year's work as follows:

Organizing regents appointed	113
Organizing regents reappointed	27
Organizing regencies expired	46
Organizing regencies canceled	1
Chapters authorized	16
Chapter authorizations expired by time limitation	10
Chapters disbanded	9
Chapters incorporated in order to own property	9
Chapters organized	76
Total number of chapters to date	2,231
Permits for national officers, State regents, ex-State regents, organizing regents, chapter regents, and chapter ex-regents	883
Charters issued	44
Commissions issued to State and State vice regents	67
Reelection cards to State and State vice regents	27
Mailing lists of chapter regents issued	25
Total number of cards filed	28,763

These figures cover changes in the card catalogue, due to resignations, marriages, deaths, transfers, and changes of address of members and includes those who have been dropped for nonpayment of dues.

Emerson tells us that "every man is a bundle of his ancestors," and the next thing to establishing one's ancestral record is to find a chapter home. The chief pleasure of my work is assisting members to be pleasantly located in chapters, and to start new groups where the D. A. R. influence has never been felt. In this work one of the drawbacks is the lack of cooperation of chapters in reporting transfers of members, thereby delaying the organization of them.

The daily record of gain and loss is noted on the map in my office. Will you not come in and see what progress your State has made in this important work? It is noticeably plain that organization is at a standstill in many States where chapters should be on every crossroad to counteract the influence of the radical movement. My slogan has been "a chapter in every county in every State," and I may take this opportunity now of thanking those State regents who have so willingly and efficiently co-operated with me, with this idea in view.

There are so many details to be considered in this work that only the organizing and State regents know of the many difficulties to be overcome before a chapter is born in the national society. To assist in this work, then, nonresident members of chapters could be urged to organize in the locality in which they live, which may seem to lessen the membership in a chapter, but it may be the possible means of bringing many members in the national society.

One of the pleasures in being a member of our society is the friendships made while traveling. Many interesting letters are received from members who have formed themselves into D. A. R. groups while on shipboard or at summer resorts. A most interesting account was received recently from a member telling of 16 States and Honolulu being represented on the Transylvania while cruising on the Mediterranean.

The membership file in my office is consulted by our entire clerical force. To have it authentic we must have the cooperation of every chapter and member in reporting addresses and the election of officers. If the chapter and State officers are not reported promptly and correctly the work not only in my office but the examination of application papers is retarded, the work of the credential committee is much interfered with, and the mailing list of the national society will not be correct. Help us, then, that we may help you in time of need.

Respectfully submitted.

EDITH IRWIN (MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER) HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL

With an appreciation of the importance of the work of this office which you intrusted to my care a year ago, and the belief that this society is a wonderfully helpful agency in the lives of our members and a strength to our Nation, and therefore must be considered a serious responsibility, I take pleasure in presenting to the thirty-sixth congress the following report of the year's accomplishments, as well as suggestions for future constructive work:

Number application papers received by the registrar general's office since April, 1926	11,343
Number application papers verified and accepted	10,620
Number application papers examined and returned to maker, unverified	1,100
Number application papers now in six months' file awaiting data	936
Number supplemental papers, unverified, transferred to me April, 1926, approximately	8,000
Number supplemental papers received since April, 1926	4,956
Number supplemental papers verified and accepted	2,595
Number supplemental papers examined and returned, unverified	702
Number supplemental papers examined and in six months' file awaiting further data	2,033
Total number of papers verified during the last year	13,215
The last national number assigned is	233,450
Permits issued for:	
Official insignia	2,030
Bars	2,376
Miniature	2,588
Key recognition pin	2,867
Total number of new records verified	2,395
Number of papers returned for notary seals, indorsements, etc	1,498

We have written approximately 15,000 letters and sent out about 8,000 postals, including 3,944 notifications.

In presenting this report, it may be well in order better to understand what will follow, to go back a few years. In the early days of our society, applicants for membership were not required to furnish dates nor to prove their claims of lineal descent nor the service claimed for eligibility; the affidavit "that the statements set forth were true to the best of her knowledge and belief" were accepted as sufficient guaranties. Under this ruling, thousands of applicants were admitted to the society whose children and grandchildren are to-day asked by our more recent rulings to furnish more definite data to verify the line and the service claimed. These requirements have greatly increased the work as well as the value of the records. Our membership is founded upon genealogy and fact. Genealogy is a profession requiring education and training in history, geography, biography, etymology, mature wisdom, and good common sense. As the period of our Revolutionary ancestors recedes farther and farther into the dim past, it becomes each year more difficult to prove new lines of descent of those who seek admission into the society. If in the early days of our existence, when much data might have been gotten from those who had personal knowledge of facts, the demands for membership had been as strict as they are to-day, the society would have in its archives a fund of genealogical records and history of inestimable value. But having failed to collect these data in the past generations, the registrar's department is now attempting to gather these valuable records which in time should make one of the richest and most valuable acquisitions of the society. If societies whose memberships are founded upon family ties and deeds fail now to harvest true and full records, these may be lost for all time. Every member of this society who has a daughter is urged to enroll her name in the Children of the American Revolution that she may perpetuate her family vital statistics and automatically transfer when she becomes of age to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the aim of the society to gather in its registrar general's archives such full, accurate, and trustworthy records that it may be said with confidence, "If a record is accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution it must be correct." This great society should be recognized in America as an authority upon questions of genealogical and ancestral lines and Revolutionary War service.

Six months file: The June board of management authorized the inauguration of a so-called "six months file" in the registrar general's department. This means that from that date all applications for membership and supplemental

lines must be proven correct within six months after the first examination of the papers in our offices. Before a chapter registrar or a State regent signs her name to an application paper, she should examine carefully every line and statement to satisfy herself that the instructions given on the paper have been complied with. Strict attention to instructions will guarantee a prompt acceptance of the application, establish a record for trustworthy chapter service and save hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars annually to the national society. Additional clerks have been necessary to care for the thoughtless and careless neglect of duty on the part of these responsible officers of the society. Please think upon this wastefulness and resolve that the lessons on "conservation and thrift" shall be applied to yourself and your chapter business.

Registrar general's department in the magazine: At first, this was an experiment. It has been met with enthusiastic indorsement and approval and has been of gratifying usefulness to the readers of the magazine and has been the means of bringing many members into the society. The time must come when the magazine will be devoted largely to family genealogies, historical research and facts, and furnish helpful material for prospective members, as well as to be the official medium for broadcasting the wonderful work of our splendid committees, chapters, and individuals, carrying the enthusiasm and spirit of service to our far-off and isolated members. When we think of the splendid results of the society's gift of manuals to the immigrants at Ellis Island, please think seriously of the need of our society for a magazine—a manual, if you please—to go to every member, to give to our 2,231 chapters and approximately 162,000 members the information and business reports that would increase the zeal of the members and would save the great mass of expensive circulars. The registrar general feels this need of a medium for reaching chapters, officers, and members to carry home to them a great wealth of interesting historical and genealogical data, now lost through the lack of a working vehicle. I venture to conjecture this need is also felt by every national officer, every national chairman, State officer and chapter officer for their publicity and better cooperation. A magazine teeming with the reports of the splendid work of our national committees and army of workers would be unique, and it is claimed that such a magazine with the circulation as large as the numbers of our membership would, within three years, bring a large income to the society in dollars and cents.

This report of the year would not be complete should I fail to express the appreciation of my office for the many helpful letters and thoughtful words of encouragement received from daughters during the year. It has been a year of close application to an absorbing and worthwhile trust and responsibility.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH A. (MRS. ELI A.) HELMICK,
Registrar General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL

The current year, since assuming the interests and burdens of this office, has been one of hard work and study, and no one could come into intimate contact with the financial workings of this splendid society of ours without having infinnitely more respect and tremendous pride in its personnel, its aims and accomplishments.

To step from the small domain of a housekeeper's bank account, with its petty checks and workings, into the larger banking world of the treasurer general's office; to have as almost a first duty the signing of a check for $250,000, and then not be able to sleep for nights from sheer fright, certainly requires some mental adjustment.

It would take more than a year's study and 10 minutes' time to do justice to our many financial activities and to estimate our growth, so this report will only touch the high lights.

The past administration left a balance of $55,964.34, which provided for our needs during the summer months. There have been no increased overhead expenses or unusual expenditures other than the $5,250.45 contributed for Washington House on High Street at the Sesquicentennial and so ably administered by Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, of Pennsylvania; and additional clerks, several of whom were engaged to relieve the registrar general's office of the burden of the accumulated supplemental papers. This has been a problem of long standing in that office and well nigh unsurmountable. Nevertheless, the report of the treasurer general shows a general increase along all lines.

One of the joys and privileges of the society is contributing to the comfort of the Real Daughters, and the grateful letters received attest that it is appreciated.

We have given to them from the interest of the $100,000 Liberty bond fund, $6,100 in pensions and gifts. Two thousand dollars has been expended for the work among World War soldiers in Colorado and Arizona who are suffering from tuberculosis.

We can not go into detail about the activities, but to summarize, we have given to patriotic education $45,255.44; to Immigrants' Manual and Ellis and Angel Islands, our two channels for Americanization work, $32,858.71 and $6,799.09, respectively; to preservation of historic spots, $5,853.64; to Americanization, $13,724.45; and to student loan fund, $6,077.48.

Our outstanding attainment, however, has been the final payment of the debt on the Administration Building, and you will all be glad and proud to know that on January 2, 1927, we paid $45,000, and the old debt was wiped out.

The outgoing administration left as a heritage the signing and issuing $1,000,000 in bonds. Perhaps, as you all know, they were lithographed and given to the society at actual cost by Mr. S. Edwin Earle in honor of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, our own recording secretary general. During the hottest week in July we were called to Washington and met at the National Metropolitan Bank, and if you can visualize what it means day after day to sign your name until it has been written 5,700 times, you will realize what these national officers endured. It was a great grief to the treasurer general, who signed 100 bonds every 15 minutes, to know that the president general could easily outstrip her, but she was finally consoled by the latter assuring her it was only because her name was two letters shorter and she didn't dot i's and cross t's. The actual cost of the issuing of these bonds has been $7,743.04.

With the decision of the national board of management in June that "the building of Constitution Hall be deferred until this society has approximately $1,000,000 liquid cash in hand, exclusive of debt," the work and responsibilities of the office mounted by leaps and bounds. The guardianship of so much money is no small task. In addition to the wise counsel of our patient financial adviser, Mr. George White, president of the National Metropolitan Bank, the treasurer general asked the board to pass two motions which have been of great help, namely:

"That the treasurer general be authorized to invest the funds for Constitution Hall only in securities listed as legal investments for trust funds," and "That an advisory committee to the treasurer general be appointed, to consist of the president general and three additional members."

The funds for Constitution Hall are invested as follows:

Real estate notes, 5½ per cent	$350,000
Canadian Pacific equipment trusts, 4.60 per cent	100,000
Money on call	893,000

The interest on call money is fluctuating; it has been as low as 3½ per cent and as high as 6 per cent, with an average of more than 4½ per cent. The interest is payable monthly and invested promptly. Since my report was printed $100,000 of this amount has been invested in Baltimore & Ohio equipment trusts. It is impossible to invest trust funds to net 6 per cent, but by investing both bond and gift money we are able to meet the interest on the bonds without dipping into our regular income.

Since coming into this work, an expert efficiency man has gone over the office and reports that it is well organized, but there are two projects very near to the heart of the treasurer general and she hopes to put them into effect this year. First, the introducing of a budget which will certainly be a guide and most helpful. It has been the rare privilege of the society to have the advice along this line of Gen. Herbert M. Lord, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget of the United States Government and the husband of our corresponding secretary general. The second item, included in this budget, is the amortization of the bonds, and beginning this year we hope to provide for a sinking fund for their payment.

Please read carefully the printed report and study the details. You will see that the current receipts are $314,380.18, the current disbursements $234,839.71, and the balance on hand as of March 31, 1927, was $86,504.81, which must be made to cover the expenses of the society until January 1, 1928.

In closing, I wish to urge all chapter and State treasurers, especially those just coming into office, to familiarize themselves with the by-laws of the national society and the instructions that are issued from this office for their guidance, for upon the treasurer rests largely the responsibility for the successful handling of the work, and it is only by concerted effort all along the line that this big business can be conducted.

Keep accurate records, remit all moneys promptly, cooperate in the future as you have in the past, so that we may be mutually helpful, and the treasurer general's office can thus maintain the same high standard of efficiency.

Respectfully,

KATHARINE D. (Mrs. ADAM M.) WYANT,
Treasurer General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

As chairman of the finance committee, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1927.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $2,442,336.86, which includes contributions received for the following:

Patriotic education and Americanization	$59,379.89
Preservation of historic spots	7,122.76
Students' loan fund	6,077.48

Investments were made for the following:

Constitution Hall funds:	
First mortgage real-estate notes	$350,000.00
Canadian Pacific Railway equipment bonds	100,000.00
Notes "on call," $1,568,000. Of this amount $835,000 was recalled and reinvested, making the investment "on call" for the year	733,000.00
Library funds:	
New York Central Railroad equipment bonds	15,000.00
United States Liberty bonds	10,000.00
Life membership funds: United States Liberty bonds	1,500.00
Philippine scholarship funds: Constitution Hall bonds	11,000.00

Coupon interest due December 1, 1926, was paid to the amount of $30,000; also $6,878.48 for professional services and expenses in connection with D. A. R. bonds.

The largest disbursements are herewith given:

Clerical service	$103,661.94
Magazine	38,670.04
Employees of the hall, including printer and messenger and extra labor for auditorium events	15,325.27
Pensions and gifts to Real Daughters and granddaughter of Francis Scott Key	6,100.00
Contributions to tubercular soldiers	2,000.00
Printing manuals in English, Italian, Russian, and Greek	31,336.46
Printing lineage books (vols. 84–85–86–87–88–89–90)	10,391.15
Postage	8,906.99
Expense of thirty-fifth congress	7,757.77
Printing, wrapping, and mailing proceedings of thirty-fifth congress	3,064.44
Expense of thirty-sixth congress	2,002.70
Sesquicentennial D. A. R. exhibition	5,250.45
Coal	4,021.72

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

Respectfully submitted.

ANN WALDO (Mrs. HERBERT M.) LORD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

In presenting the report of the auditing committee, the chairman wishes to express appreciation of the work of her efficient committee, and especially of the vice chairman, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, upon whose shoulders has fallen the burden of the work.

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

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

Respectfully submitted.

LENORA STEVENS (Mrs. HORACE M.) FARNHAM,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL AND THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The routine work in the office of the historian general is the compilation and publication of the genealogical records of the national society into lineage books. Each volume contains 1,000 records copied from the original manuscripts. Many of them are incomplete and require a great deal of research. Eight volumes, 90 to 97, inclusive, have been copied and compared and made ready for the publishers this year. There is almost constant proof reading, as the volumes follow one another in turn.

Your historian general is proud to report that a plan has been worked out through which the card catalogue in the library begun by her predecessor, Mrs. De Bolt, will be currently kept up to date, as part of the routine of the office, thereby greatly simplifying the work when the time arrives to issue a new volume of the index. Five volumes have been indexed and the duplicates thrown out on 10 volumes. Thus much of the work on one-fourth of a volume of the index has been completed.

Your historian general can not speak in too high terms of the painstaking care of the clerks in her office in their work in checking and rechecking the many genealogical records, to give us the finished product known as the lineage book. She further gratefully acknowledges the assistance of her office in a thorough tabulation of the historical work of the chapters and States to refute the humorously erroneous impression, apparently held by a few college professors, to the effect that patriotic societies are no longer doing much serious historical work.

She also wishes to express her sincere appreciation of the business office in promoting the sales. Expert librarians tell us that the lineage books are of enormous value in securing new members. It is an asset to any chapter if it owns a complete set. Prospective members are often directed by public libraries to the lineage books before any other authority.

The historian general again requests that States endeavor to increase the number of chapters in their States with complete files and to greatly increase the number of chapters with standing orders, and those with complete files, beginning with volume 85.

Arrangement has been made with the printer whereby eight volumes of the lineage books will be issued during the year at regular intervals, beginning with April 15, approximately six weeks apart. This will be tried for 12 months, hoping that this systematic plan will make for the convenience of both chapters and libraries, and meet with general approval. Volumes 90 and 91 are now on sale.

A letter outlining the work for the year was sent by the historian general to the State historians and State chairmen of historical research and preservation of records on August 6. This to be passed on by them to chapters at an early date. Questionnaires were sent out in February for distribution to all chapters, to serve as an outline and to assist in organizing the material for this report to Congress. The order of the questionnaire should always be followed both by chapter and State historians in submitting their reports.

Chapters have been asked to continue their work in historical research and in the preservation of county records.

Collections and lists of historical objects and places were suggested as well as cooperation in anniversary celebrations and cooperation with State and county historical societies.

Request was made that chapters center much of their attention on the sesquicentennial, including books read, programs, films, and biographical studies of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The programs to be of a nature to make the period of 1776 and 1777 vivid to ourselves and others.

It is my pleasure to report, not only the work of my office, but the work of the national committee of historical research and preservation of records, of which the historian general is chairman. It is, therefore, the duty of all State historians and State chairmen of this committee, to send to my office each year before March 15, their summaries as well as the detailed records of unusual work accomplished.

The historian general is tremendously impressed with the high grade of historical work shown by the reports which have been received. While our dream of 100 per cent in States reporting did not quite come true, reports were received from all but two States and Territories, Minnesota and Washington. Reports were received from 47 States and 1 Territory, and London, making a net gain of 16 over last year.

Much of the work is of unusual merit or bulks large, because of the concentrated effort of a State along a given line.

We are gratified to report that 16,388 county records have been preserved this year. *Maryland* reports 7,000 marriage records of Kent County, from 1796 to 1866. *Iowa* 4,000 marriage records. *Michigan* reports several thousand entries of births, deaths, and cemetery records, church registers collected and preserved, also brief histories of first settlers compiled by card index system. *Tennessee* reports 500 early marriage records from 1792 to 1830, rescued from the dust of Knox County courthouse, and published. *Virginia* is rich in history and the Virginia daughters know that they have a great field of endeavor denied to most States, and they are planning a campaign to rescue priceless papers of their early history piled knee-deep in forgotten storerooms of county courthouses. *Kentucky* reports a very important work done by a former State historian, now one of the vice chairmen of our national committee, that of copying the index to estates of Mason County, and a partial index to Clarke County estates, and the index to the biographical section of the history of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, by Perrin.

Fourteen complete cemetery records, copied and preserved, are reported by *Illinois* and eight complete cemetery records by *New Jersey*. *Pennsylvania* collected inscriptions from 742 early gravestones, and *Nebraska* copied 393 tombstone records prior to 1820. Two chapters in *Rhode Island* report the restoration of old cemeteries.

Iowa placed a bronze tablet on a pioneer building of Iowa, Wesleyan College, the oldest college building west of the Mississippi River.

Maine marked the site of a tavern where LaFayette stopped in 1825.

Virginia reports the unveiling of a tablet to the name of Jack Jouett, that heroic Virginian, who on June 3, 1781, rode to warn Jefferson and the Legislature of Virginia that the British were on their way to Charlottesville. Virginia also reports the placing of memorial gates at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, to Dr. Kate Waller Barrett.

Michigan placed a tablet marking the last gathering place of the Indian tribes before their final exodus to the West. *Mississippi* marked a Revolutionary cemetery. *Arkansas* engaged in the restoration of the wall around old Fort Smith.

A wonderful tablet was unveiled by the New York daughters in the Capitol at Albany, to the four New York signers of the Declaration of Independence, with elaborate ceremonies. The cost of the tablet and program was over $1,200.

There were 4,344 pieces of historical research accomplished by all States. *Ohio* reports 56 original papers written and the histories compiled of over 2,000 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Ohio. *New Hampshire* located and searched out the history of the oldest houses and historic places.

Vermont, in preparation for the celebration of the Battle of Bennington, located ancient historical buildings and 300 graves of men who took part in the Battle of Bennington, 1777. A chapter in *Virginia* definitely located the grave of Betty Washington Lewis, three miles from Culpeper. We recall that she was the sister of Washington and mistress of beautiful Kenmore, in Fredericksburg. *Mississippi* located an Indian trail known as "Charley's Trace," supposed to have been used by DeSoto.

The *District of Columbia* studied "Colonial homes on the Potomac." *Texas* traced old stagecoach lines and compiled a complete history of old Fort Houston. *Montana* studied local Indian lore, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and forts within her borders. *North Dakota* did much research work concerning two old trails, viz, the Old Pioneer Trail and Red River Ox Cart Trail. *Idaho* made a list of 21 forgotten towns. One chapter in *Idaho* has collected data about patriots of note since the State's beginnings.

Michigan located the birthplace, near Manchester, of General Baldwin, who served in five wars—the Civil War, Indian wars, Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the World War. He was twice decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Only four men have ever been so honored.

Missouri has done historical research regarding the Mississippi River, the Missouri River, and their early explorers.

In preparation for the placing of markers commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their coming, *Utah* did much historical research concerning James Bridges, Jedediah Smith, and Etienne Provot, fur traders and trappers, the first white men to enter Salt Lake Valley.

The study of the Santa Fe Trail and the history of the Southwest, of which it is a part, has been taken up by a chapter in *Colorado*, under six divisions: The Spanish invasions, old Spanish churches, forts, land grants, and Santa Fe and Goodnight Trails.

There were 736 cooperations in historical celebrations. A chapter in Massachusetts has written a history of Uxbridge to be published in connection with the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town, June, 1927.

New Hampshire chapters are helping to celebrate by a historical pageant the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of State independence. Many chapters in *Connecticut*, by floats and pageants, are staging a state-wide celebration of the Nathan Hale anniversary. A *Michigan* chapter assisted in a pageant of historic Monroe, June 23 and 24, 1926, and gathered historical data for the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the city's founding.

Two hundred and eighty historical collections and 81 historical lists have been reported. Sixteen chapters in *New Jersey* own 38 historical collections, including photographs of old houses, mills, and bridges.

Virginia is making a scrapbook of valuable data of the Revolutionary Forces in Virginia. The William Pitt Chapter of Virginia is having painted a portrait of William Pitt, the friend of the Colonies, which will be placed in the Pittsylvania County Courthouse.

Connecticut's special State work, beginning last year, is the listing of unrecorded houses, names of buildings, locations, dates, and historical events connected with them and vital records wherever possible.

Seventeen chapters in Michigan are making collections of relics and antiques. One chapter has made a collection of more than 1,000 pieces.

The State Historian of *Maryland* loaned, collected, and helped in the very fine exhibition of Edgar Allen Poe relics held in the library of Peabody Conservatory.

South Carolina reports 55 lists of Revolutionary soldiers from tombstones and Bible records.

There have been 264 instances of cooperation with State and county historical societies. *New Jersey*, 16; *Illinois* and *Mississippi*, 15 each. *South Carolina* chapters are cooperating with the State highway commission in placing signs along the highways pointing to places of historical interest.

One hundred and twenty-two historical pamphlets have been compiled and 83 published. Sixteen chapters in *New Jersey* prepared historical folders on historic buildings and grounds. *Pennsylvania* published 12 leaflets, among them two histories of old churches.

Among *Georgia's* 11 leaflets published were "Stage Coach Roads" and "An Indian Trail Leading to Camp." *Michigan* is concentrating on the completion of a Michigan guidebook of historic places.

The books reported as read concerning the events of 1776 and 1777 number 430, although the work would indicate several thousand more. Among them: *South Carolina*, 56 volumes; *New Jersey*, 55; *Virginia*, 35; *Pennsylvania*, 24; *West Virginia*, 23. The regent and historian of a chapter in *Maryland* have conducted a regular historical section, studying not only the Revolutionary events, but America's beginnings as well.

Virginia has made an outline of the thirteen original Colonies, studying in a brief way their settlement, customs, history, and celebrated characters. Virginia has also had college historians give historical papers.

Biographies of signers.—Twenty-nine States in all made 1,160 biographical studies of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—the Colonial States featuring their own signers.

Four chapters in *Ohio* have established lecture courses in history with emphasis on the years of 1776 and 1777. *Ohio* made in all 785 biographical studies of signers.

Many chapters in Connecticut open their meetings with a few minutes' sketch of events of 1776, and local history, and during this time talks on signers and the council of safety are given.

Chapters in the following States made these biographical studies: Maryland, 96; Mississippi, 17; Iowa and Indiana, 16 each; Illinois, 14; South Carolina, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma, 13 each; Vermont, 11; Pennsylvania, 10; New Hampshire, 8; Nebraska, Colorado, and Missouri, 7 each; the District of Columbia and Texas, 4 each.

The study of history has been stimulated by the giving of prizes in several States. *Delaware*, *Michigan*, *North Dakota*, and *Virginia* give prizes for highest standing in United States history or for the best essays on United States history.

Indiana conducted through the schools three prize contests for the three best stories of local history in Indiana.

Under historical programs, 2,174 were reported. Of this number, 1,195 were from *New York* State. Eighty-four chapters in *Ohio* report historical programs at most of their meetings. The *Connecticut* State chairman reports that the chapters of her State have "beaten the world" in the number of historical programs reported this year. With some chapters every program has been historical.

A celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was held on the village green of *Fairfield, Conn.*, a three-act pageant showing colonial scenes and the signing of the Declaration. A few subjects from Connecticut's list were: Famous school-teachers of Connecticut, old post roads, old covered bridges, pilgrim mothers, early Connecticut governors, and Oliver Ellsworth.

New Hampshire reported a roll call with quotations from the declaration, and a roll call answered by names of famous Revolutionary generals. *South Carolina* reports homes of famous Americans, literature and antiques of the colonial period, old silver, china and furniture. *Vermont*, women of the Revolution, and grandmother's quilts.

Illinois gave programs on United States forts, George Rogers Clark, and old-time schools.

There were 66 exhibitions of the films, the "Chronicles of America." These are motion pictures based on the Yale University publication of the same name. They are distributed from different centers throughout the country. The one nearest your State may be ascertained by writing to the Yale University, New Haven, Conn. As the "Chronicles of America" were prepared with scholarly care and a sense of pictorial values, they are worthy of the highest indorsement. They are both accurate and dramatic. Through the efforts of daughters, these films were shown in many States.

A chapter in *Wyoming* has shown considerable initiative in originating a bill providing for the creation of a landmarks commission. The immediate alarm that prompted the movement is the dire need of preserving for the State the historic Fort Laramie, the most famous and important fort on the Old Oregon Trail. The bill has passed the State legislature, been signed by the governor, and the commission is appointed.

Montana has made a rather unique contribution in the way of system. All chapters work under a definite plan to locate and preserve historic sites, trails, and buildings. Each chapter is given a district for which it is responsible.

In so far as reported by the various States, *New York* has expended the largest sum of money in historical work, viz: $30,000.

The reports on the lineage books show that 132 chapters have complete files: *Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan*, and *Iowa* are on the honor roll.

Twenty-three chapters, not included in the above, have determined to have complete files beginning with volume 85. *West Virginia* and *Vermont* are on the honor roll in this.

Ranked according to percentage of standing orders in the business office, which plan we highly indorse, *Connecticut*, having 13 chapters, and a percentage of one-quarter, stands first. *Michigan* with 10 chapters, and Kansas with 7 chapters and a percentage of one-sixth, are tied for second place. Among the smaller States and Territories, Hawaii stands first with a percentage of one-half and New Mexico second with a percentage of one-fifth.

The national society may well congratulate itself on the fact that the total sales of lineage books to chapters and libraries throughout the country have amounted to $7,545.45 this year, and that 239 volumes of index No. 2 have been sold, the receipts amounting to $1,195.27, making a grand total of lineage books and index No. 2 of $8,740.72.

The London-England chapter reports that the lineage books obtained last year are now bound and actually placed in the British Museum and are in constant use. The regent states that the London-England chapter is considering placing a yearly standing order and having them bound each year up to date. She also makes a strong appeal for a historical program that would prove fascinating to a group of young girls who are daughters of members. The national chairman will give this important request her most earnest attention, and with the aid of her committee and some historical experts will endeavor to work out the problem.

The plan of the historian general for the second and third year of this administration has been anticipated by three States, Ohio, Iowa, and Maryland. This is in regard to the compilation and preservation of histories and reports of chapters and State societies.

Ohio reports the compiling of a complete history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, following this outline: A brief history of the national society; a history of the State society; a biography of every State regent; a history of every chapter, including a history of the chapter's name, and a complete directory of every Ohio daughter.

Iowa has collected data and compiled a history of the State society, containing chapter histories and an index telling where to find all past reports and property of the State society. It has been voted to publish in pamphlet form a résumé of the early history of the Iowa State society.

The *Maryland* State historian has spent every energy in trying to bring to a close the history of the founding and accomplishment of the 24 chapters in Maryland. The work on the compilation of the history of the State society is well under way.

Work on the compilation of the history of the national society, authorized by the national board of management, has begun and is well under way.

History, to be of value, should be true and unprejudiced. The qualifications of ideal historians, "searchers after truth," are manifold—a scholarly attitude, an open mind, great industry in research, ability to organize material, and that added touch of genius which while giving vitality to a period and the charm of other days, finds the purpose of the ages, that golden thread on which events in the history of our great land are strung.

Your historian general and her fellow workers are all very human. In many ways we may have fallen short of our ideal, but we are marching toward a goal. Your historian general is trying to build on the sound foundation of her predecessors and she has great faith in the future of this, our department. With the copy book of old, she believes in the years to come, historically, "Nothing will be denied to patience and well-directed effort:"

It is with the sincerest gratitude that the historian general expresses her appreciation to you, Madam President General, for your confidence and cooperation and for your wisdom in the appointing of the vice chairmen and members of the historical research and preservation of records committee, and to the States for the State historians, altogether a big family, comprising that wonderful body of women that has made this splendid report possible.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
Historian General.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL

In her letter of instruction to me early in the year, our president general closed by saying "I would like this to be a banner year of accomplishment." With that thought in mind, I have labored long and diligently and have always received the hearty cooperation of every one with whom I have come in contact. The compilation of my report has been a great privilege as well as a pleasant duty. I have endeavored in every possible way to gain the best results.

To prepare it has meant the sending of circular letters to each one of the State librarians in which we asked for the number of books sent from their State, the number of individuals and chapters contributing and also for any added items of interest to the society as a whole. It also has meant the sending of hundreds of other letters of inquiry. Forty-seven librarians have replied; all of them interestingly. Invariably the librarians who have been the most friendly have been the ones who have done the most work and many pleasant letters have been exchanged with daughters all over the country. Did time permit, I would like to give you excerpts from every one.

For seven years State librarians have been sending their reports to the librarian general, each year bringing a little better report than the preceding one, as gleaned from the reports of former librarian generals. With a society of more than 159,000 members, the library, as far as historical and genealogical books are concerned, should be second to none in the country, and it is growing to have that reputation by competent authorities. What we lack most is sufficient room to adequately accommodate the large number of visitors who, in ever-increasing numbers, come, not in idle curiosity, but for research and study.

Nearly every State has a librarian, to whom a letter was sent last August, which contained lists of books needed from her State. It is her duty and privilege to obtain not only as many on that list as possible, but others which are procurable, that will be accepted as books of reference.

Many books are donated by individuals and chapters, which could not be acquired in any other way, as they are not for sale, while others are purchased in lieu of gifts.

Perhaps it is not generally understood by all daughters what books are suitable for the library. For their information I will say that they consist of State, county, and town histories, genealogies, Bible and cemetery records, wills, and any unpublished, authentic history from which genealogical records can be traced.

Our library was authorized as a consulting library, and is of primary importance in assisting in the work of the historian general and registrar general. The privilege of using these books is extended to genealogists and visitors. It is one of the greatest assets of the society.

Every book in the library which assists in identifying the family and service of a revolutionary patriot saves our society a much larger sum than that represented by the cost of the volume.

Each daughter should realize the importance of having on our shelves every book procurable, which will assist them in their work, so that we may keep pace with the rapidly increasing membership of our society.

Our library is representative of our great organization and can only grow and increase in size and value through the cooperation of every daughter in our society. The good work of the past years must go on in ever-increasing efforts.

The total number of accessions to the library during the past year up to April 15, when my report closed, amounted to 1,146; this includes 944 books, 160 pamphlets, and 42 manuscripts. During the week of Congress the number will undoubtedly be largely increased.

Fortunate as the library has been this year in having more funds than ever before at its disposal, we are always needing something more. The old adage, "The more you have the more you want," applies to the library as to other things, and I recommend that the annual appropriation of $200 for the purchase of books be made this year as usual.

Please note when sending the library copies of your year book that 5½ by 7½ inches was recommended by the congress of 1910, and is the size desired. They are interesting reading, and when bound into volumes are convenient for reference.

We desire to secure American book plates, both early and modern, to add to our distinguished collection which already numbers a few hundred plates. They may be the work of American artists or the work of foreign artists for American owners. Our collection of plates has been largely increased during the year, by both individuals and States, until now we have an interesting and valuable collection.

During the year many invitations for dinners, receptions, and State conferences have been received, for which I tender heartiest thanks. Many have been accepted, and that I could not accept them all has been a source of regret.

For the hearty cooperation in the work from every source I wish to extend thanks. Your kind helpfulness is much appreciated. May the value and importance of the work and its benefit to the State and National societies increase in interest and accomplishments during the coming year, remembering that by mutual interest and mutual aid great deeds are done.

Respectfully submitted.

LENORA STEVENS (MRS. HORACE MARTIN) FARNHAM,
Librarian General.

The meeting recessed until 8 o'clock.

(Meeting convened at 8.30 p. m., the president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, presiding.)

At the Monday evening session the invocation was given by Dean G. C. F. Bratenahl of the National Cathedral, and the congress stood during the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, and while a letter was read from President Coolidge.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT GENERAL: As I indicated to your last convention, the duties of the President are such that it is impossible to make an annual address to your organization. Already I have appeared before it for that purpose at least four times and perhaps can come again at some future occasion.

I wish you would express to your delegates my deep appreciation of their firm support of the American Government. They stand for the Constitution

and the flag; they believe in adequate military defense and represent the principles that have made this country free and prosperous. They are always on the alert to point out the difference between license and liberty, the destruction of our institutions and the promotion of human welfare. For all of this patriotic work they are entitled to the approbation of all loyal Americans.

Mrs. Coolidge and I are looking forward to the privilege of receiving yourself and your delegates according to invitation that is already extended. Kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

The address of the evening was given by the Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy.

The congress was also addressed by Baron de Cartier, the Ambassador of the Belgians, Miss Mabel Boardman, and the Princess Cantacuzene, and afterwards listened to a musical program by the Dorothy Johnston-Baseler harp ensemble.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 19, 1927

The Tuesday morning session convened at 10 o'clock, the president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, presiding.

REPORT OF REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Upon my return home from congress last spring, and after considerable correspondence with my predecessor in office, Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly (who was unable to be present at that congress) the necessary blanks were printed and mailed with personally written letters to each of the 48 State regents and the 48 State historians in the United States, as well as to those in Hawaii, the Philippines, and China.

All but three States returned the blanks which the respective officers had filled, and as the reporter general's report embraces the period from March 1 of one year to March 1 of the next, I did not feel justified in selecting many items from the reports of the delinquent State regents, printed in the proceedings, as in many cases I felt that the information contained in them was of activities occurring after the specified date of March 1.

My report was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in December. It was printed on time and can now be obtained at our business office.

The blanks for the report due next fall were placed in the mail, with letters of instruction, on February 10, 1927, and several have already been filled and returned.

It seemed more expedient to have them reach the State regents and historians early in the year, so if there were to be any changes among those officers after congress, the outgoing ones could fill the blanks at the same time they were collecting their data for their own reports to this congress, or, as is the case with the State historians, in their reports to the historian general, thus enabling them to report the work actually accomplished in their administrations.

For the benefit of comparatively new members of the society, I wish to stress the following information: It is not merely that the States are requested to send their reports to the reporter general as a national officer of this society, but that having received its charter from the Congress of the United States, it is distinctly stated in the act of incorporation that "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and the secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance," and this report is then printed by the Government as a Senate document.

I wish to thank you for your cooperation this past year and hope for even fuller and more detailed reports from each State regent and historian, to be included in the national report which, I trust, will be completed early in November.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY O. (Mrs. GERALD L.) SCHUYLER,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

After the report of Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the resolutions committee, the president general, as chairman of the Constitution Hall committee, presented her report.

REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION HALL COMMITTEE

As the presiding officer of the Constitution Hall committee, I am pleased to submit herewith the following general report.

At the meeting of the national board of management on April 26, 1926, the question of deferring the building of Constitution Hall until $1,000,000 in liquid cash could be raised, was brought up and thoroughly discussed. It was unanimously decided to adopt this course and the matter was presented to the Constitution Hall committee at its meeting on June 8. Upon the recommendation of that body, final ratification was made by the national board of management on June 9.

The action of the thirty-fifth Continental Congress in reducing the mortgage from $1,600,000 to $1,000,000 was a wise move but it presented a new financial problem. The consensus of opinion of the committee and the board was that this million dollars should be the limit of debt assumed by the society, and further that the psychological time to raise money is before the building is erected, rather than afterwards.

It was decided to secure this million dollars through the sale of chairs, cubic feet of earth of the foundation, and by voluntary contributions. Mrs. Russell William Magna was appointed chairman of the finance committee with four vice chairmen, viz, Mrs. William J. Becker, of New Jersey; Mrs. William S. Buchanan of Louisiana; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, of Illinois; and Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, of New Mexico. Later were added the various State chairman appointed by the State regents and a large advisory committee appointed by the president general.

A report and complete financial statement will be given to you by Mrs. Magna, but I wish to add that to her and to that committee belongs all the credit for results achieved.

As chairman, Mrs. Magna has devoted her time and energy to this work to the almost complete exclusion of every other life interest.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee was appointed secretary of the general Constitution Hall committee and has served throughout the year.

The million dollars' worth of bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50, which were sold last year to in part cover the cost of the building, were delivered in July to the national society. They were signed by the recording secretary general, the treasurer general, and the president general, and were transmitted to the purchasers by the trustee, the National Metropolitan Bank. This information was given to you in my general report, but I wish it to also become a part of the record of the Constitution Hall committee.

At the October meeting the president general was instructed to confer with Mr. John Russell Pope, architect, who first drew the tentative plans for Constitution Hall, and to ascertain if it would not be possible to incorporate in the new building an adequate library. Mr. Pope stated that this could very easily be done by a rearrangement of the committee rooms at a very small additional cost. The only extra expense would be for book racks and other necessary library furnishings which he felt could be easily covered by a sum ranging from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. The estimate was tentative, of course, but it was Mr. Pope's opinion that if congress decided to add the library the extra cost in relation to the whole would be only a minor consideration. He even suggested that a possible reduction in some other direction would equalize the amount thus spent. The demand that a library be incorporated in the new building has been very insistent from all parts of the country and unquestionably this society could attain a much higher place in the eyes of the world through the establishment of an unsurpassed genealogical library.

Four meetings of the general Constitution Hall committee have been held, with a splendid attendance on each occasion. The interest, harmony, and general spirit of cooperation have been most heartening and one feels safe in assuming that the work on Constitution Hall will go forward on a sure and conservative basis that can not but be gratifying to the membership of this society.

Our growth and expansion have twice compelled us to seek larger quarters. We have met the need before and now we have an even greater obligation resting upon us—that of providing an adequate and properly conditioned assembly room for our ever-increasing delegated body.

It is your duty, daughters, to give aid in this tremendous work to the limit of your ability, and as president general I enter the new year with high hopes that by your earnest efforts the magic word "finished" may in 1928 be written across the pages of our records. Remember, always, that for 36 years these records have been marked by achievement only and never by failure.

Respectfully submitted.

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

REPORT OF CONSTITUTION HALL FINANCE COMMITTEE

Contrary to the usual mode of procedure, your chairman wishes to express her gratitude at the beginning of her report rather than at the end.

First. Let me pay an affectionate tribute to our president general—her faith in me, her assistance and encouragement to my committee has been a daily, self-evident fact. Her sympathetic understanding has been a source of personal joy and encouragement.

Second. Thanks are due those capable and efficient girls in the treasurer general's office for their splendid cooperation and growing interest in this outstanding work. Without their up-to-date figures your finance chairman could not submit a detailed report.

Third. An expression of gratitude is extended to the members of my own committee and to those valiant State regents and State chairmen who have led their women to a clearer understanding, and the excellent reports from the States that prove conclusively the substantial support consequent to this great undertaking.

I wish to acknowledge also your increasing generous responses, and the intelligent, active interest displayed by almost the entire membership, making possible the proximity to the half million mark of which I shall tell you this morning.

The society as a whole is more self-conscious of its enterprises, and Constitution Hall has ceased to be a dream and is rapidly taking on the semblance of actual proportions.

Again, it is a pleasure to be able to submit a 100 per cent report—that is, every State has responded, including our chapters in the Philippines, Hawaii, China, Paris, London, Cuba, Alaska, and Panama. The Philippines and Hawaii have paid for their chairs, Alaska has pledged a chair, Shanghai has partly paid for one, and London has forwarded a sum. Cuba reports a growing interest in spite of cyclones, and Paris has a $50 payment on a chair.

Two outstanding matters have made history in this work. At the meeting of the Constitution Hall committee held October 19, the following request was made: "That the president general be asked to consult with the architect, Mr. Pope, to see if, within the same amount of money, a suitable library could be included." And at the Constitution Hall meeting held the evening of February 8, 1927, the president general announced that she had conferred with Mr. Pope and a library can be incorporated.

The national board of management accepted this recommendation at their regular board meeting February 9 and the idea has met with growing enthusiasm throughout the country, making it possible when Constitution Hall is completed for the Daughters of the American Revolution to be the proud possessors of the finest genealogical library in the world.

Another matter of interest is the ruling of Commissioner Blair that inasmuch as our income, as a society, "is derived from dues paid by members, contributions and interest, no part of such income inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. Based upon the foregoing, it is held that you organized and operated for educational purposes as provided in section 231 (6) of the revenue act of 1926 and similar provisions of prior acts. You will, therefore, be relieved of the duty of filing returns of annual income so long as your purposes and activities remain unchanged. Since you are organized and operated for educational purposes, it follows that contributions made to you by individuals are deductible for income tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in section 214 (*a*) (10) of the revenue act of 1926 and similar provisions of prior acts." This decision will be welcomed by many donors and would-be donors to the new auditorium and museum, who will now be assured that all moneys they contribute will not only be deductible from their incomes, but will be used wholly for building or for memorial chairs or boxes. The bonds are taxable.

A suggestion which has not only realized a goodly sum on this project, but has made small contributions possible, came from Mrs. Amos G. Draper, namely, that of selling cubic feet of foundation at $1 a cubic foot. This has netted us

$4,818.80 up to April 1, and with the reports from the States of the cubic feet pledged at conferences they total $5,799. The committee feels an especial sense of gratitude to Mrs. Draper for her constructive help.

It is interesting to record that chairs have been taken by the National Society, Children of the American Revolution; by the American International College at Springfield, Mass., and by the National Society, Patriotic Women of America. Also one chair taken by the National Officers' Club, as well as a box.

In a recent report at one of the meetings the intimation was made that it was very necessary to keep track of pledges as well as payments, precluding the possibility of over selling the seating capacity of the hall. This optimistic suggestion produced smiles at the time, but this morning we are more nearly facing the situation as predicted, for with 2,122 chairs subscribed for and 8 taken by members-at-large, and money paid on them, plus pledges sent in, amounting to 187 (and I venture to say this is underestimating the number spoken for), the actual total of chairs taken in money and pledges is 2,380 chairs. This leaves only 1,620 chairs available; and with our enormous membership it behooves every member and chapter who think they will want one to speak for it at once, and pay as much as they can as a deposit. Let us meet the situation with eagerness and enthusisam and a determination to pledge a goodly part of the remaining chairs at this congress. Ten dollars is a small amount and all that is actually necessary as a deposit. But your national chairman is still of the opinion that an initial payment of $25 would greatly facilitate the bookkeeping and reduce the enormous amount of records and entries which are compulsory.

When the books closed March 31, 1927, the treasurer general had on hand in cash since last Congress:

Fund	$9, 240. 34
Foundation	4, 818. 80
	166, 881. 17
	26, 782. 67
	207, 722. 98
Plus the sum at close of Congress, 1926	193, 601. 65
	401, 324. 63

This is the total cash on hand April 1, 1927.

Since coming to Washington additional money has been received totaling $8,948.75, plus $401,324.63, making a total of $410,273.38.

Due on chairs pledged	$29, 100. 00
Due on 16 boxes	13, 476. 03
Due on pledges	42, 576. 03
Due on foundation	50. 00
	42, 626. 03
Due on a $1,000 pledge	600. 00
	43, 226. 03
Cash on hand April 18	410, 323. 38
Total cash assured Apr. 18, 1927	453, 549. 41

New Jersey is the first and only State to report a chair in the name of every chapter. By this I mean every chapter has a chair in its own name, and one New Jersey chapter has pledged a gift of $1,000. The figures to carry away with you are 1,620 chairs left.

The next item to be spoken of is the chair blanks, the perfection of which I can not emphasize too strongly, or plead too emphatically, for care and precision. Cards bearing more than 100 letters in the inscription will be returned. In my files are 961 blanks, but I should like to see more come in in the immediate future.

May I urge again the oft repeated admonition to report progress to your chapter chairman and State chairman, and to send money through chapter treasurers to State treasurers on to the treasurer general. This point is more necessary than ever, as many do not adhere to these rulings and are disappointed when credit is not given where credit is due. Please do not hold money in the States, but forward it to Washington.

Your chairman has received inspiration and encouragement from visiting 18 States.

It is my intention to stop circulating any more of the present literature on hand, as this congress will so materially change every aspect of the work. So, in the due course of events after congress a pamphlet will be prepared giving all information concerning Constitution Hall—up to date, concise, and informative—which may be had for the asking.

Owing to the confusion experienced heretofore with pledges made at Congress being written on any paper at hand, pledge cards are ready for distribution this year which will be official. The signature thereon will be that of the person who will be held responsible for seeing that the pledge is redeemed. Should pledges be made (and I anticipate many) I shall ask that the pages distribute them and that after collecting them they be handed to my vice chairman, so that they may be recorded and kept track of.

Because of your belief, faith, tenacity of purpose, and the keynote work, the society stands close to the halfway mark at this congress, and by the end of the week a long stride will bring us nearer to the half million dollars in cash. With this assured, with 49 boxes taken and money paid in full for 33 boxes, with many over half the chairs sold, the committee offers a recommendation at the end of this report which will be a definite step forward and clear the way towards a further activity.

Let me urge with all my heart that those members who can, contribute outright gifts. We have grown, expanded, become a very pulse in the Nation's life. We built Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building on gifts. Let us rededicate ourselves to the new hall, the new library, and the expansion of the museum.

Let us give largely and now—not limiting our thoughts to chairs with markers and cubic feet of foundation—but stand alert and, for the best interests of this organization to which we are devoting our lives, contribute outright sums of material value that will publish the heart interest behind the donation, for our development and progress.

It is significant that the report of your great accomplishments toward making Constitution Hall a fact and not a fancy, should have been called for on the evening of Good Friday. In building to better take care of ourselves and our attainments, and the new members who are joining our ranks so rapidly, we are demonstrating the spiritual value of this great society, giving because we believe, generous because of service.

Another point: This report is officially called for April 19 of this year—another special day when brave ones carried our banner of freedom forward and onward that we might enjoy to-day the blessings of a great Nation.

We, as a society, have cherished this patriotic fervor, have helped the flag flying in the breezes of highest national pride and honor. What could be more fitting than that we, becoming conscious of our necessities, should meet the demands of the times by erecting an added adornment to our already beautiful group of buildings in the Nation's Capital and dedicate anew our lives and fortunes to the future of our beloved organization and to Constitution Hall, for God and country.

The committee and the national board of management recommends that the president general be empowered to take such steps as are necessary toward securing definite plans for Constitution Hall, including the adequate library so that, granted that the $1,000,000 is assured by March, 1928, she, the president general, may make arrangements to incorporate the exercises for the laying of the corner stone in the program of congress, 1928.

Respectfully submitted.

EDITH SCOTT (MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM) MAGNA,
Chairman.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF CONSTITUTION HALL FINANCE COMMITTEE

It is an honor to submit to you a supplemental report of the Constitution Hall finance committee.

If you have received a portion of the enthusiasm and inspiration which I have from this spendid congress, then indeed this committee will have a tangible evidence at an early date as a result.

Let me urge you to carry home with you this fine goal you have reached, as a halfway mark.

A suggestion which my capable vice chairman, Mrs. Herrick, made is a good one—namely, put Constitution Hall on your Christmas list as a friend and each one remember her with a Christmas present of $3.50.

Before reading the figures, may I thank you, Madam President General, for your courtesy and kindness—and to the congress for its splendid support.

Since reporting to you on Tuesday, April 19, 1927, the treasurer general has received in cash, $4,546.75. This, plus the cash in hand April 1 of $401,324.63 totals cash in hand Saturday, April 23, $405,871.38. I hold pledges for 139 chairs and 154 cubic feet, which in money would total $21,004.

The cash in hand, plus the cash assured from pledges, totals at this time:

Cash in hand	$405, 871. 38
Cash assured	69, 967. 29
Total in cash and pledges this morning	475, 838. 67

Respectfully submitted.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA, *Chairman.*

The revision of by-laws was then discussed until the meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock, until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING MEETING, APRIL 20, 1927

The meeting convened at 10 o'clock, when a progressive report of the resolutions committee was given by Mrs. Joy.

The day was devoted to reports of chairmen of several national committees, of State regents, consideration of the revision of the by-laws, and to addresses by Brig. Gen. A. C. Dalton on the American merchant marine, and by Mr. Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON AMERICANIZATION

When we think of Americanization work as the process of interpreting the true meaning of American institutions to the people of foreign lands who have cast their lot with us, it is surely an important and legitimate field for D. A. R. endeavor, and it is a gratifying privilege to report that many chapters in every part of the country have included this activity in their crowded programs during the past year.

Probably no other patriotic organization is better equipped to carry on such work, for it so happens that there are strong chapters in most of the communities where immigrants have congregated in large numbers. Moreover, the purposes and traditions of our society are such as to excite the fancy and inspire the confidence of the foreign born. This invaluable advantage naturally accrues from the fact that a great many of those who come to us already know the story of George Washington as the Father of his Country, and it follows as a matter of course that the descendants of men who fought in Washington's armies have a point of contact which can and does open the way to breaking down that baneful barrier which inevitably rises between habitants and strangers. This point of contact is an asset of great value and one which ought to be assiduously cultivated by chapters carrying on Americanization work.

The field is practically without limit. There were nearly 14,000,000 foreign-born persons in the United States when the census of 1920 was taken. About 5,400,000 of these were still unnaturalized; more than 3,300,000 who were 21 years of age and over had not even declared an intention to become citizens; nearly 1,800,000 were illiterate, and nearly 1,500,000 were unable to speak the English language.

The settled policy of restricting immigration which Congress has adopted will change this picture in years to come, but in the meantime there is plenty of opportunity for work, and this is especially true of the brand of patriotic work which the D. A. R. has done, is now doing, and, let us hope, will continue to do so long as the need exists.

We hear a good deal about radicalism in these days, and it is undeniable that immigrants of certain types have contributed quite largely to the radical movement. This disease, however, is not altogether peculiar to the foreign born.

nor is it very widespread among them, but in any event the best possible antidote for it is to lead those who may become exposed to the insidious infection into a knowledge and true appreciation of what our country and its institutions really stand for. In doing this we will be building our house upon a rock against which the floods and winds of radicalism will beat in vain.

Much interesting statistical data have been gleaned from the reports received from 47 State chairmen of Americanization. According to such reports, $44,096.49 has been expended for Americanization purposes during the year, including $9,184.17 contributed to the four approved schools; 1,392 chapters, or about 66 per cent of all chapters in the States concerned, reported to State chairmen. Of the chapters reporting, 842 have special Americanization committees, and 549 devoted at least one meeting to an Americanization program during the year; 307 chapters participated in the work of Americanization schools or classes; 114 chapters aided in establishing or maintaining clubs or other social centers for the foreign born; 199 chapters aided public or school libraries in furnishing books or periodicals for foreign-born readers; 319 chapters assisted applicants for naturalization; 150 chapters distributed books, copies of the Constitution, etc., to the foreign born; 199 chapters participated in pageants, festivals. exhibits, and sales of handicraft, or other like activities for the benefit of the foreign born; members of 186 chapters systematically visited foreign-born persons in their homes; 74 chapters made surveys of the foreign-born population resident in their jurisdiction.

These items afford only a bare outline of the varied Americanization activities carried on by the chapters, many of which could not possibly be stated in a statistical way. The reports of State chairmen show that to a gratifying extent chapters have shaped their work to meet the needs of their particular communities, and in many such cases personal effort rather than money has been contributed.

In reviewing the work done in the various State jurisdictions, it should be remembered that there are many States and cities having very small foreign-born populations, which, of course, means that there is no field, or a very limited one, for Americanization effort on the part of hundreds of chapters. For example, there are 16 States which have 626 chapters and a total foreign-born population of only 500,000, while the State of New Jersey, with 55 chapters, has an immigrant population of nearly 750,000. It is gratifying to note, however, that in a good many instances interest in the work was not allowed to lag simply because the field was restricted.

In fact, chapters everywhere have found an amazing number of things to do along Americanization lines, and whether the work done is supporting teachers, sponsoring clubs for foreign-born women, giving a party in honor of a group of newly arrived immigrant girls, working among American children in China "to keep them American and to help them to know about America," as the Shanghai Chapter does, giving practical lessons in hygiene to a Chinese family in Louisiana, or teaching her washwoman to read, as a Colorado Daughter did, all have caught the true spirit of D. A. R. Americanization work.

It would be a great pleasure to record all of the special things that have been done during the year in the line of Americanization work, but as such a record would far exceed the space available a limited number only can be presented.

(A detailed account of the work in Americanization was then presented by States.)

Your chairman feels that as a whole the Americanization program of our society has been successfully carried on during the past year. In view of the many D. A. R. activities which necessitate the expenditure of money, contributions to Americanization effort have been generous. Moreover there appears to be increasing recognition of the fact that personal contact with, and individual service to, our foreign-born people are of greater value than mere money contribution to some organized project. The reports of State chairmen also seem to indicate an increasing interest in work among foreign-born women, who have been all too frequently neglected by Americanization agencies in the past. It is all very well to assume that if we teach the children to know and love our country and persuade or assist fathers to become naturalized citizens, the problem of foreign-born mothers will take care of itself. This, however, is far from the truth, for obviously men and children make contacts in places of employment and in schools which the mother does not enjoy, and it is my opinion, which I think is shared by most of our State chairmen, and by Americanization workers generally that there is no field in which chapters can render better service than

by interpreting America to immigrant women who are so often isolated in a strange land.

In closing this report your chairman desires to express appreciation to the vice chairmen and State chairmen who have so earnestly cooperated in carrying forward our work during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

AGNES B. (MRS. W. W.) HUSBAND,
National Chairman of Americanization.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BETTER FILMS

It is with deepest pleasure and gratification that your chairman of better films comes to you to-day to outline the work in motion pictures during the last months and to report the ever-growing interest in this department which has been evidenced by our chapters everywhere.

I would like to speak, particularly, of the cooperation given me by the retiring chairman of better films, Mrs. L. Grant Baldwin. Her advice and admonitions have proved invaluable and I deeply and earnestly appreciate her courtesy and Christian spirit.

My first slogan was "A better films chairman in every chapter," and I think we have done splendidly, for six States have met the slogan 100 per cent, these States being Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, and Montana.

The only States having no State chairman on better films are Vermont, South Dakota, Washington, and Nevada, and I trust that the State regents of these States will soon appoint chairmen and give us an opportunity to show them how very much they need better film committees.

Reports which have come from State chairmen during the year have been most encouraging, especially as they relate to the closer cooperation between National and State chairmen and between local chapters and local exhibitors. Much of the success of our work is founded on close cooperation with the responsible custodians of motion pictures. Working together we can do much.

I feel a real responsibility in my work in motion pictures. I look upon the screen as one of the great forces at work in the world to-day—a force that is ready for use in almost every line of human endeavor. To neglect to use it is wasteful. To hold back because of occasional lapses, to criticize minor things while failing to take advantage of bigger things is unfair as well as backward. The motion-picture industry is big. Whenever I have had a suggestion or criticism to offer, that suggestion or criticism has been received with courtesy and, if practical, was followed.

I wish to express my appreciation at this time to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (Inc.) for the great courtesy to me.

The work was very new in my line of endeavor and they have been very courteous in their desire and willingness to assist me, and the advice given has been most instructive.

I have determined to devote my time to constructive work on as broad a scale as possible. Several outstanding plans are in my mind. One of these, holding in it opportunities for great good, it is my privilege now to unfold.

The separate States of the United States have each a history of which they are justifiably proud. We have backgrounds and experiences that are explanations of us. Some Europeans may say that we have little past and in the number of years, perhaps, we haven't. At least, not the hundreds of years of which Europe can boast.

But, as a matter of fact, our past is infinitely longer than theirs. It includes whole epochs in the span of a single memory for many of us.

There are living among us men and women who actually saw the wilderness wiped out, who saw the West conquered, who saw the Nation divided and reunited in closer ties than ever before, who saw the first railroad cross the country.

That gives us a history unlike any other.

We now have an opportunity to produce in each of the separate States a motion picture dealing with the history, present-day conditions and activities of that State. Briefly, the plan is as follows: That a series of pictures be made in each State showing: (*a*) history of the State; (*b*) physical geography of the State; that is, the mountains, rivers, seashores, etc.; (*c*) the actual industrial life of the people; (*d*) the State activities such as new roads, schools, hospitals; in other words, a picture showing exactly how the tax dollar is spent by the State as a growing concern.

Each State, as I have said, is replete with historical interests which may readily be filmed. We possess also physical geographical conditions which have potent

bearing on our life to-day. Our great forests, mountains, waterways, plains, caves—beauties of nature—are all available for the camera.

In order to develop State pictures there are several definite steps which must be taken. First, your chairman would suggest that we get advice of the motion-picture industry who are acquainted with the mechanics of production and then secure an experienced producer. This is most important. I feel confident from what I know of the motion-picture people that they will be glad to give their advice and suggestions. The second step would be to have the scenario written. All of the towns and localities of various States could assist in this work and out of the mass of material available, local committees could cull the most important facts. Before filming, we probably should take cognizance of the pictures already made so that duplication, especially in historical sequences, would not be necessary. There are many films already available, parts of which could be fitted in the State pictures. The final step, of course, would be to take the actual scenes necessary for continuity which would be done by the producer. Once the pictures are ready, they can be shown in the motion-picture theaters of each of the States; and they should be popular films, for every community will have a natural interest. After being shown in the State, the best parts could be culled—one or two reels—and those sent about the country for theatrical distribution. Condensed versions might be placed in the libraries or schools for further use and for preservation.

I am most anxious to see the Daughters of the American Revolution take the lead in the development of State pictures. I believe that this is a tremendous opportunity for us to be pioneers and that the time is now ripe for the promotion of this most interesting project. Already, several States have indicated an interest in the plan, and it was your chairman's pleasure, with the consent and approval of the president general, to present it personally in the State of New Jersey, at which time enthusiasm ran high, and at the State conference, New Jersey passed a resolution to pioneer in State pictures.

The motion picture is becoming more and more the real mirror of history. History is made alive, vital, and interesting through pictures. In the last three years, there has been an increasing tendency toward production of historical pictures of an entertainment nature beginning with the production of "America," which was suggested by the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the last year, we have seen such pictures as Old Ironsides, based on the exploits of the frigate *Constitution;* The Rough Riders, founded on the career of President Roosevelt; The Big Parade, which is based on the World War; Classmates, a picture of West Point; Midshipman, the picture of Annapolis; The Flaming Frontier, the story of General Custer's last stand; The Vanishing American, the story of the Indians in America; and a number of other pictures dealing with various phases of our historical development.

It has long been the dream of your national chairman to see a great film made of George Washington, his life and achievements. So, with the consent of our president general, I wrote to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (Inc.), asking that such a picture be made similar to the picture of Abraham Lincoln, and the suggestion received their courteous attention.

This is the practical time to launch such an effort, as we will soon celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. I am confident we will have the film in time.

There is no greater way of teaching history than by showing actual men and women in action. We need our textbooks, of course, to teach these things, but our books become more real when the deeds they tell of are depicted and brought to life before our eyes.

We must encourage these pictures and by encouragement I mean by giving them support at the box office. The producers go to great pains to make these pictures historically accurate. Sometimes they make mistakes. That is to be expected. We can all help make them accurate by our support and appreciation. They are dramatic and entertaining as well. I have been glad to send letters calling attention to special pictures of such nature whenever opportunity has presented itself, following the very wise example of the preceding motion-picture chairman.

In this connection, your chairman wishes to report that a very definite plan is under way to preserve for posterity all pictures having historical significance. Mr. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (Inc.), has suggested to President Coolidge that sufficient space should be allotted in the new Archives Building which is to be erected in Washington to hold 20,000 reels of film at this time with possible expansion to space

for 50,000 reels. The plan is to preserve not only the thousands of reels of important pictures made by the Government during the war, but also the great news events, inaugurations, world happenings, etc., and those entertainment motion pictures with historical significance. There are now in existence films which will have tremendous value 10, 20, 50, and 100 years from now. Many are scattered throughout the country; some are being inspected regularly, while others are being neglected. The latter will be lost unless something is done to store and treat them properly. With proper care and storage at even temperature, these motion-picture negatives will last for years, perhaps indefinitely. Duplicates could be made from time to time, and a thousand years from now scenes of the inauguration of every president since President McKinley could be shown; such important documents as the signing of the Versailles treaty, General Pershing's home coming, burial of the Unknown Soldier, and countless events that have occupied the stage of our time may be shown. We would include also The Life of Abraham Lincoln, America, The Covered Wagon, The Big Parade, Old Ironsides, The Iron Horse, and other such pictures.

As a patriotic organization, we are interested in making better citizens. Each year thousands of immigrants from all parts of the world come to America to make their homes. It is necessary to teach them to become good citizens. The motion picture has become a great aid in performing this work.

Not long ago the motion-picture industry gave a number of pictures for use on steamships bringing immigrants to America. Secretary of Labor James J. Davis said that inauguration of such film service on board ships marked the beginning of a new day at sea for immigrants. He said that pictures have a tremendous educational value for the immigrants.

I attended a luncheon given by Mr. Will Hays to Secretary of Labor Davis on the day the *Leviathan* came in harbor with the first motion pictures on board as an entertainment feature for the immigrants. After hearing Mr. Davis speak and knowing that he came to this country when he was 13 years old as an immigrant, I realized more fully what it means to do this work along Americanization lines.

Pictures give the newcomer a chance to grow with the country. They have an opportunity which would otherwise be denied them—the opportunity of learning of our backgrounds and our beginnings. The plan is now well under way to add to these films special pictures and maps which would give the newcomer knowledge of the industrial conditions of the country. These maps will show where the great agricultural centers, where the mining centers, and where the railroad centers are, so that they may be able to place themselves in those sections where their talents can best be utilized. Added to those pictures are such other pictures as The Gates of Opportunity, The Immigrant, etc., which show definitely how to go about acquiring citizenship, how to go for a doctor in case of need, the value of learning English, the reason for placing children in schools and allowing them to use playgrounds.

The motion picture speaks a universal language and every immigrant, no matter what his tongue may be, can understand a picture. The purpose is to have the immigrant understand, appreciate, and love America, to equalize the opportunity for all citizens and to promote understanding between men and men.

Did you know that the American "Gobs," boys of our own Navy, see the latest motion pictures on shipboard? The United States Navy has become the greatest motion-picture distributor in the world. Don't you think that we have our responsibilities as to what pictures are placed before the eyes of these lonesome, homesick American boys? It may be your boy or mine.

In an effort to bring to more people of this country and throughout the world a greater knowledge of our own history, I recently took steps to open Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, to the news-reel companies on special occasions by permit. I wrote the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union asking that this matter be taken up at the next meeting. At present, news-reel people are barred from the grounds in Mount Vernon. I believe that since this is the national shrine of America it should be made available to all our people. Economic conditions prevent many of us from traveling. The great majority of our people have never had the opportunity of seeing Mount Vernon, but in motion pictures, they can visit the home of Washington and draw from it the inspiration which a visit there would give. On the screen, Mount Vernon would become, in actuality, the real national shrine that it is intended to be. I hope that you will use your influence in getting this permission. Of course, it is not to be expected that indiscriminate use of the grounds will be permitted but that, by special order, the grounds may be opened for news reels. West Point, the

national Parks, and other such places have recently been made available to the producers of pictures and this use should be extended.

I have presented a resolution to Congress assembled asking that the ladies' committee of Mount Vernon grant this request.

(The chairman next presented a résumé of outstanding developments in the motion-picture world during the year and briefly outlined what some of the State societies and chapters were doing toward better films.)

Let us, Daughters of the American Revolution, each one a lineal descendant of one who fought for American independence, feel our great responsibility along this line of work. We are partly responsible for what the public sees on the screen. It is entirely up to us whether we shirk our duty or not. Let us have a keen eye for what the screen shows, and if we see anything of which we disapprove, make a protest, take it up with your chairman, or, better still, through the open door of public relations at 469 Fifth Avenue. They will help you eliminate the wrong, for remember the industry is anxious to hold high the standard of the motion picture and so uplift America. Shall we help them?

Madam President General, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to be of service to our great organization and for the confidence you have placed in me, and my desire is to make good, and I feel that with the cooperation of my committees we will be successful.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCIE E. (Mrs. N. D.) CHAPMAN,
National Chairman.

REPORT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE

As this is the first report of the buildings and grounds committee to continenta congress, I am giving it in detail, because I am sure that each delegate is vitally interested in our national headquarters, the property of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, valued at $1,275,000.

While it has not been possible for every State to refurnish its memorial room, many have done so and others are constantly adding genuine antiques, thus carrying out the original plan of memorial rooms. It is sometimes a difficult task to follow the rules of the national society in accepting only pieces of the Revolutionary period when so many beautiful gifts are offered to us. Since our grounds were relandscaped during the former administration, we have endeavored to keep them in fine condition. Last year over 12,000 visitors were shown over our buildings, and their comments of appreciation of the historic value of Memorial Continental Hall were a constant source of gratification to your committee and must be to you, because they came from every part of the United States and from many foreign countries.

I wish particularly to stress the splendid opportunity offered for the safekeeping of cherished heirlooms in our memorial rooms where they are well cared for and can always be visited and seen by the donors. No genuine piece of colonial furniture is ever removed, but with your consent those of modern design have been placed in the administration building.

Our first outstanding piece of work was an entirely new inventory of the contents of Memorial Continental Hall and the administration building. Bound with this are the rulings of the national board of management in regard to the buildings and grounds committee. It is used for constant reference. We next made a survey to determine the necessary repairs—each administration will find this a never-ending task. During the past year in accordance with the recommendation of our art critics committee all of the valuable paintings have been gone over by an expert, repaired and varnished. An entirely new indirect lighting system has been installed in the auditorium which has proved such a source of pleasure and comfort that we hope to install one in the library.

(The chairman then gave a list of gifts accepted for the building.)

One of our important duties is the booking of events which take place in our auditorium with the permission of the president general. During the past year the following distinguished people have spoken in our auditorium: The President of the United States, and the chief scout of the world, Sir Baden-Powell, addressed

the Boy Scouts of America. The President also spoke at the opening session of the Pan-American Conference of the Red Cross and at the annual convention of the Red Cross. We were again especially honored by the selection of our auditorium for both of the semiannual meetings of the Business Organization of the Government. The President always speaks at these meetings, and Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, makes his report. The Hon. James M. Beck made the address for the official opening of the American Independence week commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. Our president general presided upon this occasion and gave the address of welcome. It was our privilege to extend the courtesy of the use of our auditorium for the Kosciuszko recognition day meeting when our president general and the Minister of Poland spoke. The Bishop of London addressed an evening meeting under the auspices of the George Washington University, and the distinguished author, Hugh Walpole, gave a lecture for the benefit of the Vassar Alumnae Association.

As you probably know, all the speeches of the President of the United States from this auditorium are broadcast through many stations. An interesting annual event is the joint celebration of the birthday of George Washington in our Auditorium by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution on the morning of February 22, and on that afternoon the George Washington University held its midwinter convocation. Our auditorium has also been used for the commencements of the Y. M. C. A. College, Miss Madeira's School, Washington College of Law, National University Law School, and Devitt's Preparatory School. Another of the educational features was a series of evening concerts by celebrated artists and the concert for the Pen Women's League when the famous Chopin piano was used. The State conference of the District of Columbia was, as usual, held in our auditorium and attended by several of our national officers. We were specially honored on New Year's Day by the use of our building by Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur for their afternoon reception, and last month President and Mrs. Coolidge and their son attended the Amherst Glee Club concert, as this college is the alma mater of both the President and his son. One of the outstanding events of patriotic interest to the members of our great organization was the three-day meeting of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense called by our president general and the President of the American Legion Auxiliary from February 9 to 11, when 33 patriotic bodies of women participated.

On my first tour of Memorial Continental Hall as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, I was impressed by the fact that our memorial rooms seemed to represent only one side of a colonial home; to use an old expression, "we were putting our best foot foremost," and were showing only the parlor and best room. We have many beautiful best rooms and the rest of the household is represented by one charming little colonial bedroom at the rear of the banquet hall, the entire furnishings of which were presented to the national society by Miss Floretta Vining, of Massachusetts. Why not represent the rest of the household? There is nothing more fascinating than a colonial kitchen, and this could easily be represented in connection with our museum, as we now have many interesting pieces of copper and brass for the kitchen. Rhode Island has consented to feature the music room and Vermont the study. Virginia's room was originally the president general's private dining room, and they are now making it an example of colonial dining room. The Children of the American Revolution through their national president, Mrs. Van Orsdel, have under consideration the furnishing of a colonial nursery. The setting for this room is already provided by the quaint gabled room on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall. There are doubtless in your household or attics old cradles, chairs, toys, books, and nursery pictures which you would be glad to give to this room, and you now have that opportunity.

Our ambition is to have these plans completed during the next two years, and we depend upon you for this realization.

Respectfully submitted.

EDITH IRWIN (MRS. LOWELL F.) HOBART,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

85876—S. Doc. 48, 70–1——4

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, SONS, AND DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC

I believe it can truthfully be said that the patriotism of each generation is created by the preceding generation. Our patriotism was created for us, not by us. The blood of America's founders and early patriots flows in our veins; their deeds and messages are stamped on our memories; we know no other sentiment but love, service, loyalty to the United States of America. To transmit this is a very small service for what we have received.

Great honor should be paid to the memory of Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati, who in 1902 was inspired with a systematic plan by which patriotism could be constructively instilled in the minds of children. She was inspired especially by the messages of George Washington. Keen, alert, steady, and experienced, George Washington was made President of the convention in Philadelphia which framed the Constitution of the United States. This document is so clearly expressed as to leave no doubt as to its meaning of who shall enjoy America's liberties, who shall constitute her citizenship and share in her responsibilities. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. In 1796, when Washington delivered his Farewell Address to his beloved countrymen, he saw the United States of the future as if looking through far-distant focused glasses, a mighty nation, races intermingled, and he issued the admonition that is thus embodied in the objects of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "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.

The founders of the Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic found a way that all Daughters of the American Revolution could pay homage, gratitude, and give service by organizing and training the youth of the United States to meet the obligations of citizenship.

(The chairman gave a résumé by States of the formation and activities of Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic Clubs.)

The objects of the clubs are: The study of the underlying principles of the National, State, and municipal Governments, and the discussion and practice of patriotism and good citizenship.

Many courtesies have been extended to the chairman through virtue of her committee. California and Ohio very graciously requested her presence at their State conferences. Because of distance it was impossible to attend the conference of California and a letter of thanks with sincere regrets was sent to the State regent. California is showing much interest in the Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic and should be congratulated for the progress they have made this year.

It was a great pleasure to be able to attend Ohio's State conference. Every courtesy was shown to the representative of the Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic. The cordial reception by all gave assurance that Ohio maintains much interest in the activity founded by one of her own daughters.

The chairman witnessed the club review given by representatives of all the Children, Sons, and Daughters clubs of Battle Creek, Mich. It was the most inspiring sight possible. These reviews are of such patriotic nature and programs are so beautifully rendered as to attract the attention of the entire community. The success in Battle Creek is due to the untiring efforts of past national chairman, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick, and the helpful cooperation of Superintendent Coburn, of the Battle Creek schools.

The manuals of the Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic may be purchased from the chairman for $2.50 per hundred. Two thousand one hundred fifty-three have been distributed this year. These manuals will aid in keeping the clubs uniform and will assist the leaders in organization and conducting of the club meetings.

The resolution concerning a specially designed official button for the Sons and Daughters of the Republic was presented at last conference. I am pleased to

report that the insignia committee heartily indorse the newly designed button, which can soon be supplied by Pettebone Bros., Cincinnati.

Much credit for this year's work is due to the valuable assistance of the national vice chairman and all the State chairmen who so faithfully fulfilled the duties of their office.

Respectfully submitted.

BERDE (Mrs. WALTER D.) MCWILLIAMS,
National Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION AND THRIFT

It speaks volumes for the devoted loyalty of the State chairman of conservation and thrift committees, and for the lively interest of the women of our society in the matter of conserving our country's resources, that 46 reports were sent me from 48 States—almost 100 per cent. I am most grateful for this response. Even so, it is hard to give a just idea of the amount of work accomplished along these lines.

My predecessor, Mrs. Frederick E. Frisbee, aroused a wonderful interest in tree planting. Feeling that her work was too worthwhile to leave uncompleted, I have tried to carry on along the lines she planned. I asked States to complete her "tree-planting honor roll" Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, and Oklahoma added their names to the list, and—sure proof that interest once aroused will continue to beget interest—California, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Massachusetts again made a record for the honor roll.

Georgia and Pennsylvania led—Georgia's conservation chairman reported a conservative estimate is 25,000, her State forestry chairman over 9,222—(these reports may overlap a bit); Pennsylvania reported 25,004; Massachusetts third, with 23,262; California next, with 22,708, then Ohio, with 20,579.

The other States reported: New York, 9,208; Maryland, 7,122; Oklahoma, 6,937; Connecticut, 6,537; West Virginia, 6,163; Louisiana, 6,000; Maine, 5,031; Texas, 4,974; Mississippi, 4,600; Iowa, 4,519; Missouri, 4,350; New Jersey, 4,168; Michigan, 3,754; Connecticut, 3,537; Kentucky, 2,722; Tennessee, 2,620; Colorado, 2,391; Indiana, 2,015; Kansas, 2,031; Illinois, 1,749; North Carolina, 1,418; Idaho, 1,200; Arkansas, 1,082; Alabama, 800; Minnesota, 751; New Hampshire, 716; New Mexico, 572; Virginia, 462; Nebraska, 364; Arizona, 351; Washington, 280; Rhode Island, 258; South Dakota, 47.

Montreal reported 272.

One hundred and fifty-one more chapters have planted a tree for every member, including all in Maryland, Mississippi, and Louisiana; 28 in Missouri; 20 in Indiana; but Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland, Ohio, has the leading individual record, planting 15,144 trees (averaging 23 or 24 per member) and 50,124 large shrubs. Seven hundred and eighty-three memorial trees were planted, Pennsylvania leading, with 183; West Virginia, with 107; Missouri, 103; Mississippi, 100. American forestry week will be generally observed, but Mississippi is the only State reporting 100 per cent for its chapters.

Sixteen State societies report using the budget system; 211 chapters; 296 thrift banks are reported in chapter towns, 36 chapters assisting in starting these; deposits reported run over a million, but there is no accurate system of checking this work. Fourteen States report efforts to organize more school banks.

The importance of wild flowers as a very necessary natural resource is being more widely realized every day. No definite account of the number of people reached with the "wild-flower pledge" could be obtained; the majority of States have placed it in some schools; Illinois has placed it in every school in the State; many whole chapters have taken it, while the number of wild-flower gardens has doubled—1,863, with some States reporting "many." Connecticut leads, with 450; Iowa next, with 275, exceeded last year's number with which she led; Illinois has 227; Missouri, 206.

Mrs. Mary Asbury McKay, of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., was kind enough to include a program on conservation and thrift, March 16, during the patriotic information radio school she conducted in March. The State forester made an address, and a message from the national chairman was read. Radio will make a fine publicity agent. Iowa daughters will broadcast this work from Shenandoah station soon; Maryland's conservation work will be broadcast during March and April. Many chapters will use the new United States forestry program for women's clubs. This department is most liberal in sending out literature.

In the matter of giving prizes to stir up interest, New Jersey leads, with 7 chapter prizes; Arkansas, 4; New York, 3; and $17.50 for schools; Georgia, 4; Maryland 3; Texas, Indiana, and West Virginia, 2 each; Arizona, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Ohio, 1 each.

To establish farsighted, adequate, local, State, and national conservation programs, members should know the laws on these subjects, familiarize themselves with conditions, and ask for more laws where needed. Fifteen States report State conservation commissions, six with D. A. R. representation thereon; three States will consider organizing a conservation association. Iowa has a splendid new one. Mrs. Carl Weeks, Iowa, national vice chairman of this committee, sent copies of the list of its member organizations, the committees, and by-laws (with a splendid letter of suggestions) to every State in her zone as a model. Chapters in these States sponsored or supported bills for conservation development or protection: El Toyon, California; Maricopa, Arizona; Indiana; Missouri; Kansas, 12 chapters; Minnesota, West Virginia, Iowa, Virginia, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Louisiana. New Jersey chairman sent a résumé of State game laws to every chapter; 47 chapter libraries contain State laws. All States but two have State chairmen of conservation and thrift. Delaware's resigned on account of ill health. Alabama's left the State, but Alabama's State regent sent a brief report. I was most astonished to learn how many chapters have no local chairman of this work. Every chapter should have one—a chapter regent, no matter how capable, can not develop every line of work to the fullest extent of its possibilities without chairmen. That should be our next honor roll. Louisiana, Tennessee, and New Mexico are already 100 per cent on this, and Georgia "practically so." All chapters in Louisiana and Mississippi had conservation and thrift programs.

(A brief résumé of each State's report not already mentioned followed.)

Hon. W. M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, was kind enough to write me his approval, with best wishes for the New Year. I am indebted to Mrs. Schmidt, of Iowa, for the playlet, "Save the Trees."

I wish to thank all who have so kindly cooperated in advancing this branch of our beloved society's work.

Respectfully submitted.

ESPIE WALDEN (Mrs. MAURICE CLARK) TURNER,
Chairman.

REPORT OF CONTACT COMMITTEE FOR SESQUICENTENNIAL

In presenting my report as national chairman for the contact committee Sesquicentennial for the Daughters of the American Revolution for Washington House on High Street of 1776, I wish to say that the time given me for this report will not allow me to do full justice to the splendid work we accomplished. Therefore, I am simply giving you an outline of this work, giving the full report to the national chairman on publicity so that it may be filed with other reports. The many interesting and historical facts in connection with this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence has given a splendid opportunity to place the work of reproducing "Washington House" by the Daughters among interesting facts that will prove of historical value.

Washington House on High Street of 1776, headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, took great interest in reproducing the home of Washington, originally 526 and 528 Market Street, which was occupied by President Washington during his stay as President in Philadelphia. It may be interesting at this point to state that it was the only case in history in the world in which the ruler of a nation had his house sold over his head while he was residing in it. Robert Morris was hard pressed for money, rented his house to Washington, as Washington had expressed a request to occupy nothing but rented quarters while in Philadelphia, so this was known as the White House of the Nation.

To November 11, guests have signed the register numbering approximately 60,000 with at least a third of the visitors not registered. Our register has been divided into sections, so we have the honor guests classified: One page for national officers and hostesses, Daughters of the American Revolution, governors, mayors, and foreign diplomats. We were honored in having many special guests, among

them Ambassadors and Commissionaires from foreign countires, United States commissioners and State commissioners for Sesquicentennial, Congressmen, courts of States and their officials, officers of the Army and Navy, members of historical societies, editors and publishers, antiquarians and interior decorators, members of women's clubs, war mothers, a real daughter, an Indian princess, descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Mayflower, Colonial Patriots, Revolutionary Patriots, Samuel Washington, Robert Morris, Nathaniel Burt, and visitors from 48 States and 33 foreign countries.

Hostesses have been arranged from each of the thirteen original States, the State regent or representative serving two weeks in connection with the Pennsylvania Daughters who have served during the entire exposition.

The Pan American delegations were received at the Washington House, also the Argentine Republic, who presented crossed palms with a very beautiful inscription from them to the Sesquicentennial.

October 23, open house for the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was arranged and we were much gratified to have our president general and about 25 of our national and ex-national officers with us.

One of the most inspiring and patriotic events in connection with the Sesquicentennial was the planting of the thirteen original colony trees in Independence Square on October 11, of which I had the honor to receive the appointment by Mrs. J. Willis Martin as special chairman. Luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford, attended by governors or their representatives, was followed by a parade to the Parkway, escorted by the City Troop and State Fencibles, where Mrs. Brosseau, president general, placed a wreath on the statue of Washington. From there the guests went to Independence Square, where the actual tree planting took place, and, as presiding chairman, it was an honor to use the historic gavel which was personally presented to me. It represented wood from the last of the thirteen original colony trees planted by Gen. George Washington at Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Va.

Standing in the shadow of the Liberty Bell was most inspiring and should bring to us the full responsibility of the work we have of upholding the Constitution of the United States, and reverence to the flag, and seeing that every child in the schools and every foreign-born is inspired to respect the privilege of living in this wonderful country of America.

We then proceeded to High Street to view the pageant of the First Federal Parade in Philadelphia.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY D. (MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS) PATTON,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG

My object this year as national chairman on correct use of the flag has been to bring about two very important projects relative to the flag.

The first is Federal legislation. Mr. Brand has taken an interest and has introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This resolution is for the purpose of adopting an official flag code of the United States. It was written in cooperation with representatives of the Navy and of the Army. It has been indorsed by our national society and by the Ohio State conference this year.

My second object this year has been to get in touch with every D. A. R. chapter, and judging from the cooperation and the splendid work that has been accomplished, I feel as though the personal touch has gone direct where I intended t to go.

I thought that if every chapter could devote a few minutes to the flag at each meeting it would be a splendid thing, so I have gotten out a flag lesson to be read at each chapter meeting, taking only five minutes to read it, but, in that way, we can bring before the chapters a bit of information in regard to our national emblem. These lessons have been so well received that after the sets were all sent out to every chapter in the United States and our foreign chapters I had to have a thousand extra sets made, as there were calls from newspapers, schools, colleges, libraries, and clubs for them. This is not necessarily a compliment to the flag lessons which are being studied, but is refreshing evidence that everybody is eagerly interested in the correct use of the United States flag.

Every State has a flag chairman. Each chapter has a flag chairman. We have 2,205 chapters. We have chapters in 48 States—four foreign chapters—Cuba, England, France, and China. The Territory of Alaska has one chapter, the insular possessions of the Philippines have one chapter, and Hawaii has two, making a total of 2,261 chairmen. We, therefore, have an army of leaders promoting the correct use of the flag. From the splendid reports that have come to me, my chairmen have been a force of workers who have attained results.

I have classified our problems and remedies. Time forbids a discussion of these heads, as I am only given five minutes.

Under the head of "Problems" we have bunting in the United States imitating the flag. Public decorators are the ones most often misusing the flag. In Massachusetts little girls were using small flags as rugs in their doll houses. The salute to the flag is not given at each chapter meeting. Flags are not always hung properly at State conferences.

Under the head of "Remedies," we must make a campaign direct with decorators. The salute to the flag must be given at each chapter meeting. We recommend chapters presenting flags to new citizens. Posters displaying the flag code placed in post-office lobbies, school buildings, on the campus of universities, in armories, law buildings, and libraries are recommended. We advocate holding meetings for new citizens and teaching them about the flag, giving them flags, copies of the Constitution, and flag codes.

It is reported to me that more interest has been shown this year in the correct use of the flag than ever before. The outstanding work for next year is to have the Congress of the United States adopt by resolution a flag code. This is most important to the Navy and to the Army, as they wish an official interpretation of the proper use of the flag. This, no doubt, is equally desired by all the patriotic societies of the United States, and they should be ready to appear before the committee of the House before which this resolution will be considered at the opening of the next Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUISE V. (MRS. CHARLES) BRAND,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

The work of this committee has been carried out by following the excellent plan of my predecessor, Mrs. Harvey Tyson White.

She stated in her last report that "the corner stone of the work had been laid." It has proven to be the whole foundation upon which a work may be completed.

The object of this committee is to collect data for the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Data is requested not only from the members of this society, but also all records of pioneer families in each section of the country.

From the district under the supervision of Miss Richardson, the chairman of Maine, Miss Mary Hill, has given us a wonderful idea. She has secured from the State council an appropriation to cover the cost of typing three copies of the 146 pages of material which she has collected.

The chairman of Vermont, Mrs. N. M. P. Akeley, has sent excellently compiled data: Marriages solemnized by Rev. Asa Lyon of Grand Isle and South Hero; Bible records of the families of Chase–Hathaway; Ricker, Weatherhead, Salisbury.

The story of Vermont's first flag. The records of Ludlow Baptist Church and of the Wayside Cemetery on the old Ward farm at West Brattleboro. Historical Sketch of Fort Dummer. The Story of a Good Little Boy. Year Book Center Congregational Church of Brattleboro. An interesting sketch of the gravestone of a Revolutionary soldier.

From Mrs. G. Harry Swancutt, State chairman of New York, comes the report that Volume VII (319 pages) contains 214 unpublished family records; Volume IV (306 pages) and 9,742 names from town, church, and county records. Also Volume V (386 pages) of Cemeteries of Jefferson County, N. Y.

From New Jersey come Volumes IV and V of records compiled and indexed with great care. These are the gift of Watch Tower Chapter, of Maplewood, and are the first two volumes of the records of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, N. J. From Continental Chapter, of Plainfield, N. J., comes a splendid volume of 1,284 inscriptions, and two volumes from the Nova Cæserea Chapter of Newark. One of them a second volume of vital statistics, and the other a volume of unpublished records.

From Mrs. Steinmetz's district comes a wonderful contribution from Maryland. The State chairman, Mrs. Etta Galloway, reports that the splendid work of Miss Harriet P. Marine has given to our library 202 Bible records of 11 generations of the Marine family, and seven generations of the Hall family. Miss Sarah Elizabeth Stewart, the historian of Old Kent chapter has given a labor of love extending over five years of time; she has compiled 10,000 Bible records covering both Kent and Queen Annes Counties.

Kentucky reports much valuable data not yet typed and in shape for binding. Also compiled data from the Susannah Hart Shelby chapter of Frankfort, of the Ware, Blanton, Samuel, and Slaughter families. From the Frankfort chapter is given the lineage of Mrs. Ada Lillard Farmer, the Prather, and Clagett families.

From the district of Mrs. Quincy A. Gates, the District of Columbia, with Mrs. Casanova as chairman, has contributed the following: Will of Robert Montgomery, probated in Greene County, Pa., in 1815; will of James Ewing, probated in York County, Pa., in 1786; will of James Nailor, probated in York County, Pa., in 1779; will of Robert Morrison, probated in Greene County, Pa., in 1832; will of William Bell, probated in Orange County, Va., in 1780; will of Thomas Bell (son of William), in Orange County, Va., in 1798; will of William Hansbrough, probated in Amherst Court House, Va., 1779; will of Vachael Ijames, with court proceedings, probated in Lauderdale Court, Ala., March 25, 1833; will of William Kerfoott, probated in Frederick County, Va., 1779; will of Sabert Scott, filed in Washington, D. C., October, 1824; will of Simon Ruffner, probated in Westmoreland County, Va., 1819; will of David Alison, probated in Allegheny County, Pa., 1813; copy of marriages performed in Kennebec County, Me., 1789; copy of diary of Rev. James P. Aylesworth, circuit preacher of Onondaga County, N. Y., 1829; photostat copy of Renfro family Bible record from 1760 to 1846; photostat discharge of Asa Thomas, Revolutionary soldier, signed by General Washington, 1783; tombstone records of Manley, Kent, and Underhill families; photograph of family tree of descendants of Benjamin Howell.

The splendid work accomplished in Indiana by the State chairman, Mrs. James M. Waugh, can not all be given in detail. The most of this valuable data is made much more valuable by being excellently indexed. County history is noted as follows: Early Fountain, Putnam, Franklin, Monroe, Vigo, Washington, and Madison.

Mr. Laura D. Henderson, of Ole Towne chapter, Logansport, has compiled from Cass County: "Marriages, 1829–1850"; "Cemetery Surveys"; "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried There"; "Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers." These are bound and carefully indexed. Data and printed history of families of Fleming-Davison, Grubb, Harshbarger, Foster, Hostetter, Henkel, Dawson, Markle, Sankey, Tallman, Thompson, Topping, Wyckoff, Masten, Ward, Baker, Waller Routt Chase, Williamson, Dunn, Bazaleal, Mills, Boord, Hickman, Meharry, Tappan, Waitsell Carey. Miss Lenore Alspaugh has compiled and indexed a fine history of Putnam County.

Iowa has contributed two more volumes. Volume 6 contains 3,000 early marriage records, and volume 7 contains 4,128 cemetery records of persons born between 1744–1820.

From Mrs. Heath's district comes a generous contribution of material which in detail will take more than 10 minutes to enumerate. Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker, State chairman of North Carolina, deserves many thanks for her untiring work. Yadkin River Patriots Chapter sends a book which must be seen to be appreciated. It contains history of town and county geneaolgists, maps, and other data. Inscriptions have been sent from Hopewell and Steele Creek Cemeteries of Mecklenburg County. A list of the officers, soldiers, and patriots from Granville County; the wills of James Knott and Thomas Howell, of Granville County; a list of the Revolutionary soldiers on file in the Edward Buncombe Chapter; a bound copy of the report of Miss Anna Blair, of Monroe; a sketch of the women of North Carolina in the Revolution; records of many families of chapter members, including a complete record of Ida Cann Goode, with the families of Clairbourne, Napier, Flournoy, a copy of the will of John Goode (1709), and Samuel Goode (1734). Miss Octavia Adams, of Statesville, sends records from the Bible of John and Margaret McLelland, who were married in 1774; a splendid typed report from the geneaolgical chairman of Alfred Moore Chapter. Sketches of Matthew Locke, Robert Pickens, Peter Davis, William Wiley, William Welch, sr. From Winston-Salem comes valuable data unindexed.

Mrs. Cain sends interesting data. South Carolina sends a history of Robert Hailes and a copy of his will.

Mrs. Jesse B. Stevens, State chairman of Louisiana, has sent a splendid book of valuable data from five chapters in this State.

From Florida, Mrs. Gregory, State chairman, is received the tombstone inscriptions from old Whitaker Cemetery near Tallahassee. Florida also sends a sketch of the family lines of Mrs. John Dietz (Samantha Stanton Nellis), with the Stanton history from 639 A. D., traced through 47 generations. The line contains the names of Washington, Starkweather, Cady, Tyler, Lovett, Goer, Goodale, and Lord. A record of the Speer family of Orange County, Fla.

New York sends a record from the family Bible of David Snyder, of Jefferson, Schoharie County.

From Virginia a record of the Smith family of Essex County; a sketch of Obediah Britt, of Albemarle County, and his descendants; also records of Henry Albright and Jacob Long.

Missouri sends a number of photostat copies of record.

From the western district is no report on account of the illness of the vice chairman, Mrs. Mannhart, but several promises of work to be done next year have been received.

From Michigan the Hillsdale County probate records.

The personal gift of your chairman to the library has been the copying of the baptisms of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schoharie, N. Y., from 1728 to 1804, inclusive. They are typed and will be indexed and bound.

Respectfully submitted.

INEZ SNYDER (MRS. JAMES H.) STANSFIELD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON GIRL HOME MAKERS

(Filed for record without being read)

It is with pleasure that your committee reports an increased interest in this work. While many of our State regents have confused this work with Americanization, it is noted with interest that they are now realizing that the surest safeguard of society is our girl home makers' work and through this work we shall be able to help preserve our grand old colonial homes.

Many States have been very active in this work, cooperating with the public schools and other organizations. The committee feels that many of these States have become so deeply interested that a chairman will be appointed next year and the work be done through the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Here followed a detailed report by States of the work done in connection with the girl home-makers clubs, notably through forming classes in cooking, sewing, nursing, millinery, etc.).

I wish to extend sincere thanks to the national vice chairman and to the State chairmen for their kind cooperation and to Mrs. May Montgomery Smith for her assistance in sending bulletins to the State chairmen, and to Mrs. Neff, our honorary national chairman, for her ever-ready help and advice.

CARRIE PEABLES (MRS. B. G. W.) CUSHMAN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL AND LITERARY RECIPROCITY

(Filed for record without being read)

The members of the historical and literary reciprocity committee have been very active during the past winter. The request of the president general that committees work through regional and State chairmen has been willingly and graciously complied with by most of the State chairmen.

LENDING LIBRARY

The papers accepted in 1925 were listed and the catalogues published. That the lending library with its thousands of papers is doing its part in developing unity of ideals and thought is shown by the fact that in the past year 580 calls for papers came to the secretary, Miss Lothrop. Some calls requested five and six papers. Often papers desired were in use by other chapters, but the secretary managed to supply the request in some way. The request for papers came from 177 chapters, 20 States being represented. New York led the list with 20 chapters requesting papers

Chairmen from 26 States sent new papers for the lending library. Three hundred and ten papers were sent, of which 240 were accepted, but 92 of those accepted are research papers.

New work: The lending library is functioning so well that it was evident this committee could render additional service. So after a consultation with the president general a letter was sent to State chairmen. The following is an extract from the letter: "This year our committee will begin a work which has never been done before in the world's history as a concerted movement by a great patriotic organization. The chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are asked to make surveys of the history of their communities covering a period of time from 1850 to the present. Then assign the outstanding characters, events, movements, conditions, and institutions to different individuals or groups of the chapter for the co lection of historical data on the assigned subject. A list of suggested subjects is attached."

Reasons for doing this work: First, no nation ever before made such an effort to preserve records of its social and economic history. Nor have the laymen of any other country been so potent a force in molding national history as have the "common people" of the United States. Hence the history of the lay citizen is important.

Second, the conquest and occupation of this continent by citizens with the watchwords "God," "Country," and "Home," is one of the world's greatest dramas. A peaceful conquest which left in its path religious freedom, public schools and villages with free institutions is a new achievement in human history.

Third, the last 75 years have witnessed the advent of women into professional, business, and industrial life. It also witnessed their organization into great national groups and women's political enfranchisement. The historical data for these great women's activities should be gathered and preserved by women.

Fourth, within the past half century discoveries and inventions have been utilized, industries and institutions have developed which revolutionized thought and life. The pioneers and makers of history for this epoch are rapidly passing. The historical material must be gathered from them now or never.

Fifth, no one can intelligently understand or interpret our national history without a knowledge of the several States, each of which has its individual life. The ancestry of the "Daughters" would indicate that they shall collect and preserve the Nation's historical data that future historians may truthfully show how we built upon the foundation our ancestors laid.

Although chapters had generally made their programs before the letter went out, the results are very gratifying. Several State chairmen report that their chapters are much interested in local history. Two chapters are writing histories of their towns. The 92 research papers received came from 24 different States. Some of the papers were written by women trained in research work. Among the States doing outstanding work in the period from 1850 to the present are Kansas, Minnesota, Louisiana, New York, and California. Especially interesting are the papers on the American Indian which came from every section of the country. Other papers treat pioneer life in the Middle West and West, while industrial conditions are ably portrayed by women of the East and South. Much credit for the fine work done is due to the four vice chairmen who spared neither time nor effort and to the hard work of loyal State chairmen, many of whom served under great difficulties.

We thank each and every one who helped with the work. Especially are we grateful to the president general for encouragement, advice, and assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

NANCY A. (Mrs. E. O.) LEATHERWOOD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON D. A. R. STUDENT LOAN FUND

(Filed for record without being read)

Service and patriotism are the foundation upon which we have built the greatest organization of its kind in the world. More and more it seems to me there is a beautiful idea finding life in our day, that of building memorials to the dead that will serve the living. Such a memorial is the student loan fund, it is also a tribute to the spirit of our pioneer mothers, it is the record of their achievement that sets the standards of D. A. R. service and usefulness so high. It is in emulation of their spirit that we daughters are seeking to aid our Government. We

are doing this work by providing ways and means for the education of worthy boys and girls who are unable to finance their ambitions without our help. We are making investments of our service and means which will be yielding a golden harvest long, long after we have crossed to the great beyond.

The United States has been divided into four districts; each district has a vice chairman in charge of the district, which is composed of State chairmen: Hawaii has a subchairman, Mrs. Howard Clarke. District No. 1, Mrs. A. L. Gilman, chairman, Dover Foxcraft, Me. District No. 2, Mrs. Bun Wylie, chairman, Atlanta, Ga. District No. 3, Mrs. Eli Dixon, chairman, Roseville, Ill. District No. 4, the late Mrs. W. S. Faulkner, chairman, of California. It is with deep sorrow I chronicle the death of this noble woman, truly a daughter of sterling worth and untiring zeal. Her passing has been an irreparable loss to the student loan fund. To each of these vice chairmen, and Mrs. Clarke I want to extend my deepest appreciation. They have at all times been prompt and loyal.

(Here followed a record of the year's work, listed by States.)

The loan fund has reached the gratifying figures of approximately $89,000. The following States have accomplished some outstanding work: North Carolina, Michigan, Texas, Illinois, Virginia, Missouri, Maine, Arkansas, Georgia, Montana, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

District No. 2 and district No. 3 are 100 per cent. All the States comprising these districts have loan funds.

With pleasure and gratitude I express my appreciation for your cooperation and support, and recommend that all funds be loaned to both girls and boys, and each State build a loan fund.

Respectfully submitted.

MAIDIE ELLIOTT (Mrs. PAUL D.) KITT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF EDITOR OF MAGAZINE

With the commencement of the new year your magazine has appeared in a new cover, new type, and with 16 additional pages monthly. In this new dress your magazine has met an enthusiastic reception, testified to spontaneously by many of its readers. More single copies than ever before have been sold, and the January edition was completely exhausted a week after it came off the press, a record heretofore never touched.

The use of timely historical articles, articles dealing with genealogy and illustrated with photographs of old family portraits, the development of the genealogical department under Mrs. Ramsburgh, our genealogical editor, the use of the relatively new section, the registrar general's department, and such notable articles as Miss Florence Berryman's on the work of the famous artist, John Ward Dunsmore, illustrated with many of his celebrated paintings of Revolutionary times, have advanced the magazine in literary standing, increased its value to the general reading public, and contributed to its marked success during the past year.

With the additional pages monthly it has been possible to devote more space to official news and to reports of State conferences and chapters; the latter department especially carries much inspiration to members everywhere, giving as it does a close insight into various chapter activities.

The expenditure of $1,195.25 for special articles and photographs has secured for us good material. Ten of these articles already purchased will appear this coming year. Every effort has been made to use judiciously the sum set aside for the purchase of articles. It is money well expended, for it is to the manifest advantage of the magazine to secure articles by well-known men and women, and thereby create a market for itself.

Too high praise can not be given to Messrs. Judd & Detweiler for their excellent typographical work. No effort is too great, no subject too small, to engage their attention for the betterment of the magazine printing, and to Mr. Davis and his staff of able assistants I desire to voice most appreciative thanks for their courteous and most efficient assistance.

The splendid faith of our president general, Mrs. Brosseau, in the magazine and its future is an inspiration; both she and Mrs. Talmadge, our magazine chairman, have done wonders in establishing the magazine in popular favor. with their enthusiastic indorsement and the encouragement of the other members of the national board, the magazine has forged steadily ahead until now the

national society should feel a justifiable pride in its official journal. It has been heavy going, but we are on the upward path at last and, with the backing of every loyal daughter we will surely reach our goal—our magazine in every D. A. R. home.

Before closing this report I wish to thank most earnestly our president general for all that she has done for the magazine and to express to her and to our magazine chairman, Mrs. Talmadge, my pesonal thanks for their always gracious cooperation and valued friendship.

Respectfully submitted.

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, *Editor.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Several times your national chairman has communicated with all chapter regents, State regents, and State chairman, thereby keeping in close personal touch with the individual work of each.

A subscription contest was held from August to December 31, 1926, and 7,802 subscriptions were then received. The prizes were two chairs in the new Constitution Hall; one given by the four national vice chairmen: Miss Anne Lang, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Mrs. Andrew Hickam, and Mrs. Robert C. Maxwell; and the other by your national chairman. The prize in the first section was won by Mrs. James Donahue, State chairman of Ohio, who secured 766 subscriptions. The prize in the second section was won by Mrs. John Y. Richardson, State chairman of Oregon, who sent in 206 subscriptions. The list of States arranged according to their standing in the contest, with the number of subscriptions secured by each:

States having membership below 2,000: Oregon, 206; Florida, 173; Oklahoma, 120; Maryland, 82; Mississippi, 62; Alabama, 59; Montana, 49; Rhode Island, 49; Arkansas, 41; Louisiana, 33; South Dakota, 31; New Mexico, 24; Arizona, 22; Idaho, 22; North Dakota, 16; Wyoming, 12; Nevada, 10; Delaware, 7; Hawaii, 5; Utah, 4; China, 4; England, 3; France, 3; Canada, 1; Alaska, 0; Cuba, 0; Philippine Islands, 0.

Above 2,000: Ohio, 766; New York, 735; Pennsylvania, 605; California, 566; Illinois, 480; Massachusetts, 351; Connecticut, 337; New Jersey, 308; Michigan, 216; Indiana, 210; Iowa, 191; West Virginia, 178; Wisconsin, 163; Texas, 158; Colorado, 151; Washington, 149; Georgia, 138; Missouri, 127; District of Columbia, 124; Kansas, 91; Kentucky, 87; Minnesota, 82; Virginia, 77; New Hampshire, 76; North Carolina, 73; Tennessee, 72; Nebraska, 67; South Carolina, 66; Maine, 61; Vermont, 60.

Total number received, 7,802.

In January our new cover design made its début, and other improvements were inaugurated. These were the registrar general's department; an increase in pages from 64 to 80, and many typographical improvements. These features, in addition to the ones which were previously carried (which include a very interesting and instructive message each month from our president general; the minutes of the national board meetings and the proceedings of Congress; a fine genealogical and lineage department, which has increased materially under the able leadership of Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh), have aided largely in our progress.

Messrs. Judd & Detweiler are printers of our publication, which has the best grade of paper obtainable, large, clear type, and illustrations unsurpassed in workmanship.

These improvements and our enlarged circulation have necessarily incurred an added cost in publication. For instance, we are publishing a monthly edition of 16,500 copies, with 80 pages, as against an edition varying from 12,000 copies to 13,500, with a 64-page magazine last year during the corresponding period.

Our treasurer general has told you the splendid news that our magazine has again met expenses, with a surplus of $1,527.26, our total receipts being $40,202.30 and our expenditures $38,675.04. At the end of our last fiscal year, March 31, 1926, the receipts from subscriptions were $25,399.55. At the close of March, 1927, our subscription receipts totaled $31,250.72. To date we have on our books 16,330 subscriptions.

Advertising is encouraging. While we have received the sum of $3,605.59 this past year, our outlook for the future is brighter than ever before. The April magazine, which commenced this fiscal year, had 4½ pages of paid advertising—more than ever before carried in one issue—and we have already secured other

yearly contracts. It is our ambition to make of our advertising department a real asset to our society.

On March 1, taking for our slogan, "Our magazine in every D. A. R. home," a subscription drive was launched. Our president general, who is thoroughly in sympathy with our magazine and has assisted the committee all through the year, speaking in its behalf at State conferences and meetings of all kinds, and by her encouragement and cooperation in all projects which we have undertaken, has most generously offered four splendid prizes for this contest: The first prize is $75 in gold, to be awarded the chapter securing the largest net gain in subscriptions, prorated as to membership. The second prize is $50 in gold, and the third and fourth prizes, $30 and $20 in gold, respectively, all given under the same conditions. Every chapter has an equal chance in this contest. In the basement of this auditorium a special booth has been arranged in a convenient place, where a committee is in charge each day. I hope that every woman at this congress will visit the booth and those who have never seen our magazine examine it and see the splendid features which it contains. Daughters of the American Revolution, this is your official magazine. It is published for the purpose of carrying into your homes information concerning the activities of the national society that you may be thoroughly familiar with the aims and work of our organization. Without the magazine it is impossible for you to keep in touch with these activities. You can not be a well-informed daughter without being a subscriber to the magazine. But your obligation does not end there. You should not only subscribe and read carefully each issue, but you should recommend the publication to those who do not take it and try to help your chapter chairman secure subscriptions.

Through the strenuous efforts of Miss Lincoln, our editor, and Mr. Davis, of Judd & Detweiler, the May issue is to be off the press Thursday, carrying the minutes of the board meeting of Saturday, April 16, and the proceedings of the opening day of this congress, including the address and report of the president general. This has never been done before, and it is most efficient service. Due credit should be given these two, who have been so faithful and energetic in accomplishing this immense undertaking.

To all those who have contributed in any way toward the progress of the magazine, your chairman wishes to express her personal gratitude and appreciation.

Your chairman is happy to announce that Col. Walter Scott, who has always been an interested benefactor, and has made many contributions to the magazine, has very generously offered a chair in the new Constitution Hall, to be used as a magazine prize in the fall.

Daughters, the D. A. R. Magazine is our own publication; it is forging steadily ahead and winning for the national society still further laurels. Therefore, will you not stand by it and aid in the development of one of the greatest organization publications in the country? Your reward will be the personal benefit which you will derive from your labor of love.

MAY E. (Mrs. JULIUS Y.) TALMADGE,
Chairman.

At the evening session the invocation was given by the Rev. Charles Wood. This was followed by nominations for vice presidents general, and then Mr. Charles Colfax Long gave his wonderfully illustrated address, on "Washington—Our National Shrine"; after which congress adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 21, 1927

Miss Barnett gave a progressive report of the credentials committee, as follows:

The committee on credentials reports the following additional members present and registered as duly accredited voters up to 9 a. m. to-day:

National officers, vice presidents general, 4; State regents, 2; chapter regents, 451; delegates, 343; total additional voters, 800.

Total voting strength of the thirty-sixth continental congress as registered at this time, 1,891.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET B. BARNETT, *Chairman.*

The day's sessions were given over to reports of State regents, chairmen of national committees, and consideration of resolutions.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

I have the honor to present the report of the committee on international relations of the society for the past year, and at the outset I desire as chairman of the committee to express my appreciation of the interest and cooperation of the members of the committee in connection with the studies of the year.

In surveying the field of international affairs with a view of determining the regions or the character of the problems which it might be wise or timely to study and investigate, your committee came to the conclusion that the most interesting and important field of study at the present time was to be found in the fact and tendency in various countries of the substitution of autocratic and dictatorial rule in place of representative government. We can perhaps best express our view as to the reasons for the adoption of this field of study by quoting from the letter announcing the same addressed to the State chairman of the society:

"Our Revolutionary fathers established on the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, under the Constitution, a representative Republic. During the century and a half that has since elapsed, the ideas and principles of the Declaration and the Constitution have had a profound effect on the character and development of the political institutions of the world.

"During the entire period there has been a continuous tendency toward the strengthening and establishment of free representative government, and even in those cases in which monarchial forms have been adopted or continued legislative institutions have been established and congressional or, as it is known abroad, parliamentary government, has become almost universal.

"The most striking political development of the recent past has been the partial or complete substitution of individual authority for constitutional parliamentary government. This tendency toward the establishment of governments of men in place of government by law is now so general as to constitute a situation challenging the attention of all lovers of representative constitutional government, and I am of the opinion that it presents at once the most interesting and important field of study on international relations."

With a view to aiding the members of the society in the study of the conditions and the problems referred to, we secured through the courtesy of the Library of Congress a List of References on Reaction Against Constitutional and Democratic Governments in Certain European Countries. In addition to this first list, which embraced 208 books, pamphlets, and articles, we secured a later list prepared by the Library of 68 numbers. These references related to conditions in general, to those in Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey.

Your committee does not assume that its duties embrace any report of opinions or conclusions with regard to these studies. They have been undertaken with a view of calling to the attention of the members of the society this widespread and we hope temporary tendency to substitute autocracy for constitutional and representative forms of government and of affording them an opportunity to study the very important questions involved by indicating to them where they might find the facts with regard to the origin and development of this widespread movement.

As citizens of the greatest representative and constitutional Government on earth, it is, we have felt, highly important that the members of our society, based on reverence for the Constitution and devotion to constitutional and representative forms of government, should be and keep informed as to tendencies away from the forms and institutions which we revere, in order that we may avoid the dangers and difficulties which surround and encompass people less fortunate in their institutions of government.

The very lively interest that has been evidenced, the great number of letters of inquiry which have been received, the many favorable comments which have been made, convince us that the study of the past year has not only been timely and interesting but very profitable. This study has beyond question increased our thankfulness to the founders who established our constitutional form of government, to the patriots who maintained and the Providence that has sustained our free Government. It has given us a wider and a fuller realization of the blessings which we enjoy under the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted.

IDA H. (Mrs. FRANK W.) MONDELL,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR GENERAL

It is with pride that I bring you my first report as curator general. This work is close to my heart, and has always seemed to me of vital importance to the national society; it is certainly capable of unlimited development. As of course you know, our available space does not permit us to care for many duplicates, and our greatest grief is caused by being obliged to decline interesting and precious relics that we may not include in our collection.

Time will not allow me to mention each gift presented during the year, but a complete list with histories will accompany this report. I would like, however, to speak briefly of a few outstanding acquisitions. The Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia has transferred to the museum the Chippendale sofa owned by Thomas McKean, of Delaware, signer of the Declaration of Independence. New Jersey has given us a Revolutionary flag made and used in 1777, also a lovely silver porringer, the only one that we have. As I announced at the State conference, I especially appreciate New Jersey's generous gifts and her interest in the museum. A number of choice pieces of old pewter have been added to our collection, and Maryland has sent us some India prints and other textiles of value, including pieces of colonial crewel embroideries. To the surgical outfit of Dr. James Davidson, of the Revolutionary War, has been added an efficient-looking lancet, which completes a most interesting exhibit of the surgical tools of the period.

Through the generosity of the daughters of the State of Washington, the valuable collection of manuscripts presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker has been suitably bound and will be shown on application. We are glad to call your attention to our new "pull curtains." They shut out the glare and let in the light, at the same time adding dignity and grace to our museum. Those of you who do not, should know Miss Lothrop, the museum's most efficient secretary. Her interest and enthusiasm, as well as her valuable research work, make it an inspiration to work with her.

At this time I offer a resolution that Congress appropriate $500 for the work of the museum. This has been customary for several years. Only a part of this year's appropriation has been used, but we feel the importance of having it at our disposal. Owing to incomplete data the four gifts from Dr. John Yard, of Philadelphia, presented through Mrs. C. W. Crowell, of Massachusetts, were credited to Pennsylvania instead of Massachusetts. Correction has been made on the museum records.

(The report then presented a list of gifts to the museum.)

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY B. (MRS. JOSEPH S.) FRELINGHUYSEN,
Curator General, and National Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee.

REPORT OF THE INSIGNIA COMMITTEE

Many communications have been received from State committee and chapter committee chairmen, requesting that additional pins be provided for their use. It has been stated most truly in a number of instances that the work performed by these chairmen is as strenuous as that done by State or national officers and is well worthy of special recognition, but your insignia committee is faced with the fact that what is done for one must, in fairness, be done for all, and that if all were recognized we would have more pins than we could handle. The committee, though anxious to serve the members of the national society in every possible way, have hesitated, therefore, to make an affirmative response to these appeals, although we will at all times try to carry out whatever congress thinks is for the best interest of the society.

This committee suggests to each chapter regent to devote some time during the year to a short talk on our insignia. Have described to your members its significance, what it means when you wear it, the cost of the purchase of a pin, from whom and how to procure it, and the desirability of every member wearing either the large formal insignia or one of the two recognition pins for informal wear. Never forgetting to repeat the rule in article 13 of our by-laws, which says that this insignia "shall be carried only on the left breast," and to emphasize that it is never to be used as an ornament, for it is the emblem of our national society, to be treated with all the honor to which it is entitled. When wearing our insignia we are also representing to the world our membership in a society which is pledged to maintain the spirit of the American patriots of 1776, of some

of whom we are the descendants. All members of the society should show their appreciation of this honor by not only owning a pin but by constantly wearing it.

The last congress referred a resolution to this committee for a small button to be used in the work of the Children of the Republic clubs. The insignia committee heartily indorsed this button. You will no doubt hear the great demand for it and its usefulness in the report of the national chairman of the Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic.

The national society has adopted pins for the use of national officers, State officers, and chapter regents. After retiring from office the prefix ex or past has been authorized by congress to be marked on the pins so that they may still be worn. We had as a society authorized no pins for the use of our members who may have had conferred on them the title of honorary officer. Such a request has come to this committee, who feel that if one office should be so distinguished then others should also receive the same consideration, beginning the list with the office of honorary president general. Realizing the undesirability of a multiplicity of pins, this committee can only recommend that the word "honorary" be placed by the official jewelers on the pin of the member so distinguished.

In the Far West there are chapters who seldom if ever see our official ribbons, whose members travel great distances to attend their meetings, and desiring to give them all the assistance we can to stimulate and promote their work, at their urgent request this committee offers the following recommendation, which has been indorsed by the national board of management:

Resolved, That a ribbon be authorized by congress for the use of ex-State regents, to be of the same width and design as that authorized for use of State regents, with the coloring reversed and a dark line of blue in the center. This ribbon may be used at all meetings of the society except the national continental congress.

Mrs. Robert J. Reed.
Mrs. Charles Read Banks.
Mrs. Blaine Spooner Viles.
Mrs. Charles W. Ross.
Mrs. W. J. Jameson.
Mrs. S. L. Beard.
Mrs. John Brown Heron, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ELLIS ISLAND

During the past year, the splendid cooperation and generous contributions received from chapter members has made possible the great development at Ellis Island. Instead of supplying materials to the immigrants in two detention rooms, we are now covering all detention rooms, eight in number.

Many of our members are so far from Ellis Island that they can not visit the island and see for themselves the wonderful results accomplished among the hundreds who are made happy by being furnished with materials with which they keep minds and hands occupied.

My first visit to the island as your national chairman was made with our president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, who preceded me as national chairman of Ellis Island and under whose supervision the work was so splendidly carried on for three years.

We went first to the office of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Benjamin M. Day, who graciously greeted us and expressed his great admiration for the work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In a few days I went to the island again, met the commissioner, and together we talked over plans for the extension of our work.

I asked if we might invite daughters to visit the island, as I believed that the interest would be greater if they could see how the materials were used, and how happy the immigrants were made by being supplied with materials for their own use.

The commissioner not only granted my request for one day each month, but suggested that two days would be better than one, so we decided to receive the daughters on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Many daughters from near and far have availed themselves of this privilege, and all have been most enthusiastic in their praise of general conditions, the kindly care given the immigrants, the cleanliness, and good food provided by our Government.

When they are shown the finished articles made from the materials contributed by the chapter members, they promise to increase the number of boxes and money contributions.

The boxes have been generous in size and number during the year, and our two paid workers find it much easier to work when the shelves in the supply rooms are filled with goods of quantity and quality.

Our director, Miss Contessa, speaks Italian, French, a little Spanish, some German, and of course English, so she easily understands the wishes and needs of the immigrants, and they in return love and respect her. She is most efficient and devoted to the work.

Miss Contessa spends most of her time among the men, and it is interesting to go with her to any one of the large detention rooms, where the men crowd around with outstretched arms for the parcel which has been prepared for each one.

Mrs. Molby, the assistant worker, is the widow of a clergyman, and seems to know exactly how to interest and comfort the mothers. She works almost entirely among the women, giving them materials with which to make clothes for themselves and their children.

The first thing done every morning (Saturdays excepted) is to go to the detention rooms, ascertain what each person needs to complete the article given a day or two before, and to find what those who have arrived since the previous visit can or will do. All that is required in return for the materials given is that the finished article must be shown and examined before another supply is given.

Some immigrants are detained only a few hours and some remain with us many weeks, if incomplete admission papers have come with them, or if the friends to whom they expect to go can not be located promptly, so it requires good judgment to supply just the right kind of work to each one. It seems to me that we have some of every possible class among those in the various detention rooms, and after one has spent months among this family of hundreds of foreigners, she wonders how our Government cares for them all so well. Imagine, if you can, from two to five hundred persons, representing 20 or 30 nationalities, not knowing how long it will be before they can either come into this country or go back to the country from which they came and you will get a picture of the people on Ellis Island every day.

Many of the immigrants come to us with very few clothes, and although they object to the first bath, in a little while they welcome this comfort and are glad to put on the clean clothes which they have made from the materials you have contributed. Last summer, when wool was scarce and it was difficult to keep the men busy, we unearthed an old sewing machine, and with the help of our Chinese guests, who knew how to make pajamas, we started the men making shirts and pajamas, much to their delight. This proved such a success that your national chairman made an appeal for machines when addressing a New Jersey chapter, with the result that three machines were donated. Lately we have had two tailors in one detention room, and they have taught the men to make extra good garments.

Last summer each of our workers was given a month off, and your national chairman spent many days on the island, so that our family would not be neglected. We could not pay an additional worker because we have to use some of the money you contribute for having scissors sharpened, buying lumber and nails for the knitting machines used by the men, machine needles, oil, and many other things necessary to carry on the work. Many of the immigrants have never been away from the village in which they were born, and we, with your help, are giving them their first impression of this blessed America, and of true American womanhood. They are most grateful for all that is done for them, and often give us a piece of work to show, because they like to feel that they are doing something to help others who may follow them.

The largest detention room presents a sight most interesting and one not easily forgotten. Around the tables in this room are grouped entire families, each member interested in completing a piece of work. At one table will be a Russian family; at the next one an Italian family. These two families can not understand each other, but they have a common interest, and often smile approval and admiration for what is being made. Just as a cup of tea gives a shy woman assurance in a strange gathering, so the work you provide brings strangers together and a friendly attitude takes the place of loneliness.

Each year has shown an increase in the number of boxes and an improvement in the quantity and character of the contents. This is as it should be, because each year we know more about the needs and the great good accomplished.

We could do better work if we could have another worker, but to do this we need more money, and I hope that the chapters will not only pay the $2 asked for, but give a few additional dollars for "good measure." Many State chairmen report 100 per cent in the $2 quota, and some States have contributed generously in addition, but I hope that every daughter will consider it a privilege to make a special contribution next year, so that your national chairman will be able to report greater good accomplished. The Daughters of the American Revolution are rendering a splendid service to their Government, but are we doing our best?

It is impossible to give an accurate valuation of the contents of the boxes, as many chapters did not state any amount, but it is safe to estimate the value of contributions at approximately $5,000.

The work at Angel Island is growing, and the nine States contributing to this work have been generous. This department is under the direction of the national vice chairman, Mrs. Martin Newall. The needs at Angel Island are very different from those at Ellis Island, but none the less great, and I hope that this department will receive the encouragement which it deserves. Please read this report carefully, and I am sure that next year we will be delighted with increased interest and support.

With sincere thanks to national vice chairmen, State chairmen and members.

Respectfully submitted.

AGNES HOLTON (Mrs. CHARLES READ) BANKS,
Chairman.

The session Thursday evening was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Brosseau, at 8 o'clock, and the invocation pronounced by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives.

Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, chairman of committee on legislation in the United States Congress, gave her report, and this was followed by an address by Senator Thomas F. Bayard on the "Dangers of Bureaucratic Legislation."

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, as chairman, gave the report of the national defense committee, after which addresses were presented as follows: "Our Peace Establishment," by Col. Leroy F. Smith, and "Subversive Influences," by Capt. George L. Darte.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The activities of the national defense committee have two objectives: First, the support of adequate national defense; second, the counteracting of subversive influences.

True it is, through the years, the Daughters of the American Revolution have been exalting love of country, urging protection of the home, rendering honor to the founders of the Republic, stimulating respect for the Constitution of the United States, teaching reverence for the flag of the Union, perpetuating the historic shrines of the Nation, welcoming the newcomers to our shores, elevating the citizenship of Americans, promoting the education of the people, and preserving the records of patriots. But notwithstanding all this effort it is now apparent that new perils are at hand. Attempts are being made to weaken our national defense. Influences are at work to overthrow our institutions of government.

Sensing this alarming condition you have brought into being this new committee that it may thus signify to the world an intensive concentration on safeguarding America, and to this end that it may assist in inspiring rededication of individual effort, family activity, community action, State responsibility, and national cooperation.

Building on this foundation of previous service the resources of every daughter of the American Revolution are needed in this campaign of "cooperation on national defense."

That your committee may be equipped to furnish you the desired information it is undertaking to function:

First. It is cooperating with all other agencies supporting the principles of adequate national defense.

Second. It is collecting information regarding subversive forces in the United States.

Third. It is arranging to evaluate, tabulate, record, and condense such data for permanent use.

Fourth. It is planning a widespread dissemination of this information.

The committee has already built up comprehensive files at its headquarters in Washington.

An exhibit of literature, showing the destructive forces at work in America, was on display during the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, held in Memorial Continental Hall, February 9–11, 1927.

This exhibit proved to be such a popular and useful asset in our work that it has been enlarged and continued, affording opportunity for personal research, group inspection, and material for lecture illustrations.

Several invitations have been extended to the committee to take this exhibit to conventions and conferences of State and national bodies.

A large exhibit was taken to the State conference of the Ohio daughters, where it was placed on display for several days. It was visited by the delegates and many citizens, including representatives of men's organizations, legislators, judges, and ministers. Keen interest was evinced in the variety of literature exhibited. Personal experiences were related by the visitors, offering proof in corroboration of the evidence displayed.

The value of such an exhibit lies in presenting to the eye visible proof of the enormous quantity of material in circulation aimed at the destruction of American ideals. All material is gathered direct from original sources—that is, it represents in some degree the prodigous output of unsound organizations throughout the United States.

The office of the committee is being recognized by researchers, writers, and speakers as a source for securing data on destructive movements. Hundreds of visitors have called at the office, and their requests for information have been granted so far as it has been possible to secure supplies with the limited funds available for such purposes.

A number of women in Washington have volunteered to clip newspapers, to assemble, fold, fill, and mail communications. This is much-needed help, but even with this volunteer service the office is still far understaffed.

What a financial contrast! Picture the organizations at work to undermine the basic principles of our Government, having millions at their disposal, trained people by the hundreds at their command. In some cases there are endowments insuring the future continuance of their activities. Surely the foes are already within America and thoroughly equipped and organized for action.

A single organization claims 800 cooperating lawyers, a thousand correspondents and investigators, auxiliary committees in 17 of the larger cities—a work of propaganda that consists of a regular news service to 450 liberal and radical papers and 420 cooperating speakers and writers.

This organization states that: "The most effective publicity has resulted from dramatizing the issues of civil liberty by demonstrations in areas of conflict."

To offset such "dramatizing" and to quicken the realization of danger to our homes, schools, churches and to the well-being of our country itself, will you not volunteer to do all in your power to overcome such pernicious influences by checking their intrusion at your fireside, their invasion of the schoolroom, their usurpation of pulpit and pew and their alignment in devastating hordes for the purpose of overthrowing the present form of the United States Government.

The national defense committee in this, its first year, has sought to organize the work on a broad basis of unity and strength enabling the growth of its activities in the coming years to develop healthfully and naturally. In short, mere words and figures can not record the heartbeats of a nation. It is true, however, the committee on national defense comes into contact in a unique way with the pulse beat of patriotic endeavor, for through the loyal inspiration of national and State officers and committee leadership and through the skillful assistance of the members in their own States, there is registered at headquarters a magnificent impulse toward resisting subversive influences wherever encountered. To reduce such generous cooperation in terms of gauge and tabulation a thumbnail sketch of the routine of the Washington office of the committee on national defense includes:

1. An ever-growing correspondence reaching into all States.
2. A digest of conditions throughout the United States by means of questionnaires.
3. Amassing comprehensive files on subversive subjects.
4. Supplying documented information.

5. Research at libraries and information centers.
6. The collecting and revamping of current data.
7. The reviewing of books and magazines.
8. Clipping newspapers and periodicals.
9. Preparing and escorting exhibits.
10. Mimeographing and reproducing rare material for more general distribution.
11. Publication of special material.
12. Stimulating activity in the States.
13. Interviewing hundreds of callers.
14. Supplying information to press, platform, and pulpit.
15. Giving speeches before chapters, State conferences, and other groups.
16. Meeting with committees and liaison groups.

When the work was actively started in September, 1926, there were no files—nothing for circulation. Later the Colonel Scott Fund of $1,000, in its rotary course of being applied first to one undertaking, then to another, was generously assigned for use in establishing the committee.

Requests for information were constantly coming from all sections of the country and it was thought that devoting the Colonel Scott Fund to this new committee would insure all-inclusive service. Sincere and appreciative acknowledgment is accorded Colonel Scott for his benefaction. This fund of $1,000 has since been augmented by further personal and chapter gifts to the amount of $515.74. Detailed disbursements are accounted in the treasurer general's statement, covering clerical service, office supplies, postage, exhibit material, file data, and general information.

This modest expenditure of $1,515.74 does not in reality comprehend the true value of the literature distributed or on file at headquarters. Recognizing the high aims of our society and the committee's lack of finances, Senators and Representatives, publishers and writers, patriotic organizations and individuals have donated hearings, books, pamphlets, leaflets and special releases which have enabled the committee to expand its helpfulness. Had it not been for this liberality of friends the work of the committee would have been seriously handicapped. Another year we can not rely upon being so fortunate in gifts. The donors will be looking to us to finance our own undertaking—to stand upon our own resources.

The development of the work has been unusually rapid, stressing the need of providing the facilities for meeting the problems before us. How serious these problems are I shall not attempt to relate. Lieut. Col. LeRoy F. Smith and Capt. George L. Darte are to speak, respectively, on "Our Peace Establishment" and "Subversive Influences."

Their impressive words will bring to our minds and hearts afresh our obligation, on the one hand, to the founders of the Republic, on the other hand, to the youth of subsequent generations.

World events and the vortex of happenings emphasize the importance of caution, responsibility, and alertness.

To skeletonize the outlook for the future, our society seems to have an excellent background for the successful promotion of a thriving committee on national defense.

It has a loyal membership.

It has organization machinery in every State.

It has a knowledge of fundamental historical facts.

It has a constituency quickly responsive to patriotic needs.

It has the confidence of Government authorities.

There are priceless traditions and heritages—ours as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Can we afford to risk losing these rare possessions? Experts point out trends toward abolition of these: Government, patriotism, property right, inheritance, religion, and family relations.

Are we timid about attacking the problems surrounding us? What price shall we pay for our indifference and timidity? Is this not a day for courage—an hour for standing our ground—the exact time for opposing the forces that would demolish American standards?

If this work needs money, shall we give it? If the plans of this committee need volunteers, will you enlist? If our Nation's defense needs intelligent understanding, will you keep yourself informed? If the national defense committee needs the support of patriotic womanhood, can it count on you?

Respectfully submitted.

FLORA A. (MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN) WALKER,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS

As national chairman of the committee on legislation in the United States Congress, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Your committee has come to the close of a most gratifying year. We feel that one achievement, which I shall mention later in this report, alone would justify our existence as a committee. We have exerted our efforts in behalf of such measures as were indorsed by our continental congress and which did not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. We have zealously and actively assisted the president general and her national committee on national defense in their righteous crusade against all enemy influences and propaganda which seek to destroy our constitutional form of government and which would shatter the sacred ideals and standards that made and preserved this American Nation. Your chairman, realizing the prestige which our great society possesses on Capitol Hill, approached the solons there very cautiously. She was persuaded that the most effective method of securing the interest of Senators and Representatives is to first mail or send our resolutions and petitions to them and then await an invitation to appear in person. In discussing this procedure with veteran women committee members of other organizations, I was told: "You may wait, but you will not be invited." However, feeling secure in the esteem and confidence in which our beloved society is held by the nation's lawmakers, we did await invitations. These were soon forthcoming. The first appearance of your chairman before a committee of the House of Representatives was in behalf of the bill introduced by Congressman Abernethy of the House and Senator Overman in the Senate, to create a national park at Moores Creek battle ground where some of the first blood of the Revolution was shed and where a great battle was fought for liberty. Our president general accompanied your chairman of legislation to visit the Republican leader of the House, Mr. Tilson, and requested a special ruling on the bill. Mr. Tilson was most courteous and granted our request. Senator Overman engineered the bill through the Senate, and the bill was enacted into law. To our beloved president general we owe the honor of having that special ruling made which expedited the passage of the bill, and now this sacred Revolutionary battle ground is under the protection of the Government of the United States.

From Virginia came the request to render assistance in having the memorial Carrillon Bells admitted into the United States free from duty.

From California we were asked to aid in preserving historic names of national highways.

Our committee recommended to the resolutions committee the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas the burying ground of the century-old Christ Church, known nationally as the Congressional Cemetery, is rich in the interest it holds for the students of American history; and

"Whereas there have been interred in this very interesting spot many of the Nation's most distinguished statesmen of colonial and revolutionary times, Members of the Cabinet, United States Supreme Court, United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives who died in Washington while holding office, and who now lie beneath stately monuments and sombre cenotaphs—weather stained and moss covered with passing years—many of which are fast crumbling away and, unless soon preserved and restored, will be lost to posterity; and

"Whereas these monuments and cenotaphs should be carefully preserved: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the national committee on legislation in the United States Congress, do recommend that the members of the continental congress memorialize the United States Congress to make a necessary appropriation to repair and restore and for all future time preserve these sacred monuments for the interest and inspiration of the general public."

Your committee appreciates the magnificent and effective patriotic work being carried on by our beloved president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and by our able and resourceful national chairman on national defense, Mrs. W. S. Walker, in combating subversive propaganda.

As a means of promoting wider cooperation in governmental affairs your committee offered to the national board of management the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That each State regent create in her State a legislative committee; that she appoint a State chairman of legislation, and, further, that each chapter

regent appoint a chapter legislative chairman; that the chapter chairman automatically become a member of the State committee as the State chairman becomes a member of the national committee;

"*Resolved further*, That the State and chapter chairman inaugurate a program of study of the Constitution of the United States, and of our constitutional form of government and its institutions and all pending and future unconstitutional legislation."

This resolution was unanimously carried by a rising vote of approval. Our president general stressed the appointment of these legislative committees in the several States for the study of our Constitution and our Government and its institutions, so that mothers of the youth of this Nation may better combat destructive influences.

Your committee urges the D. A. R. to investigate the origin, history, and object of all legislation which they are asked to support, and seek to know if it is in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that what the women of these United States need is a constitutional background. We agree with the declarations of the National Association for Constitutional Government as stated in its object, "Emphasis should be laid upon the fact that a wise and intelligent exercise of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship is necessary to the saving of the Republic. As citizens deeply interested in the preservation of American ideals, as voters, and as primarily charged with the instruction of youth, the women of the country should therefore acquire a real and serviceable knowledge of the fundamental principles of American constitutional government and political institutions, so that they may be able not only to make a helpful contribution to the maintenance of sound government on the American plan but also to meet and refute the appeals of socialism, communism, sovietism, and other forms of destructive radicalism. The object of this study is to give them this elementary instruction and to stimulate them to more extended study and research."

In this connection as chairman of the national committee on legislation in the United States Congress it has been my privilege to hear the highest tributes paid the work carried on by the Daughters of the American Revolution in fostering wider diffusion of knowledge of the fundamental principles of American constitutional government, in advocating adequate national defense, and in rejecting and counteracting subversive influences.

Such distinguished tributes have been uttered by Senators, Representatives, governors, and men of affairs.

In their judgment the daughters are undertaking a new phase of patriotic endeavor which carried to full achievement is destined to accomplish the saving of America from the appalling number of defeatists who are aiming not only to obstruct the progress of the Republic but are seeking its ultimate destruction.

In mentioning governors, I include the governor of my own State—North Carolina—Hon. Angus W. McLean. His recent words of commendation of the far-sighted policy of our president general in emphasizing the importance of national defense have thrilled the D. A. R. of the State of North Carolina. Indorsement of this patriotic attitude of our national society by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, was publicly announced at our Monday session of the continental congress. His approval is stated in these expressive words:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1927.

MY DEAR MRS. BROSSEAU: I appreciate your invitation to address the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at their thirty-sixth continental congress on Monday morning, April 18, but much regret that my engagements for that day will prevent my accepting.

In accordance with your request, I am very glad to designate the Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, to represent me at the meeting and to speak to your members on "The Foreign Service of the United States."

The interest shown by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the work of the Department of State is extremely gratifying, and I take this occasion of expressing to you my personal appreciation of the patriotic attitude which your organization has consistently maintained in matters affecting this Government.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET OVERMAN (MRS. EDWIN C.) GREGORY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF LIBERTY LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Many times it is the precious things which are done up in small packages.

It was most gratifying to the committee that the national board, after due consideration of the matter referred to it, voted to use some of the interest on the Liberty loan fund to aid our soldiers of the late war, who are in hospitals in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico. Two thousand dollars has been sent to Colorado and Arizona this year.

This chance of rendering loving service to these suffering boys has been much appreciated.

It is also gratifying to feel that our real daughters are benefiting substantially from the fund. Six thousand one hundred dollars has been sent to the ten real daughters as pensions and gifts.

Respectfully submitted.

ISABEL W. GORDON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE MANUAL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS AND FOREIGNERS

At most of the ports of entry into this country, on the ships bringing new immigrants from oversea, and in every one of the States of our Union the D. A. R. Manual for Immigrants has found a welcome this past year. Literally "from pine to palmetto, from ocean to ocean," this little book has been presented to immigrants and foreigners as a freewill offering from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

From April 19, 1926, to April 1, 1927, there have been sent out from the office of the corresponding secretary general 246,847 copies for free distribution. As usual, by far the greatest numbers used are in the English language, 109,580 copies; of the translations Italian comes next, as always, with 33,648 copies, used this year, followed by German, 20,392; Polish, 17,728, and Spanish, 14,538. Distributions in all other languages run under 10,000 in each case. A complete record of free distribution, State by State, and language by language, is appended to this report. As the national year is figured on an April 1 basis, and as many of the States figure their yearly output from the time of their March State conferences, no effort can be made to make the figures of State totals agree with those of the office. Forty States have sent annual reports to your national chairman, several, however, giving no actual numbers. The 34 who give at least approximate figures report that they have distributed 187,544. A vastly larger number than that, however, has gone out to the 48 States from the office of the corresponding secretary general.

No new languages have been added in the past year, but four new editions have appeared, the fourth English edition consisting of 300,000 copies, being the largest one we have ever published. From it have already been translated a fourth Italian edition, and a second Russian and Greek, only just out. This brings our total publications (since the work began in 1921) up to 1,900,000 copies in all languages. The total cost has been $127,063.75. The full list of languages includes English, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian, French, German, Russian, Swedish, Greek, Portuguese, Norwegian, Lithuanian, and Bohemian.

Massachusetts for the third year holds the record for orders, with California second, Connecticut third, and New Jersey fourth. Figured on either basis, according to State or to office records, this order still holds good. General distribution runs about 65,000 over last year, but it is not so great as in 1925, when the original stocking up of the steamship lines took place. The "channels of distribution" are every year more inclusive. While a great many manuals go from the hands of our members directly to those of the foreigner himself, still more are distributed via the chapters to other organizations who act as our middlemen. These include the steamship lines, banks, factories, naturalization courts, settlement houses, district nurse associations, countless forms of Americanization work, public libraries, and schools by the hundreds. Local as well as State boards of education are among our most enthusiastic recipients. Your chairman has often felt that if her file of appreciative letters could be published, or better, broadcast, they would be the best form of advertising and the surest guarantee of interest and support that we could have. In the paragraphs under "Work of the States" some few of them are quoted; they are one of the chief joys of the work. It would be interesting to receive them from more of the State chairmen.

Naturally not all of the comments which come to us are favorable ones; nothing could prove more surely to the mind of your chairman the real interest that is being taken in the manual than the proposed changes in text that have come from various sources, mainly sent with the idea of keeping the book up to date in the information which it contains.

In view of the large projects being undertaken by the National Society, as well as the many local demands made upon the chapters, many of the people most interested in the progress of the manual had wondered whether the current contributions would be equal to those of previous years. It therefore gives your chairman particular pleasure to report that the contributions of this year exceeded those of last year by $9,183, and are $6,232 larger than in any previous year. This is certainly a tangible appreciation of our work.

100 PER CENT HONOR ROLL

The following States reported themselves 100 per cent in the 25 cents per capita contribution to the manual fund: Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Several others fell only slightly below their goal.

The treasurer's report of the exact status of the manual fund follows:

Receipts and disbursements, immigrants manual, March 31, 1926, to March 31, 1927

Receipts:		
Balance at last report, Mar. 31, 1926	$22,351.79	
Contributions	32,858.71	
Sale of single copies	34.25	
		$55,244.75
Disbursements:		
English edition	15,535.00	
Italian edition	5,801.46	
Greek and Russian	10,000.00	
Postage and expressage	2,431.48	
Circulars and reprints	37.75	
Service at Ellis Island	157.11	
Refund, contribution, D. C.	35.50	
		33,998.30
Balance Mar. 31, 1927		21,246.45

Last year one State, Connecticut, made use of several "Manual traveling exhibits," so-called, each consisting of a copy of the manual in each of the 15 languages, and a good-sized explanatory poster. These were loaned to chapters for a period of three weeks, during which time they were shown in prominent store windows, in libraries, and sometimes at chapter meetings. This year a number of States have taken up the exhibits, and it is almost amazing what such a slight effort has accomplished for our work. The name and address of the local manual chairman is always attached to the poster as a source of both manuals and information. Some chapters report immediate stimulation of interest in payment of manual quota; in some cases they had not seen the book before, and how could they be interested in supporting something which they had not seen? Other organizations, which had not been aware of this form of our work, paid tribute to this tangible expression of applied patriotism. The best store windows in town were yielded gladly. Some merchants asked that the display be sent them near the patriotic holidays, so that they could dress their windows appropriately to the occasion and to the book. One chapter gleefully reported that the exhibit shared the shop window with a poster for a radical meeting—the poison and the antidote side by side, so to speak. Brief newspaper articles telling of the exhibit were run while it was being shown. The cost of all this is almost negligible, the poster being most inexpensive, parcel-post charges to the next town never very great, and the books themselves, of course, being perfectly usable after being shown. Your chairman suggested that in case of the covers being faded or torn, school children might make new covers as part of their school art work, the books then to be used as part of our regular shipment to the school.

(A detailed report of the work of the States in the distribution of the manual followed.)

No manual report would be complete without an account of the work at Ellis Island, where in the past five years the Rev. J. A. Birseneek, representative of the American Tract Society, who acts as our distributing agent, has given out 136,326 copies to incoming aliens. He furnishes an itemized list in all of the 15 languages; 12,688 were presented this past year, a much smaller number than heretofore, owing to decrease in immigration. Mr. Birseneek tells us that the manual is one of the few publications for immigrants which serves its intended purpose. His wife, who teaches English classes for foreigners, finds it excellent for reading and dictation. The inspectors on the island use it as a "literacy test" for aliens. Sometimes an English manual is taken by an immigrant to compare with the duplicate in his own tongue, so as to learn the words and sentence structure of our language. One of the workers on the island informed your chairman that "next to the Bible," it was the best thing he had to give an immigrant.

To quote from Mr. Birseneek's report: "In the railroad room you can see the immigrants with numbered slips pinned on their coats, showing to what station they are bound. As they go they carry the manual along with them, thereby scattering the book in practically all the States. They will read it on the trains during the long journey to their destination. Through the gift of the manual at Ellis Island the book finds its way among the new miners, farmers, merchants, factory workers; in cities, towns, villages, schools, and in many communities as well as in colleges. In many of these places a colporteur can never enter and become acquainted with the newcomers. The immigrant will always keep the manual as a remembrance of Ellis Island, obtained free of charge through the thoughtfulness and goodness of those who donated them for the newcomers. It is truly hard to describe the joy of the immigrants to be greeted with the little book in their own language, finding in it the facts and information most valuable and most needed as they are about to start a new life in a new country. I have never found it forgotten or left behind. At Ellis Island the immigrant who has nothing, knows nothing, and has seen nothing of America, is delighted with the manual which helps him to prepare his way and life work in America." Mr. Birseneek would be appreciative of library books for use on the island, and especially of an English dictionary and encyclopedia.

To many State chairmen, and especially to the vice chairmen of this committee, much praise is due. This is a type of work in which enthusiasm is one of the main essentials, and it is a pleasure to find how many of them possess it to a marked degree. The contact with peoples of all races and with representatives of almost every form of welfare and educational work is most appealing. Even if what the manual per se accomplishes were discounted, the effort put into it would be almost worth while for the friendships it has created between our own members and the foreign born, and for its capacity to bring about friendly, international relations with the varied population of our 48 States. It has often been the starting point, the point of contact for forms of work which later have developed into real and vital pieces of Americanization.

As your chairman said in her circular letter at the beginning of the year, we are all apt to be asked, "What does the D. A. R. do?" To her mind our members can give to this very practical question one excellent answer among many others by quoting the facts in connection with the Manual work as given in this report. This work abounds in human interest; in it many of our members have already found inspiration and an opportunity for real service. What your chairman asked when the year opened she repeats at its close: Let our aim be to bring everyone of our chapters into personal touch with this work, and into contact with that interest. To this end the national committee stands ready to help to the best of its individual ability.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY LOUISE PARDEE, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL

The activities of this committee cover a period of seven years. To make a comprehensive report it may be well to summarize briefly the outstanding accomplishments during this time.

By unanimous action of the twenty-ninth continental congress, April, 1920, the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial was made a national project. The reso-

lution specified that this memorial take the form of a building suitable for dormitory purposes to be erected at the alma mater of Mrs. Harrison, the Oxford College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

The national board of management at its meeting February 4, 1926, authorized the acceptance of plans submitted by Harry Hake, architect, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Furthermore, to insure the completion of the memorial a resolution was adopted by the thirty-fifth continental congress, April, 1926, to continue the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Committee until the completion of the memorial according to the original plans.

The first national chairman was Mrs. Austin C. Brant, whose splendid efficiency, deep interest and constant endeavor brought the fund to such a place as to make possible the laying of the cornerstone March 26, 1926. The memorial suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Brant, two months before the ceremony, at which Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general, was assisted by Mrs. John G. Lippelman, national chairman.

The treasurer, Mrs. Martin Schmid, reports $53,803.12 accruing from contributions and interest. The estimated cost on accepted bids for construction, architect's fees for plans, detailed drawings, specifications and superintendence of construction with contingent expenses, makes an outside total of $89,296.68. We need, therefore, $35,493.35 to complete the building fund. To obtain this amount is the work of the committee. With the splendid assistance of the national vice chairmen—Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Mrs. Garland N. Rice, Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon, and Mrs. John G. Bushinger—and the gracious cooperation of State chairmen, this work is pleasant and inspiring.

President Eleanor N. Adams in broadcasting from Cincinnati WLW February 28, a message to Oxford College alumnae said:

"Every one is familiar with the story of the distinguished alumna, Caroline Scott Harrison, because she was born in the village of Oxford, educated, wooed, and married from the college while her father was at its head. We take great pride in telling that the wife of the twenty-third President of the United States was of this alma mater. To this fact we owe the splendid memorial gift from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a memorial dormitory soon to be erected."

A most pleasant occasion during the thirty-sixth continental congress was the Caroline Scott Harrison breakfast, honoring the memory of our first president general, Wednesday morning, April 20, at 8.30, at the Willard. This was attended by the national memorial committee and the State chairmen, or their representatives, and distinguished guests.

The committee endeavored through the printed page, by letters, by address, by presentation of the subject to the State conferences by State chairmen, and by radio, to honor the memory of our distinguished first president general, to tell of the memorial dormitory and to raise the necessary funds for its completion.

The financial report shows that many States have taken on new interest, while others have contributed this year as much or more than in all the previous years.

In closing I wish to thank the national vice chairman who have been faithful in all that was committed to them, the State chairmen who, by their efforts, have made this report possible, and the State regents, who have so kindly cooperated with this work.

Respectfully submitted.

ALLIE B. (MRS. M. EARLE) JACKSON,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON MEMORIAL MONUMENTS

At the thirty-third congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in 1924, a resolution was offered and carried which authorized the erection of suitable markers and memorials over the graves of the four women to whom medals were awarded at the congress of 1898 as the originators of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, namely: Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Miss Eugenia Washington.

Inasmuch as it was found impracticable to mark these graves as proposed, because suitable monuments had already been erected thereon, your committee proceeded, under the terms of the substitute motion adopted by the thirty-fourth congress, to consider plans for the erection of a single memorial in honor of these four notable women, to be erected on some suitable site hereafter to be chosen on these premises.

As reported at two previous congresses by the former chairman of this committee, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, the work of the committee has been kept in abeyance until plans should have taken shape and could be financially launched for our new Constitution Hall. That great project being now well under way, your committee—which includes three lay and two artist members—feels that the time is now ripe for an immediate start, while the memory of the four medalists to be commemorated is still bright and vital among those of us who had the honor of knowing and working with them, and who have thus undertaken to revere and perpetuate their memory.

Your committee has therefore entered into communication with one of our greatest American sculptors, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, better known, perhaps, as Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, herself a life member, national No. 5451, of our society, and enjoying world-wide fame as the sculptor of many notable monuments, the best known to Washingtonians being the beautiful Aztec fountain in the Pan American Building.

Your chairman has had several personal interviews with Mrs. Whitney and her secretary, Mrs. Force, and is gratified to report that Mrs. Whitney has not only manifested genuine interest in the importance of commemorating what she calls "This significant fact in our Nation's history," but she will, if selected to do the work, bring to the task her wonderful artistry aided by an unbounded enthusiasm and high idealism.

Her general idea is that the memorial should be a symbolic bronze figure, typifying the spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the four women whom we desire to honor each to be represented by a tablet on the pedestal with an inscription in relief cut in the stone, presenting their particular services and reproducing the individual design of the respective medals presented to these mothers of our society by the continental congress of 1898.

Members of the thirty-sixth congress, it is for you to decide how this great commemorative work is to be carried on—to suggest the ways and means by which the project may be financed. Mrs. Whitney has stated that it will cost $20,000.

For such an undertaking we need more than your mere approval and good will. In two previous congresses this project has been voted upon and approved.

The time has now come when financial aid must be given. For the preliminary expense of erecting the foundation, assembling materials, etc., several thousand dollars will be needed. We stand ready to begin this memorial to the four immortal women who made this great society possible. They builded better than they knew. It is for us to erect this historic shrine which shall keep their memory green for future generations.

We await your financial cooperation, not for the full expense of this memorial, but an initial appropriation to at least give a start to this great work.

Respectfully submitted.

ALINE E. SOLOMONS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

In the years gone by, we as a people were slow to realize how closely these paths hewn out by our sturdy pioneers through the trackless forests of the continent were interwoven with our real history—and it remained for the Daughters of the American Revolution to arouse appreciation of these early routes of trade and war, and strategic points they connected.

The first National Old Trails Road Committee was a State committee appointed by Mrs. R. B. Oliver, State regent of Missouri, in the year 1911. It was headed by Miss E. Gentry and Mrs. John Van Brunt, of Missouri, and known as the Missouri D. A. R. Good Roads Committee. The first national committee was appointed the following year by the president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and the interest in the work of studying old trails or traces spread through the rank and file of the D. A. R. like wildfire. They began the study of the old Indian trails or traces, military roads, old Federal roads, the old post roads, and mail routes over which it had taken weeks to deliver mail that is now delivered the following day. Old stagecoach lines were traced and marked—"The Pony Express," "The Rainbow Route," "Sante Fe Trail," "The Cumberland Pike," "Ye Old Kings' Highway" of the East, the "King's Road" of the South and East, and the "Oregon Trail" of the West. Here may I stop long enough to say that these time-worn, time-honored names ring in our ears like sweet old refrains. They spell hardships you and I will never know. They interpret the fortitude of

the pioneer men who opened the way and the enduring faith and ever-abiding hope of the women. They speak to us of the old prairie schooner slowly wending its way, and when we read the fascinating history and romances told of the Oregon Trail alone, and picture that covered wagon moving, dust begrimed, across river and plain, with the sacred burden of the dead mother and the little children unattended, we know that the names of these old trails are written in blood and spelled out in countless graves along the way, and can never be supplanted by numbers cold and meaningless; but, if the "Powers that be" insist on such a desecration, then at least dignify the name and character of the National Old Trails Road by giving it one number across the continent, and let it be known as "Number One."

In almost every State in the Union the D. A. R. have searched out and located old roads and trails that helped develop their States and have marked them with tablets in bronze or bowlders in native stone or the shaft in granite or marble. It has been said that "no wreath is given, no monument raised by a nation to its illustrious dead, but it blossoms with good for the living through all future time. Virtue is encouraged, patriotism is kindled, and all that is noble in our nature is inspired to action by this homage to the greatness and goodness of our race."

It is with this thought in mind that the D. A. R. will fulfill their pledge, to-wit: To erect in each of the 12 States through which the National Old Trails Road passes, namely, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, one marker or monument of dignified and pretentious proportions to cost approximately $1,000 each—these markers to be as near alike in size and design as will be consistent with the location and surroundings, and each marker to definitely mark a historical spot or commemorate some great act of historical interest of the Revolutionary period; these markers to bear, with other inscriptions, the insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and to be known as the National Old Trails Road memorial markers.

The fund for the aforesaid markers or monuments has reached the $12,000 mark and was practically completed last year, but interest seems to have revived during the past year, and several States have continued paying into the fund and bringing their voluntary contributions up to the per capita formerly requested. During this year, April, 1926, to April, 1927, the sum of $1,752.85 has been paid into the fund, and the following States have paid their 10 cents per capita contribution this past year: California, Hawaii, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wisconsin.

The complete honor roll is as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming (31 States).

New York has paid the largest amount into the fund so far, the sum of $1,445.45. Maryland still has the honor of being the banner State, having paid $627.95, almost five times the amount she was expected to pay, and it is the opinion of the national committee that Maryland should have the first monument that is erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in recognition of her good work for this great memorial highway. Texas deserves honorable mention, having paid double the required contribution, the amount of $681.35.

The amount of the National Old Trails Road marker fund to date is $12,414.03, with an additional, still unpaid pledge of $493.60.

Numbers of letters and suggestions for the "memorial markers" were received by the national chairman from all sections, and every one expressed the hope that we would not erect the old-style "tombstone" marker, or "gravestone" style, or the regulation bowlder type, but that we would erect some sort of a monument that would be truly representative and distinctively a memorial monument, worthy of our national society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The vision that your national chairman has long had, fitted right into such a description—a monument, not a marker—to be the figure of a pioneer mother, to be known as "The Madonna of the Trail."

After quite extensive investigations, it was found that the cost of same, carved in stone or granite, was prohibitive and could not be considered. Finally the attention of the national chairman was drawn to the composite stone known as "Algonite stone." It is a composite, poured mass, more dense, even more solid, than many kinds of stone; made of many of the everlasting materials, crushed granite, crushed marble, crushed gravel and stone and cement, and a "chat" that is the screening from lead ore, used as a backing. It is very hard when finished,

requires the services of a sculptor, and is termed everlasting. It was found upon investigation that many very beautiful monuments had been erected, and that such sculptors as Lorado Taft considered this composite stone worthy of their consideration. Mr. Taft speaks of it as "a medium for sculpture which is as flexible as plaster and ultimately as hard as rock, that might in time not only give a new character to our building arts, but very greatly assist in crystallizing American ideals." The beautiful monument in Washington Park, Chicago, called the "March of Time," was expressed in sculpture by Mr. Taft, and is cast in this composite stone.

The Black Hawk Indian statue in Illinois is another work of art in composite stone, as also are the four figures on the high school in Little Rock: Ambition, Preparation, Personality, and Opportunity.

In Iowa we found the old Indian Agency Road and the Mormon Trails; Michigan marked her Old Territorial Road; Mississippi, the Natchez Trace; the Old Government Road, El Camino Real, connecting the early Spanish posts in Missouri, again to be traced and marked in Louisiana, through Texas into California; the Dixie Highway of the South, also the Jackson Trace; the Lincoln Highway in Illinois; the Pequot Trail, said to be the oldest in the New England States. We have read the romances of the Old Spanish Trail—of the Meridian Highway. Massachusetts cherishes as a shrine her old Boston Post Road and Mohawk Trail; Maryland, her old stagecoach roads from Baltimore to Annapolis, over which General Washington traveled, and the Braddock Road, one of the important links of our National Old Trails Road in the East. New Hampshire has her old Plymouth Road; and again out in the West, the Overland Trail of Nebraska; the Boonslick in Missouri—all have been marked. I could name hundreds of others, had I the time, these great arteries of the country; and the D. A. R. believe that to locate them and mark them means to aid the progress of civilization. And though many markers were erected, they will never be sufficient nor the monuments high enough, were they to reach to the starlit heaven, to pay proper tribute to the memory of those pioneers who carried the torch of American civilization into the wilderness.

But the D. A. R. also had the vision of a national highway, an ocean-to-ocean highway, built on the sacred ground of these famous old trails as a memorial to our pioneer patriots, claiming such a highway had for the present day social, economic, and commercial value; also that the route as mapped out by Mrs. John Van Brunt, of Missouri, was the most practical, the most historic, and the most scenic of any suggested as a transcontinental highway. And the D. A. R. were convinced that such a monument would not only honor the dead, but would serve the living. The D. A. R. entered into this movement with heart and soul and all the energy they possess. The chairman at that time suggested that red, white, and blue bands be painted on telephone poles to mark the National Highway with the national colors, and daughters far and wide took the paint pot and brush in hand and, with little or no assistance, painted the red, white, and blue stripes around the telegraph posts in front of their farms and homes, and the slogan for that day's traveler was, "Follow the flag of the D. A. R."

Now, while our D. A. R. committee gave the first organized impetus to this plan of a pioneer highway across the continent and issued the first map, named the road, originated the original road sign and painted it on the poles, and introduced a bill in Congress calling upon the Government to build the road, we gratefully acknowledge the impetus and far-reaching power to this movement by the National Old Trails Road Association, which states in its by-laws that it organized to "assist the D. A. R. in carrying forward their plan." Like the wise men of old, we have followed the same bright star all these years together, and with the exception of a very few miles, the National Old Trails Road has been built and is a hard-surfaced road from ocean to ocean, and whereas the pioneer of the earlier day traveled months to reach the Western coast, it is now a matter of a few days' pleasant travel. Each and every State has an energetic program of building good roads now on the way and in every direction, no matter whether it be east, west, north, or south, really remarkable systems of concrete highway give access to all parts of the United States. The history complete to date would fill as many volumes as there are miles, but suffice it for us to remember that in the early days the Boston Post Road united the infant colonies; Braddocks Road led to the valley of Ohio; the Cumberland Road saved to us the Southwest; the Southwest gave to us the Louisiana Province; and the restless frontiersmen of that new domain gave us Texas and carried our flag to New Mexico, California, and Oregon! And to remember that at the present time

the National Old Trails Road is the most popular transcontinental highway, as statistics of national park associations and automobile clubs show that more cars traverse the National Old Trails Road than any other highway. This part of the committee's intent and purpose has been carried out in full, but the D. A. R. organization has still to erect their memorial monuments on this great memorial highway. Many different types of markers and monuments have been thought of, but with the passing years the signs and markers of all kinds and descriptions along the highway have increased and multiplied until there seemed no longer rhyme or reason for another, and certainly a marker of ordinary proportions would be lost in the conglomerate mass of wayside signs.

Names and places of numerous other beautiful works of art in this same stone have been sent to your national chairman.

When the national chairman submitted a tentative design and suggestion to the Algonite Co. for the figure of a Madonna of the Trail, to see if such a monument would be within our reach financially, it was estimated that the amount of our fund would cover the cost of the twelve monuments, but would not pay the cost of freight or the erection, which meant, of course, that we had to have more money; and to face such a situation was more than impossible to the national chairman after she had definitely stated to chapters that no more funds would be solicited for the National Old Trails Road marker fund.

In the meantime, the National Old Trails Road Association, with headquarters in Kansas City (Judge H. S. Truman, president), was seeking the assistance and cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution National Old Trails Road committee, and at the request of your national chairman they sent valuable information in the form of books, pamphlets, etc., about the Old Trails Road to each vice chairman and each State chairman. They also intimated that they would lend us very material aid and cooperate with our committee in the program we had for marking the national road, providing we would not erect any more "gravestone" markers. Upon this advice, your national chairman went to Kansas City and held conference with Judge Truman and Mr. Frank Davis, the secretary, and, to state facts concisely, came home with this written statement signed by them both:

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD ASSOCIATION,
HEADQUARTERS AND OFFICES OF MANAGER,
Kansas City, Mo., February 26, 1927.

To the National Old Trails Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The National Old Trails Road Association will assist your committee in the erection of memorial monuments on the National Old Trails Road by guaranteeing the expense of erection of same; and we will assist the committee in the location of the sites for these monuments.

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD ASSOCIATION,
HARRY S. TRUMAN, *President.*
FRANK A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

The above is with the proviso that the monuments be in form and class entirely different from the bowlder or tombstone variety.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.
FRANK A. DAVIS.

And I trust that this offer will be acceptable to the thirty-sixth congress.

That much settled for the time being, your national chairman returned home and proceeded to have designs drawn, none of which was entirely satisfactory. Finally, a well-known sculptor in St. Louis produced in wax a composite design of the ideas expressed in the designs submitted and by the national chairman—a miniature statute of the Madonna of the Trail as your national chairman has visioned it.

The figure before you was accepted by the national board last Saturday, April 16, as the memorial monument to mark the memorial highway, as stipulated in resolution accepted at congress, April, 1924.

You will note the figure is that of the typical "Mother of the Covered Wagon Days," strong and determined, faithful and true. This model in wax is one foot in height, and in the scale of measurements is on a base of four feet. The monument to be erected will be approximately eight times as high, and in proportion, making it between 8 and 9 feet high, to be on a base 6 feet in height.

The paramount idea was not to have a figure of too many angles and too many outstanding, jutting features that would project and be broken easily, but that

it should be a well-rounded figure that would look better from a distance than close up. Any change can be stipulated. Any color can be named, but a real warm granite color would be more suitable than a dead white; in other words, more granite used in the composite stone than marble. This figure in miniature simply indicates the idea of "The Madonna of the Trail," and the national committee hopes it will meet with the approval of every daughter in the society; and we hope every State in the Union will point to these monuments with pride as they pass along this great highway as a great national and universal tribute of a greater love, as a Nation, to our mothers—and our fathers—of the covered-wagon days.

In accepting the cooperation of the National Old Trails Road Association, it would be a courtesy and a great help, of course, to accept their assistance on the committee also, to help determine the location of the site for each of the monuments in the 12 States in which they will be erected.

A date will be set, fixing a time limit before the expiration of which all requests for monuments must be formally submitted. Each request must be accompanied by the reasons upon which the request is based.

The National Old Trails Road Association have offered to use their publicity department and give each one of the 12 ceremonies on these 12 different occasions not only state-wide publicity but nation-wide; and your chairman feels that with their interested cooperation, we shall be able to put over this marking program in a very big way.

Respectfully submitted.

ARLINE B. N. (Mrs. JOHN TRIGG) MOSS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Upon its appointment in 1926, the first act of the national committee on patriotic education was to consider the request of several State chairmen for a definition of patriotic education. The second object of the national society, as set forth in the act of incorporation and in the constitution answers this question: "To promote, as an object of primary inportance, 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." By this statement the society is definitely committed to educational work, and the essential purpose of this committee is set forth as education for citizenship. That work which has as its object a training to greater realization of the privileges and duties of citizens is patriotic education.

Upon competent advice, the committee decided to include several new features in its program. To place these problems uniformly before all members, a bulletin was issued for distribution to each chapter. The program included the following suggestions:

1. The need of arousing every American to the facts that, while more than one-half of our qualified voters fail to cast a ballot, it is possible for one-quarter of the voters to determine policies for all, and that in America to-day, by careless indifference of citizens, government by the people, as expressed by the will of the majority, does not exist; and the need of convincing every American citizen legally entitled to vote that it is his or her duty to go to the polls and cast that vote.

2. A closer cooperation with the public schools, with the purpose of encouraging those activities that promote better school citizenship and that provide opportunity to stress the close relationship between good school citizenship and good national citizenship.

3. Encouragement to those courses or activities that tend to develop good public speakers and the ability to carry on convincing argument.

4. Continuation of the celebration of patriotic and historic anniversaries, with particular emphasis during the next few years to the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the events of the Revolution that are either of local or national significance.

5. The continued distribution of patriotic literature and the award of prizes for excellence in history or government.

6. An increasing interest in the indorsed schools, in the hope of enabling them to accommodate many of the 1,500 pupils that they are now obliged to turn away annually.

7. A recognition of educational work as a definite activity by every chapter, the proper budgeting of time and money to provide for its accomplishment, and at least one meeting annually devoted to a better understanding of the program and purposes of this committee.

The suggestion regarding the vote came too late for many plans before registration days. A general response was not to be expected this year. Six hundred and twenty chapters in 29 States report from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of their members voting, in most cases 80 per cent to 100 per cent. Methods employed to increase interest in the elections included articles in the local press, speakers provided in schools and in club meetings, systematized appeals by telephone, transportation to polls, service on registration and election boards, placing of flags on polling places, ringing of bells on morning of election day, personal canvass, and emphasis upon greater attention to the primaries. The District of Columbia wrote letters to members who had a vote outside the District. One chapter in Illinois disclosed a fraudulent vote. New Jersey sent out appeals by postal cards and displayed in shop windows signs emphasizing the importance of the vote. With ample notice that effort to enlist a creditable vote is to be a feature of this committee's work, as long as such effort is needed, cooperation by a greater number of chapters is to be expected.

The cooperation with the public schools is encouraging. Forty-seven States, the District of Columbia, and Cuba have contributed 903 medals and prizes totaling $7,907. Awards were made for debates, spelling bees, oratorical contests, musical contests, excellence in citizenship, standing in history and government, and essays on historical and civic subjects. Gifts to schools included silver cups, books to libraries, framed pictures, portraits, busts of Washington and Lincoln, money for celebration of patriotic anniversaries, cases for historical exhibits, flags for school grounds, furnishings for rest rooms, and other equipment. A worthy work is the assistance of two States to rural schools through the presentation of large flags, historical books for their libraries, the arrangement of patriotic programs, and assistance to needy pupils. Activities of the chapters include assistance in staging and costuming plays, pageants, festivals and tableaux in writing original plays, provision for illustrated lectures, moving-picture performances of educational films, programs for anniversaries, current events, lectures, prizes for best exhibits at school fairs, and the arrangement for pilgrimages of pupils to historic spots.

A great variety of literature has been distributed, largely to schools—31 States have distributed 6,000 copies of the Constitution, with Illinois, 1,314 copies, and Pennsylvania, 870 copies, leading; 20,000 copies of "The American's Creed" were given by 32 States, with Massachusetts, 5,000, Kentucky, 2,000, and New Jersey, 1,630, leading; 678 subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine are sent to schools and libraries by 41 States, led by Ohio, 92, Iowa, 51, and New York, 39; 404 engrossed copies of "Washington's Prayer," mostly framed, were presented by 23 States, led by Illinois, 202, Tennessee, 62, and West Virginia, 57. Kentucky also published and distributed to schools many hundreds of small copies of this prayer. Ohio leads with 308 copies of the "Book of the Creed," and Kentucky leads in "The American's Creed Fellowship," with 39 new members. Maryland distributed 50 copies of the Declaration of Independence.

Every State gives great attention to the celebration of historical anniversaries. In addition to national holidays, the birthdays of Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln, Pilgrim Fathers Day, Arbor Day, Constitution Day, independence week, State days, and anniversaries of local interest have been celebrated. Frequently articles upon the significance of days less well known have been published in the local press.

Twenty-six States have given pageants, many written by D. A. R. members. New York leads with 13. Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts, each gave 11, and Washington, 10. A few titles are suggestive: Ye Olde Time Shawl Pageant, Connecticut; The Melting Pot, Iowa; Echo of the Liberty Bell, Michigan, and The Passing Frontier, Texas. Four hundred and eighteen chapters in 34 States report cooperation in Constitution week; 26 States held lectures or courses in the study of the Constitution, Illinois leading with 34 chapters conducting such courses; 305 chapters in 31 States assisted in education week. About 100 chapters in 18 States report a study of local conditions of illiteracy.

Generous sums have been given to local and State schools for scholarships, endowment, equipment, and liquidation of debt. Thirty-eight States report

such gifts, totaling $46,216.79. Of this sum, $25,000 was in one gift from a daughter of Tennessee to Washington College, Tennessee.

For the officially indorsed schools, attention was called to three types of needs: Scholarships to provide for the hundreds who can not be received without them; added equipment and furniture to permit this increase, and improvement in the physical plants to promote the comfort and health of both teachers and pupils. Radios for each school were particularly desired, not alone for the education of pupils, but as a means of helping the schools to become community centers to which parents and others will turn for entertainment and recreation, and as a means of bringing pleasure to the teachers, who are sorely in need of inspiration from the outside world. In order to be prepared to help these schools, the committee has secured, with their cooperation, useful information, including value of school property, indebtedness, endowment, distance from nearest railroad, number turned away for lack of facilities, number of scholarships held, additional number needed, articles for sale by school, schools which need and sell clothing, books needed for libraries and lists of books and magazine articles describing mountain and school life. Inquiries from several States justify the statement in this report that the effort of any school to secure an endowment does not indicate that the assistance of the society is no longer needed. In many schools the income to cover cost of operation and to pay salaries, all pitifully small for college graduates who are compelled to give practically a 24-hour day, is so uncertain that the executives must give their greatest effort to securing through many small gifts sufficient funds to keep the schools open. The aid of the daughters would still be needed to increase scholarships and to provide equipment to accommodate additional pupils.

Radios have been presented by Connecticut to American Indian Institute; by Sarah Franklin Chapter of the District to Blue Ridge, and by Kentucky to several schools, so that five of her indorsed schools are now supplied. Minnesota has a radio fund partly completed. Twenty-nine States report 234 bags and boxes of clothing sent to indorsed schools, the largest number, 33, reported by Ohio. With the realization that good second-hand clothing not only clothes pupils, but also, in exchange for produce of the farmers, provides both a market for the mountaineers' products and food for the pupils, and through cash sales provides income for upkeep and erection of buildings, this branch of endeavor should be greatly increased. The committee on southern mountain schools of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution is cooperating with this committee by awarding its citizenship medals to pupils in all schools indorsed by the D. A. R. The total sum given to indorsed schools is $49,743, from 46 States. This amount is not identical with that stated by the treasurer general because it includes the cost of toys, candies, Christmas gifts, books for libraries, equipment and other gifts, payment for which did not pass through the treasurer general's office.

The chapters outside of the United States, five of which responded, deserve special mention. Each is adapting its work to local conditions and the results are worthy of the best traditions of the society. Alaska, although very new, is planning work in its high schools. This effort is the more commendable because the membership is so far scattered that a meeting of the chapter is impossible. Two weeks are required to communicate between groups of members living in various towns. Cuba awards annual prizes for essays on Washington. The chapter celebrated national holidays and independence week, held talks upon the Constitution and exhibitions of flags, of portraits of our Presidents and of historical books. A poem, "The Liberty Bell," was written by a member. Instead of Christmas cards, the regent mailed copies of the Constitution of the United States. Aloha Chapter of Hawaii duplicates all money given by schools for the purchase of books for libraries; this year $70 was given for this purpose. The chapter sponsored the Fourth of July sesquicentennial parade; events of history from Washington's time to the present were depicted in beautiful floats, and heartiest cooperation was received from the islanders. London (England) Chapter presented 69 volumes of the D. A. R. lineage book to the British Museum, and the D. A. R. magazine to the American Women's Club. Its greatest effort for patriotic education is in the organization and direction of a club of 40 American girls of school age, with the purpose of retaining their interest in American affairs.

Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Paris reports: "We are reeducating our own members in many interesting and forgotten episodes of our great national history." Meetings were held in celebration of Fourth of July, armistice day, and of the birthdays of Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, and Lincoln. Although very young and small, the chapter has endowed a room at the American Hospital in Paris.

(Here followed a brief mention of the distinctive work of each State in patriotic education.)

The committee realizes that an enumeration of amounts can in no way adequately represent the work for education. Money can not measure the benefits from many such activities as the broadcasting programs arranged by many States, Arkansas's effort for increased school taxes, Oregon's receptions and programs for teachers in public schools, Maryland's scrapbooks of pictures on current events cut from magazines and picture supplements, which are being prepared in large numbers for the mountain schools; New Hampshire's compilation of town history for use in local schools; the wide interest aroused in the State museum through the gift day planned by the Idaho society; Washington's exhibitions of colonial heirlooms in public schools and libraries, or Kentucky's effort in raising $115,000 for the Filson Club, which collects historical and genealogical material and reviews it for proper preservation and use.

With a full recognition of this fact, figures must still remain as the only definite estimate of the society's general interest. For this reason an examination of the figures is profitable. The total amount reported is $137,526, a creditable increase over last year. The committee is deeply appreciative of the interest which has made this growth possible. On the other hand, in view of the need and the importance of educational work, and of the fact that such work is a major object of this society, the committee feels that a goal of $1 per member is not too much to expect for this report.

In the amount contributed, in per cent of increase and in amount per capita, Tennessee is in a class by herself. Through the gift of $25,000 by a member to Washington College, East Tennessee, she gives a total of $30,673, an increase of 1,007 per cent, or an average of $11.74 per capita. It is only fair to the many members of the State who have worked faithfully to say that, exclusive of this one gift, Tennessee shows an increase of 105 per cent over last year and a per capita average of $2.17. Thirty-one States report an increase over last year. Exclusive of Tennessee, seven show increases of 100 per cent or more. These are: Kentucky, 362 per cent; Maine, 271 per cent; Louisiana, 186 per cent; Virginia, 150 per cent; Indiana, 110 per cent; Nebraska, 104 per cent, and Arkansas, 100 per cent. It is impossible to reckon the per cent of increase of Arizona, Idaho, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, which made no report last year. All of these States are included in this year's report. The following States show increases ranging in order from 88 per cent of Kansas to 2 per cent of New Hampshire: Kansas, Alabama, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, District of Columbia, Montana, South Dakota, West Virginia, California, Michigan, Oklahoma, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and New Hampshire. Eight States show averages of more than $1 per member: Tennessee; South Carolina, $5.20; Colorado, $3.09; Alabama, $1.85; Maryland, $1.60; West Virginia, $1.30; Georgia, $1.18; and New Jersey, $1.13. Of these, Georgia and New Jersey are the only ones numbered among the 15 States whose membership is over 3,000. A study of the per capita averages indicates that the small States are compensating for their lack of numbers by greater effort. The society should know that in nearly every State in which an indorsed school is located an unusual effort has been made. The results in these States show a definite intention to do all possible for themselves, and thereby to become the more worthy of the assistance of the society at large. South Carolina's gifts of $14,623 to her own Tamassee, Alabama's average of $1.85 per member, and Kentucky's increase of 362 per cent illustrate this fact.

The committee is deeply grateful to the president general, to the State regents, and to all chapters, whose kindly cooperation has contributed to the year's achievements.

SARAH CORBIN (Mrs. HENRY M., Jr.) ROBERT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC LECTURES AND LANTERN SLIDES

As national chairman of the committee on patriotic lectures and lantern slides, it is my privilege to make the following report:

Early in the year letters giving the title of the lectures, names of the authors and the number of accompanying slides were sent to the State regents with

the request that these letters be sent to each chapter in the State. The response to these letters and interest in the lectures has been most gratifying.

Fifteen lectures with slides are now complete, five new ones having been added this year, notable among them being the one on Ellis Island, written by our president general, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau. Mrs. R. Winston Holt has prepared a lecture on "The history of the flag," and Miss Elisabeth Poe, one on "Early American romances," with a lecture on Washington City in course of preparation. The lecture on Memorial Continental Hall has been rewritten and brought up to date by Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, and now includes not only the Administration Building, but the proposed Constitution Hall.

All lectures with slides, as you will recall, are available to any member of the society, and may also be used by any college, school, club, or community center for Americanization work or other patriotic education.

During the year we have had requests from 16 States, 43 lectures having been sent out in the past six months.

It is impossible in this brief report to quote from the many letters which have come to your chairman—filled with helpful suggestions and enthusiastic support.

A very prominent school in El Paso, Tex., after seeing the slides and hearing the lecture on "This country of ours," decided to use it for Americanization work. It was given in two schools of Mexican and American pupils, thus reaching over 2,000 students.

Let us send you these lectures with their beautifully colored slides and thus help promote our mutual work for patriotic education. Information will be cheerfully furnished at all times by the chairman of this committee.

In closing this report I wish to express my grateful thanks to Mrs. R. Winston Holt, the secretary of this committee, and to Miss Hazel Rock, chief clerk of the business office, whose untiring efforts have been of the greatest assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

MARIE (Mrs. WILLOUGHBY S.) CHESLEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

As chairman of the committee on the preservation of historic spots, I have the privilege and pleasure of reporting to you the progress which has been made in the work of the committee during the past year. The work of this committee comes under two heads: The locating, preserving, and marking of historic spots; the collecting, arranging, and editing of materials for the National Guide to Historic Spots.

According to the reports received from the State chairmen, 1,335 graves have been located—1,321 Revolutionary soldiers' graves, 13 graves of daughters of soldiers of the Revolution, 1 Real Daughter's grave; 499 graves have been marked—480 Revolutionary soldier's graves, 8 graves of daughters of soldiers of the Revolution, 11 Real Daughters' graves.

There has been an expenditure of $1,658.49 for the marking of graves and an expenditure of $35,208.80 for 231 markers placed on other historic spots. For other work done by the committee there has been reported an amount of $1,941.93. The grand total for the work, including $9,852.73 in funds on hand, is $68,178.38.

Every State has been collecting and arranging materials for the National Guide. Over half of the States have sent their materials to the national chairman and several now have their materials ready for forwarding.

(The chairman gave a detailed account of the work of the State societies in the preservation of historic spots, much of which appears in Part II of this report under the heading "Historic sites and objects and old trails.")

Liberties are held precious and jealously defended by those inspired with reverence for the ideals of the creators of our national freedom. With this thought in mind, the members of the committee on the preservation of historic spots have worked zealously not only to locate, acquire, and mark historic spots, but to collect, compile, and edit data for a national guide to historic spots.

State chairmen and chapter chairmen have cooperated in every way with the vice chairmen and national chairman, so that in the near future the committee may place before the public this guide to the historic spots of our country.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGIA V. (Mrs. H. EUGENE) CHUBBUCK,
Chairman.



Marker placed on grave of George Lunceford, Palmer Cemetery, Monroe County, Ill., by Belleville Chapter



Monument erected by the Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mount Clemens, Mich., 1925. In honor of the men and women from Macomb County, who served in the World War, 1917-1919



Marker near Spokane, Wash., in memory of the Battle of Spokane Plains, September 5, 1858, the decisive one over the Indians, making the Northwest safe for settlement. Dedicated July, 1926

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

The publicity committee has not undertaken any new line of work this year, but has devoted its best efforts to strengthening those already laid down.

These come under the following heads:

First, and most important, the account of the chapter meeting.

Second, news stories about some phase of the work.

Third, radio speeches.

Fourth, proper facilities for newspaper representatives who report State conferences and other gatherings of the society.

The account of the chapter meeting we rank first, because it is the vehicle constantly at hand. The Daughters of the American Revolution probably have 20,000 chapter meetings a year—20,000 opportunities to tell the world who they are, why the organization exists, what are its purposes, and what work it accomplishes. Realizing this, it has been the constant aim of this committee to improve the quality and quantity of the chapter account. We have tried to make the chapter account carry the work accomplished by the society by quoting the reports of the chairmen of committees through which its work is carried on. Careful instructions have gone to the publicity chairman of every chapter, containing definite suggestions for making use of the material at hand for improving the write-up of the chapter meetings. They have been shown how to give the personal touch by making quotations from the speakers. While they are not expected to minimize the social side, they are asked to make it secondary to the work. As one regent told her chairman, "If any feature has to be omitted, let it be the refreshments and the flowers."

Chairmen and regents have been urged to read every account with the viewpoint of the outsider to see that it contains something that will arrest the attention of the casual reader.

Many States have made good use of the radio. Maryland's State chairman broadcasts frequently from Baltimore, and the proof of the interest aroused is that she is invited again and again. Missouri has carried out an interesting patriotic program over the radio for a period of many weeks, and California reports a number of radio programs.

News stories have been sent out from the national committee to over 200 newspapers, in which some item of interest was made the motif for the recital of the society's aims and activities. An article showing the method of our estimating 2,000,000 women eligibles for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution received wide publicity.

A call for articles of historic value for the museum was well received. A decision of the income-tax department was made the occasion for relating the educational work done by the society which makes it rank as an educational institution, and therefore exempt from income tax. A survey of the 17 Real Daughters of the American Revolution was the most ambitious work sent out by the committee. Besides using the human interest stories of these women in relating what they remembered of their fathers, the stories of the service of their sires were woven into an outline of the Revolutionary War. This received much favorable comment and was widely published.

Much publicity has been given the history contests which many chapters put on, in which they give prizes to high-school students for excellence in American history or for essays on some subject of history. Mississippi has given much attention to this. She has also conducted a contest among chapters for volume and excellence of news articles.

South Carolina features articles of historical interest. Massachusetts still holds her high place for worth-while chapter accounts, with a noticeable number of articles of general interest about the society finding place in her D. A. R. column.

The list of historic spots has been published in many places this year, many containing interesting stories of the origin. The committee hopes that this work will be continued and extended. Through cooperation with chambers of commerce and other clubs, lists of places marked with the bronze marker of the society might well be incorporated in the booklets and other literature for use at conventions and for tourists. This would assist the local authorities and bring the society before the public in a proper way.

Many chapters see to it that one of their number is able to give an address on the work and history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, before any audience. Newspapers readily quote such talks. Kentucky seems to favor this mode.

Among other methods that bring desirable publicity is for chapters to have guest day for all eligible members. New Jersey has suggested this and it is gaining in favor.

Many chapters keep a record of their publicity in the form of scrapbooks. Besides serving as a historical record, this forms a basis for comparison with past efforts. One chapter chairman has an object lesson on how great her improvement has been, through her record of four years ago when lists of guests and refreshments were all that was reported. She can appreciate the reason newspapers now give her so much space where it was formerly given so grudgingly.

The national chairman acknowledges the assistance of the Constitution Hall committee in sending out a leaflet telling in concise form "What the Daughters Do."

Making the way easy for experts to do the work is one of the best ways to get fine publicity. With that thought in mind, most State conferences are now making proper provision for newspaper representatives, furnishing them typewriters, telephones, office supplies and, best of all, courteous treatment.

This growing sympathy between the press and the Daughters of the American Revolution has been demonstrated in many ways. The interest of the press has been doing much to further the usefulness of the organization.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH C. (MRS. AMOS A.) FRIES,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REAL DAUGHTERS

It is with reasonable pride that I make my annual report of the Real Daughters to this congress. All of the vice chairmen have shown such a cooperative spirit, and have so ably assisted me, that the work has been one of real pleasure. Over 100 circular letters have been sent and 94 letters written by me. This does not include the work of the vice chairmen.

From Mrs. Abbott, vice chairman of Eastern Division, I have the following report:

Maine.—Miss Abby L. Eveleth, State chairman, reports there is no Real Daughter left in Maine. She further reports they have been active in locating graves of such women, and in having them marked, also locating graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Samuel Grant Chapter of Gardiner marked the grave of a Real Daughter September 14, 1926. Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of Bangor has on hand five markers to be placed this spring. Eunice Farnsworth Chapter of Skowhegan has voted to purchase five markers for the five graves of their Real Daughters. Topsham-Brunswick Chapter has voted to mark one grave of a Real Daughter yearly. Two chapters will mark one or more graves this spring. Two chapters report graves already marked, and six others are planning to begin work in the near future.

Topsham-Brunswick Chapter is making a list of Revolutionary Daughters. One chapter, Benapeag, of Sanford-Springvale, has sent the State chairman a list of the names of 139 daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. These lists should be preserved.

New Hampshire.—Mrs. Harver B. Glidden, State chairman, reports that New Hampshire has one living Real Daughter, Mrs. Caroline H. Randall, in Springfield, Vt., a member of Samuel Ashley Chapter of Claremont, N. H. She is in frail health, and lives in a family where for years she has been well cared for. She does many little household tasks, and earns much toward her board. She receives the pension of $25 from the national society, and also $5 per month from the funds of the New Hampshire Daughters; also the interest from certain Liberty bonds. Two years ago she attended the meeting of her chapter. Mrs. Janette McMurphy died January 3, 1927, aged 89 years. She was a member of Mary Butler Chapter of Laconia. The committee has placed a marker at the grave of Mrs. Sophronia Flagg, a member of Samuel Ashley Chapter, who died two years ago in Mason, N. H. These Real Daughters are always remembered at Christmas and on their birthdays with suitable gifts.

Texas.—Mrs. W. S. Herblin, State chairman, reports no Real Daughters now living in Texas. Two years ago Mrs. Skidmore, of Wichita Falls, died, and her grave has been marked by the Major Francis Grice Chapter, and the grave is frequently decorated with flowers. Mrs. Skidmore was tenderly cared for by this chapter for many years.

Massachusetts.—Mrs. Wm. C. Moulton, Pittsfield, State chairman, reports that 93 Real Daughters have been enrolled. Three are still living. Two are

members of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Mrs. Aledia C. Hatch and Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, who are sisters, and Miss Ruth Short, a member of old Newbury Chapter. These Real Daughters receive their pension from the national society, and are kindly looked after by their chapter members. Of the 90 deceased Real Daughters, 31 graves have been located, and 12 are marked. Mrs. Moulton reports that she sent out a comprehensive questionnaire to all Massachusetts chapters, and 81 responded, all promising to try to locate graves of real and Revolutionary soldiers' daughters, and have them officially marked. Since reporting this State work, I have been notified of the death of Miss Ruth Short, of old Newbury Chapter, who died March 6, 1927.

Connecticut.—Mrs. Frank Lanakee, State chairman, Willimantic, reports: Connecticut has but one living Real Daughter, Mrs. Angeline Loring Avery. She is a member of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, and was made its honorary regent. She lives with her son, and is well cared for. She has many fine pieces of furniture, manuscripts, books and china, which are of great interest and value. Her mind is keen and active; she does much fine work as gifts to her friends. She is 89.

Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradley died at the age of 108 years. She was born and lived in Gastford, Conn., all her life.

Mrs. Minerva Grant Snow, member Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter. Her grave is marked by bronze tablet (official).

Lucretia Holly Towne, born 1809, died July 30, 1903. The Stamford Chapter unveiled a tablet at her grave with suitable ceremonies. This chapter will mark the grave of Mrs. Nancy Gifford Warren at Cold Springs on the Hudson. She was a Real Daughter of Stamford.

Rhode Island.—Mrs. Carolyn Anthony Sward, chairman. Rhode Island has no living Real Daughters, but she is trying to learn the names of all deceased daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, and have their graves located. One grave has recently been located by Col. William Barton Chapter, and a marker has been ordered.

Georgia has no living Real Daughter. The Bonaventure Chapter has marked the grave of one Real Daughter. Seventeen graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located. Two graves were marked in 1926 with the official marker. Mrs. W. A. Davidson, a descendant of Mrs. Swan, has marked (through the Bainbridge Chapter) the grave of Mrs. Swan, with a marble slab and official marker. The Bainbridge Chapter also marked the grave of Mrs. Allen. Georgia has located 83 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Alabama reports one real living daughter, Mrs. Sarah W. Simpson, of Birmingham, Ala.

Louisiana.—Chairman has located grave of a daughter of Revolutionary soldier in cemetery in New Orleans, Esther Hubert Marks, daughter of David Hart. Her grave will soon be marked.

Kentucky.—Graves of two Real Daughters have been found, Martha Mulloy Sherwin, daughter of Lieut. Hugh Mulloy, buried in Concord Cemetery, Kentucky. Nancy Pettitt Berry, daughter of Nathaniel Pettitt, buried in Lexington cemetery, born 1784, died 1864. These two graves will be marked by the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter May 1. Twenty-seven graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located.

Mrs. Mahala Wells Huff, 108 years of age, a Real Daughter, died January 13, 1927. She was the oldest pensioner on the records of the United States Government, and the only pensioner of the War of 1812. She said she had tried all of the new inventions, had been on a steamboat, on the steam cars, and in auto machines. The only thing she hadn't tried was an airplane, although she had seen one fly over her home. Just a few days before her death she said to one of her visitors: "I just intend to keep on going till I die. I love to live, and don't expect to get tired of it." She died suddenly. Her grave will soon be marked.

Tennessee reports locating 11 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

North Carolina reports marking of 31 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The grave of Lucy Alderson Morgan, buried near Columbia, Tenn., will be marked by her great granddaughter, Mrs. B. D. Heath, and relatives. Fifteen North Carolina chairmen have done fine work in locating these graves. All data will be furnished when these graves have been marked.

There are 11 Real Daughters still living and on our national D. A. R. pension rolls.

The lists of all names sent have been filed with the registrar general for reference.

From Mrs. Charles Gorst, vice chairman, western division. I have the following report:

Iowa reports having had 10 Real Daughters, all of whose graves but one have been marked. Many of the chapters are doing much research work in looking for graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, and have located 17 such graves, of which 12 have been marked.

Michigan has one Real Daughter living, Mrs. Helen E. Barrett of Richland, a member of Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, Allegan, Mich. Mrs. Barrett receives $25 per month from the N. S. D. A. R.

The various chapters in the State have located 70 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 47 of whom were Real Daughters, and 25 of these graves are marked. There are promises to mark most of the Real Daughters' graves very soon. The chapters are doing much in the way of establishing proofs and arousing interest in the search for graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Minnesota has had nine Real Daughters, now all deceased. All but one received from the national society a gold spoon, and this exception died before the N. S. D. A. R. began giving the spoons. All the graves of Real Daughters have been marked with the official bronze Real Daughters tablet.

Four of these graves are in other States. The State Society voted in 1926 to finance the marking of the graves of the daughters of Revolutionary soldiers not members of the D. A. R. and a thorough search is on by the chapters to locate such graves. Thirteen chapters have made progress, and when proofs are secured and permission received from friends such graves will be marked. There is enthusiasm in Minnesota chapters over this work, owing to the fine work of their chairman.

Oklahoma has as yet sent in no report.

Oregon has 9 Real Daughters buried within her boundaries, 2 of whose graves have been marked. She has no living Real Daughter. Chapters are making an effort to locate graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

South Dakota has 2 Real Daughters whose graves have been marked with the official tablet, and a fund has been established for the perpetual care of these graves.

Utah has had 1 Real Daughter and her grave has been marked. She was the daughter of General Wetmore, who served on the staff of General Washington; Mrs. Harriet Wetmore Sells was the first regent of The Spirit of Liberty Chapter of Salt Lake City. It is not known that any other daughter of a Revolutionary soldier is buried in Utah.

Wisconsin has had 21 Real Daughters in 7 different chapters of the State. None is living. Fifteen of the graves have been marked, some of these in other States. The graves of 3 daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and the proofs secured. The search is on for any others that may be located in Wisconsin, and an effort will be made to have them all marked. The State chairman of Wisconsin, as well as all the other State chairmen in this division, is doing fine work, and they have sent in model reports.

From Mrs. Frank Dow, chairman middle division, I have the following report:

Ohio has had 33 Real Daughters two of whom are living: Mrs. Samantha Flint, of Toledo; Mrs. Marian Allen, of New Lexington. These dear women in life's later sunset, Mrs. Allen, 85; Mrs. Flint, 88; are made happy by the loving attention of the Ohio Daughters, which they greatly appreciate.

Ohio has located the graves of 31 Real Daughters. The grave of one, Mrs. Edith Sargent Zerckle, was marked by her chapter, the Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter of Pomeroy, Ohio, in October. Mrs. Zerckle died in 1921 at the age of 90. Ohio hopes to have the graves of all her Real Daughters marked during the coming year.

Clarksburg, W. Va., is to mark a Real Daughter's grave this summer. Road construction prevented its being done sooner, as planned. The grave of one daughter of a patriot has been located in Romney, and the chairman hopes to have it marked soon.

New Jersey has no living Real Daughters. No graves have been located and marked this year. (Thirty-two were previously located and one was officially marked, the rest said to have headstones, which should not prevent the official honor of the D. A. R. marker. Thirty-five graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and eight officially marked. As in the case of daughters, the remaining 27 having headstones have not been so honored.)

New York has three Real Daughters living. They are under the tender personal oversight of Mrs. Queck Berner, and loyally cherished by the State. Christmas, Easter boxes, and valentines are sent, into each of which a new $2 bill is tucked, and many cards sent during the year.

Mrs. Frances Brown Wentworth Holbrook lives in Oneonta. At the New York State conference in October a radio was sent her.

Mrs. Jane Squires Dean lives in Binghamton. When home city celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, this honored woman, at 95, who was 7 years old when Andrew Jackson went out of office, rode in state through the streets in colonial costume, seated in an ancient colonial carriage with footman and coachman. She made a charming picture as she received the homage of the crowd. Her father, Jonathan Squires, drove a provision wagon for the Army while he was waiting to grow big enough to handle a musket. Mrs. Dean was also given a radio by the conference, which is a source of great joy to her. She is looking forward to "listening in" the opening night of congress. She is so appreciative of the kindness of the daughters. She and her daughter, Miss Dean, have given their second $50 scholarship to Tamassee as a grateful token.

Mrs. Abigail Strong, the third daughter, lives in Morris, Ill. Her father was only 10 years old at the Battle of Bunker Hill, but he served 18 months in the Massachusetts militia.

Pennsylvania's one Real Daughter, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, of Salina Falls, is under the close personal touch of the State chairman, Mrs. Laurence.

Forty-six graves have been located by Pennsylvania daughters, with two exceptions in the State, during the year, and nonmember markers placed on six. Clarissa Caswell Crook, daughter of Samuel Caswell, who served six years in the Revolutionary War from New York, nonmember marker; Parmelia Chamberlain Baldwin, daughter of Phineas Chamberlain, messenger soldier, nonmember marker; Sarah Lyon Fuller, daughter of Thomas Lyon, who served seven years from New York, nonmember marker; Mary Wellman Bly, daughter of John Wellman from Connecticut, nonmember marker.

These graves were marked by Brokenstraw Valley Chapter, which also located at Union City Cemetery the grave of Philenda Wellman Blanchard, another daughter of John Wellman. Ann Holliday Chapter reports locating the grave of Ann Catharine Fletcher McKay, daughter of Philip Fletcher. Gen. Joseph Warren Chapter unveiled June 14, with suitable ceremonies, a marker on the grave of Mary M. Patterson, daughter of Thomas Campbell. John Corbly Chapter unveiled a marker for Mary Jones Sammons, purchased by her granddaughter, Mary S. Parry, historian of John Corbly Chapter.

District of Columbia.—Mrs. McCarthy has been locating graves in the old cemeteries of Washington; has found 10 in the Congressional Cemetery of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, and three in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown. The names have all been listed and turned in to the recording secretary.

Indiana has had 16 Real Daughters. Twelve were members of chapters, and four members at large. These have all been located and marked.

During the year, 63 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located, and one marked.

In Jacoby Cemetery is the grave of Nancy Oliver Campbell, daughter of Capt. John Oliver, who came from Scotland just before the Revolution. He enlisted with the first men, and shared the hardships of Valley Forge.

Mrs. Eliza Andrews Brown tablet placed by General de La Fayette Chapter, assisted by the Monmouth, Ill. Chapters. Mrs. Rachel Wilson Haymond Wilson tablet placed by General de La Fayette Chapter, assisted by Daniel Davisson Chapter of Clarksburg, W. Va. Mrs. Lydia Ann Cline Simmons tablet placed by Mississinew Chapter. Eleven Real Daughters' graves remain to be marked. This splendid showing reflects great credit on the State chairman, Miss Buck.

Illinois.—General John Stark Chapter, Illinois, has located in Sycamore the grave of Sarah Bacon Wood, daughter of John Bacon. In Ohio Grove Cemetery graves of two sisters, Nancy Carlton and Lydia Carlton Handy, descendants of the Carlton family of Maine. The Fort Armstrong Chapter has located there the grave of Elizabeth Simington, a Revolutionary daughter. Chief Shaubena Chapter reports one Revolutionary daughter's grave. In Menard County are the graves of Mary Clinton Dodds and Margaret Clinton Stephenson, Real Daughters. On October 28, 1926, Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet to the memory of Mary Ann Barnhill, a Real Daughter. Belleville Chapter has located over 40 graves of Revolutionary soldiers, has marked two, plans to mark all, as well as the Revolutionary daughters they are listing.

The energetic chairman for Illinois finds her chapters have too many financial demands of other activities to give proper aid to honoring the daughters of patriots.

Missouri is the banner State of the middle division. From October, 1925, to October, 1926, Cabaret reported more markers ordered from Missouri than any other State, and many more so far ordered this year. The enthusiastic

State chairman, Mrs. Greene, when she became chairman two years ago, found that only one grave had been marked in Missouri. During the past year Mrs. Greene offered a prize for the chapter marking the greatest number of Real Daughters' graves, graves of daughters of soldiers, and locating the greatest number of daughters of the Revolution. The prize was won by Elizabeth Benton Chapter of Kansas City, marking one Real Daughter, two daughters of the Revolution, and locating graves of four more. Result of the contest—Real Daughters: The grave of Mrs. Catharine Chambers Pulliman, marked by St. Louis and Marshall Chapters; Mrs. Julia Ann Harris Williams, by Tabitha Walton Chapter; Mrs. Sarah L. Gale Dennett, by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter; 8 daughters of the Revolution graves marked; and 48 graves of daughters of the Revolution located in Missouri, two in Ohio, one in Texas. Many of the chapters report intention of marking these graves during the coming year. Another prize has been offered for those marking most graves October 1, 1926, to October 1, 1927.

In addition, Mrs. Greene sent to the chapters the names of 241 Revolutionary pensioners living in Missouri in 1835.

Missouri has had 16 Real Daughters. Six of their graves have been marked. Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers' graves marked March 1, 1926, to March 1, 1927: Mrs. Martha Gunn Matlock, daughter of Starling Gunn, on whose tombstone is inscribed: "A soldier of the Revolution who fired the first shot at Yorktown and who witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis." Marker placed by the Tabitha Walton Chapter. Mrs. Jemima Winn Hurt, daughter of John Winn, grave marked by Independence Pioneers Chapter, with address by the State regent, Mrs. Botts. Arelia Wayne North Cruzen, daughter of Lieut. George North, of Pennsylvania. She was 92 years old at her death. Grave marked by Kansas City Chapter. Mrs. Eliza Royal Jones Goode Anderson, daughter of Robert Jones and his wife Ann Ward, who also served in the war. Grave marked by Kansas City Chapter. Mrs. Nancy Kingsley Booth, daughter of James Kingsley. Grave marked by Mrs. Celia Bartholomew Tappan and Mrs. Lucile Tappan Moreland, two members of Elizabeth Benton Chapter. Mary Hungerford Bartholomew, daughter of David Hungerford. Grave also marked by Mesdames Tappan and Moreland of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. Ann Reed Perkins, daughter of Major Aropelaus Perkins. Marked by the Carrollton Chapter. Nancy Goodbread Clemmons, daughter of Joseph Goodbread, an officer of the Revolution. Grave marked by Carrollton Chapter of Carrollton.

From Mrs. Ellett Grant Drake, vice chairman, Pacific coast division, I have the following report:

Nebraska chapters have marked the graves of nine Real Daughters who were members of the National Society. Eight are buried in Nebraska and one in Iowa. During the past year the following graves have been marked and others located:

Mrs. Sarah Fletcher Whitcomb, a member of Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, is buried at Red Oak, Iowa. She was the daughter of Isaac Fletcher. October 19, 1926, her grave was marked by the State regent and the Deborah Avery Chapter. A large number from Nebraska and Iowa chapters were present. Mrs. Jane English Smith is buried in Tecumseh Cemetery. She was a Real Daughter, and her grave was marked by the same chapter. March 5, 1927, at Lyons, Nebr., the graves of Abigail Keith and her sister, Clarinda Keith Marquett, daughters of John Keith, a Revolutionary soldier, were marked by the Nik-u-mi Chapter of Blair, Mrs. Eliza Mencke, regent, a great-great-granddaughter of Clarinda Keith Marquett, unveiling the markers. The grave of Mrs. Mary Stayher Davis, a daughter of John Stayher, has been located, and will be marked by the McCook Chapter.

Idaho.—Mrs. Stone, State chairman, reports the locating of two graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers: Sarah Morgan Butler was born in West Virginia, 1785, daughter of James Morgan. She came into the great West over the Oregon Trail in 1852. She died in 1865, near Junction City, Oreg., and is buried in the old pioneer graveyard. A lone pine tree marks her resting place. Mrs. Lydia Perry Hatch, born 1780, daughter of Ensign Josiah Perry, is buried in the old part of the cemetery at Nashville, Holmes County, Ohio. Idaho will soon have these graves marked.

Oregon.—Saturday afternoon, at the close of the State conference, a marker for Mrs. Elizabeth Rand Froman was unveiled at Albany. She was the daughter of Thomas Rand, a Revolutionary soldier. There were present at the ceremony a daughter, Mrs. Logsden, and a great-granddaughter, Mrs. C. E. Wolverton. Linn Chapter, of Albany, had charge of the unveiling. This marker is the third

in the State of Oregon. The Quenett Chapter has placed two markers at The Dalles for Mrs. Margaret McClure Varney and Mrs. Harriet Simpson Chase, daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Records have been verified for Mrs. Susannah Lee Barlow, buried in Barlow Cemetery, and Mrs. Sarah Morgan Butler, buried at Eugene.

There are 11 living Real Daughters on our pension rolls, and nearly 200 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located in the last year.

Wisconsin.—The Milwaukee Chapter has set aside $100 to be used in marking graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNA SPENCER SEMMES (MRS. CHARLES B.) BRYAN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

As chariman of the national committee on transportation, I have the honor to report that the passenger associations granted our society and the Children of the American Revolution the rate of one and one-half fares for the round-trip ticket on the identification certificate plan.

There is a definite concession made by the railroads for all national conventions regarding time limits for tickets. This extension provides four or five days preceding and following the convention dates. It is almost impossible to persuade the railroads to deviate from this regular procedure. Your chairman made a most urgent appeal to the national chairmen of the passenger associations and to each association individually to grant an extension of time limits for all States. Letters, telegrams, personal interviews, were of no avail.

Your chairman sought the aid of a United States Senator, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a member of the President's Cabinet. All interceded in our behalf, with the meager results that you know. Only the far Western States—California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—were granted the earlier dates of sale, April 8–14, and the maximum return limit of 30 days from date of sale. The Southeastern Passenger Association refused us the May 30 time limit this year on the ground that only 50 of our delegates availed themselves of that special privilege last year.

Over 2,000 circular letters in regard to transportation were sent to chapter regents with the proposed revision of the national society by-laws in February. Your chairman also sent letters to every State regent, with special instructions for her territory, and issued 4,900 identification certificates for delegates to this thirty-sixth continental congress.

Respectfully submitted.

FLORENCE A. (MRS. JAMES LATHROP) GAVIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON STATE AND CHAPTER BY-LAWS

As chairman of State and chapter by-laws, it is an honor and a privilege to submit a report of the year's work. There are no members of this committee other than the chairman, yet no true report of the work could be given without an acknowledgment of deep obligation to the ex officio member of the committee who, with all of her manifold duties and activities, has never failed to find time to contribute her wise counsel and sympathetic interest. Grateful appreciation is therefore expressed to the president general. May I also take this opportunity to thank the State regents and chapter regents for their splendid spirit of cooperation in the effort to have the State and chapter by-laws conform to the national constitution and by-laws.

While the work of this committee is rather of a technical than of a spectacular nature, your chairman feels that the prescribed duties of the committee are of vital importance to the national society. Unless each State and chapter adopts by-laws in complete harmony with the national by-laws, and furthermore provides special rulings for the transaction of business, sooner or later such State or chapter will find itself confronted with some serious problem which will embarrass the officers and impair the work.

During the current year your chairman has examined the by-laws of 55 chapters and has responded to 81 requests for parliamentary opinion. A total of 234 letters has been sent out, besides a large number of telegrams.

Your chairman would call attention to the fact that the error which has been most frequently pointed out has been in connection with the tendency upon the part of many chapters to exceed the requirements of the national by-laws in qualifications for membership. First, many chapters offer provision requiring more than a majority vote to elect to membership; second, a few chapters include in by-laws a section providing for closed membership. The national society now has the greatest opportunity of any organization in the United States to help save our Government from the many subversive influences which are threatening the very life of the nation. Let us therefore strive to increase rather than restrict our membership so that by an augmented force we can successfully carry through to complete realization the ideals expressed in our National Constitution:

"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."

Respectfully submitted.

LENA J. (MRS. LEROY) SPRINGS,
Chairman.

The remaining sessions of the congress included the election of national officers, their confirmation as well as that of the newly elected State regents and vice regents, the completion of the revision of by-laws, reports of State regents, committee chairmen, and action on many resolutions.

Among the speakers at the Friday evening session, was Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, the Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton.

Congress adjourned sine die on Saturday, April 23, 1926, at 6 p. m.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(FOUNDER, MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, DECEASED)

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

President, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel.
Vice president presiding, Mrs. E. S. W. Howard.
Recording secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Ray.
Organizing secretary, Mrs. Theadore Clay Uhler.
Corresponding secretary, Miss Aimee Powell.
Treasurer, Mrs. Thaddeus M. Jones.
Registrar, Mrs. John M. Maxwell.
Historian, Mrs. John M. Kerr.
Librarian-curator, Mrs. Charles S. Groves.
Chaplain, Mrs. Percy M. Bailey.

VICE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Violet Blair Janin.
Mrs. Robinson Downey.
Mrs. Lawrence H. Quirollo.
Miss Dorinda Rogers.
Mrs. Frederick W. Menges.
Mrs. Georgia Knox Berry.
Mrs. Rose Mulcare.
Mrs. Carl H. Giroux.
Mrs. S. D. Kilpatrick.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
Mrs. Fred T. Dubois.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Horace Towner, 1924.
Miss Margaret Lothrop, 1925.
Miss Anne Cummins, 1927.
Mrs. Larz Anderson, 1927.

The National Society Children of the American Revolution closed the most brilliant and progressive year in the history of our splendid organization. Our national president, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, whose untiring efforts have made the National Society Children of the American Revolution the thriving organization it is to-day, was unanimously reelected. We are coming to be a recognized force for God and home and country all over this broad land of ours. Our slogan "Publicity and organization" will be continued through another year.

Contributions have been made throughout the year to the "Harriett M. Lothrop memorial building fund."

The National Society Children of the American Revolution have assumed the responsibility of two scholarships at the Tamassee School.

The work which we are doing in the kindergarten at Ellis Island is not only exceedingly interesting to us, but is of great value to our country. It would be difficult to estimate how many little foreign children become fine American citizens because of the impressions and the teachings which they receive at this kindergarten.

We are taking an active part in the "Saving *Old Ironsides*" campaign. The restoration of Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, is a project in which we are much interested. The National Society Children of the American Revolution is to furnish the room representing the one George Washington was born in.

The national registrar reports as follows:

Total number of applicants admitted	2,057
Total number of supplemental papers accepted	133

The organizing secretary reported the organization of 51 new societies since last convention.

The business manager of the magazine reports 3,458 magazine subscriptions.

The report of the credential committee for the convention of 1927 is as follows:

State directors	18
Presidents	58
Presidents' alternates	10
Delegates	91
Alternates	53
National board officers	19
Total	249
States represented	31
Local societies	96

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCES WASHINGTON (MRS. JOHN M.) KERR,
Historian National Society Children of the American Revolution.

PART II

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

GENERAL EDUCATION

Arizona: Has inaugurated the Greenway field day, the proceeds of which go to the student loan fund.

Arkansas: Has raised $3,500 toward the $5,000 which is the goal for student loan fund.

California:
A balance in State loan fund of $2,095.45. Has loaned $100 and received $565.45.
To the Hawaiian fund $5. 00
For Philippine scholarship 15. 00
Have previewed many films.

Colorado:
State loan fund increased to 2, 572. 50
Contributed to Hawaiian scholarship.

District of Columbia:
Student loan fund now amounts to 1, 013. 25
All chapters using influence to have true American history taught in public schools.

Florida:
Loaned to students by the State and chapters 1, 320. 00
Many chapters have a better films committee and much is being accomplished.
All working to have true American history taught in the schools.

Georgia: A total of $2,654.35 contributed by the chapters to the two loan funds being raised, the Fannie Trammell and Valdosta. Every chapter watchful of the teaching of history.

Hawaii:
Has loan fund of 3, 210. 00
Supports two $100 scholarships at University of Hawaii.

Idaho: Active in seeing that true American history is being taught. Three chapters especially interested in loan fund.

Illinois:
Student loan fund 2, 650. 00
Many chapters using their influence toward better films.

Indiana: Four girls sent to college. Chapters keeping in touch with histories in schools.

Iowa:
Student loan fund increased and now totals 1, 400. 00
The girl to whom the first two loans were made now employed by the child welfare department of Alabama. Four new loans, amounting to $800, made this year. Many chapters sponsored several historical films.

Kansas: Eleven chapters contributing to the student loan fund. Two chapters sponsored patriotic films; others working for better films. Several have taken up the teaching of history with school boards.

Kentucky: Chapters active in having true history taught in schools.

Louisiana: Four scholarships have been established through the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund. Better films committee have received cooperation of playhouse managers and only films of the "higher type" shown on the school children's nights, Friday and Saturday.

Maine: All chapters contribute to the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund. Aiding a girl through college.

Maryland: Twenty-four girls have been benefited by the student loan fund.

Massachusetts:
Has student loan fund amounting to $562. 31
$100 of this has been loaned this year. Many chapters endeavoring to have true American history taught in schools. Has an active committee for better films.
Michigan: Has eight scholarships, and over $11,000 in loan fund. Ten chapters have working committees on better films.
Mississippi: Student in college aided by funds from Elizabeth Roach Memorial Scholarship. All chapters interested in having correct history taught.
Montana: All chapters give to State student loan fund.
Nebraska: Many chapters have student loan funds, mostly in the towns where colleges are located. Majority report activity regarding the teaching of American history.
New Hampshire: Chapters contribute to the D. A. R. loan fund. Six gave prizes for excellence in American history.
New Jersey:
Contributed by chapters this year for student loan fund 418. 50
Two loans made for student at New Jersey Woman's College. One to a student at Montclair Normal School. Much interested in better films, and have 11 working committees. New Jersey planning to produce a State historical picture.
New York: Will establish the Olive H. Whitman Scholarship, for an Indian girl's education at Cornell University. Chairmen for better films in 52 chapters. State has worked in cooperation with the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors and Better Films Council of National Board of Review.
Ohio: All chapters contributed to student loan fund, and Ohio has given to schools, indorsed by national society, over $2,000. Every chapter interested in having true American history taught in the schools. Seven chapters sponsored the Yale films, and nine gave matinees to children. Several other influenced movie houses to open performance with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America."
Oklahoma: All chapters contributed to a State educational loan fund, amounting to 2, 200. 00
Oregon:
Has State student loan fund of 592. 50
One chapter fund of $568 given to the building fund of the University Building of Fine Arts.
Pennsylvania:
Contributed to student loan fund 313. 25
Philippine scholarship 82. 00
South Carolina:
All chapters using influence for the teaching of true American history and several interested in work for better films.
To Philippine scholarship 36. 50
South Dakota: Contributed to student loan fund and the South Dakota Children's Home.
Tennessee:
A chapter at Nashville has completed a scholarship for Peabody College of 2, 000. 00
Another has pledged one for King's College, of 1, 000. 00
And one has voted a $1,000 scholarship for Tusculum College, at Johnson City.
The settlement school at Devils Fork continued, and many of smaller chapters have voted scholarships to this and other nearby colleges. Many interested in work of better films. A committee appointed to confer with the State department of history as to filming the history of Tennessee.
Texas:
Have almost completed the scholarship for Sam Houston State Teachers' College.
Several chapters have placed scholarships in local colleges.
Contributed to student loan fund 136. 70

Vermont:
To student loan fund $77.00
Philippine scholarship 5.00
Some chapters replaced histories taught in schools by others considered more authentic.
Virginia:
Completed the Thomas Nelson Page scholarship of 5,000.00
And the Woodrow Wilson scholarship of 1,000.00
Washington: Gave two scholarships to college. All chapters work in public schools in interest of American history. Have a member on the board of better films in Seattle.
West Virginia: Several chapters report satisfactory operation of the student loan fund. Scholarships amounting to $3,525 have been given in normal schools, State colleges, and the State university. Have influenced the correct teaching of history.
Wisconsin: Have nearly $2,000 toward the proposed $5,000 student loan fund, which will become operative when that amount is reached. General interest taken in school textbooks.
Wyoming: Eight of nine chapters contributed to D. A. R. student loan fund. Two-thirds instrumental in having historical films presented and all in having true American history of our ancestors.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS

The following amounts were contributed to the southern mountain schools:

California	$724.00	Mississippi	$90.00
Colorado	228.00	Nebraska	125.00
Connecticut	3,135.00	New Hampshire	55.00
District of Columbia	890.64	New Jersey	2,567.20
Georgia	213.50	New York	675.00
Idaho	8.00	Ohio	2,056.72
Illinois	2,387.90	Oregon	50.00
Indiana	1,249.55	Rhode Island	35.00
Iowa	717.73	Tennessee	503.50
Kansas	1,021.80	Vermont	135.00
Maine	117.00	Washington	50.00
Massachusetts	949.50	West Virginia	826.00
Michigan	1,732.35	Wisconsin	159.50

OTHER SCHOOLS

Alabama:
Have raised $3,700 on the endowment fund for the Kate Duncan Smith Mountain School; also $2,000 for teachers' salaries, etc.
Hundreds of trees and shrubs planted and 1,400 strawberry plants. This school owned and controlled by the D. A. R. and consists at present of four classrooms, an auditorium, and 100 acres of land. Two hundred boys and girls having first opportunity to learn to read and write.
Arizona: Contributed to Florence Dunlap School.
California: Contributed $375.00
Colorado:
Contributed 80.00
Besides sending other funds to seven accredited schools.
Connecticut:
To American International College, at Springfield, Mass 1,579.00
To other schools 289.80
Delaware: Contributed to Martha Berry School.
District of Columbia:
Bags of clothing sent to Caney Creek and Crossnore.
Contributed 139.00
Florida: Chapters all contributed toward building fund for a girls' dormitory at Mont Verde School (industrial).
Georgia: Contributed 10.00

Idaho: Contributed	$120.55
Illinois: Contributed	510.70
Indiana: Sent 1,247 books to Caney Creek School.	
Iowa: Gave to other schools	753.87
Kansas: Gave to other schools	76.00
Louisiana: Contributions sent to the American International College, Schauffler Training School, Tamassee, Martha Berry, Helen Dunlap and Maryville Schools.	
Maine: Sent contributions to the American International College, and to State Opportunity Farm.	
Maryland: Supports seven scholarships at St. Mary's Seminary and four at State Normal School.	
Massachusetts:	
Contributed to American International College, Berea College, Berry, Crossnore, and Hillside Schools, Hindman Settlement School, Maryville College, Lincoln Memorial University, Pine Mountain Settlement and Tamassee. Amount expended	2,029.56
One chapter gave $150 scholarship for a girl at the American International College, and several chapters combined for a partial one to the same college. Two gave partial scholarships to Hindman. Many boxes of books and clothing sent to various schools.	
Michigan: Gave $225 to Schauffler Training School, $210 to Institute of Practical Arts, and $237.50 to American International College.	
Minnesota: Contributed to other schools.	
Mississippi: Two scholarships maintained at Tamassee, one at Gulf Park College, and one at Gulf Coast Military Academy.	
Missouri: Contributed to Schauffler Training School and American International School, Berry, and others of the indorsed schools.	
Montana: Money for Martha Berry School.	
Nebraska: To American International College, American Indian Institution, Berea College, and to Berry, Schauffler, and Tamassee Schools.	
New Hampshire: To schools	140.00
New Jersey: Contributed	1,320.25
New York:	
To other schools	782.25
Also sent many bags of clothing to indorsed schools.	
North Carolina: Completed the Daughters of American Revolution building at Crossnore, designated as "The Shop," and built by funds contributed by Daughters of American Revolution from all over the United States. First floor finished simply and fitted up for carpentry work; the second floor used for a toy-making shop; also have a weaving department.	
Ohio: Gave an endowed scholarship to Crossnore, N. C. of $1,000. Loaned $200 to a student for education on library work. One scholarship each of $350 and $300 to American International College at Springfield and Schauffler School at Cleveland. Amount expended	2,000.00
Oregon: To other schools	50.00
Pennsylvania: Contributed financially to American International College, Schauffler Training School, Institute of Practical Arts, Martha Berry School, Hindman Settlement School, Maryville College, Carr Creek Community Center, Pine Mountain Settlement School, Tamassee and Crossnore Schools. In addition, boxes on which no valuation was placed were sent to the Hindman and Pine Mountain Settlement Schools, the Institute of Practical Arts, and Crossnore and Martha Berry Schools.	
Rhode Island: Contributed	334.75

South Carolina:
Efforts concentrated on the Tamassee D. A. R. School, on which has been expended $14,468.97
The industrial work was aided by the State Board of Education's teacher of Vocational Training and the Director of Home Economics Education, who give the whole time of an efficient Home Economics teacher, thus enabling Tamassee to train its girls to become intelligent and capable home makers and farmers. The instruction in household and other domestic work under skillful instruction, results in a marked improvement in the mountain homes to which most of these girls belong. Many girls absolutely dependent on the school for clothing, books and school supplies; and many boxes of clothing and books, also gifts of money from various States, have been received.
Several scholarships have been given.
South Dakota: Has made contributions to Berry School, International College, and American Indian Institute.
Tennessee: Contributed 67.50
Texas:
Has completed a scholarship for Tamassee of 1,000.00
To Berry School 110.00
Vermont:
Contributed to International College 275.00
And to Berry School, Kern Hattin, Vermont Children's Aid, and Maryville College, amounting to 234.50
Washington: For other schools 400.00
Wisconsin:
To Northland College 517.00
Also contributions to other indorsed schools.
Cuba: Contributed to Martha Berry School.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Alabama: Much publicity given in local newspapers to work done by the D. A. R. through State and chapters, with two columns each Sunday in the largest paper in the State.
Arizona:
Medals given to eighth-grade girls for excellence in citizenship.
Ten dollars given to history students of Phoenix Union High School for essays on John Adams.
Five-dollar prize to Valentine Indian School for essay on Early American History.
Arkansas: A prize for best essay on the Constitution, written by a high-school pupil. Many prizes for pupils in history. Many scholarships given for patriotic education to girls in the two mountain schools.
California: Have distributed copies of the Constitution and American's Creed. Eight chapters have given prizes of medals (valued at $259) for suitable essays. Total amount expended for State and national work $1,388.50
Colorado: History prizes from 10 chapters, totaling $150, one chapter giving to 11 schools.
Connecticut: Twenty-two chapters have given prizes to public schools and seven have made gifts of books to libraries and schools. The State D. A. R. gives prizes to night schools having the best attendance and scholarship. Have expended 4,063.26
District of Columbia: Presented medals to a student for essay on an historical subject. Have given scholarships in indorsed schools from amount raised for patriotic education 2,200.00
Florida: Practically all chapters give prizes and medals to schools for essays on historical subjects and for highest grade in American history.
Georgia: Sixty chapters gave medals and prizes, valued at $800, mostly for best average in the study of American history.

Hawaii: 130 patriotic books placed in public-school libraries. Awarded a history medal to a high-school student of American history. Established a patriotic essay contest, with prizes, in all schools of the Territory. Have taken active part in all national holiday celebrations.

Idaho: Prizes offered annually by chapters to school children for essays on historical subjects.

Illinois:

Expended for patriotic education $9, 876. 17

Distributed 1,314 copies of the Constitution and 480 of "A Study of the Constitution"; 56 prizes and medals given for prizes on essays on "The Constitution"; 36 local prizes given in connection with the State essay contest on an historical subject; 2,382 students participated in "The Constitution essay contest"; a study book on the Constitution published, and six prize winners on the essay contest, "Why Uphold the Constitution of the United States," were taken to Washington for a week of sight-seeing.

Indiana:

This committee sent to mountain schools 3, 485. 00

About half the chapters giving prizes, usually in eighth grades and high schools, for essays on patriotic subjects.

Iowa: Many prizes and medals offered to school children for essays on historical subjects. Several chapters aided with town lecture course.

Kansas: Twelve chapters gave medals or prizes for excellence in American history and essays. Six gave historical pageants, five gave historical plays, two gave patriotic lectures, and two sponsored patriotic picture shows.

Kentucky: Gave a number of prizes to school children.

Louisiana: Gold medals and five-dollar gold pieces given as prizes for excellence in the study of American history.

Maine: Medals given to eighth grade pupils for best standing in American history. Historical pageants given.

Massachusetts: Ten copies of Washington's Prayer given to schools. Thirteen medals given, and prizes amounting to $47.75 given for best essays. A book given for scholarship in history lectures, on international relations, conservation, and historical subjects. Many talks on Americanization and citizenship. Programs on the Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

Michigan: Seventeen chapters gave prizes for historical essays and several assisted in pageants during the historical celebrations in their cities.

Minnesota: Prizes given to school children for best essays on historical subjects, and many flags and codes presented to schools in cities and State.

Mississippi: Twenty-six medals and prizes have been awarded. Patriotic anniversaries have been celebrated by many chapters. Five scholarships maintained at the Mississippi State College for Women.

Montana: Prizes and medals awarded to students of American history. Programs of early State history and national holidays given by chapters.

Nebraska: Fourteen chapters gave medals as prizes for best grades in American history, or for best essay about American historic facts or events. Five gave prizes for best historical essays. Small silk flags awarded for work in patriotic activities. Contributions toward purchasing set of American histories in a school. Arranged Constitution Day program for broadcasting. Gave patriotic programs in schools.

New Hampshire: Money given to senior class of high schools near Boston, for educational trip. Gold pieces, gold and silver medals given as prizes to pupils in grammar and high schools for standing in history, and for essays on historical and patriotic subjects. Distributed 150 copies of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Gave medals for essays on the Constitution. Two chapters held public historical pageants, and one arranged historical tableaux in high school.

New Jersey: Twenty-four chapters prepared essays upon historical personages and events. Distributed 50 copies of Constitution of United States, 120 flag codes, and 1,380 American's Creed cards.

New Mexico: Contest open to all students of Albuquerque High School for best essay on "My ideal American statesman." Prize was the Life of Abraham Lincoln, by Carl Sandberg. Prizes of $1 and $2 for best rendition of American's Creed in Mexican schools. Presented framed copy of Washington's Prayer to Public Library.

New York: Made gifts of 12 copies of Washington's Prayer. Distributed 989 Creed cards, 6 copies of the Constitution; prizes, many medals, pins, books, etc., awarded for various contests. Thirteen pageants given. One hundred leaflets on the Declaration of Independence and same number on Life of Abraham Lincoln distributed. Expended for lecture courses, teaching Constitution and Declaration of Independence, prizes and medals to school children for essays on historical subjects---------- $3, 130. 90

Ohio: Six chapters established lecture courses. Twenty-two presented prizes to schools for essays on historical subjects.

Oklahoma: Made gifts to patriotic education amounting to-------- 349. 50

Oregon: Prizes given to schools for excellency in United States history. State song sponsored by D. A. R. adopted by State legislature.

Pennsylvania: Sixty-one chapters interested in offering prizes in cash and medals for essays in American history; and one presented Chautauqua tickets for prize, and several chapters promoting oratorical contests, as a variation from essays.

Rhode Island: One chapter offers every year prizes of $5 in each of two towns for best paper on some selected historical subject.

South Carolina:

Twenty-eight medals given as prizes in schools; value-------- 130. 00

Several chapters have put on instructive lecture courses.

Tennessee:

Five medals given for best essay on patriotic subjects. Have one night school.

Four prizes for essays on "James Monroe," "True Meaning of America," "David Crockett," and "Pioneer Patriot."

Tennessee has concentrated this year on education, and 30 of the 41 chapters have offered prizes in public schools to stimulate interest in history.

Texas:

One chapter showed patriotic lantern slides to Mexican children, 2,800 of whom attended.

Six chapters gave prizes or medals for best essays on historical subjects, and one for the best singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Utah: Awarded gold or silver medals in oratorical contests in high schools in Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Vermont: Have given school prizes amounting to $153 for best essays or highest standing in history. The Constitution and Declaration of Independence given to some schoolrooms, and one chapter gave pictures of Washington to two standard schools, and expects to give one to each such school.

Virginia: Gave several copies of Washington's Prayer to schools. Presented several medals and prizes for essays on historical or patriotic subjects. Gave four silk flags to schools. Distributed many copies of the Constitution and the American's Creed.

Washington: Many prizes, medals, and flags given school children for essays on historical subjects. Amount expended---------- 297. 65

West Virginia: Ten chapters gave medals and money prizes to pupils in rural, grade, and high schools, for excellence in American history and best essays on the Constitution.

Wisconsin: Excellence in American History, both as to textbook used and diligence in study, has been urged, and the study of the Constitution stressed.

Wyoming: Five chapters awarded prizes and medals for essays on historical subjects and excellency in study of history to both high schools and eighth grades.

Cuba: Havana Post offered prizes for Fourth of July, to American children, the subject being the Declaration of Independence. Several won prizes for that subject, as well as for essays on the Constitution and the great men of America. Copies of the Constitution of the United States distributed to prize winners at Cathedral and Miss Phillips's Schools for George Washington's Birthday.

China:

Three members teach in Shanghai-American School.

Gave prizes to schools, amounting to $20 (Mexican).

AMERICANIZATION

Arizona: Gave annual contribution toward salary of secretary of Friendly House, conducted for benefit of Mexicans. Chapter members attended naturalization court, to welcome new citizens.

Arkansas: Many opportunity schools established in State. One chapter raised $500 for one, and sponsors same; and the chairman has visited or written to every naturalized citizen in the State during the year.

California: Twenty-nine chapters aid in school work; two Americanization teachers are supported; several partly supported. Nine chapters contribute to or maintain mothers' classes; several aid in clubs for the foreign born, also in libraries. Have assisted 310 applicants for naturalization. There has been much done in home visiting, surveys of foreign born, and Christmas and patriotic parties.

Colorado: Night classes taught. Chapters in several towns always have a committee at naturalization courts, and welcome the newly made citizens.

Connecticut: When one chapter held an exhibit in the statehouse at Hartford, 21 nationalities took part in the program. Examples of handicraft typical of each nationality shown, thus telling of the contributions made by other races to American life. This exhibition was visited by more than 17,000 persons. On the closing day, a pageant, "The spiritual interchange of the people," given by members from each group and the chapter sponsoring the exhibit.

State D. A. R. offers prizes for best attendance at night schools. Each member of winning class given the book of The American's Creed.

District of Columbia: A special case worker is employed; one teacher supported at the Americanization School, and one at Arthur Place. Two hundred books placed in Americanization School Library.

Florida: Work being done among foreign born in all the large coast towns. Night schools for the foreign born partly supported by two chapters.

Georgia: This work being done by Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves, so the chapters in Georgia assist those organizations, instead of organizing another.

Hawaii: All sessions of the naturalization court are attended.

Idaho: All chapters active in the night schools in communities where there is a foreign-born element.

Illinois: The work done by most chapters along this line is among the foreign population.

Indiana: This committee enrolled 3,476 in night schools, and gave entertainments for foreign women and girls; also, distributed 547 manuals.

Iowa: Several chapters in larger cities conduct night schools for the foreign born, and one spent $1,035 for a teacher last year, although in most of the schools the teacher gives her time. Chapters located in county-seat towns conduct special meetings for newly made citizens. Thirty chapters have Americanization committees, actively engaged in assisting in night schools, aiding in naturalization, and visiting in the homes of the foreign born, 1,600 such visits having been made.

Kansas: One hundred and four hours given to Americanization work by one chapter; another gave 40 books to the Cooper School, for foreigners, and one distributed copies of the Constitution among Mexicans, while several others contributed funds toward this work.

Maine: Americanization work, as in former years, with members present at naturalization courts, and this year manuals in English and small American flags given the newly made citizens at court, at Calais, Me.

Maryland: Assisted in the Harvest Folk Festival and Handicrafts Exhibit in November, where many nationalities took part.

Massachusetts: Receptions given to new citizens when they receive their naturalization papers.

Michigan: Supported six paid teachers and four part paid in Americanization classes. Maintained six social centers for foreign-born. Eighteen chapters attended naturalization courts and assisted 560 applicants as witnesses or otherwise. A glee club formed of foreign children; formed clubs among Italians and Polish women, and flagpole given to Caspian Community House. One chapter manages a shop, "Cottage Industries," for the sale of handicraft of foreign-born women, amounting to considerably over $6,000. Sponsors club of 35 nationalities. Total amount expended, $9,084.50.

Minnesota: Cooperated with the Americanization Council of Minneapolis in naturalization of from 80 to 100 new citizens each month. A teacher employed by the D. A. R. to give lessons in reading, writing, etc., to the mothers in their homes.

Mississippi: Five chapters gave a program on Americanization. Eight have special committees on Americanization, visiting the foreign born, and aiding them in many ways in the naturalization courts, with the exhibit and sale of their handicraft.

Montana: Americanization schools at Billings in Montana progressing in numbers and efficiency.

Nebraska: Three chapters in Omaha sponsored the night-school classes for foreigners, and two of them sponsored schools for the immigrant mothers, and another citizenship classes. Hundreds of manuals presented to newly made citizens, while others are given framed copies of The American's Creed. In localities where there is a large per cent of foreign population, rural schools have been visited and talks given on "Americanism" and "Patriotism," and chapters report activity in Americanization work.

New Hampshire: Some chapters contribute to the Dover Neighborhood House fund, and to the Exeter Girls' Club.

New Jersey: Actively interested in Americanization and naturalization courts, night schools, distributing manuals, copies of Constitution, flags, etc.

New Mexico: Attended sessions of naturalization courts and presented bound copies of The American's Creed to new citizens. A Good Citizenship Club organized and weekly meetings, held, at each of which two speakers discussed subjects such as the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and patriotic education, and addresses made on the lives of several great American statesmen.

Ohio: Thirteen teachers in night schools supported by chapters. Many chapters conducted Americanization schools, aided in naturalization classes, presented books, flags, pictures, and copies of the United States Constitution to members of them. Thirty chapters report visit in homes of foreign born, and one sent a teacher to a mining school.

Visited naturalization courts and took part in the attending ceremonies of the newly made citizens.

Classes for teaching foreigners maintained at Portland, Salem and The Dalles. An interesting and important event made of naturalization, when manuals are supplied.

Pennsylvania: Have distributed over 5,000 of the manuals, in 14 languages besides English, in Americanization work in the naturalization courts, and night schools for foreigners. Several chapters provide memberships in the Y. M. C. A. for foreign boys, send them to summer camps, and in many ways encourage them to become law abiding, loyal American citizens.

Rhode Island: Chapters contribute toward salary of a home teacher for the foreign born in Providence. Have been instrumental in having patriotic exercises held in public schools on Patriots' Day and the city bells rung on that day. Sixty leaflets on Americanization and Forestry placed in schools by one chapter.

South Dakota: Members from all chapters have attended naturalization courts, distributed flags, creeds, and manuals; and many have given short talks to new citizens.

Tennessee: A chapter has placed a compulsory course in citizenship in the Chattanooga city schools. Every chapter observed the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and Constitution Day.

Texas: Expended for Americanization work, $3,492.39.

Utah: Were successful in having bill passed in the legislature whereby the night school for immigrants at Ogden was continued. An essay contest for Americanization held in the night school, with cash prizes, subject being, "What it means to me to become an American citizen." Distributed 200 manuals.

Vermont: Several chapters assist at the naturalization courts and distribute flags, manuals, and pamphlets.

Virginia: A George Washington party given to the parents and relatives of the foreign-born kindergarten. Sixty English manuals were presented.

Washington: Attend court on naturalization days, teach in night schools and distribute manuals.

West Virginia: Many chapters report work with the foreign born, attendance at naturalization courts, and at night schools.

Wisconsin: Have been active in citizenship classes, settlement work, vocational schools, and in the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin. Have expended for Americanization work $1,097.32. In this same work have distributed 2,106 manuals in 16 languages, the largest number in English, with German next. Flag codes also distributed freely.

Wyoming: Have had the manual distributed among the miners through the mine superintendents.

Cuba: Have distributed the manual to many immigrants leaving for the United States.

CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC AND GIRL HOME MAKERS

Arizona: Much time given to organizing groups of Sons and Daughters of the Republic. Organized one group among Mexicans. Meetings held twice a month during winter, to teach sewing, etc., to Mexican girls, organized under the Girl Home Makers.

California: Two chapters of Children and Sons of the Republic organized at Glendale this year and one at Pasadena (membership 58) in a school for delinquent boys. One chapter uses a cottage for training of foreign girls in the fundamentals of American form of living and practical housekeeping.

Colorado: This work has been carried on in Pueblo Settlement House, with cooking, sewing, and nursing classes every day in the week, to teach girls of foreign nationalities. Mount Garfield Chapter has sewing class for both Mexican and Austrian girls, a chapter member acting as instructor.

District of Columbia: The clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic hold regular meetings, with a constantly increasing membership.

Illinois: Classes in cooking for the Girl Home Makers have been formed, which have resulted in the betterment of home living, and various other ways of helping in the home have been taught.

Massachusetts: Girl Home Makers well organized and accomplishing much work.

Michigan: Has 125 clubs of Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic, with membership of over 7,000. They are studying early history, have flag drills, and are being taught patriotism and good citizenship.

Minnesota: Has several Clubs of Sons of the Republic.

New Jersey: With the Girl Home Makers, a $5 prize given to a girl excelling in cooking. Another club giving two $2.50 prizes for highest average in cooking and sewing in vocational school. Three prizes given in vocational school in Newark. Chapter members cooperate with local organizations for care of young girls; classes in millinery, cooking, and sewing taught to foreign-born children, and prizes are awarded yearly.

Ohio: Four clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic. Ten chapters have settlement homes for Girl Home Makers.

Oregon: Sponsors a children's club at a public school.

Pennsylvania: Through the Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic, the chapters are exerting a wonderful influence among the foreign children, Pittsburgh Chapter having formed 3 clubs during the year in addition to the 12 already sponsored by it. Two other chapters also have clubs under their supervision.

Wisconsin: Six clubs of Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic, which receive cooperation from the public schools. Also have several Girl Home Makers' clubs.

MANUAL

Arizona: Contributed $57.50

California:

Distributed 35,674 manuals, not only in foreign districts of large cities, but on incoming vessels landing at San Francisco.

Expended 1,008.75

Colorado: 100 per cent.

Connecticut: Contributed $1,609.25
Delaware: 100 per cent. Distributed over 300 manuals to newly made citizens and foreign born.
District of Columbia: Have distributed many manuals and contributed 360.00
Florida: 100 per cent.
Georgia: Contributed 1,210.70
Idaho: For manual 14.75
Illinois:
Contributed 2,009.50
Many manuals distributed.
Iowa: State has contributed 1,286.25
Kentucky: 100 per cent.
Louisiana: Distributed 1,376 manuals, and State 100 per cent in contributions.
Maine: Contributed 56.00
Maryland: Six hundred and twenty-eight manuals distributed, and amount contributed 157.00
Massachusetts:
Paid for manuals 1,671.50
Ordered 81,872 manuals.
Michigan:
Contributed toward manuals 615.25
Distributed 2,696.
Minnesota: Gives manuals to all new citizens. Sold 1,000 copies to raise money for patriotic work.
Mississippi: Contributed.
Montana: 100 per cent and many manuals distributed.
Nebraska: Contributed 250.25
New Hampshire: Ordered 933 manuals. Contributed 253.00
New Jersey:
Amount expended 996.85
16,500 manuals distributed.
New Mexico: Contributed 42.25
New York:
Contributed 2,660.25
Distributed 4,726, about half being of English edition and 1,185 of these sent by request to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; and one full set mailed to the Episcopal Church (foreign-born department).
North Carolina: Contributed.
Ohio; Amount contributed 3,900.25
Oklahoma: Contributed 343.50
Oregon: All chapters subscribed to fund 304.25
Pennsylvania:
Have distributed over 5,000, in 15 languages.
Amount expended $1,464.25
Rhode Island: Nearly all chapters contributed to purchase of manuals, which are distributed to immigrants upon arrival in Providence.
Amount expended 342.55
South Carolina: Contributed 906.95
South Dakota: Contributed.
Tennessee: Placed manual in all public libraries in State, placing 1,665 in one month. Amount contributed 30.25
Texas:
Contributed 575.90
The manual used by the Mexican Girl Scouts.
Vermont:
Contributed 521.50
Many manuals distributed.
West Virginia: Has active State committee and full quota of manuals distributed, and amount expended 450.00
Wisconsin: Distributed manuals to groups, classes and individuals of 16 nationalities. Amount expended 644.00
Wyoming: Sent contributions.
Cuba: Purchased and distributed copies of the manual.

ELLIS ISLAND

Arkansas: Sent quota of money and many boxes of material.	
Colorado:	
100 per cent.	
Sent 22 boxes, with materials valued at	$387. 62
Connecticut: With quota and 69 boxes of materials, contributed	1, 532. 85
Delaware: 100 per cent and sent several boxes of clothing and supplies.	
District of Columbia:	
Sent 16 boxes, valued at	200. 00
And contributed	108. 00
Florida: 100 per cent.	
Georgia: All chapters 100 per cent, and many boxes of materials sent to Ellis Island.	
Illinois: Sent 90 boxes of materials, and with cash, the total amounts to	1, 597. 18
Indiana: 75 boxes of materials, valued at	475. 00
Iowa:	
Boxes valued at	463. 21
And special donations by many chapters, besides cash amounting to	211. 55
Kansas: 17 chapters sent boxes value at	176. 50
Kentucky: Many contributions of both boxes and money.	
Louisiana: 100 per cent and has sent many boxes of materials.	
Maine: Amount contributed to fund	85. 64
Maryland: Several boxes, and amount sent	40. 00
Massachusetts: 30 boxes of materials sent, and amount subscribed	188. 00
Michigan:	
Sent 40 boxes to Ellis Island, valued at	568. 00
Also contributed toward the director	118. 00
Minnesota:	
Contributed	88. 00
Also many boxes sent by chapters.	
Mississippi:	
15 chapters sent boxes of materials, valued at	150. 00
Contributed	56. 00
Missouri: Contributed	114. 00
Nebraska: Boxes sent by 15 chapters; also cash donations, with State quota; total	271. 00
New Hampshire:	
Contributed	75. 00
Boxes of materials sent, valued at	344. 00
New Jersey: 32 boxes sent to the island and contributions amounting to	340. 77
New York:	
73 boxes, valued at	914. 00
Contributed	355. 15
North Carolina: Made contributions.	
Ohio:	
Sent 159 boxes of materials.	
Contributed	497. 00
And 3 cents per capita toward salary of Miss Contessi	240. 00
Oklahoma:	
15 boxes of materials, valued at	168. 50
State quota	62. 00
Pennsylvania:	
Boxes and materials valued at	455. 14
29 boxes on which no value was placed.	
Money contributed	791. 60
Rhode Island: Five chapters sent boxes of useful articles, and many contributed financially.	
South Carolina: Contributed	282. 20
South Dakota: Sent 10 boxes.	
Tennessee: 100 per cent and boxes of materials sent.	
Texas: Contributed toward teacher at Ellis Island	58. 00
Vermont: All chapters contribute, and many send boxes.	
Virginia: Contributed	30. 00

West Virginia: Committee reports more interest and activity than last year, and has sent money and boxes amounting to $450.00
Wisconsin: Twenty-six boxes and contributed 253.50
Wyoming: Each chapter contributed quota toward fund 18.00

ANGEL ISLAND

Arizona: Contributed $7.00
California:
Practically all chapters giving assistance to this work.
In money raised for this work, together with boxes, books, and amount contributed per chapter, have expended 2,152.85
Reports from Angel Island to effect that the Christmas parties and boxes for the different nationalities are the best they ever had.
Idaho: All chapters have contributed, amounting to 45.96
Montana: 100 per cent, and have sent several well-filled boxes to Angel Island.
New Mexico: Contributed 8.00
Oregon: All chapters contributed 49.00
And sent over 700 articles of clothing.
Utah: One box of materials and a cash donation sent.
Washington: All chapters send gifts to Angel Island.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Arizona: $100 given through Tucson Chapter, from the national fund for tuberculosis in Arizona, to ex-service men and their families.
Colorado:
A ward at the Fort Lyons Hospital adopted by one chapter.
The $1,000 given Colorado by national society for tubercular ex-service men in the State given to noncompensation men at Fort Lyons Hospital ($400), Fitzsimons Hospital ($400), and $200 to ex-service men's relief committee at Colorado Springs. All three funds known as D. A. R. fund, and expenditures reported to State chairman.
Chapters in Denver have adopted wards at Fitzsimons Government Hospital, and one remembers the birthdays of each man in its ward with a birthday cake, plant, and gift.
Many magazines, playing cards, delicacies and comforts, and knitted afghans are taken to the men.
Connecticut:
Two towns gave community Christmas trees, 15 acres given to the People's Forest, and a radio given to an isolated southern mountain district.
Two chapters worked to "get out the vote"; worked for playgrounds, visiting nurses' association, and community chests.
District of Columbia: Contributed to various charities $2,000.
Florida: One chapter sent money to Miami storm sufferers.
Georgia: Many chapters cooperate with county health officers, Associated Charities, and other organizations in welfare work.
Idaho: Contributed to paper published by men in the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 52, at Boise. Contributed bathrobes, bedside bags, phonograph records.
Iowa:
Expended $977.56.
In small gifts in clothing for the poor, school tuition, hospitals, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., visiting nurses, to beautify city park, local library, local charity, community house, candy and Christmas cheer for old soldiers.
Kansas: Three chapters worked with Needlework Guild; two maintain baby chests for public health nursing society.
Kentucky: State gave $100 to the Filson Club of Louisville toward a fireproof building for their historical collections.
Maine: Gave many gifts to local hospitals and to local Red Cross.
Massachusetts: Contributed to Crippled Children's Home, Pittsfield. One chapter gave 500 handkerchiefs to the war veterans at Rutland. Contributions of money, fruit, jellies, and Christmas presents to the soldiers' hospitals.

Michigan: Gave $150 for Hostess House at Camp Custer. One thousand cans and glasses of fruit, jelly, and jam given to American Legion hospital.
Minnesota: Cooperate with other organizations in hospital work for the ex-service men and their families, in celebrating public holidays, Christmas, school festivities, etc.
Montana: Gifts for ex-service men at Fort Harrison.
New Mexico: Cooperated with Auxiliary of Legion for benefit of World War soldiers.
New York:
Four chapters served dinner to G. A. R. veterans.
Gave $125 for American Legion and clothing. Clothing to Florida sufferers; $14.35 to American Society for Control of Cancer; six chapters established school banks; three furnished and maintain rooms in hospitals; and there were numerous contributions to all kinds of public welfare, amounting to $1,589.46.
Oregon: Expended $117.50 for furniture for sun room in veterans' hospital.
Rhode Island: Chapters have sewed for children of day nursery and for home for the aged; sent boxes of clothing and books to industrial schools; made blouses for boys of the Andrews Industrial School.
South Carolina: Members work "to get out the vote." Interested in any beneficial legislation and, when necessary, committees appointed to go before the legislature and urge measures of importance.
Vermont: Many chapters contribute to the Vermont Children's Aid Society. Some chapters send girls to camp for two or more weeks.
Washington: Chapters work for disabled war veterans, Red Cross, White Cross, historical museums, and children's homes.
Cuba: Habana chapter contributed to the cyclone sufferers in Cuba in 1926, and to the flood sufferers in the South last spring.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Reports from the chairmen of this committee in the different States show they have been alert and stressed the importance of activity against the destructive propaganda and subversive influences being spread throughout the country by speakers and by the literature of their various organizations. Several States have contributed financial support to the running expenses of this committee on national defense, and an exhibit of literature sent out by radical and communistic organizations was brought to and displayed at some of the State conferences.

THE FLAG

Alabama: Seven hundred flag codes distributed. Four American and six State flags given to schools.
Alaska: Observed Flag Day.
Arizona: Has stressed the correct use of the flag. Presented flag to each newly made citizen at naturalization court.
California:
Flag lessons published in daily papers.
Medals given for best essays on the flag; radio programs on the flag broadcast; 15,390 flag leaflets distributed.
At annual Christmas party at Angel Island, each alien present (500) presented with an American flag.
Colorado: All chapters have made use of the flag lessons sent by national committee. One chapter places the correct use of flag codes in school histories; two flags given at passing of Civil War veterans, one given to public library, and chapter instrumental in having a flag placed by judge's bench in court, where aliens are naturalized.
Connecticut: Seventeen chapters observed Flag Day. State chairman reports general memorizing of flag salute and American's creed, and all know correct display of flag. Silk flags presented to newly made citizens by two chapters. Flag leaflets generously distributed by chapters.
District of Columbia: Flag codes given to buildings where flag was improperly displayed. Flag lessons sent to all chapters.
Florida: Flag Day and Independence week celebrated by all chapters.
Georgia: Flag and pole presented to school grounds, Sparta. All chapters observe Flag Day and have committees to educate the public in the correct use of the flag and to prevent is desecration.

Illinois: Eight hundred and twenty-seven flags presented. When flag is not properly displayed, attention called to it by D. A. R., and correction usually made.
Indiana: Articles frequently placed in daily press, calling attention to the proper use of the flag, and urging greater respect in its display.
Iowa: Many flags given to schools, Boy Scouts, etc. Many chapters have given the flag salute and the creed to schools in their cities, also to many rural schools.
Kansas: Chapters have donated many flags during the year. Many chapters distributed the flag codes, and in several cases, have taken up matter of the desecration of the flag. Information monthly in press about the flag, and instructions in its history given to Girl Scouts.
Kentucky: State chairman has done much work to prevent desecration of the flag. Talks given at public schools and Teachers' College on the proper display, and how to prevent its desecration.
Louisiana: Over 2,000 copies of flag code distributed and 175 flags presented.
Massachusetts: Flag lessons read at meetings, and much activity in preventing desecration of the flag.
Michigan: Distributed 5,500 flag codes and purchased and gave 485 flags. Flag pole and flag raised over the graves of 50 G. A. R. soldiers.
Minnesota: Number of flags presented. Chapters have chairman to watch for misuse of flag.
Mississippi: Had printed most needed rules of flag etiquette in local papers. Distributed 350 Flag Codes.
Missouri: Placed flags on graves of 72 old soldiers. Presented Boy Scouts with American flag and pole.
Nebraska: Small silk flags presented at naturalization meetings. Twenty-four small silk flags to schools as awards. One large silk flag to high school at Minatare, one to courthouse at Falls City; also to grade school, Omaha. Twenty-seven silk flags to grade schools, Omaha. Flag lessons and flag drills to rural schools.
New Hampshire: Framed 18 Flag Codes and placed them in schools and public places. Gave flag to Boy Scouts; flag to West Peterborough School. Prevent desecration of flag and attend to proper disposal of old flags taken off graves on Memorial Day.
New Jersey: Have presented five large flags and 1,500 small ones.
New Mexico: Presented the "new State flag" to the secretary of state, and placed in the house of representatives.
New York: Distributed 1,627 flags and 19,575 Flag Code leaflets, some of the latter to the leading decorators in New York City. Correct flag usage broadcast and nine flag lessons sent to every chapter.
Ohio: Have presented 559 flags.
Oklahoma: Have given several flags and distributed many Flag Code leaflets.
Oregon: Many flags given to schools, etc.
Pennsylvania: Seventy large flags (of parade size or large enough to be placed on standards) presented to public schools, public offices, Boy Scout troops, and placed on sites of historic significance. One thousand two hundred small flags given to newly naturalized citizens and over 10,000 Flag Codes and leaflets distributed.
Rhode Island: Instrumental in having flag correctly hung; one chapter in having it displayed on a city hall. A flag given to the American Portuguese Citizens' Club of Portsmouth.
South Carolina: Three flags presented to schools, and the children in school taught the flag code, and proper method of disposing of old ones.
South Dakota: Six flags presented to six Boy Scout groups. Flag codes distributed in all chapters and in many schools; also, in both houses of the legislature, and members "quizzed" on the flag lessons. Posters displaying the code in full placed in public schools, post office, and in university buildings in Vermillion.
Texas: Presented a flag to the Junior College, Wichita Falls.
Vermont: A large number presented to schools and used in cemeteries on Memorial Day. Many given in naturalization courts. Flag codes distributed in large numbers.
Virginia: On February 23, presented to and placed in old Bruton Church a silk flag as birthday memorial to Dr. Kate Waller Barrett.
Washington: 1 large and 25 smaller silk flags presented to schools; and 1 beautiful flag to the Veterans' hospital, at American Lake.

West Virginia: Have distributed thousands of copies of the flag code, 1,100 to teachers in one county, resulting later in competitive examinations to determine which school made highest grade.

Wyoming: Many flag leaflets distributed in schools; also in some town to merchants, where they make a uniform flag display in business districts.

Cuba:

In 1915 Habana chapter placed an American flag in Holy Trinity Cathedral, with official honors. President Menocal sent his representative, who placed a Cuban flag there. Two years later the English and French flags also placed in cathedral.

From all States come reports of the almost universal observance of flag day by the chapters, and the memorizing of the flag salute and the American's Creed, as well as a study of the flag lessons sent out by the national chairman.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS AND OLD TRAILS

Alabama: First State to send in its map for the national guide to historic spots.

Arizona: Placed three bronze markers at the three remaining sites of the corners of old Spanish adobe wall which surrounded the ancient Spanish Presidio of Tucson, built about 1768. The southeast corner, previously marked several years ago, with bronze marker and monument. A committee worked with civic organization for the preservation and establishment of a park of 200 acres on Sentinel Peak, west of Tucson.

Arkansas: A stone bowlder marks the first Louisiana survey, in 1815. A tablet placed at Arkansas Post, said to be location of first capital of Arkansas Territory. The wall around Fort, at Fort Smith, is being restored.

California:

A bronze tablet at the summit of San Marcos Pass in honor of Col. John C. Fremont, his scout, Benjamin Faxon, and his band of soldiers.

In Land Park, Sacramento, trees are planted for each of the 13 Colonies.

Three other markers placed by as many chapters.

Contributed toward restoration of Santa Barbara Mission, $238.50.

Contributed toward Old Trails Road, $21.17.

A total, including State and chapter markers, of $689.39.

Colorado: The three chapters in Denver placed an iron fence, with a bronze marker, around a scion of the famous Washington Elm, of Cambridge, Mass., in Washington Park. Six chapters erected markers in the State. Map and description of historic spots for guide was compiled.

Connecticut:

A marker erected near site of old Fort Stamford, bearing inscription: "Erected by Stamford Chapter A. D. 1926 to mark the site nearby of Fort Stamford, built and garrisoned for the defense of the people of these parts in the War for American Independence."

The site of the first meetinghouse in Southington, marked by a bowlder and a bronze tablet, stating that "Near this spot stood the first meeting house in the town, from 1726–1757." This is also a memorial to Revolutionary soldiers of Connecticut.

The Nathaniel Foote House in Colchester is being preserved by one chapter, and two others are caring for and preserving the Putnam Cottage, in Greenwich, and Monument House in Groton, while still another cares for the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse and "Ye Continental Burying Ground" in New London. The Oliver Ellsworth Homestead is maintained by the State D. A. R. Total amount expended, $8,708.90.

Florida: Bronze marker placed on site of Fort Dallas, Miami. Inscription: "1835–38. Site of Fort Dallas, erected for the fortification and protection of Southern Florida during the Seminole Wars." Marker unveiled at Fort Pierce, on the first cross-State train in Southern Florida, the Capron Trail, from Fort Capron to point near Tampa. The site of Fort King has been purchased by Ocala Chapter.

Georgia:

Unveiled a bowlder September 17, 1926, on Shoulder Bone Creek, Hancock County, to commemorate the treaty between the State of Georgia and the Creek Indians, November 3, 1786. A marker to commemorate the Battle of Burke Jail, 1779. The Georgia D. A. R. and Elijah Clark Chapter, Athens, marked the site of a frontier block house, which was erected for the protection against the Indians in 1785. Eagle Tavern was located there, used as such continuously since 1801.

A triangle at intersection of Eufaula and Fort Gaines Roads, the site of the first church in the county, was planted with shrubs and trees. One chapter contributed $50 for the preservation and upkeep of the Gov. George M. Troup home, cemetery and spring "Valambrosia," eight miles from Dublin.

The chapter at Winder erected four markers; Where Jackson Trail crosses the highway; one at intersection of two Indian trails; at intersection of Old Millidgeville Road and Bankhead Highway; and at the site of an old fort. A tablet was unveiled March 2, 1926, at Historical Circle, Fort Benning, Columbus, inscribed: "East and West through this place there passed in April, 1825, Lafayette, Soldier of France and Volunteer in the cause of American Liberty."

Two other tables were inscribed, commemorating the battle of Hitchiti, and site of Indian village of Kasluta (Peace Town of the lower Creeks). Augusta Chapter expended $450 on upkeep of Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, one of Georgia's three signers of the Declaration of Independence; also, contributed $95 to Kenmore, at Frederickburg, Va.

Idaho: Marked a site on Old Oregon Trail, at Nampa. Home of Joaquin Miller, at Canyon City, Oreg. He rode pony express for Wells-Fargo in 1861–62, between Walla Walla, Wash., and Orofino, Washington Territory (now Idaho).

Illinois:

Place of residence of first white woman in county marked by the Peoria Chapter. The site of the first white Mission Station in Kane County marked with bronze tablet on large boulder.

Tablet placed on Palmer National Bank Building to mark the site of Gurdon Hubbard's first trading post and the first frame building in Danville.

A boulder with bronze tablet placed on lawn of Mr. Feldkamp's home, Danville, to mark the balcony of house from which Lincoln made address.

Bronze tablet placed on bowlder at Farnhamsburg to mark Rock Island County's first seat of justice, 1833–1835. Four hundred and fifty feet north of bowlder stood John Barrel's house, first one on main land in county, built in 1826 by George Davenport, Indian trader, and Russell Farnum, world traveler. It was used as trading post, tavern, stage station, courthouse, and post office. First county election and county court held there in 1833. First circuit court of Rock Island County, in 1834.

Tree planted by Mr. Hartford, sr., the day Lincoln was assassinated. It is located one-half mile northwest of Prairie City, Ill. Marked 1926.

Amount expended for markings and old trails, $140.83.

Indiana: Marker on site of first courthouse, on Road 52, just south of Rushville. Marked 10 historic spots and placed tablet in the William H. Harrison mansion. Expended $900.

Iowa: Nine markers placed at historic sites, including a bronze tablet on bowlder at site of first home in Hampton, which was also the place of first church services. A native bowlder with tablet on site of first courthouse at Sigourney; also, designating where first court was held. The site of first teachers' normal school, at Iowa Falls, marked by a bowlder with bronze tablet. Marker placed on site of first public school in Cedar Falls. Placed marker at Okomanpado Park (15 miles from Estherville), camping place of General Fremont in 1848 and of Gen. William T. Sherman at later date. A marker placed at beginning of "Old Military Trail" from Fort Crawford to Fort Atkinson.

Kansas: At Junction City, marked spot where early settlers spent a night of terror while Indians danced war dance. Cooperated with Riley County Historical Society, Manhattan, in marking site of Old Bluemont College. Cooperated in preserving pioneer cemetery, at Abilene. At Independence, the old Episcopal church, built in 1872, was purchased for a Chapter House, and $708 paid on indebtedness. Marker for trail at Fredonia. Sterling obtained a Santa Fe Trail marker. Total expended for marking sites and Old Trails, $1,088.85.

Kentucky: Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, bought ground at Camp Taylor, where the "Naturalization Tree" is located, from the Government. Thousands of soldiers took the oath of allegiance under this tree during the World War. Chapter takes care of tree and plot of ground.

Maine: Tablet, marking site of the old Norridgemock Indian Village dedicated at Old Point, Madison, June 15, 1926. A flag raised at Hancock Barracks, Garrison Hill, at Houlton, July 4, 1926. In excavating for the pole, a parchment was found giving names of the officers who raised the first flag in 1829. Sanford-Springvale marked the site of Old Tavern, which housed Louis Philipi in 1797, Lafayette in 1825, and later, Tallyrand. The tablet on King Tavern, Bath, was removed and placed in the Public Library.

Maryland: Tablet unveiled and dedicated at West Nottingham Academy. Marker at Rising Sun Inn. Marked site of the first State House in Maryland, 1676, at St. Mary's City. Placed bronze tablet to the four Maryland Signers of the Declaration of Independence in old Senate Chamber, at Annapolis. The Maryland Bell, for the Peace Chime at Valley Forge, was presented July 4, 1926.

Massachusetts: Three markers placed, one in Monterey, on site of first church in original town of Tyringham, 1743; one in present Tyringham, marking site of church, built in 1793; and one by the highway at south end of same town, to mark site of church built in 1825. Marker placed on Charlestown Heights; a marker on King Philip's Tree; one on Bancroft Stone. Marker to the "Minute Men" of Medford; also, one placed on Tea Rock Lane. A marker placed on Peace Party House, named to commemorate the signing of Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the Colonies. Marker on Craft's Tavern (built in 1785) on old Post Road from Springfield to Hanover. One chapter replaced the marker of the Ezra Winter Homestead and restored the protector, around the "Mary A. Livermore" tree. Markers have been placed on Winthrop House and on Williams Tavern. Eighteen chapters are compiling the folder of principal historic buildings and sites, with location and history of each. Amount expended $2,541.98.

Michigan:

Marked 15 historic spots. At Grand Rapids a tablet placed on station of Michigan Central Railroad, marking last gathering place of Indian tribes before leaving that country for the West, in 1840.

At Owasso, two tablets set in large granite markers have been placed. One reads: "Shiawassee Square. This square of land set aside for public use when Shiawassee town was platted in 1837, hoping the capitol of Michigan would be located here." On the second tablet is inscribed: "This land was set aside for a public park by Alfred Leonzo Williams and Benjamin Oliver Williams, founders of Owasso, in 1838."

The Old Territorial Trail, from Chicago to Detroit, was marked with a boulder. State chairman making map of all historic spots. Gave $100 toward restoration of *Old Ironsides*. Marking historic sites and old trails $2,303.98.

Minnesota: A marker placed at each end of the Mendota Bridge crossing the Mississippi between Fort Snelling and Mendota. Cooperating with the State Historical Society, Anthony Wayne Chapter marked the site of old Fort Le Hellieur. A marker commemorating the Nicollet Expedition in 1838 was placed near the Falls of Winnewissa. One chapter contributed $250 toward restoration of old headquarters buildings, to be used eventually as clubhouse, and museum for relics. Tablet placed on St. Anthony Falls bridge, and one on the "Godfrey House," the first house built in Minneapolis. Old ice house of the Sibley home restored by the State society, made into a coach house to hold old coach of colonial days, presented to the D. A. R. by Mrs. C. E. Wales.

Mississippi: Bowlder placed on Natchez Trace by State conference, and Natchez Trace Chapter. Five hundred historic spots located in making map for guide.

Missouri: Many chapters have marked historic spots.

Montana: Placed marker at old Fort Ellis, commemorating establishment of the post August, 1867, and the encampment of Capt. William Clark and his party at this place on July 14, 1806. The chapter at Dillon placed a marker near the town to commemorate "3,000-Mile Island," so called by Lewis and Clark because of that distance from St. Louis. The signature of Captain Clark which he carved on Pompey's Pillar, near Billings, has been restored and preserved through the cooperation of the local chapter and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Contributed to *Old Ironsides*.

Nebraska:

Spot located at Plattsmouth where a flag made by local women was presented to Company A, First Nebraska Regiment, in 1861. Chapter at Beatrice unveiled marker May 11, 1926, erected at the first homestead taken after the homestead law was passed. Marker is made of stone taken from old Capitol Building at Lincoln; on it a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, and is plainly visible from the public highway. Pioneer log cabin in North Platte marked with memorial tablet and opened to the public with formal exercises, July 3, 1926. Completion of marker near burial place of Logan Fontanelle, Indian chief, in Sarpy County. Verified story of old house at Florence, built by James C. Mitchell in 1855–56. Verified story of old Presbyterian mission school, built in Bellevue, 1845. Located oldest cottonwood tree in that county, by chapter at Fairmount.

A bronze plate upon a large native bowlder was unveiled and dedicated at Fontanelle, November 11, 1926, commemorating the first college in Nebraska, 1855, and the settlement of the Quincy Colony, 1854. The chapter at Lexington is trying to secure possession of an old forgotten cemetery on the Oregon Trail, near Lexington, where 21 persons and some Government soldiers are buried, killed by Indians, 1862–1865.

Expended for old trails $86.

Nevada: Had signs painted showing location and history of old Fort Churchill, now in ruins, but which protected the people from the Indians on their way to the California gold fields.

New Hampshire: An inscribed granite slab placed in wall of the Old Pound, at Meredith. A bowlder, with bronze marker, giving history of the "Washington Elm" (a shoot) from the Washington Elm, Cambridge, placed in Woodman Park, Rochester. Site of old courthouse in Strafford County (1797–1849) marked with bowlder and bronze tablet. Bowlder with tablet unveiled on site of the first church built and recorded by the town of New Boston, in 1768. Sign placed on tree at foot of Secretary Hill, pointing across the Squamscott River (Exeter) to powder house, built in 1771; used for storing powder in Revolutionary and later wars. The site of the Willey House, in Crawford Notch, White Mountains, marked by a large bowlder and bronze tablet, on one hundredth anniversary of the landslide which buried it.

New Jersey: Dedicated bowlder and tablet on grounds of Eagle Rock School, West Orange, on the site of home of Mary Williams, who maintained her home here and gave supplies to Washington's troops, while her husband and two sons were with the British forces.

New York:

A tablet marks the beginning of Old Mohawk Turnpike, near Schenectady; another placed on the old Mabie House, oldest farm house in State (about 1650).

In chapel at Governor's Island, a tablet to the patriots who fought in Battle of Long Island. At Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York, a tablet placed on an apartment house, marking geographical center of farm owned by Mary Murray's husband. Marked a library building and site of first schoolhouse. Funds raised to mark site of first school in East Rockaway.

One chapter bought an old home, and, cooperating with others, will mark the boundaries of Sullivan's invasion. Another cares for old home of Revolutionary fame. Funds being raised in State to furnish the Billop House, on Staten Island. One chapter purchased fence for an old cemetery. Twenty-four chapters are tracing trails. Thirteen new trails traced and data prepared. Volume IX, "Indian Trails and Old Highways of New York" completed. State chairman preparing map for National Guide.

Amount reported expended, $21,662.51.

North Carolina: Located 24 historic spots and has marked five others, among them a boulder honoring Cabarrus Black Boys was placed near Jackson Training School. Old Constitution House, at Halifax, marked with bronze tablet. Mecklenburg Chapter erected a monument at Camp Greene, in honor of the World War soldiers trained there. A tablet erected, in addition to the other nine, along the route taken by Gen. George Washington through the State. North Carolina has dedicated its bay in the Cloister of Colonies at the Chapel at Valley Forge. Placed bronze tablet in the rotunda of the capitol at Raleigh, in honor of North Carolina's three signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ohio: Tablet placed where Rutherford B. Hayes was born, October 4, 1822, at Delaware. The first house built in Wooster, in 1810, marked with tablet. A boulder with bronze tablet marks the boundary line (the Tascarawas River) between the United States and Indian Territory, in 1785. Boulder placed on the Canal Fulton. Large boulder with bronze tablet marks the site of the Charity Rotch School. Property was left by a quakeress of that name (died 1824) for care and education of needy children. At Cambridge, marker erected on site of old covered bridge and near place where first house was built, the marker being a stone from the abutments of the old bridge. Chapter at Jackson marked the Indian mound in Jamestown Graveyard (built by the aborigines, who lived here). Another chapter at Ashland marked Ohio's territory in the Revolutionary War.

Oklahoma: Dedicated a granite marker to commemorate the selection by Gen. Philip Sheridan of the site of Fort Reno. Placed bronze tablet on granite bowlder to mark old Indian burying ground, Tulsa. Placed bronze tablet in Ardmore High School for names of honor students in history.

Oregon: Chapter marked building at Empire, occupying site of old blockhouse, and later, the first courthouse, in Coos County. Large basalt bowlder placed at old Fort Yamhill, where Philip Sheridan built a blockhouse. Site of first church (Ebenezer Chapel) in Yamhill County located. Oregon has completed map and information for National Guide Book.

Pennsylvania:

Large bronze tablet on stone building at Bedford, which was General George Washington's headquarters in 1794 when army sent into Pennsylvania to quell the whisky insurrection. Tablet on courthouse, at Reading, commemorating the fact that Capt. George Nagle's company was first to reach Cambridge, Mass., on July 25, 1775. Three handsome bronze tablets placed on historic places in Allentown, one on Zion Reformed Church, where the Liberty Bell was concealed in safety; one at Eighth and Hamilton Streets, at site of four hospitals where the injured of Washington's army were cared for; and one on the site of the Hessian camp, where prisoners captured at the battle of Trenton, December, 1776, were held.

A monument made of the first millstones used in this country at Col. Sylvester Seely's grist mill, and bearing a bronze tablet with names of 60 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wayne County, was unveiled in the park at Honesdale. A monument marks the spot where Maj. George Washington was fired on by Indians, December 27, 1753, when returning to Virginia from Font Le Boeuf. Bronze tablet on the Washington Crossing Bridge to commemorate the crossing of the Allegheny River on a raft at this point by George Washington and his guide, Christopher Gist. Two bronze tablets mark historic spots in Tioga County along the Susquehanna Trail. The Crown stone marker on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary of the Mason-Dixon Trail has been restored.

Rhode Island: Chapter at Bristol has restored the East Burial Ground, and has permanent charge of the same. Chapter at Exeter inclosed an old cemetery, which it owns, at Fisherville, with a new cedar fence. Contains the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. Several chapters have contributed toward the restoration of the Wanton-Hazard House, of Newport, of historic interest, because it recalls patriotic resistance of Newport patriots to the stamp tax act. Bronze marker on milestone on Main Street, Woonsocket, which was taken by vandals, replaced by that chapter.

South Carolina:

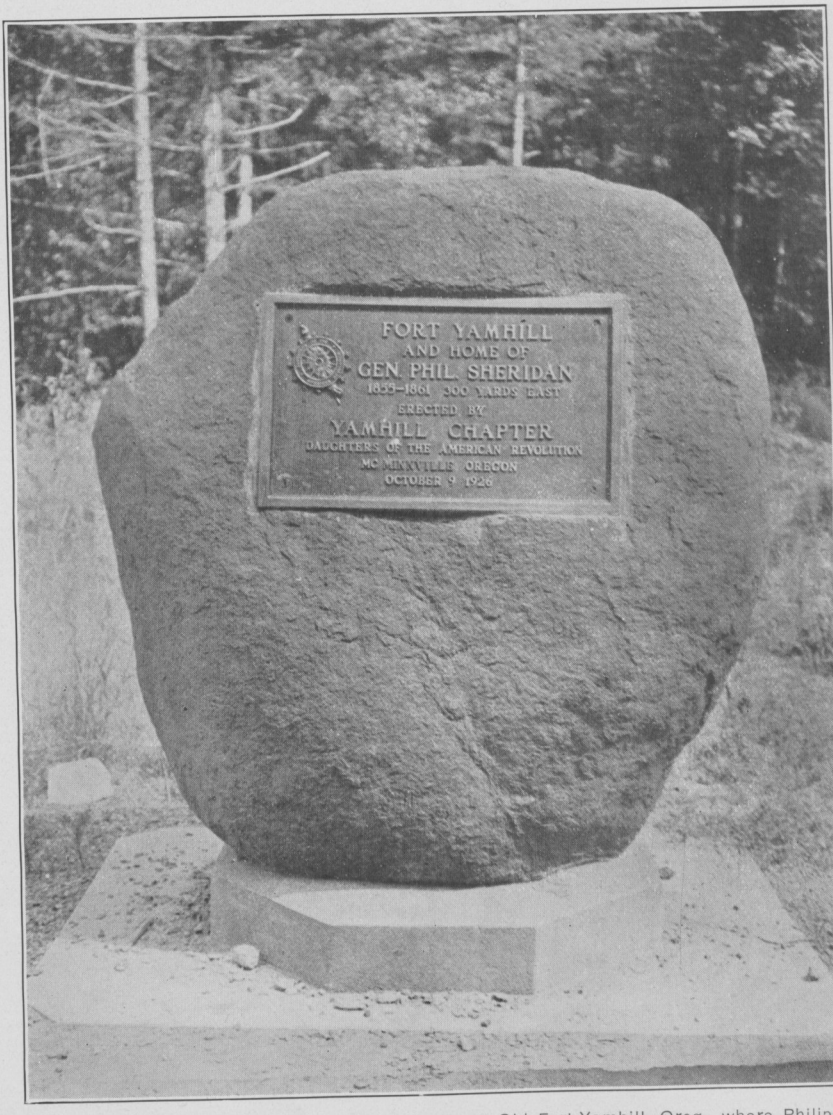
Signs have been placed on highway, giving directions to Cowpens battle ground, and additional signs at the grounds. A large marker made from the original foundation stones of Furman Theological Institute has been erected on the site in Edgefield, where this institution had its inception one hundred years ago. Four chapters joined forces and went over the old trail traveled by George Washington in 1791, and with cooperation of State D. A. R., Highway Commission, and supervisors of two counties, have named it The George Washington Road. It is the connecting link between the Dixie Highway and the Jefferson Davis Highway. A fine boulder has been placed on the site of Piney Woods Tavern. The old Star Fort has been marked, and the chapter of that name has secured possession of it and the surrounding grounds, which are being made into a park. Monument placed at Tomassee to mark the Ring fight between General Andrew Pickens and the Cherokee Indians, which was the last battle with these Indians.

The original tombstone of Baron de Kalb was rescued and placed on the walls of Hobkirk Hill Chapter House (the old Revolutionary courthouse). South Carolina has compiled the record of historic sites for the National Guide. Contributed to Old Trails, $39.

Tennessee: Located an old camping ground used by Daniel Boone, in trips through Johnson County. Two historic trees located and preserved in Nashville. Old grave yard at Post Oak Springs cleared and restored. Located site of Brainard Mission to Cherokee Indians, east of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga. Marked home of Isaac Thomas, a trader with the Indians. Pur-



Marker unveiled by Cora Stickney Harris Chapter, Fort Pierce, Fla., February 22, 1927, to mark the first cross-state trail in southern Florida, known as Fort Capron Trail, which led from Fort Capron to a point near Tampa on the west coast



Large basalt bowlder erected by Yamhill Chapter at Old Fort Yamhill, Oreg.. where Philip Sheridan built a block house, 1855-1861



Unveiled by Wayne Chapter, on Armistice Day, 1926, in the park at Honesdale, Pa. Made from millstones, the first used in this country at the grist mill of Col. Sylvanus Seely, at Seelyville. The bronze tablet placed upon it contains the names of 60 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wayne County



Old Crown Point Road, of Revolutionary fame, at head of Lake Amherst in Plymouth, marked by a stone shaft, 6 feet high, with tablet; erected by Lucy Fletcher Chapter Ludlow, Vt.

chased and restored the William Blount home. He was governor of the territory south of the Ohio River and fought at battle of Alamance. This home is the birthplace of the State of Tennessee. Placed the Rhea-Doak elm tree at Earhart's farm in the "Hall of Fame for Trees," in Washington. Marked site of plantation home at Neubert Springs, of John Sevior.

Utah: A granite marker with bronze tablet placed in Salt Lake City, commemorating early pioneer trail breakers.

Vermont: Birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas has been preserved and is used for a chapter house. The old Crown Point Road, of Revolutionary times, at the head of Lake Amherst, in Plymouth, has been marked with a 6-foot stone shaft, bearing a bronze tablet. Reset Gen. Lewis R. Morris's stone in granite. Historic spots checked and listed for National Guide.

Virginia: Chapter at Pisgah, Tazewell County, rebuilt old Fort Witten, erected by Thomas Witten, in 1774, and first fort in that section. Bowlder and bronze tablet commemorating the discovery by Jack Jouett of plans of British troops for capturing Jefferson and the assembly was placed on the site, at Cuckoo. The first customhouse in America, at Yorktown, purchased and preserved by the Comte de Grasse Chapter. A tablet in honor of Nathaniel Bacon placed on pillar of bridge over Bacon's Quarter Branch, on Richmond-Washington Highway. A bronze tablet placed and unveiled at Natural Bridge, in commemoration of that tract once belonging to Jefferson.

Washington: Marker placed on old block house on Ebey Island. Markers also placed on Washon and Bainbridge Islands. The only original log house in Wenatchee has been preserved and restored, to be used as a museum.

West Virginia:

Marker placed on site of Friends Fort, built 1782 for protection from Indians. Ashby Fort, at Alaska Mineral County, built in 1755 for protection from Indians, purchased by Potomac Valley Chapter. Fort is 20 by 38 feet. Still in original condition. Same chapter interested in locating and marking birthplace of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks.

Chapter at Shepherdstown has located the following historic sites: Forts Hedges and Evans; Christ Episcopal Church, 1726; Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, 1733; Old Ironsides Baptist Church, 1734; Mount Zion Episcopal Church, 1836; and nine old cemeteries, and the Snodgrass Tavern.

Wisconsin: Site of first house built in Manitowoc by a white man was marked, by erecting a flag pole. Old Military Road, passing Old Fort Winnebago, has been made a county trunk highway, and marked by the Portage Chapter. Appleton Chapter has marked "The Old Green Bay Road," originally an Indian trail, and later a military road, between Green Bay and Chicago. Now State Highway No. 42. Work on the Guide to Historic Spots progressing rapidly.

Amount reported expended by 25 States for the marking and preservation of historic sites, objects, and old trails, $61,373.44.

Many States made no report of amount expended for markers, etc.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Arizona: Continued work of listing the first hundred marriage licenses in Mohave County, and other history in that vicinity. Large amount of research work done in compiling Arizona's "National Guide to Historic Spots."

Arkansas: Collected considerable data on the life of John Patterson, first white child born in Arkansas.

California: Five chapters report original historical papers compiled; personal reminiscences of early pioneers. Fourteen have compiled their chapter history.

Colorado: Different chapters made blue-print maps of territory assigned them for the National Guide. Many chapters have sent in records of genealogical research to the State chairman.

Connecticut: Hundreds of inscriptions in cemeteries have been copied.

District of Columbia: Twelve old wills and many important documents preserved.

Florida: Paper compiled by chapter historian, entitled: "History of the colonization of colony of New Britain, 1875." This colony in vicinity of Daytona, Fla. A similar paper is being compiled in Tampa.

Georgia:

Copied marriage records of Chatham County, 1805–1850, and records of First Baptist Church. Hawkinsville Chapter published historical edition of local paper, with history of town and county since its organization in 1808. Court records of early county marriages, 1820–1833, and copies of wills of two Revolutionary soldiers, Robert Yeldell and Jesse Brown.

Chapter at Conyers copied and filed two land grants establishing location of Hightower Path, an Indian trail through Walton County. Copied will of William Hardwick, Revolutionary soldier; records from Bible of Sarah Hendon, back to 1798. Copied records from Bible of McGinty family back in 1780. Inscriptions from old Parrott Cemetery, Turkey Creek Baptist Church, and Willaford Cemetery, by chapter at Dawson. From records in Augusta the State historian abstracted will, 1777–1787, and all administrations from 1777–1840, through the letter "M." All wills from book B, 1813–1839.

Idaho: Located three boxes of first court records, dating from 1862, and placed them in Clearwater County courthouse. Continuing persistent research of "word of mouth" information from pioneers, from old family records, pictures, and newspaper clippings.

Illinois: The State historian received from chapters copies of six wills, the appointment of six administrators, one oath of allegiance given in 1777; land grant made in 1830 and signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; three deeds, 1740, 1827, 1827; bill of sale, 1827; two Revolutionary commissions; a Revolutionary warrant; diary of Revolutionary soldier, 1776–1779; three lists of pioneer marriage records; records from 39 Bibles; records from 14 cemeteries; 14 family histories reported; an application for pension by Revolutionary soldier; list of 42 names of pioneers of Quincy, Ill.; record of founders of Quincy and Adams Counties; record of the churches of Quincy.

Indiana: Eight hundred family records preserved; 200 historical papers preserved and sent to library; and 75 historical books given to State library; one volume of genealogical lists compiled and sent to Memorial Continental Hall.

Iowa: Three books (200 pages each), containing early marriage records of Iowa, also grave records of dates prior to 1820, with authentic family records, not found elsewhere in print, have been compiled.

Kansas: Compiled set of papers of Pioneer Records of Phillips County; collaborated on paper of History of Phillips County; compiled two books of genealogy; 1 Bible with family records back to Revolution; Atchison County history of first towns, including first explorers; historical sketch of Cloud County, with map showing historical spots; letters and memoirs of pioneer days of Franklin County; early days of Junction City, including notable men and women of city and surrounding country; paper of historical spots, old buildings and pioneers of Dickinson County.

Kentucky: Copies of 466 wills, 200 deeds, over 325 marriages, 60 military land warrants, sketches of 10 old churches, grave records from 21 old graveyards, besides Revolutionary soldiers' graves reported separately; genealogies of several families; an index to the biographical section of history of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties, by Perrin; pension claims for 14 soldiers; abstract from book 2, 1804–1823 of 150 Jefferson County wills, and 10 Bible records.

Louisiana: Nineteen valuable records and abstracts sent to the genealogical department and many articles to the historian-general. Paper on "Louisiana's historical trees" compiled.

Maine: Twenty-one chapters report chapter records preserved. Four chapters have complete files of lineage books. One chapter has placed its complete file in the Bangor Public Library. One has preserved records in scrapbook; and two report the preservation of county records. Five chapters have compiled and preserved vital statistics.

Maryland:

"The memorial of forty-nine prominent persons of Maryland from 1700 to 1876," with ancestry back to American beginning. An index made of list of Maryland Home Guards during period of 1776. Marriage licenses of Kent County from 1796 through 1799 copied by Cresap Chapter, which also gave photographs of Col. Michael Cresap's home in Old Town, and secured photostat copy of page from New York Gazette, October 23, 1775, describing Colonel Cresap's funeral. Photostat copy of page from General Washington's diary, October 17–18, 1794, describing visit to Cumberland during whisky insurrection. A series of historical sketches on "Covered bridges of Maryland."

Family records collected of Thomas Wright (Revolutionary), the Parrish family, Col. Moses Le Comte of 1776, William Vans Murray, and Hon. John Henry, Member of the Continental Congress. Research and an itemized list made regarding the old buildings of Annapolis. Ten thousand Bible records copied; 69 records of births, marriages, and deaths of the Burgess, Galloway, Roberts, Davis, Watts, Anderson, and Euhler families. Copies of wills of George S. Sexton, 1630, and William Sexton, September, 1732. Photostat copy of degree of doctor of laws conferred on George Washington, at Washington College, Maryland, presented to Sulgrave Manor, England.

Massachusetts:

Bible records, wills, deeds, commissions, discharges, Army receipts, vital records and letters have been found and placed on file; some sent to Washington, some in public libraries, and some in safe-keeping of chapters who own them.

One chapter has the records of the Pepperel Schools from their foundation.

Michigan: One chapter has collection of 550 volumes of genealogical data. Several concentrate on location of historical spots and sites in their respective counties. Seven have copied the birth, marriage, death, and cemetery records. One filled out questionnaires for first settlers and pioneers, which were filed. A list made of 8 Revolutionary soldiers, 42 soldiers of the War of 1812, 12 Real Daughters in the county, with personal data, lineage, and photographs. The compilation of 5,848 records upon tombstones, published in three volumes, and copies given to Pioneer Historical Society and Benton Library, Detroit. Birthplace of General Baldwin located near Manchester. He held two Congressional Medals of Honor; served in Mexican, Indian, Civil, and Spanish-American Wars, and given honors in World War.

Minnesota: A member has written early history of St. Paul. Records of Wadsworth Trail located and preserved. Trail originated in early sixties. An original history on Minnesota being compiled, with contributions from many daughters, who are collecting the material.

Mississippi: A booklet compiled on history of Corinth, and one on historic spots of Alcorn County. A history made of Clay County. One chapter studied origin and early history of Lauderdale County, and another prepared papers on early history of Clarksdale.

Montana: Programs of early State history given by chapters.

Nebraska: Chapters report collecting pioneer reminiscences for publication, historical data of early settlements, of local historic spots, gravestone inscriptions, photostats of early Bible records, and collected historical data regarding old trails.

New Hampshire: Seventeen chapters did much research work, in looking up history of the oldest houses in their vicinity, including family history, and description of construction of 23 houses. One other listed, with short history, 52 houses built prior to 1830. One studied the section called "Wolfeboro Neck," and made records of the original proprietors, their descendants, early settlers and their descendants, and cemeteries.

New Jersey: Complete records of eight cemeteries of graves of those born before 1820. Records of six churches; 1,541 copies of local records; local buildings and landmarks preserved by 27 chapters. Sent five volumes of records to Continental Hall. Located 343 Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Many chapters prepared historical folders, reported 38 historical collections, copied courthouse records, photographed old houses and old mills. Four old membership lists of churches.

New York: Three hundred and six pages of cemetery, church, and town records, and 386 pages of cemeteries of Jefferson County have been completed and placed in Memorial Continental Hall library, in State library at Albany, and in D. A. R. State files. The grave of Margaret Corbin, first woman soldier of the Revolution, was located, and the remains reinterred at West Point.

North Carolina: Reports 69 marriage bans from 1700 to 1828; 82 genealogies, 32 Bible records; 758 records of soldiers' names; 9 of Revolutionary heroines; 181 tombstone records; 14 early town and county records, and 3 wills.

Ohio: Ten chapters have listed early marriages up to 1840. Same number have copied old wills. As many have written history of their counties; and several histories of old graveyards. Early history of first families in 20 counties being compiled.

Oklahoma: Established a State circulating genealogical library, with 50 volumes.

Oregon: Added 400 titles to list of family histories owned in Oregon. Collected a number of donation land claim deeds; among them, those to Jesse Looney, pioneer of 1843, and Sanford Watson, jr., pioneer of 1849, both signed by Andrew Jackson.

Collected family records from Bible, Jesse Looney, Sanford Watson, Lindsay Applegate (pioneer of 1843); other documents of unpublished history of State, cemetery records, and pioneer stories of counties.

Pennsylvania: List of 500 Revolutionary soldiers of Union County, compiled and published.

Rhode Island: Presentation of records of the Newman Congregational Church at Rumford. Map made of locations of Revolutionary soldiers' graves, battle fields, forts, and list of Revolutionary officers.

South Carolina: Many chapters doing splendid research work; searching among old graveyards for data; studying and making extracts from minute books of old churches; searching files of old newspapers for marriage and death records; copying records from courthouses.

Tennessee: Located and marked grave of John Adair, Sullivan County; was entry taker, and gave county money to Col. Isaac Shelby to finance battle of King's Mountain. Located grave of Dr. James Cosby, Lebanon Church cemetery; was first surgeon in Tennessee. Menifee Station, on Clinton Road, built in 1788, of logs and wooden pins, and was scene of many Indian battles until 1798. Records of Boyds Creek battle, 1780, between Indians and men returning from King's Mountain. In Grainger County, found old buildings of 1784, land grants, and pension statements. Continental money, pension statements, old letters, and historical papers found in Cooke County.

Texas: Compiling data for history of pioneer women in Texas.

Utah: Chapters doing historical research work.

Washington: Original papers prepared on history of Vashon Island, Bainbridge Island, Yakima Valley, Pioneer Families of Lewis County, and History of Pend Oreille County.

West Virginia: Many valuable histories of pioneer families secured and old marriage records in Monongalia County copied and made available for reference. Sixteen chapters have located sites, boundaries, historic spots, Revolutionary graves, and details of two Indian massacres.

MEMORIALS

ARIZONA

Inaugurated Gen. John C. Greenway Field Day, as memorial to that gallant Spanish-American and World War soldier.

Contributed to Jefferson Memorial, $20.

CALIFORNIA

Marked grave of a Real Son of the Revolution, who died recently. A large granite boulder with bronze tablet, "To the Memory of the Boys of Santa Cruz in the World War," placed near Aptos.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $66.

COLORADO

Santa Fe Trail Chapter set row of pine trees, as memorial to war heroes.

Contributed to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

CONNECTICUT

Bronze tablet in memory of Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb, a charter member and first registrar of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

Through this same chapter, a memorial scholarship, given by Dr. Ernest Thompson to Maryville College, in memory of his sister, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, who was State regent of Connecticut 13 years, honorary State regent, and honorary vice president general, N. S. D. A. R.

DELAWARE

A bronze tablet and memorial gateway at West Nottingham Academy, dedicated May 29, 1926.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Special memorials, markers, and scholarships amounting to $1,231.10.
To Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $131.50.

GEORGIA

A marble seat placed on a triangle of land at the intersection of the highway from Macon to Savannah with Bellevue Avenue, Dublin, Ga., and called McCall Point, was dedicated with the land to the War Dead of Laurens County.

The Fannie Trammell Memorial loan fund, in memory of Mrs. Paul B. Trammell (first State vice regent, who died in 1924), founded by her chapter at Dalton, and later adopted by State D. A. R., for use in its educational work. Last year's contributions from chapters to fund, $1,630.70.

The Lucy Cook Peel fund, in honor of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, and used for the preservation and publication of historical and genealogical records.

Chapters contributed, $319.

Caroline Scott Harrison fund, $32.40.

HAWAII

One hundred names for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, $1,000.

IDAHO

Contributed $542.75.

ILLINOIS

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $175.55.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter marked graves of Samuel Beeler, 1757–1840, and David Haggard, 1763–1844.

Kewanee Chapter placed tablet to Lieut. George Nixon in Glenwood Cemetery, Colona Township, Henry County, near Orion.

Downers Grove Chapter placed a memorial tablet to war veterans on a boulder on the city library lawn, Memorial Day, 1926.

The Belleville Chapter has marked the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, that of George Lunceford, who is buried in the Palmer Cemetery in Monroe County, and that of the Rev. Edward Mitchell, who is buried in the Knobloch Cemetery on the Mascoutah Road, just out of Belleville.

Mount Carmel Chapter placed bronze marker on gravestone of Hezekiah Hardesty, 1765–1846, a Revolutionary soldier, buried in cemetery at Orio.

Scholarship given to Schauffler, in honor of Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber, former State librarian of Illinois, by the Illinois Daughters.

INDIANA

Christopher Harrison Chapter erected Government marker for Philip Landon, Revolutionary soldier, in Franklin Cemetery, Washington County.

Col. Archibald Lochery Chapter: Marker for Revolutionary soldiers. Marker for Ephriam Morrison, first settler at Aurora, and Revolutionary soldier, and for his son, Samuel Morrison, first white child born in Aurora. Marker at site of home.

Daniel Brooks Chapter: Marker for Josiah Hunt, Revolutionary soldier. A bowlder in memory of John Conner, founder of Connersville. Tablet placed in Jay County courthouse, to Revolutionary soldier buried in the county.

Old Towne Chapter: Marker for Peter Bowyer, Revolutionary soldier buried in Mays Cemetery. A bowlder and bronze tablet erected in memory of Revolutionary soldiers in Daviess County.

Total amount expended, $937.65.

Thirty-one chapters gave $145.86, with which the State librarian purchased 20 volumes.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $348.25.

IOWA

Planted trees by the Merle Hay Memorial Road. Merle Hay was the first Iowa soldier killed in battle in the World War.

A memorial tree planted in Des Moines in memory of late Henry C. Wallace (Secretary of Agriculture); bronze tablet fastened to bowlder at foot of the tree.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $51.45.

KANSAS

Planted a tree as a memorial at Eldorado.
Contributed to Jefferson Memorial, $36.67.
Contributed to Monticello Home, $15.
Contributed to Kenmore, $5.
Lawrence Chapter memorial scholarship, Kansas University, $200.

KENTUCKY

Bland Ballard Chapter erected a marker at New Castle to the Revolutionary soldiers of Henry County.
Edmund Rogers Chapter, Glasgow, a bronze tablet containing names of nearly 100 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Barren County.

MAINE

Dedicated bronze markers to Real Daughters.
On Armistice Day, dedicated bronze tablet at Orono "In memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice and in honor of those who served." It was presented to the American Legion Post.
Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $117.15.
Contributed to Knox Memorial Association.

MARYLAND

Planted one of the 13 American trees in Independence Square, Philadelphia October 11, 1926.
To Kenmore, $10.

MASSACHUSETTS

Three chapters contributed toward the Stafford Hill Memorial. This is a replica of the old stone mill at Newport, and a memorial to the men at the Battle of Bennington, who made possible the victory of Americans.
One chapter placed tablet in memory of the women of Menotomy (New Arlington), who helped the cause of independence during the Revolutionary War.
Placed 14 markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers.
Contributed for World War memorials, $125.
Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $2.

MICHIGAN

Marked graves of Abraham Osborne, Cement City Cemetery, Lewanee County; Charles Stewart, Glenwood Cemetery, Flint; and Lieut. Peter Woodin, Swartz Creek Cemetery, Swartz Creek.
The grave of Stephen Downing, in Woodlawn Cemetery, Monroe, was marked by local chapter.
The grave of John Crawford was marked by chapter named for him, in Hopewell Cemetery, Crawford Township, Orange County, N. Y.
Dedicated monument in honor of the men and women from Macomb County who served in the World War, 1917–1919.
Chapter at Pontiac gave $79 toward a tablet for World War veterans.
Another chapter gave $50 toward memorial pillars, dedicated to the World War veterans of Grand Rapids by the American Legion.
A monument unveiled and dedicated in Ezra Rust Park, Saginaw, in memory of gold star World War heroes.
Grave of first person buried in local cemetery has been marked.
A pioneer cemetery at Coldwater marked.
Thirteen memorial elms planted on grounds of Institute of Arts in Detroit.
Placed oil portrait of John McPherson Berrien (for whom Berrien County is named) in courthouse at Niles.
Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $153.
Toward Michigan Sunday at Valley Forge, $100.

MINNESOTA

One chapter placed a tablet to ex-service men and sent photograph of it to library of Continental Memorial Hall.

Maintain the Maria Sanford Memorial Scholarship in the University of Minnesota. Have completed quota for memorial to the Joffre Institute in France.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $25.

MISSISSIPPI

Bowlder in memory of World War soldiers of Clay County, erected by Horse Shoe Robertson Chapter.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $85.

MISSOURI

Memorial fountain to the soldiers of the World War, erected by Independence Pioneers. Has a memorial student loan fund for four who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

The Missouri State D. A. R. placed beautiful bronze tablet in State Capitol Building, Jefferson City, in memory of Missouri boys who sacrificed their lives for their country in the World War.

Contributed to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

MONTANA

Memorial drive at Billings, in memory of boys of Yellowstone County who lost their lives in the World War.

All chapters contributed toward chimes at Valley Forge and at Monticello.

NEBRASKA

At Kearney, a "Memorial Gateway to Soldiers of the World War, Land, Sea, and Air."

Contributed to Jefferson Memorial, $70.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $65.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $32.

NEW JERSEY

Placed a tablet in memory of 10 Revolutionary soldiers in Pompton Reformed Church, Paterson. Bronze tablet in Old Ewing Cemetery, Trenton, in memory of Amos Scudder, a Revolutionary soldier.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter has acquired a deed, as trustee and will restore ancient burying ground in Bound Brook, where there are 38 Revolutionary soldiers.

Watch Tower Chapter dedicated and marked with a tablet, a French cannon, mounted on concrete, to the memory of soldiers in the World War.

Placed markers on Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

As special memorials, portraits in oil of Elizabeth Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton were presented to the Schuyler-Hamilton House, Morristown.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $106.90.

NEW MEXICO

Contributed to Monticello, Kenmore, and Navy and Marine Memorial.

To Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $6.

NEW YORK

Several chapters in vicinity of Van Hornesville (birthplace of Owen D. Young) erected fountain and placed tablet to Revolutionary soldiers, native to that section, the Clyde and Upper Otsquago. Mr. Young bore half the expense of memorial. Tablet inscribed: "In memory of the Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity who gave their lives for their country."

Unveiled monument at West Point to Margaret Corbin, first woman-soldier of the American Revolution. A large bronze tablet in the Capitol at Albany to the memory of the four New York signers of the Declaration of Independence.

One chapter placed monument in memory of more than fifty Revolutionary soldiers.

A chapter placed tablet in memory of the World War soldiers, and with assistance from other organizations, erected a monument to three Revolutionary soldiers.

Chapter at Rhinebeck dedicated a beautiful bronze gateway at cemetery for Revolutionary and World War soldiers, costing $8,000, and also gave $100 to the cemetery association.

For Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $176.92.

NORTH CAROLINA

A large bowlder, with bronze tablet, placed at Snow Hill in memory of Col. Alexander McAllister.

OHIO

Akron Chapter erected a bowlder in memory of Ariel Bradley, first settler of Springfield Township, in 1806, born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1767; died at Magadore, Ohio, in 1857.

Western Reserve Chapter presented the city of Cleveland with a giant bowlder, as a memorial to Jacob Russell, a Revolutionary soldier, a bronze tablet embedded in the bowlder giving his Revolutionary service.

Subscribed to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $3,600.

One member gave $1,000 to Lincoln Memorial University.

OKLAHOMA

A memorial stone in honor of the men who served in the World War from Woodward County.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $22.50.

OREGON

Marker at Wells Spring, in memory of Col. Cornelius Gilliam, of Polk County, who went to eastern Oregon in defense of the settlers after the Whitman massacre in 1847.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $19.50.

PENNSYLVANIA

Contributed:

Wakefield Memorial Association	$260.00
Nancy Hanks Memorial	95.00
Monticello	773.00
Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial	162.80
Lincoln Memorial	25.00
Kenmore Association	63.25
World War Grove fund	210.00
Bethlehem Memorial	115.00
Washington Memorial window at Valley Forge	2,233.21

RHODE ISLAND

Contributed to General Nathaniel Green Memorial Association, $10.

Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $30.40.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Marked grave of W. H. Sanssure, a Revolutionary soldier, Columbia, S. C.

To Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $129.50.

TENNESSEE

Four chapters in Memphis gave a statue of heroic size, "The Doughboy," as a memorial to the young soldiers who gave their lives in the World War. The bronze tablet beneath it contains 230 names.

Mountain City and John Carter Chapters have also given memorials to soldiers of the World War.

The grave of Samuel Frazier, a captain in General Green's army, was marked. He was a member of the first constitutional convention in Tennessee, and one of five appointed to draft that constitution.

A bronze tablet erected to the memory of Boone Rector, a Revolutionary soldier, buried in Kendrick Cemetery, 5 miles east of Rockwood. Bronze tablet in memory of King's Mountain heroes, in King Mountain Hospital, Bristol. Marker to memory of John Sevier, erected on a spot sacred to his memory in Unicoi County. Monument erected to the memory of Col. Samuel Wear, Sevier County. He was an officer at King's Mountain and present at surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown. Erected a statue in memory of John Sevier and Andrew Jackson.

VERMONT

A colonial clock placed in Vermont room at Memorial Continental Hall, by the five Addison County chapters, as a memorial to Mrs. Clayton N. North, past State regent.

Contributed to Jefferson Memorial.

Also to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $247.50.

VIRGINIA

Placed memorial gates to Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, at William and Mary College. A monument erected on the site of the Battle of Petersburg (1781). A bowlder placed in honor of men from Roanoke who served in the World War. A bowlder erected as a memorial to five sons of Arlington County, who lost their lives in the World War.

Contributions to the Kate Waller Barrett Memorial Students' loan fund, by Virginia chapters, $535.

WASHINGTON

Bronze tablet to commemorate the men from Pend Orielle County in the World War. Portraits of Robert Grey, placed by chapter of that name, in high schools at Hoquiam and Tacoma.

To Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $5.

WEST VIRGINIA

Monument placed at the grave of Capt. William Henshaw in Old Christ Church Cemetery, at Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

CUBA

Havana Chapter contributed to memorial for the mausoleum for the American Legion at Colon Cemetery.

Nearly every State has given generous contributions of valuable historical and genealogical books, pamphlets, wills, etc., to the library in Memorial Continental Hall, or has sent money for purchase of same by the librarian-general.

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED DURING THE YEAR

Alabama	2	Missouri	1
Arizona	1	Montana	2
Arkansas	1	Nebraska	7
Colorado	4	New Jersey	2
Florida	3	New York	2
Hawaii	1	North Carolina	5
Idaho	1	Ohio	9
Illinois	7	Oklahoma	7
Indiana	5	Pennsylvania	1
Iowa	2	Texas	3
Kansas	2	Virginia	2
Maine	2	Washington	1
Maryland	1	West Virginia	1
Massachusetts	1	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	3		
Minnesota	3	Total	83

REAL DAUGHTERS

California: Mrs. R. B. Allen, 94 years old. A member of Aurantia Chapter.
Connecticut has one Real Daughter, Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, 87 years old, and a member of a chapter at Willamantic.
Massachusetts: Mrs. Adela Hatch; born February 7, 1847, Rockland, Mass. Mrs. Mary H. Scott; born December 29, 1851, Medway, Mass.
New York has three Real Daughters: Mrs. James Squier Dean; July 4, 1831. Mrs. Abigail Strong; August 5, 1834. Mrs. Frances W. B. Holbrook; November 28, 1835.
Ohio: Mrs. Samantha Flint, Toledo. Mrs. Marion Allen, New Lexington.
Oregon: Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons; celebrated her one hundredth birthday, and was made a life member of Lewis and Clark Chapter, Eugene, Oreg.
Pennsylvania: Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory.

GRAVES OF REAL DAUGHTERS

Alabama: Located five graves of Real Daughters.
Georgia: Mrs. Eliza Alice Godbold Spencer, National No. 53500. Born October 28, 1832. Died September 19, 1916. Buried in family cemetery, 4 miles from Marion, S. C. Daughter of Capt. Stephen Godbold, whose commission is still in the family possession. Marker for grave ordered by chapter at Augusta, Ga. The grave of Mrs. McNeely, buried in Sugar Valley, Ga., located and marked.
Illinois: Has located one and marked four during the year. An official bronze tablet placed on the grave of Mrs. Mary Barnhill, in Edgar Cemetery, by the Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter. She is the only Real Daughter buried in the county. Decatur Chapter marked the grave of Mrs. James McCoy, a Real Daughter, buried in Oakley Cemetery, Oakley. The grave of Elizabeth Bush, a Real Daughter, 1806–1899, marked by Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. A grave of a Real Daughter marked by DeWalt Mechlin Chapter. Eveline Paddock, Real Daughter of the American Revolution, was born 1803; died 1900. She was the daughter of Gaius Paddock, Revolutionary soldier, and Mary (Polly) Wood, his wife. She is buried in a private cemetery at Paddock-Wood Farm, 8 miles north of Edwardsville, Madison County, Ill.
Indiana: Three Real Daughters tablets placed during the summer of 1926.
Iowa: Chapter at Burlington erected a granite bowlder, with official bronze tablet, at grave of Jane Englis Smith, a Real Daughter, buried at Tecumseh, Nebr. The chapter at Lincoln dedicated the tablet.
Louisiana: Located the grave of one Real Daughter.
Massachusetts: Located 32 graves, and marked 22 during the year.
Michigan: Located nine and marked two graves. June, 1926, marked the grave of Catherine Hahn Wolf, buried in Pioneer Cemetery at Centerville, St. Joseph County, Mich. Daughter of DeWald Hahn, who was sergeant in Capt. Jacob Heller's Company, second battalion, Third Regiment, Northhampton County, Pennsylvania Militia, May 16, 1780. Located graves of Achsah Hoisington Maples, wife of Samuel L. A. Maples and daughter of Velona Hoisington; died at Pittsford, Hillsdale County, Mich.; and Elmira Day Hitchcock, wife of Horace P. Hitchcock and daughter of Lewis Day. Died September 16, 1859. Buried in Little Cemetery, Adams Township, Hillsdale County, Mich. Chapter at Pontiac purchased marker which the chapter in Vinton, Iowa, placed on grave of Sophronia Slattery Means, who died March 16, 1913, at Vinton; daughter of John Slattery, who entered service January 28, 1778, as seaman, and his services recorded in the public records of State of Connecticut, page 597. She became a member of General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac, October 3, 1900, National No. 32926.

Located grave of Marion Stone Babcock, buried in same lot in Oakwood Cemetery as father (2 miles south of Dundee, on left River Road, Monroe County). He enlisted February, 1780, in Major Humphrey's company in the Connecticut Line, and served until October, 1781, at Yorktown. Was then transferred to the Third Regiment, Connecticut Line, commanded by Col. Camuel B. Webb, where he served to the end of the war, and was discharged at West Point, N. Y., June, 1783. She was born 1790. Died January, 1863. Married Titus Babcock, who was a surveyor of prominence in Monroe. Marked grave of Catherine Hahn Wolf at Three Rivers. Ypsilanti Chapter located the grave of Mrs. Jerusha Rhoades Lane, wife of Roswell Lane (a soldier of the War of 1812, serving from New York). Daughter of David Rhoades, a Revolutionary soldier, serving from Stoughton, Mass.; also grave of her mother, Mrs. Jerusha Hitchcock Rhoades, wife of David Rhoades, and daughter of Samuel Hitchcock, a Revolutionary soldier, serving from New

Marlborough, Mass. Both located in Ira and Hamilton Union Cemeteries, respectively, at Hannibal, N. Y. Also located in Millville Cemetery, Concord, N. H., grave of Mrs. Sarah Noyes Haseltine, wife of Capt. Ballard Haseltine, a soldier of War of 1812, and daughter of Capt. John Noyes, serving in Revolutionary War, from Bow, N. H. Elizabeth Cook Carpenter (wife of John Hathorn Carpenter); died 1866, buried in Hagerman Cemetery, Fairfield Township, Lenawee County, Mich. Her sister, Mrs. Lydia Cook Lowe (wife of William Lowe), died in 1884, buried in Medina Township, Lenawee County. Both daughters of Moses Bassett Cook, a Revolutionary soldier. Daroxa McLough Fuller (wife of Levi Fuller), buried in York Township, Washington County, Mich.

Missouri: Marked the graves of four Real Daughters.

Nebraska: Marked four graves of Real Daughters, at Tecumseh and Lyons, Nebr., and Red Oak, Iowa.

North Carolina: Located the graves of 32 Real Daughters, with all dates of birth, marriages and deaths; also, military service of their fathers.

Ohio: Located and marked 57 graves of Real Daughters.

Oregon: Placed marker on grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Rand Froman, in Masonic Cemetery, at Albany, Oreg. Graves of two others located in a field near Eugene, Sarah Morgan Butler, and Mrs. Nancy Arnold Gable.

Rhode Island: Located two graves of Real Daughters.

Tennessee: Susan Weitzel, born 1785; died 1833. Buried Wills Cemetery, Mountain City. Catherine Weitzel, born 1783; died 1874. Buried Wills Cemetery, Mountain City. Margaret Weitzel, born 1790; died 1883. Buried Wagner Cemetery, Mountain City. Jannet Doran, born 1791. Buried Wills Cemetery, Mountain City. Rebecca Doran, born 1791. Buried Donnelly Cemetery, Mountain City. Margaret Fauby Kendricks Owens; born 1815, died 1898. Buried Post Oaks Springs Cemetery. Mary Rector Kennedy, born 1809; died 1885. Buried Kendrick Cemetery. Chinee Hart Smith, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Hart, a Revolutionary soldier and Kentucky patriot. Mrs. Smith was the first white child brought into the State, and in early infancy was sheltered in the fort at Boonesboro, Ky., founded by Daniel Boone. The two daughters of Col. and Mrs. Smith (Real Daughters) are buried in the same cemetery as their parents.

Vermont: The grave of one Real Daughter located during the year.

Wisconsin: 26 graves of Real Daughters have been located, and 15 of these have been marked.

GRAVES OF DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

District of Columbia: Located the graves of 12 Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Illinois: Located 26 graves.

Indiana: One "Daughter of a Revolutionary soldier" tablet placed during summer of 1926.

Louisiana: Located one grave of Daughter of Revolutionary soldier.

Michigan: Located 26 graves.

Missouri: Marked graves of nine Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Rhode Island: Grave of one Daughter of a Revolutionary soldier located.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS LOCATED

Alabama	12	Ohio	200
Connecticut	310	Vermont	71
Illinois	7	Virginia	24
Iowa	1	West Virginia	24
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin	5
New Jersey	343		
New York	196	Total	1,195

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS MARKED

Arkansas	2	South Carolina	1
Connecticut	30	Vermont	47
District of Columbia	2	Virginia	11
Illinois	4	West Virginia	11
Indiana	38	Wisconsin	1
Louisiana	1		
New York	124	Total	289
Ohio	17		

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution

CONNECTICUT

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Allen, David	Nov. 22, 1754	Apr. 9, 1789	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Sergeant, Lexington alarm, and later service.
Allen, Joseph		Oct. 8, 1808	do	Enlisted Apr. 1, 1777, for 7 months. Discharged Jan. 9, 1778. Served again later.
Allen, Noah		Oct. 27, 1776; aged 47	do	Ensign, Lexington alarm; also served July and August, 1776.
Allen, Samuel		Oct. 10, 1816; aged 81	do	Lexington alarm.
Allen, Zachariah		Nov. 17, 1831	Town Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Capt. Thomas Allen's company, 3 years from March, 1778.
Bailey, Caleb	Aug. 9, 1760	Apr. 23, 1828	Cromwell Upper House	Private; served in Second Regiment, Connecticut Troops under Col. Heman Swift. Honorably discharged Dec. 21, 1781. Reenlisted, captured, and confined in prison ship Jersey for 11 months. His widow received a pension, No. 6439. Bounty land, 7704, for 160 acres. (Pension Bureau, old War and Navy Division.)
Barber, Simeon		Oct. 7, 1808; aged 68	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Captain Wolcott's company, July and August, 1776.
Bentley, George	1757	May 31, 1831	Bentley and Richard Wheeler burial ground, Stonington.	Private; served in company commanded by Captain Spicer; Colonel Selden's regiment, Connecticut State troops. Entered service in 1776. (Draper's Index, Conn. Rev. Pen. vol. A–1, No. 17272.)
Bissell, Capt. Hezekiah	May 24, 1737	Nov. 14, 1831	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Service from May 1, 1777.
Bissell, Thomas		Dec. 31, 1855	Rye Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Pensioner.
Blodgett, Phineas		Aug. 29, 1810, aged 54	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Lexington alarm.
Blodgett, Roswell		May 28, 1781, aged 32	do	Siege of Boston, 1775.
Booth, Caleb		Sept. 10, 1860, aged 79	do	Lexington alarm.
Brownlee, Robert, jr		Nov. 30, 1781, aged 19	do	Gravestone says: "A prisoner in New York."
Brownlee, William		Sept. 13, 1776, aged 23	do	Lexington alarm.
Brush, Benjamin		Mar. 8, 1847, aged 82 years 8 months 3 days.		Mead's History of Greenwich (p. 134, Conn. Records, 489–650).
Crane, Rufus		Nov. 3, 1826, aged 64	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Summer of 1778 received £6 sterling for service.
Ellsworth, Benjamin (son of Job).		Aug. 27, 1828, aged 66	do	Served from Jan. 29, 1780, to Dec. 13, 1780.
Ellsworth, Frederick		Feb. 2, 1799, aged 61	do	Ensign, Captain Olcott's company, August, 1778, and later service.
Ellsworth, Job		Mar. 21, 1849, aged 84	do	Continental service, Sept. 25, 1781.
Harper, James		Mar. 19, 1808, aged 86	Melrose Cemetery, East Windsor	Lexington alarm.
Harper, Joseph, jr		1782, aged 56	do	Do.
Hobby, Benjamin		1796, aged 76		Captain White's company and Capt. J. Hobby's company. (Mead's History of Greenwich, p. 136; Conn. Records, p. 491.) Capt. Abram Mead's company, Nov. 1, 1776, to Jan. 11, 1777. (Conn. Records, p. 489.)
Holbrook, John			Indian River Cemetery, Clinton	

Holbrook, John			Indian River Cemetery, Clinton	
King, William	1717, Wilbraham, Mass.	October, 1797, Norwich, Conn.	Old City Cemetery, Norwich	Service Lexington alarm, 1775. Committee of correspondence and safety. (History of Wilbraham, Mass.) No stone.
Lord, Joseph		July 5, 1833	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Pensioner.
Mead, Joshua		May 30, 1818, aged 61 years 14 days.		Mead's History and Genealogy of the Mead Family, p. 750. Frances, New York in the Revolution, pp. 205, 209, 212. Roberts, New York in the Revolution, pp. 426 and 427.
Mead, Peter	1755	1832		Conn. Records, pp. 64, 457, 650. Mead's History of Greenwich, pp. 129, 157, 179.
Mead, Titus		Sept. 10, 1812, aged 83		Capt. Abraham Mead's company, Nov. 1, 1776, to to Jan. 11, 1777. (Conn. Records, p. 489.)
Munsell, Joel		Nov. 23, 1777, aged 23	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Died of smallpox on return from service.
Munsell, Jonathan		Aug. 30, 1780, aged 30	do	Lexington alarm.
Osborn, Daniel		Mar. 18, 1818, aged 82	do	Do.
Paine, Stephen		Dec. 4, 1807	do	Served July to December, Colonel Huntington's regiment.
Pasco, Jonathan		Aug. 2, 1844, aged 84	Town Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Served until Jan. 1, 1782. Pensioner.
Peck, Israel		Jan. 18, 1819, aged 69		Capt. Math. Mead's company. (Conn. Records, p. 457.
Peck, Samuel		Mar. 4, 1798, aged 59		Capt. George Peck's company. (Conn. Records, p. 458.)
Potwine, John		Aug. 22, 1775, died at Roxbury, aged 21.	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Service July 11 to Aug. 22.
Sackett, Justus		Jan. 15, 1827, aged 87		Sergeant. (Conn. Records pp. 457–489; Mead's History of Greenwich, pp. 128–133.)
Stoughton, Capt. Lemuel		Mar. 4, 1793, aged 61	Town Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Lexington alarm.
Thompson, John		Feb. 22, 1823, aged 85	Melrose Cemetery, East Windsor	Captain Wolcott's company, July and August, 1776.
Trumbull, David		Jan. 27, 1800, aged 55	Town Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Company clerk, Lexington alarm.
Watson, Ebenezer		Dec. 19, 1792, aged 87	Prior Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Sergeant, Lexington alarm.
Watson, Samuel		May 13, 1828, aged 79	Town Street Cemetery, East Windsor	Lexington alarm.
Wells, Capt. Hezekiah		Mar. 8, 1817, aged 81	Scantic Cemetery, East Windsor	Captain, alarm list. (Stiles History of Windsor, p. 720.)
Wells, Joshua		Dec. 9, 1809, aged 69	do	Served 1778. (Stiles History of Windsor, p. 720.)
Wheeler, Joseph L	Jan. 23, 1746	Nov. 7, 1836, aged 90	White Hall Cemetery	Private; served in Eighth Regiment Connecticut troops, Col. Oliver Smith. Also in Capt. Thomas Wheeler's company at Kings Bridge, White Plains, etc.; entered service Sept. 8, 1776. (Conn. Men in Revolution.)
Wright, Benjamin			Indian River Cemetery, Clinton	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cooper, Maj. Samuel			Christ Church Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.	Fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

GEORGIA

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Adams, Thomas	1758	Feb. 4, 1836	Old Harmony Church, Elbert County, Ga.	Sergeant under Capt. Wm. Courtney, Virginia.
Anderson, Kenneth	New Jersey	1836, at Shelbyville, Tenn.	Richardson Cemetery, Dalton, Ga.	Adjutant First Regiment Monmouth County (New Jersey) Militia.
Beavers, William	1755	1844, Coweta County.	Old Providence Baptist Church, Coweta County, Ga.	
Berry, John	1762	June 18, 1817	Ebenezer Cemetery, Effingham County, Ga.	Served as Georgia Continental.
Boykin, Francis		1821	10 miles from Milledgeville, Ga., on farm of Mr. John Shinholzer.	Captain of Cavalry; afterwards major of Infantry. Marker unveiled Mar. 13, 1927.
Burford, Philip			McCurdy family ground, on Indian Creek, near Stone Mountain.	
Christmas, Richard			Muscogee County	
Clark, Col. William; wife, Ruth Goodwin.	Apr. 4, 1757, Shenandoah County, Va.	June 4, 1843, Hall County.	Old Cowan Cemetery, 5 miles north of Gainesville; removed to Alta Vista Cemetery, Gainesville.	Served with North Carolina troops. Marked pensioner.
Cleveland, John	1730, in Virginia or North Carolina.	Franklin County, Ga.	Old Cleveland Graveyard, near Madison, S. C.	Served with his brothers, Ben and Larkin.
Dyer, Elisha	1762	Franklin County	Reed Creek Church, Hart County	Served with North Carolina troops.
Edwards, Leavell			Fellowship Churchyard, near Tucker, De Kalb County.	
Fleming, William	1761, Baltimore County, Md.	1852	Old Mays Churchyard, Lumpkin County.	Served with North Carolina troops. Pensioner.
Harvey, Evan		1814	Putnam County	Served with Georgia troops. Second wife, Ursula Jackson, received pension.
Haynes, Moses		1829	Holly Springs Church, Elbert County	Served with Virginia troops. Received two bounty grants in Elbert County.
Hearn, Elisha	1754	1812	Putnam County	Served with Maryland troops.
Hooper, Richard	May, 1755, Lunenburg County, Va.	1836–1849, Hamersham County, Ga.	Near present line between Banks and Franklin Counties, in Miller family burying ground, near the Miller home on the road between Carnesville and Clarksville.	Served with Virginia troops.
Howard, Hiram	1750, in Virginia	1821, Clarke County	At his old home in Parr's district, on Shoal Creek, Clarke County.	Served with Georgia troops with Colonel Culpepper. Marked.
Johnson, Nathan	1720, In Ireland	1794–1806	Buried on his bounty grant on Indian Creek, near Arnold's Mill, Oglethorpe County.	Grave marked.
Lamar, John	1759, in South Carolina.	1842, Jones County	Buried in family burial ground, 5 miles from Haddock, now known as Blountsville.	Received bounty grant in lottery of 1827.
Lyon, Joseph Emanuel	Feb. 13, 1754, in England.	1820–1844, in Lithuania.	Macedonia Baptist Church, Dekalb County.	Came to America as a British soldier; captured at Germantown, Pa., 1777; joined the American Army; served under Generals Green and Morgan.
McLendon, Joseph			Old family cemetery, Coweta County	Served with Georgia troops.
Morris, William			*Cedar Grove Church, near Conley, Dekalb County.*	*Enlisted 1778, Tenth North Carolina Regiment.*
Mosely, Samuel	Sept. 23, 1759, in North	Dec. 25, 1833, Franklin		

McLendon, Joseph			Old family cemetery, Coweta County	Served with Georgia troops.
Morris, William			*Cedar Grove Church, near Conley, Dekalb County.*	*Enlisted 1778, Tenth North Carolina Regiment.*
Mosely, Samuel	Sept. 23, 1759, in North Carolina.	Dec. 25, 1833, Franklin County.	Buried a few miles south of Toccoa, on property now owned by his great-great-grandson, John Mosely.	Served with South Carolina troops. Applied for pension.
Pate, Rev. William	1750, Gloucester County, Va.	1837, Warwick, Ga.	Buried in Story Cemetery, Amboy, Ga.	Served in Second North Carolina Battalion. Grave marked.
Phone, Daniel			Fellowship churchyard, near Tucker, Dekalb County.	
Rahn, Jonathan	1762	1840	Ebenezer Church, Effingham County	Corporal, Second Company Georgia Troops. Pensioner.
Stevenson, John			Whitfield County	
Stonecypher, John	1756, Culpepper County, Va.	1850, Franklin County, Ga.	Buried on his old plantation 5 miles south of Toccoa, now owned by Mrs. Jeff Davis, of Toccoa.	Served with North Carolina troops. Applied for pension.
Sumner, Joseph			Buried 18 miles west of Swainsboro in the Sumner-Flanders Cemetery.	Drew land as revolutionary soldier in lottery of 1827. Residence, Emanuel County.
Tatnell, Josiah	1762	June 6, 1803	Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah	Served under Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
Walker, Elisha			Upon his own land, about 8 miles from Wrightsville, Ga.	Served under Col. James McNeill, with Georgia troops. Received a bounty grant for land upon which he is buried.
Whiteley, Graner			Fellowship churchyard, near Tucker, Dekalb County.	

KENTUCKY

Adair, William	1757	1785	On old Caldwell place, Lebanon Road, Danville, Ky.	
Allen, Richard	Virginia, 1739	1830	Garrard County, Ky	Private. Wife's name, Susanna.
Briscoe, William	Virginia	1830	Wallace Graveyard, Madison County	Captain. Elizabeth Wallace, wife.
Bryan(t), John	Jan. 1, 1760, Virginia	July 4, 1833	Garrard County, Ky	Sergeant. Wife, Mary Owsley.
Calhoun, George	1750 or 1754, Pennsylvania.	1835, Daviess County, Ky.	Buried 1 mile southwest Sorgho, Daviess County, on farm now owned by John Ruby.	Captain, lieutenant, ensign, and quartermaster in Pennsylvania lines, Pennsylvania Rangers; lieutenant under Captain Campbell. Wife, Susan Cotton. Grave is not marked, but application has been made for Government marker.
Delaney, Daniel	1761	Dec. 14, 1849	Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., in unmarked grave in old ice factory lot, which was formerly a public cemetery.	Left 5 children.
Green, Willis	1752	1813	Danville Cemetery, Danville, Ky	Lieutenant.
Hawkins, John	1756, Virginia	1833, Kentucky	In Hopkinsville, Ky., on Main Street, in garden of home.	Captain, Virginia line. Wife, Ann Gabriella Jones, of Virginia, daughter of Gabriel Jones, of Virginia.
Leer, Henry	Unknown	1802	Bourbon County, Ky., in old graveyard, where Mr. Hinton's home stands on Pleasant Street.	Short time Pennsylvania line. Five children.
McClintock	Pennsylvania, 1750	Mar. 20, 1820	Nicholas County (Ky.) Graveyard	Served in Capt. Andrew Wallace's company, Eighth Virginia Regiment. Wife, Elizabeth McClintock.
McClure, James	Before 1760, Cumberland County, Pa.	1815	Bourbon County, Ky., on Millersburg-Indian Creek Pike, on old McClure farm.	Lieutenant. Wife, Margaret Pollock.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Shipp, Laban	Virginia, 1757	1828, Kentucky	At old home in Christian County, Ky	Private, Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Allen.
Sneed, John	1756	1856	Danville (Ky.) Cemetery	
Smith, Jesse	Aug. 18, 1767, Bottecourt County, Va.	Apr. 5, 1849	About 2 miles out from Danville, Ky., on Shakertown Pike, on farm originally owned by him, now by Mr. Settles.	Wife, Joanna Pendleton.
Winand, Phillip	Mar. 2, 1754	Nov. 29, 1842	Presbyterian Cemetery, Jeffersontown, Ky.	Private, Maryland Militia.
			ILLINOIS	
Paddock, Gaius	1758	1850	Paddock Wood Cemetery, 8 miles north of Edwardsville, Ill., on the Springfield Road.	Gaius Paddock enlisted Jan. 1, 1776, in Capt. Isaac Wood's company of Colonel Larned's regiment, being the third regiment of the Massachusetts line. He was afterwards commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sheppard. Served under this enlistment one year, during which time he was with the troops which evacuated New York. Was in the battle of Trenton and the affair at Frog Neck, at which time Lieutenant Sheppard was wounded in the neck. Reenlisted for six weeks, during which he was in the battle of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton. In 1779–80 served in a company commanded by Lieutenant Bates in Colonel Bradford's regiment of the Massachusetts line. Received regular discharges from both Colonels Sheppard and Bradford. (The above copied from affidavits made Mar. 23, 1824, by Gaius Paddock and recorded in circuit record, p. 216, of Madison County, Ill., records,)

IOWA

Crockett, William	Born in Pennsylvania	Died in Monroe County, Iowa, 1849.	Forest Cemetery, Albia, Iowa	He was a private, fourth class, fourth battalion, of Capt. Philip Mathias's company, Cumberland County, Pa., Militia, October 1777. Served as sergeant in Capt. David Caldwell's battalion of Kentucky Volunteers. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1793; discharged Nov. 19, 1793. Served as private in Capt. John Arnold's company, Price's battalion, Mounted Kentucky Volunteers; enlisted July 8, 1794; served 112 days. The "Betty Zane" Chapter this year moved the grave of William Crockett from an obscure plot containing 11 graves on a Monroe County farm to a lot in Forest Cemetery, Albia, Iowa. A large bowlder bearing an inscribed plate has been placed, and dedicatory services held at the grave, Memorial Day, 1927.

MAINE

Black, Henry	1739	1817	Sandy Point Cemetery, Stockton, Me	Second lieutenant, Fourth Company, Col. Josiah Brewer's Penobscot regiment, 1776. Marked.
Brewer, Josiah	1731	Feb. 1, 1805	Orrington Cemetery, Orrington, Penobscot County.	Colonel in Lincoln County (Penobscot) regiment.
Cousins, Elisha	Nov. 20, 1735	Jan. 18, 1816	Hulls Cove Cemetery, Bar Harbor, Hancock County.	Sergeant in Capt. Daniel Sullivan's Company, volunteers in expedition to Bagaduce.
Higgins, Levi	June 27, 1743	May 29, 1825	do	Lieutenant in Capt. Daniel Sullivan's Company, volunteers in expedition to Bagaduce. Grave marked.
Hill, John	October 1761	Feb. 12, 1847	Village cemetery, Etna, Penobscot County.	
Hinckley, Nehemiah	Oct. 13, 1762	Oct. 22, 1837	Town cemetery, Bluehill, Hancock County	D. A. R. lineage No. 21255.
Madden, John	1755	1841	Waldo Cemetery, Waldo County	Sergeant, Capt. John Burnam's company, Col. Michael Jackson's Eighth Regiment. Febuary 1777–1783.
Mann, Amos	1750	Nov. 1, 1841	Hudson Cemetery, Penobscot County	Lincoln County, Col. Josiah Brewer's regiment, as a scout.
Martin, Joseph P	Oct. 13, 1759	May 2, 1850	Sandy Point Cemetery, Stockton, Waldo County.	Lieutenant in Col. Jabez Hatch's regiment. Grave marked.
Rogers, Arunah		1838	Winterport Cemetery, Waldo County	Capt. Jos. Stetson's company, Colonel Dilse's regiment, 1776; Capt. John Turner's company, Col John Jacob's regiment, 1780; also 4 days Col. Anthony Thomas's regiment, Apr. 19, 1775. Grave marked.
Rogers, Josiah	1741	Mar. 8, 1804	Brewer Cemetery, Penobscot County	Served as colonel in Col. Joseph Doane's regiment in 1776.
Smith, John			High Head Farm, in Mount Desert, Hancock County.	Enlisted, 1781, to June 10, 1783, Captain Sewell's company, Colonel Sproul's regiment.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Adams, Daniel	1759	1811	Pentucket, Haverhill	2 months 10 days.
Appleton, Samuel	1713	1780	do	5 weeks.
Atwood, Joseph		Feb. 20, 1812; aged 67 years.	do	5 days.
Avery, Capt. Miles	1760	June 27, 1850	Blue Hill Cemetery, Great Barrington	
Balch, Maj. Caleb	1744	Jan. 19, 1820	Hill Cemetery, Windham, N. H.	Grave marked.
Boardman, Col. Amos		Aug. 12, 1825; aged 68 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Bradley, Nathaniel	1742	1804	Pentucket, Haverhill	5½ days.
Brown, Gen. Benjamin		Jan. 4, 1801; aged 72 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Brown, John		July 31, 1811; aged 79 years.	do	Grave marked.
Bryant, Jeremiah		June 5, 1822; age 26 (?)	do	
Bryant, Joseph		Apr. 17, 1798; aged 50	do	
Bryant, William		Aug. 16, 1789; aged 32 years.	do	
Bucket, James	1737	1818	Pentucket, Haverhill	2 months 9 days.
Carlton, Amos	1749	1790	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	3 months 28 days.
Carlton, Daniel	1760	1821	do	3 years 3 months 25 days.
Carlton, Dudley	1721	1807	do	
Carlton, Reuben	1732	1818	do	
Chamberlain, Wilson	1757	1818	Pentucket, Haverhill	5 days.
Eames, Samuel	1735	1810	Ancient burying-ground, Bradford	3 months 7 days.
Eaton, Lieut. Joseph		July 2, 1779; aged 67 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Eaton, Joshua		May 3, 1772; aged 38 years (?).	do	
Eaton, Lilley		Jan. 6, 1812; aged 79 years.	do	
Eaton, Lieut. Nathaniel	Dec. 25, 1718	Mar. 12, 1817	do	
Eddy, Parley Wakefield	Aug. 14, 1763	Dec. 10, 1831	Oxford Cemetery, Webster Cove, Webster	6 months.
Emerson, Thomas		Feb. 17, 1857; aged 79 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Evans, Jonathan	1722	1797	do	
Evans, Thomas		Oct. 19, 1814; aged 65 years.	do	
Freeman, Silas	Oct. 11, 1746	Sept. 8, 1837	Mill River Cemetery, New Marlborough	20 days.
Gage, Capt. Nathaniel	1730	1797	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	Long service.
Gage, William	1748	1791	do	1 month 9 days.
Gardner, Benjamin	Mar. 9, 1756	Oct. 7, 1785	Walnut Street Cemetery, Brookline	10 days.
Gardner, Elisha			do	
Goodwin, Capt. John		Sept. 4, 1791; aged 82 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Gould, Samuel		*Mar. 31, 1793; aged 26 years.*	*do*	

Goodwin, Capt. John		Sept. 4, 1791; aged 82 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Gould, Samuel		*Mar. 31, 1793; aged 26 years.*	*do*	
Gould, William		Sept. 6, 1778; aged 55 years.	do	
Granger, Thaddeus	Oct. 13, 1769	Oct. 23, 1846	Old Center Cemetery, Monterey	3 months 7 days.
Hall, Ebenezer	1755	1818	Mill River Cemetery, New Marlborough	3 months.
Hart, John	1751	Apr. 27, 1836; aged 85 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Havoland, Arthur	1756	1818	Private lot, Marshfield	3 months; grave marked.
Hazeltine, James	1750	1833	Pentucket, Haverhill	15 days.
Hazelton, Amos	1749	1824	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	2 months 17 days.
Head, Amos	1755	1825	do	1 month 9 days.
Hills, Edmund	1746	1821	Pentucket, Haverhill	5 days.
How, David		Nov. 25, 1817; aged 77 years.	do	Long service.
Hutchinson, Lieut. Col. Gordon.	1733	1815	Old burying ground, Concord.	
Jennings, Capt. Ephriam	1720	1802	North Natick Cemetery, Natick	2 days (?) Grave marked.
Kent, Peleg	1748	1879 (?)	Cedar Grove Cemetery, Marshfield	Grave marked.
Kimball, Lieut. Daniel	1747	1800	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	Long service.
Kimball, David		Jan. 10, 1842; aged 85 years.	Pentucket, Haverhill	3 months 29 days.
Kimball, Jacob	1741	1797	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	2 days.
Kimball, James	1758	1829	do	Several references.
Kimball, Richard	1760	1840	do	2 months 2 days.
Kimball, Samuel	1743	1790	do	6 days.
Lamson, William	1732	1798	Pentucket, Haverhill.	
Langdon, Amos	Dec. 25, 1761	January, 1824	Old Center Cemetery, Monterey	51 days.
Langdon, Capt. Noah	1727	1817	do	114 days.
Larkin, Ephriam	Mar. 29, 1763	July 8, 1846	Oak Grove Cemetery, Fall River	5 months 11 days.
Le Busquet, John		Feb. 8, 1803; aged 66 years.	Pentucket, Haverhill	3 months 5 days.
Marble, David	1758	1824	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	9 months 3 days.
Mooers, Benjamin		Sept. 25, 1799; aged 75 years.		
Oakes, Sergt. Nehemiah	1730	Nov. 8, 1799	Bell Rock Cemetery, Malden	25 days.
Osborne, George	About 1733	Apr. 7, 1812	Fera Hill, Pembroke	3 months 3 days.
Pool, Joseph Eaton		Oct. 20, 1788; aged 30 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield.	
Pool, Samuel		Dec. 26, 1783; aged 30 years.	Do.	
Pool, Timothy		Feb. 10, 1828; aged 66 years.	Do.	
Rawson, Dyer	1747	1807	Milton Cemetery, Milton	15 days.
Ray, James	1745	1800	Blue Hill Cemetery, Great Barrington	Grave marked.
Ray, William	1751	1824	do	Do.
Rogers, Israel	1722	1811	Marshfield Hills, Marshfield	3 months 2 weeks 5 days. Grave marked.
Smiley, William		Nov. 25, 1804; aged 57 years.	Pentucket, Haverhill	3 months 13 days and later.
Smith, Capt. David		Nov. 16, 1809	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Stimpson, Dr. William	1732	Dec. 10, 1812; aged 80 years.	do	Grave marked.
Thomas, Nathaniel	1750	1834	Cedar Grove Cemetery, Marshfield	65 days. Grave marked.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Thomas, Corpl. William	1747	1808	Cedar Grove Cemetery, Marshfield	6 months 17 days. Grave marked.
Thurston, Daniel	1758	1831	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	2 days.
Tilden, Dea. Samuel	1739	1834	Marshfield Hills, Marshfield	2 days. Grave marked.
Wales, William	Aug. 23, 1759	Mar. 22, 1838	West Abington Cemetery	1 month 4 weeks.
Walton, Capt. John		Apr. 14, 1785; aged 76 years.	Old cemetery, Wakefield	
Walton, Lieut. Timothy		Mar. 1, 1818; aged 75 years.	do	
West, Thomas	1717	1782	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	Several references.
Whiting or Whitin, Brazillia	Nov. 5, 1757	Jan. 26, 1852	Maplewood Cemetery, Rockland	2 weeks 2 days.
Wilson John C	1756	1819	Dell Park Cemetery, Natick	Grave marked.
Woodman, Nathaniel	1739	1797	Ancient burying ground, Bradford	Several references.
Woodman, Richard	1741	1809	do	7 months 27 days.

MICHIGAN

Crawford, John	Jan. 20, 1761	Nov. 19, 1834, in township of Crawford, named for his family.	Old Hopewell Cemetery, Crawford Township, Orange County, N. Y.	Mustered May 5, 1779, in Capt. Israel Smith's company of the Fourth Regiment of New York, commanded by Col. Henry B. Livingston. Also a certificate for £3 2s. 2½d., numbered 775 and bearing interest from November, 1779, was issued for the services of John Crawford, private, under Capt. William Telford, of Militia, of the counties of Ulster and Orange.
Downing, Stephen	Feb. 12, 1762	July 12, 1843	Woodland Cemetery, Monroe, Monroe County, Mich.	Born in Canterbury, Conn. He was the first to enlist from Canterbury, serving for three periods of 6 months; reenlisting for a 9-months' period. In 1779 served on board the privateer Young Cromwell and later on the brig Marquis de La Lafayette, when he gained for himself the title of ensign. Married Susannah Helm Sept. 16, 1785. Came to Frenchtown, Monroe County, Mich., May, 1815. Gravestone inscribed: "One of the last survivors of the Revolution."
Havens, Peter, sr	Apr. 14, 1762	July 26, 1841, in Somerset Township, Hillsdale County, Mich.	In field on farm in Wheatland Township, Hillsdale County.	Private in New York regiment from June, 1779, to June 7, 1783, under Lieut. Henry Dodge, Col. Lewis Du Bois, Capt. Henry Vanderburgh, Col. Philip Van Courtland. Enlisted near Otsego Lake, N. Y.; was in Battles of Newton and Yorktown. Pensioned in 1818. Married Sarah Cadman.

Olds, Daniel	Apr. 5, 1759, Ashford, Conn.	Sept. 16, 1836, in Scipio Township, Hillsdale	Jonesville Cemetery, Hillsdale, Mich	Enlisted as private June 1, 1776; officers, Captain Dana, Colonel Ward, Connecticut colony. Enlisted as

Olds, Daniel	Apr. 5, 1759, Ashford, Conn.	Sept. 16, 1836, in Scipio Township, Hillsdale County, Mich.	Jonesville Cemetery, Hillsdale, Mich	Enlisted as private June 1, 1776; officers, Captain Dana, Colonel Ward, Connecticut colony. Enlisted as private June 1, 1777; officers, Captain Keyes, Colonel Ely, Connecticut colony. Enlisted as sergeant, spring of 1778; officers, Captain Hill, Colonel McClelland, Connecticut colony. Enlisted as sergeant, August, 1779; officers, Captain Whetmore, Colonel Ledyard, Connecticut colony. Participated in Battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, and in Spencer's expedition to Rhode Island. Pensioned in 1832. Married June 5, 1780, in Ashford, Conn., to Lois Stanley, born Mar. 7, 1762; died Hillsdale County, Mich., Sept. 7, 1854. Pensioned, 1845.
Osborne, Abraham	1765, Morristown, N.J.	1843	Cement City Cemetery, Lenawee County, Mich.	Served as "Minute Man" in the Revolution, from New York. From Dec. 1, 1775, to Mar. 1, 1776, and from Aug. 1, 1777, to January, 1778. Pensioned June 3, 1783. His wife, Loretta, who lies by his side, was one of the few who survived the Wyoming massacre.
Seaman, John	In New York	In Hillsdale County, Mich.	In Dow Cemetery, on the Wayne Highway, south of Hillsdale, Hillsdale County, Mich.	Served as private in the Sixth Regiment, Dutchess County Militia; enlisted man under Cols. Morris Graham and Roswell Hopkins.
Stone, Samuel	1763	Oct. 20, 1854, at Dundee, Mich.	Oakwood Cemetery, 2 miles south of Dundee, on left River Road, Monroe County, Mich.	Enlisted as a private, February, 1780, in the company of Major Humphrey, who was then aide to General Washington, in the Connecticut line, and served in the same until October, 1781, at Yorktown. After the surrender of Cornwallis to General Washington, he was transferred to the Third Regiment Connecticut line, commanded by Col. Samuel B. Webb, in which he served to end of war, when he was discharged at West Point, N. Y., in June, 1783. His discharge from the Army was signed by Gen. George Washington himself, June 8, 1783. This is a very valuable paper and is not kept with the general records. Also has Government war marker of the War of 1812.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Adams, Dea. Ephraim	1751	Apr. 28, 1823	In old cemetery on the hill, Stoddard, Cheshire County.	Engaged July, 1776, for 5 months in Continental Army.
Allen, Diarca	1758	June 9, ——	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon, N. H.	Private, Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner, 1831–1833.
Applebee, Thomas	1757	May 2, 1841	Town cemetery, Milton Mills, N. H	In Capt. Jonathan Robinson's company, 1776; also in Capt. Robert Pike's company, Col. Joseph Senter's regiment for Rhode Island, 1777; also in Capt. Edward Hilton's company, Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment for Rhode Island, 1778; and in Capt. Timothy Emerson's company for West Point, 1780. Pensioner in Milton, 1840.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Aspenwall, Zalmon	1742	Aug. 11, 1824	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon, N. H.	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; also in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, 1777.
Bailey, Joshua	1732	Apr. 9, 1800	Old cemetery, Hopkinton, Merrimac County, N. H.	Captain in Col. Thos. Stickney's regiment, 1776; in Battle of Bennington, Aug. 30, 1777; also captain of company of volunteers, in Col. Kelley's regiment, General Whipple's Brigade, in expedition to Rhode Island, Aug., 1778; on alarm at Coos, 1780.
Bailey, Samuel	1723	June 2, 1798	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon, N. H.	Patriot; signed association test.
Baker, Gideon	1738	Dec. 10, 1830	East Lebanon Cemetery (Mascoma)	Sergeant in Capt. John McCall's company, at Fort Trumbull, March, 1777.
Baldwin, Col. Nahum	1734	May 7, 1788	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	In Col. Moses Nichols' regiment.
Barker, John	1757	Mar. 5, 1834	Reed Cemetery (west) Stoddard, N. H.	Sergeant, Massachusetts Continental line. Pensioner, 1819.
Barrett, Samuel	1755	Jan. 8, 1840	Old cemetery, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.	Revolutionary pensioner. Massachusetts Continental line.
Bartlett, Gen. Thomas	Oct. 22, 1745	June 30, 1805	Cilley and Bartlett Cemetery, Nottingham Square, Nottingham, Rockingham County, N. H.	Captain of Militia in Continental Army, December, 1775; lieutenant colonel in Colonel Evans's regiment. Commander of regiment to reinforce Army at West Point.
Batten, Richard	1746	Aug. 25 (illegible)	Town cemetery, Francestown, N. H.	Private in Revolutionary War.
Bedell, Daniel			Village cemetery, Bath, Grafton County	In Capt. Joseph Hutchin's company of volunteers, Aug. 18 to Sept. 2, 1777.
Bedell, Moody	May 12, 1764	Jan. 19, 1841	Village cemetery, Bath, N. H.	Private in Capt. Ezekiel Ladd's Company, in Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment raised for the defense of the frontiers on and adjacent to the Connecticut River. Original list in Pension Bureau, Washington.
Bennett, Ebenezer			Northwood, N. H. Grave on farm of Charles Bennett's heirs.	In Col. Stephen Evans's regiment.
Bixby, Edward	1743	Oct. 22, 1816	Town cemetery, Francestown, N. H.	Private in Captain Ford's Company, Col. Moses Nichold's regiment.
Bixby, Thomas	1746	June 3, 1827	do	In Capt. John Carson's company of militia for Ticonderoga, "On Alarm," July 7, 1777.
Bliss, Azariah	1739	Sept. 28, 1814	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Private, Capt. Joshua Hendee's company, in Colonel Hobart's regiment July, 1777; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment.
Boutelle (Boutwell), Joseph			Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	Private in Capt. Josiah Crosby's company, in Col. James Reed's regiment, 1775.
Bradford, Robert	1725	Nov. 27, 1806	Town cemetery, Francestown, N. H.	Fifer in Captain Dow's company, Colonel Welch's regiment of volunteers.
Brewster, Isaac	1721	Apr.—, 1782	do	Revolutionary War pensioner.
Bridgman, Abel		Sept. 23, 180—	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Private in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, July 23, 1777.

Bridgman, Isaac	1757	Aug. 28, 1815	do	Private in Capt. David Woodward's company of Rangers, July 7, 1776; discharged Oct. 4, 90 days; also private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga Oct. 28 to Nov. 18, 1776; also in Colonel Chase's regiment, July 4, 1777.
Bridgman, John	1746	Oct. 22, 1800	do	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, Oct. 28 to Nov. 18, 1776; also in Col. Chase's regiment, July 4, 1777.
Brown, Dr. Joel	1755	Apr. 3, 1831	do	Sergeant in Capt. David Woodward's company of Rangers, 1776.
Buck, Amasa	1756	Nov. 17, 1840	Town cemetery, West Bath, N. H	Private and fifer, Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner, Grafton County, 1831–32.
Burnham, Jacob		Apr. 30, 1838	Private cemetery on Seth Dame farm, in North Nottingham.	Patriot.
Butler, Gen. Henry	Aug. 2, 1757	Jan. 17, 1808	Butler Cemetery, on Nottingham Square	Captain of volunteer forces; West Point.
Butler, Zephaniah	1727	1800	Butler Cemetery, on Bood farm, Deerfield Road.	In Capt. Nathan Sanborn's company; in Capt. Amos Morrill's company.
Camp, Israel	1756	Apr. 24, 1840	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Volunteered at Washington, Conn., February, 1776, for 2 months and employed under command of Lord Stirling, N. Y. and Long Island, erecting a fort; enlisted for 7 months with Captain Couch, Colonel Heman Swift's regiment; discharged November, 1776; also scout service during 1778, 1779, 1780.
Carleton, John	Oct. 16, 1762	Dec. 20, 1828	Town cemetery, Mount Vernon, N. H	In Colonel Nichols's regiment.
Caverly, John	May 11, 1752	Apr. 27, 1842	Caverly Cemetery, Strafford	Artilleryman in Capt. Ebenezer Deering's company, 1776. Also, recruits, 1780.
Caverly, Philip	Mar. 17, 1745	Apr. 1, 1813	Town cemetery, Strafford	Enlisted in Barrington.
Chandler, David	1744	Aug. 17, 1822	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, Oct. 28 to Nov. 18, 1776; also in same regiment July 4, 1777; also in same regiment September, 1777, under General Gates at Saratoga.
Chandler, William	1754	Apr. 21, 1844	do	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms of June 27 and July 4, 1777; also in same regiment under General Gates at Saratoga, Sept. 29 to Oct. 24, 1777.
Chapman, Capt. Levi	1753	1825	Buried in Chapman Cemetery, on farm of Simeon Bartlett, North Nottingham.	In Captain Gilman's company.
Cilley, Gen. Joseph	1734	1799	General Cilley Cemetery, Nottingham Square.	Major in Enoch Poor's regiment; lieutenant colonel in 1776; colonel, Apr. 2, 1776.
Clement, John	1762	June 4, 1853	Village cemetery, Bath, N. H	In Capt. Richard Dow's company, on Great Island, 1775; Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment in defense of Piscataqua Harbor.
Clifford, Ebenezer	Nov. 9, 1746	Oct. 19, 1821	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter, N. H	Quartermaster sergeant in Col. Enoch Poor's regiment.
Clow (Cluff and Clough), John.	1753	1832	Wolfeboro Center Cemetery, on College Road, Wolfeboro, Carroll County.	Private, Capt. John Trotter's company, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Continental line, 1781. Pensioner.
Colburn, Stephen	1754	June 20, 1820	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Capt. Joshua Hayward's company in Continental Army in New York, 1776, Col. David Gilman's regiment. Also in Colonel Chase's regiment.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Cole, Solomon	1743	June 17, 1836	Sugar Hill Cemetery at Lisbon, N. H	He signed the association test in Salem, N. H. Enlisted Apr. 23, 1775, in Capt. Elisha Woodbury's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, serving 3 months 16 days, and discharged Aug. 1, 1775. His name on muster roll of Captain Robinson's company, Col. Nathan Hale's regiment, May 6, 1777; also in Colonel Bartlett's regiment of militia in the Seventh Regiment in Continental Army New Hampshire battalion in Jeremiah Dow's company, enlisting for 3 years. Was wounded in the arm by a musket ball at Bemis Heights Sept. 19, 1777. Transferred to Col. George Reed's regiment. Pensioner.
Copeland, Jacob	1747	Feb. 7, 1837	New Cemetery, Stoddard	On alarm at Royalton, 1780.
Corson, David	1761	July 6, 1843	Town cemetery, Milton Mills, N. H	Revolutionary War pensioner in 1818 and also in 1840.
Cram, Col. Jonathan	1737	Oct. 11, 1806	Town cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H	In Capt. John Dearborn's company, Colonel Stark's regiment; lieutenant in Col. Jonathan Moulton's regiment; marched from Hampton and joined Army under General Gates at Saratoga, October, 1777.
Crosby, Joseph	1733	Jan. 6, 1807	Meadow View Cemetery, Amherst	
Cross, John	1753	Feb. 4, 1837	Town cemetery, Landaff, N. H	Private in Capt. Isaac Farwell's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, First New Hampshire Continentals.
Currier, Thomas			Town cemetery, West Bath, N. H	In Captain Robinson's company, in Col. Nathan Hale's regiment for Connecticut service, May, 1777; also in Capt. John Nesmith's company, Colonel Bartlett's regiment for service in Canada; also in Captain Bell's company, Colonel Evans and Colonel Badger's regiment. Pensioner, Grafton County, 1818–19. Private, New Hampshire Continental line. Age 71.
Dailey, David	1748	Mar. 2, 1816	Salmon Hole Cemetery, Lisbon, N. H	On pay roll of Capt. Jonas Galusha's company, Colonel Herrick's regiment, alarm of October, 1780, militia of Westminster, Vt.
Dana, William	1736	Dec. 1, 1805	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon, N. H	In Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777; was adjutant under General Gates at Saratoga.
Davis, Benjamin	1753	Sept. 13, 1837	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Corporal in Capt. David Woodward's company of Rangers, July 7, 1776; discharged Oct. 4; 90 days. Also private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, by Major General Folson's orders, May 7, 1777; discharged June 11, 1777. Pensioner.
Davis, Bezaleel	1757	July 20, 1822	do	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms of June 27 and July 4, 1777; also in same regiment at Ticonderoga Oct. 28, to Nov. 18, 1776.

Deland, Daniel	1744	1840	South Wolfeboro Cemetery, between Wolfeboro and Middleton, Woodman Hill Road.	Private in Capt. Jabez Lane's company 1777, Fourth Regiment of Foot.
Dewey, Martin	1757	Mar. 16, 1849	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; discharged June 11, 1777.
Dewey, Simeon	1744	Sept. 2, 1830	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Ensign in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777.
Dorr, Beniah	1764	Feb. 2, 1854	Town cemetery, Milton Hills, N. H	Private in Capt. Timothy Emerson's company, for West Point, 1780.
Dorr, Jonathan	1737	1797	Dorr farm, Plummer's Ridge, Milton	Private in Capt. Caleb Hodgdon's company, in Col. Pierce Long's regiment at Newcastle, N. H., Aug. 23, 1776, to 19th of September, when the company was commanded by Capt. Abraham Perkins until Dec. 7, 1776; also in Colonel Long's regiment at Ticonderoga from Jan. 7 to Feb. 7, 1777.
Dow, Lemuel	1737	Jan. 23, 1818	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms of June 27 and July 4, 1777.
Dow, Salmon	1762	Sept. 28, 1838	do	New Hampshire Militia. Pensioner, 1831–32.
Downer, Joseph	1759	Aug. 24, 1841	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private, New Hampshire Militia. Pensioner, 1831–1833.
Downer, Zaccheus	1737	May 10, 1811	do	Corporal, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; discharged June 11, 1777.
Dudley, John	1744	Oct. 5, 1802	Dudley Cemetery, Brentwood, N. H	Signed test in Brentwood. Private in Colonel Bellow's regiment at Ticonderoga, May, 1777.
Dudley, Ens. Samuel	1736	Dec. 21, 1788	Dudley Cemetery, Brentwood, N. H	Muster master and paymaster of Capt. William Harper's company, July, 1776. Signed association test in Brentwood.
Durkee, John	1761	Sept. 9, 1846	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga June and July, 1777; also in Capt. Samuel Paine's company for defense of western frontiers, under command of Maj. Benjamin Whitcomb, at Coos, June 15, 1780. Pensioner.
Durkee, Nathan	1755	Feb. 3, 1807	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment.
Durkee, Lieut. Thomas	1729	Jan. 18, 1800	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Lieutenant in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms of June and July, 1777; enlisted for 3 years in same regiment.
Dutton, Jacob	1750	Nov. 8, 1803	Town cemetery, Francestown	In Capt. Joseph Kidder's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment; also served for Lyndeboro, N. H.
Eastman, Ebenezer	June 23, 1758	May 31, 1828	Sugar Hill Cemetery, Lisbon, N. H	In Captain Robinson's company, Col. Nathan Hale's regiment, May 6, 1777; enlisted again Sept. 12, 1777, for 3 years from Colonel Bartlett's Seventh Regiment of Militia in Continental Army, New Hampshire Battalion.
Eastman, Obediah	Aug. —, 1748	Jan. 12, 1812	Cemetery at Glencliff, High Street, N. H	Private in Capt. John Calfe's company, Col. T. Bartlett's regiment, 1776; also in Capt. Joseph Hutchin's company of Volunteers, under Maj. Gen. Gates, Haverhill, N. H., Dec. 22, 1777; entered Aug. 18; also in Capt. Samuel Young's company, Bedell's regiment, from December, 1777, to March, 1778; in Bath account as a scout.
Estabrooke, Samuel	1739	Jan. 2, 1823	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Ensign in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, 1777; also ensign in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment.
Evans, Nathaniel	1759	Feb. 5, 1845	Old cemetery on hill, Stoddard	Pensioner, 1840.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Farnham, Ralph	1756	Dec. 26, 1860	Foxe's Ridge, Acton, Me	Enlisted in American Army in May, 1775. Engaged in Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Was present and on guard at the surrender of Burgoyne. Was last survivor of Battle of Bunker Hill, and was guest of the city of Charlestown, June 17, 1860, and rode in the carriage with the Prince of Wales.
Farrington, Lieut. Samuel	1747	May 8, 1832	Old cemetery, Hopkinton, Merrimack County.	Private in Capt. John Hale's company, in Lieutenant Colonel Gerrish's regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. Marched from Hopkinton, September, 1777, and joined Northern Continental Army at Saratoga.
Fisher, Isaac	June 18, 1757	Aug. 14, 1816	Old cemetery on hill, Stoddard	Massachusetts soldier.
Fisher, Nathan	1745	Oct. 11, 1824	Town cemetery, Francestown	Sergeant, Capt. Peter Clark's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, and General Stark's brigade of New Hampshire Militia, which company marched from Lyndeboro, N. H., July, 1777.
Flanders, Josiah	Apr. —, 1753	Apr. 8, 1831	East cemetery, Benton, N. H	Private in Capt. Aaron Kinsman's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, July 11, 1780.
Folsom, Col. John	Oct. 12, 1745	Aug. 5, 1820	Buried on his farm in Lee, near Newmarket line.	In Capt. James Hill's company on Pierce Island, Nov. 5, 1775; in Capt. Joseph Badger's company, raised for Canada; marched July 22, 1776; one of the 3-year men enlisting from the Fourth Militia Regiment, 1777; in Capt. Zebulon Gilman's company, Col. Stephen Evans's regiment, Sept. 12, 1777; was captain of a company that marched to Rhode Island, Aug. 28, 1778.
Ford, Capt. John	1747	1824	In Ford Cemetery, on road leading from Nottingham Square to Nottingham Center.	Patriot.
Freeman, Lieut. Jonathan	1745	Aug. 20, 1808	Center cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Lieutenant in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, October and November, 1776; also in same regiment at Ticonderoga, June and July, 1777.
Freeman, Sylvanus	Lettering obliterated on stone.		do	Corporal in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, under General Gates near Saratoga, September, 1777.
French, Jonathan	1757	Aug. 30, 1828	North Danville Cemetery, near the old church.	In Capt. David Quimby's company, in Col. Jacob Gale's regiment of Volunteers of Rhode Island, August, 1778.
Fuller, Daniel	1761	July 21, 1847	Town cemetery, Francestown	Private in Benj. Spaulding's company, Col. Moses Nichols's regiment.
Fuller, James	1749	July 16, 1831	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, 1777.
Furber, Capt. Joshua	May 24, 1744	Apr. 27, 1827	Cemetery near Baptist Church, Northwood, N. H.	Sergeant in Capt. Enoch Page's company. Also in Capt. Edward Hilton's company for Rhode Island, 1778.
Gates, Ezra	1758	Jan. 31, 1844	Town cemetery, West Bath, N. H	Private in Capt. Edward Everett's company, Colonel

Gates, Ezra	1758	Jan. 31, 1844	Town cemetery, West Bath, N. H	Private in Capt. Edward Everett's company, Colonel Bedell's regiment, 1776; also in Captain Heron's company, Col. Moses Hazen's regiment; in list of soldiers in Continental Army for town of Haverhill, N. H., and Orford claimed him in their quota, in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company, in regiment of volunteers for Canada; in list of Colonel Bedell's regiment, surrendered at the Cedars, May 21, 1776; in Colonel Hobart's regiment, Stark's Brigade, at Bennington. Pensioner, Grafton County, 1840.
Gerould, Samuel	July 28, 1765	Jan. 15, 1824	New cemetery, Stoddard, Cheshire County, N. H.	Massachusetts Continental line. Pensioner, 1818.
Gilson, Nathaniel	1759	Nov. 17, 1839	Old cemetery on hill, Stoddard	Massachusetts soldier. Pensioner in 1819; called "Corporal."
Goodrich, Josiah	1717	Jan. 23, 1806	Cemetery near Connecticut River, Hanover, N. H.	In Vermont Militia. Pensioner, 1831–32.
Gordon, Jonathan	1745	Sept. 9, 1812	Village cemetery, Bath, N. H	In Capt. Gordon Hutchin's company, Colonel Stark's regiment. Also in Colonel Bartlett's Militia, Colonel Drake's regiment, October, 1777.
Gould, Simeon	1761	July 21, 1816	Old cemetery on hill, Stoddard	Sergeant, Captain Briant's company, Moor's regiment, and in Colonel Hale's regiment for Rhode Island, 1778.
Griswold, Jeremiah	Obliterated	Sept. 6, ——	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Private in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, 1777.
Hall, Capt. Nathaniel	1746	Feb. 2, 1821	do	Sergeant in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; lieutenant in same regiment, September, 1777, under General Gates at Saratoga; at the attack on Royalton, 1780.
Hardy, Jesse	1760	Mar. 5, 1846	Village cemetery, Bath, N. H	Private in Capt. Elisha Woodbury's company, Colonel Stark's regiment, August, 1777. Pensioner in Bath, N. H. Age, 79.
Hawkins, Benjamin			Family lot, Province Road, in Strafford	In Capt. Joseph Badger's company.
Hayes, David	1756	Aug. 5, 1834	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Private in Capt. David Woodward's company of rangers, 1776; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, October and November, 1776; also same regiment at Ticonderoga, May and June, 1777; also same regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms of June 27 and July 4, 1777.
Haynes, Lieut. Joseph	1745	1828	Town cemetery, Wakefield, N. H	Lieutenant in Capt. Timothy Barron's company, Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment, for defense of frontiers adjacent to Connecticut River, 1777–78.
Heaton, Nathaniel	1734	Sept. 19, 1822	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Patriot. Signed association test.
Hibbard, Moses	1719	Mar. 7, 1813	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	In Captain Child's company, Fifth Regiment.
Hibbard, Timothy	1747	Jan. 9, 1829	Village cemetery, Bath, N. H	Died of fever at Ticonderoga. Sergeant in Capt. Joseph Chandler's company.
Hill, Benjamin		Sept. 17, 1776	Cemetery on farm of Frank R. Hill, Northwood, N. H.	Ensign in Capt. James Osgood's company, Colonel Bedell's regiment; surrendered at the Cedars by Maj. Isaac Butterfield, May 21, 1776; also first lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Taylor's company of Volunteers, commanded by Col. Timothy Bedell.
Hill, Charles	Obliterated	Feb. 5, ——	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Private, Capt. Joseph Chandler's company.
Hill, Nicholas Dudley	Mar. 1, 1759	Dec. 15, 1838	Cemetery on farm of Frank R. Hill, Northwood, N. H.	

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Hill, Thomas	1756	Mar. 5, 1838	Old cemetery, Hopkinton	Private in Colonel Stickney's regiment for defense of Rhode Island, July, 1779. Pensioner.
Hildreth, David	1743	Feb. ——, 1831	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	Served 6 months from July, 1781.
Hogg, William	1730	May 30, 1801	do	In Colonel Nichols's regiment.
Holmes, George	1761	Sept. 1, 1843	South Stoddard Cemetery	Massachusetts Continental line. Pensioner.
Holmes, Oliver	1739	Sept. 26, 1806	Town cemetery, Francestown	Lieutenant in Capt. Peter Clark's company, Col. David Moore's regiment.
Horsom, Timothy	1763	1838	Scates-Horsom-Tasker Cemetery, on Portland Road, southeast of Ossipee Corner, Carroll County.	Private in Col. Michael Jackson's Massachusetts regiment, Third Company, 1780; in Battle of Phillipsburg.
Hough, Daniel	1751	Sept. 11, 1820	South Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Capt. John House's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga.
Hubbard, George	1765	July 2, 1839	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Corporal, Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner.
Huse, Sargent	1740	Jan. 26, 1818	Town cemetery, Greenland, N. H	Signed association test in Epping, N. H. Lieutenant in Capt. Nathan Brown's company, Col. Jacob Gale's regiment, on Rhode Island, August, 1778.
Hyde, Levi	1736	Jan. 12, 1816	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Private in Col. John Chase's regiment, 1777; also in Capt. Joseph Taylor's company, commanded by Col. Timothy Bedell, 1778.
Ingalls, Luther	1759	July 4, 1855	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner, 1818 and 1840.
Jackson, Samuel	1752	About 1832	Old Fort Cemetery, East Concord, Merrimack County.	Corporal in Capt. Smith Emerson's company on Seaveys Island, Nov. 5, 1775; also in Capt. Stephen Clark's company. Name in list in Bureau of Pensions, Washington.
Jenkins, David	1753	July 29, 1841	Old cemetery on hill, Stoddard	Massachusetts Continental line. Pensioner.
Johnson, Benjamin	1719	1811	In cemetery on place owned by Daniel Morse.	In Col. Enoch Poor's regiment.
Johnson, Col. Samuel	Sept. 12, 1739	Mar. 30, 1822	On spot where he spent first night in Northwood.	In Capt. Mark Wiggins's company; in Capt. Nathan Sanborn's company; in Captain Farwell's company. Marked by D. A. R.
Johnson, Seth	1748	Jan. 9, 1833	Village cemetery, Bath, N. H	
Joslin, David	1765	Apr. 9, 1825	Reed Cemetery (west), Stoddard	Corporal Continental line of Massachusetts. Pensioner.
Joslin, Dea. Nathaniel	1762	July 9, 1851	do	Massachusetts soldier. Pensioner.
Judkins, Benjamin	1748	May 18, 1790	In graveyard on road between Brentwood and Epping.	Private, Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner.
Kimball, Jesse	1759	July 8, 1833	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Signed association test in Kingston.
Kimball, Robert	1734	Oct. 24, 1808	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter, N. H	In Capt. Jonathan Robinson's company to reinforce the Army at New York (First Regiment), 1776; also in Capt. Mark Wiggin's company, Col. Pierce Long's Regiment, 1777, at Ticonderoga.

Kittridge, Solomon	1755	Oct. 22, 1845	Town cemetery, Mount Vernon, N. H.	In Colonel Nichols's regiment.
Kittridge, Zephaniah	Aug. 24, 1757	Aug. 17, 1843	do	In Capt. Benjamin Taylor's company of Militia, 1775; also in Capt. Timothy Clement's company. Pensioner in Mount Vernon, 1840.
Lathrop, Samuel	1763	Jan. 12, 1827	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment. Invalid pensioner, 1807; pension increased, 1816.
Lathrop, Sluman	1750	Dec. 1, 1834	do	Corporal in Capt. John House's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment. Pensioner.
Layne, Capt. John		Before May 12, 1811	Layne burying ground, Lee, N. H.	Captain in Col. John Waldron's regiment, 1776.
Leathers, Joseph	1730	Jan. 27, 1813	In cemetery on Banks Farm, on Suncock Street near Thompson's Mill, Nottingham.	Private in Benjamin Butler's company at Great Island, Nov. 5, 1775.
Leathers, Vowel	1732	Oct. 30, 1813	do	First lieutenant in Capt. Benjamin Butler's company on Great Island, Nov. 5, 1775.
Leavitt, Jeremiah	1748	Aug. 29, 1818	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter, N. H.	Patriot. Lodged and guarded New York Tories.
Lord, Nathaniel	1747	Sept. 25, 1837	Cemetery near Connecticut River, Hanover, N. H.	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; discharged June 11, 1777; also in same regiment September, 1777, under General Gates at Saratoga.
Martin, Joseph	1739	June 28, 1821	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Corporal in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment.
Mason, Robert	1756	July 21, 1837	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Private, Capt. John House's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment, 1776; also in Capt. Joshua Hayward's company from Dec. 5, 1776, to Mar. 15, 1777; also in Captain House's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, mustered Mar. 17, 1777; also in Colonel Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga May, 1777, and on May 27 and July 4, 1777; also in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company for 2 months, July 23, 1777; also in Colonel Chase's regiment Feb. 17, 1779; Cilley's regiment.
McIlvane, James	1762	May 10, 1850	Town cemetery, Francestown	New Hampshire Continental line.
McMillan, John	1742	June 11, 1835	Center Cemetery, Lyman, N. H.	Private in Capt. Peter Clark's company, Col. Daniel Moore's regiment of Volunteers which marched from Lyndeborough, N. H., September, 1777.
Meader, John	1741	Mar. 9, 1808	Town cemetery, Greenland, N. H.	Signed association test in Newmarket. In Capt. Daniel Gordon's company in Colonel Tash's regiment to reinforce Continental Army at New York. Mustered Sept. 20, 1777.
Melcher, Samuel	1739	Aug. 31, 1823	In the cemetery west of Moulton House, Hampton Falls, Exeter Road, N. H.	In Capt. Henry Elkins's company at Pierce Island, Nov. 5, 1775.
Melindy, Thomas	Mar. 2, 1749	Nov. 28, 1842	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	In Capt. Timothy Bedell's regiment.
Messenger, Samuel	1762	Aug. 30, 1824	Old cemetery, Stoddard.	
Mitchell, John	1750	1823	In cemetery on Mitchell farm, about 1 mile south of Caverly Schoolhouse, in New Durham, on road leading from Wolfeboro to Middleton.	He served 7 years in the War of the Revolution. In battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and taking of Cornwallis. At enlistment, resided in Durham, N. H.
Mitchell, Thomas	1747	Apr. 24, 1798	Town cemetery, Francestown	Private in Captain Boye's company, of Volunteers, Colonel Kelley's regiment.
Moody, Abner	1753	1841	Beacham Cemetery, on road from North Wolfeboro to Water Village.	Private in Captain Norris's company, Colonel Poor's regiment, 1775. Pensioner.
Morrison, Robert	June 12, 1752	Nov. 11, 1823	Town cemetery, Northwood, N. H.	In Capt. Henry Dearborn's company.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Moulton, Redmond	Baptized, July 13, 1746		Buried on his farm east of the Hawes place, near the road, Exeter, N. H. (?)	In Capt. Henry Elkins's company at Pierce Island, Nov. 5, 1775. Ensign in Capt. Moses Leavitt's company, Col. Abraham Drake's regiment, to reinforce the Army at Stillwater, Sept. 8, 1777; discharged from service Aug. 19, 1778.
Nealley, Joseph			Buried in Col. Joseph Cilley's Cemetery, on Nottingham Square, Nottingham.	Enlisted from Nottingham, Jan. 24, 1777, for 3 years. Took part in Battle of Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Monmouth, and surrender at Yorktown.
Nichols, Moses	1740	May 23, 1790	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	Commanded a regiment at Battle of Bennington.
Nute, Jotham	1761	1836	Nute's Ridge, Milton, N. H	Private in Capt. Caleb Hodgdon's company, in Col. Pierce Long's regiment, at Newcastle, and later in Capt. Abraham Perkins's company, 1776; also, in Captain Perkins's company at Ticonderoga, 1777; also in Capt. Benjamin Titcomb's company, Dover, 1777. He was a private and sergeant in Eighth Company, First Regiment; also in Capt. Jeremiah Fogg's company Second New Hampshire Regiment, 1781; he was wounded in the hip, reported by the commission on invalids June 7, 1783, when recommended for a pension of $2 per month. Pensioner, 1794–1796, as "Sergeant, Second New Hampshire Militia." Again a pensioner in 1833, as "Sergeant, regiment New Hampshire Continental line."
Odiorne, Thomas	1734	Apr. 29, 1819	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter	"Superintendent of State accounts" for soldiers and officers during Revolutionary War.
Owen, Timothy	1757	Aug. 24, 1837	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777. Pensioner.
Parkhurst, Phineas	1749	Oct. 16, 1844	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	In Capt. Solomon Cushman's company, commanded by Col. Timothy Bedell, 1778; pensioner, Colonel Olcott's regiment, invalid. Fifer.
Patterson, Lieut. John	1742	Dec. 6, 1829	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	In Col. Moses Nichols's regiment.
Peck, Walter	1757	Aug. 4, 1834	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company 1777; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment. Pensioner.
Petts, Jonathan	1752	Sept. 20, 1928	Old cemetery, Stoddard	Massachusetts Continental line. Pensioner.
Phelps, Edward	1762	Nov. 20, 1850	Reed Cemetery, (west), Stoddard	Pensioner, 1840.
Pillsbury, Rev. Edmund	1738	1816	Town cemetery, Northwood, N. H	In Capt. Nathan Sanborn's company, Colonel Tash's regiment.
Pineo, Joseph	1759	Feb. 8, 1845	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Pensioner in Hanover, June 1, 1840.
Pitcher, William	1747	Mar. 13, 1824	Old cemetery, Stoddard	On alarm at Royalton, 1780.
Porter, Nathaniel	1749	Apr. 3, 1831	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; also Sergeant in Capt. Joshua Hayward's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment.
Potter, Rev. Isiah	1746	July 2, 1817	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Chaplain of Colonel Chase's regiment.
Prescott, James	1736	Sept. 10, 1830	Town cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H	In Capt. Moses Leavitt's company, Col. Abraham

Prescott, James	1736	Sept. 10, 1830	Town cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H.	In Capt. Moses Leavitt's company, Col. Abraham Drake's regiment, at Stillwater, 1777, as lieutenant. West Point, 1781.
Robb, Samuel	Oct. 11, 1760	Nov. 9, 1833	South Stoddard Cemetery	In Captain Thomas's company, at surrender of Burgoyne. Pensioner.
Robey, Henry	1753	Apr. 26, 1807	Town cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H.	Signed association test in Seabrook.
Rust, Samuel	Nov. 26, 1749	Feb. 6, 1827	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter, N. H.	Guard at Exeter Goal, 1777, where Revolutionary prisoners were confined.
Sanborn, Abner	Aug. 3, 1726	Apr. 17, 1811	Old cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H.	In Third Regiment of Militia to join Army at Providence, under command of General Sullivan, June, 1778.
Sanborn, Theophilus	Feb. 8, 1761	Oct. 7, 1826	Town cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H.	Signed association test in Kensington. In Capt. Enoch Page's company, Sept. 20, 1777, to Rhode Island. Also in Capt. Moses Leavitt's company, 1778. Also sergeant in Capt. Enoch Page's company, Col. Joseph Senter's regiment.
Scales, Samuel	1754	1804	In Scales Cemetery on Scales farm, now owned by Charles Case.	In Capt. Smith Emerson's company.
Scates, Benjamin	1750	1833	Plummer's Ridge, Milton	In Col. Nathan Hale's regiment, Second Battalion, New Hampshire troops; enlisted again in Captain Rowell's company, Col. Stephen Evans's Battalion, for 3 years.
Simmons, Samuel	1756	Oct. 15, 1841	Rudsboro Cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner, 1818.
Simonds, Arad	1752	Nov. 9, 1836	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private, Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner.
Slade, Samuel	1747	Aug. 4, 1826	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Sergeant in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms, June 27 and July 4, 1777.
Slapp, Maj. John	1715	Dec. 5, 1790	do	A major in the French and Indian Wars; also served in Revolutionary War and on committee of safety in Labanon, N. H. (History of Lebanon.)
Smith, Gideon	1737	Apr. 23, 1813	Cemetery near Connecticut River, Hanover, N. H.	Corporal in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777; also in same regiment at Ticonderoga on alarms June and July, 1777; also same regiment under General Gates at Saratoga, September, 1777.
Smith, Jabez	1744	Dec. 19, 1835	Old cemetery, Brentwood, N. H.	Signed association test in Brentwood.
Smith, John	1758	Aug. 26, 1824	Town cemetery, Francestown, N. H.	Private in Capt. William Boye's company, Colonel Kelley's regiment.
Smith, Theophilus	1742	Sept. 2, 1827	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter	Signed association test in Exeter. Lodged and guarded New York Tories.
Sprague, Elkanah	1749	Aug. 17, 1835	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Corporal, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, 1777; enlisted 1778 in Capt. Solomon Cushman's company. Pensioned, 1833.
Stacey, Ebenezer	1752	May 31, 1832	Old cemetery, Stoddard, N. H.	Private, New Hampshire Continental line. Pensioner, 1819.
Stanley, Samuel	1752	Apr. 19, 1814	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	In Col. Moses Nichols's regiment.
Starrett, William	1741	Aug. 3, 1829	Town cemetery, Francestown, N. H.	Private; one of a party raised out of Capt. John Carson's company of militia which marched from Francestown for Ticonderoga on alarm of July 7, 1777.
Storrs, Constant	1752	Nov. 13, 1828	School Street Cemetery, Lebanon	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment.
Storrs, Nathaniel	1747	Aug. 25, 1813	do	Do.
Swain, Phineas	1762	Apr. 21, 1840	Town cemetery, Northwood, N. H.	In Capt. Simon Marston's company, 1777; Capt. Ezekiel Worthen's company, 1778; Col. McClary's regiment, 1779.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Swasey, Joseph	1745	Jan. 8, 1829	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter	Patriot. Signed association test in Exeter.
Swett, Stockman	1758	May 30, 1843	Rudsboro Cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Private, Connecticut Continental line. Pensioner, Hanover, June 1, 1840.
Tenny, David	1760	Mar. 19, 1851	Center cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, June and July, 1777; also in same regiment, September, 1777, under General Gates at Saratoga.
Tenny, Hon. Samuel	1749	Feb. 6, 1816	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter	In Col. Jonathan Moulton's regiment of Militia; joined Army under General Gates near Saratoga, October, 1777; surgeon in one of the Rhode Island companies; appointed by State of New Hampshire to examine invalid Revolutionary soldiers.
Tenny, Lieut. Silas	1757	Apr. 17, 1827	Center cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	Private in Capt. David Woodward's company of rangers, 1776; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga October and November, 1776; also at Ticonderoga, June and July, 1777; also, same regiment, September, 1777, under General Gates at Saratoga.
Thing, Samuel	1738	Sept. 7, 1816	In Dudley Cemetery, Brentwood, N. H.	Signed in Brentwood.
Thurston, Capt. James	1733	July 13, 1808	Winter Street Cemetery, Exeter	Patriot, serving in civil capacity during war, as selectman, investigating and approving many Revolutionary claims.
Ticknor, Elisha	1737	June 18, 1822	South Cemetery, Labanon	Captain in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment; discharged June 11, 1777.
Tilton, Caleb	1757	July 11, 1815	Town cemetery, Hampton Falls	In Capt. Henry Elkin's company at Pierce Island, Nov. 5, 1775. Lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Nay's company. Mustered and paid by Capt. Ezekiel Worthen, July 10, 1776; also in Capt. Moses Leavitt's company, in Col. Moses Nichols's regiment in the Rhode Island expedition, August, 1778.
Todd, John		Apr. 13, 1858	Town cemetery, Francestown	Private in Capt. Gershorn Drury's company, Col. David Moore's regiment.
Townsand, Rev. Isaac	Mar. 3, 1756	Aug. 30, 1846	Lake View Cemetery, North Main Street, Wolfeboro.	Privateersman on "Portsmouth," captured by "Experiment"; imprisoned at Halifax; exchanged and discharged at Boston.
Trescott, Jeremiah	Obliterated	Feb. 8	Cemetery near Connecticut River, Hanover, N. H.	Private in Capt. David Woodward's company of rangers, July 7 to Oct. 4, 1776.
Trickey, Samuel	1745	Feb. 16, 1840	Rudsboro Cemetery, Hanover, N. H.	New Hampshire Continental line. Pensioner.
Wadleigh, Joseph	1744	Apr. 5, 1821	Wadleigh Cemetery, Brentwood, beyond Great Hill, on left of road.	Private, Capt. Porter Kimball's company, in Col. Stephen Evans's regiment, at Saratoga, 1777; also in Capt. Moses Leavitt's company, Col. Moses Nichols's regiment of Volunteers, in Rhode Island expedition, August, 1778.
Walbridge, Isaac	1746	Apr. 14, 1822	Cemetery near Connecticut River, Han-	Sergeant, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, at Ticon-

Walbridge, Isaac	*1746*	*Apr. 14, 1822*	*Cemetery near Connecticut River, Hanover.*	*Sergeant, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, at Ticonderago, May 7, 1777.*
Waters, Hezekiah	1741	May 22, 1813	Pine Cemetery, West Labanon	Private, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment.
Weare, Hon. Meschech	June 16, 1713	Jan. 14, 1786	Old cemetery, Hampton Falls, N. H	Chairman of the committee of safety, of New Hampshire.
Weeks, Jedediah	1753	1832	Town cemetery at Northwood	In Capt. Henry Elkin's company and Capt. Mark Wiggin's company.
Welch, William	1750	1837	In Welch Cemetery, on Welch farm	In Capt. Eliphalet Gilman's regiment.
Wentworth, William	1730	1798	On Pinkham farm, West Milton	Private, Ninth Company First Regiment; also private in Capt. Moses Duston's company, Second New Hampshire Regiment, 1781; in list of soldiers in Continental Army for Wakefield, July 5, 1781.
West, Nathan	Obliterated		Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Corporal in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, at Ticonderoga, October and November, 1776; also same regiment at Ticonderoga May 7, 1777. Discharged June 18, 1777. Pensioner.
Wiggins, John			On farm of George L. Akins, Northwood	In Capt. Smith Emerson's company and Capt. David Quimby's company.
Wilkins, Jonathan	1749	Apr. 18, 1824	Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Amherst	In Col. Moses Nichols's regiment.
Wood, Joseph, sr	1723	Nov. 2, 1796	Pine Cemetery, West Lebanon	Patriot. Signed association test.
Wood, Joseph, jr	1759	Dec. 17, 1859, aged 100 years 39 days.	West Lebanon Cemetery	In Colonel Bellow's regiment, June 18, 1777; also in Capt. Joshua Hendee's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, July, 1777; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment. Pensioner, 1833; age 74.
Woodman, Joseph	1742	Apr. 6, 1829	Wadleigh Cemetery, Brentwood, beyond Great Hill on left of road.	Private, Capt. Daniel Gordon's company, commanded by Col. David Gilman, to reinforce Army at New York, from Jan. 5 to Mar. 15, 1777.
Woodward, Capt. David	1749	July 24, 1828	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Captain of company of rangers, July 5, 1776, to Oct. 4, 1776; also private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, under General Gates at Saratoga; also captain at Ticonderoga, June and July, 1777.
Woodward, Deliverance	1754	July 3, 1793	do	Private in Capt. John House's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment, 1776; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777; also same regiment at Ticonderoga June and July, 1777.
Woodward, Nathaniel	1744	Feb. 25, 1814	do	Private, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777. Discharged June 17, 1777.
Wright, David	1759	Dec. 24, 1852	Center Cemetery, Hanover, N. H	Private in Capt. David Woodward's company of rangers, August to October, 1776; also in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment under General Gates at Saratoga, September, 1777; also in Captain House's company, Mar. 17, 1777; also in Colonel Chase's regiment, Feb. 17, 1779. Pensioner.
Wright, Delano	1760	Feb. 22, 1847	do	Private in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, June 27 and July 4, 1777.
Wright, Nathaniel	1747	July 27, 1828	do	Ensign in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777; discharged June 11; also in same regiment at Ticonderoga June and July, 1777; also in same regiment under General Gates at Saratoga, September, 1777.
Wright, Samuel	1750	Jan. 2, 1832	do	Corporal in Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment at Ticonderoga, May 7, 1777. Discharged June 11, 1777.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Yeaton, George			Buried in single grave on road from Wolfeboro Center to Wolfeboro, at top of first rise on west side of road near first bridge.	Private, Second New Hampshire Regiment, 1777. Pensioned as "private" and "fifer."
Young, Joseph, jr	Apr. —, 1767	Mar. 30, 1850	West Cemetery, Benton, N. H	Private in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's rangers for defense of western frontiers, 1782, Haverhill, N. H.
			NEW JERSEY	
Barkalow, John		Dec. —, 1846	Brick churchyard, Monmouth County.	
Barkalow, Stephen		Mar. —, 1825	Bethesda churchyard, near Blue Ball, Monmouth County.	
Bayley, John			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 502; Shaw, p. 53.)
Brown, Henry			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 521; Shaw, p. 33.)
Brown, Isaac			do	Private, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 33.)
Brown, John	1754	Jan. 12, 1846	First Baptist Cemetery, York Street, Salem, N. J.	
Brown, John			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 521; Shaw, p. 33.)
Cadmus, Henry	1750	1809	do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 528; Shaw, p. 33.)
Cadmus, Henry			do	Gravestone still is standing in churchyard.
Cadmus, Isaac			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 528; Shaw, p. 33.)
Cadmus, John H			do	Family traditions verified by great-granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet Cadmus Wilde.
Cadmus, John P			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 528; Shaw, p. 33.)
Cadmus, Peter			do	"Minuteman"; also soldier in Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 528; Shaw, p. 33.)
Cadmus, Thomas			do	Lieutenant colonel, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 358.)
Campbell, James			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 599.)
Congleton, John	1750	1830	Old Presbyterian burying ground, Pennsville, Salem County, N. J.	Ensign, Captain Sinnickson's Company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, p. 450; Sheppard, p. 47.)
Covenhoven, Capt. Jacob				Col. John Smock, Capt. Barnes Smock, and Henry Smock, in captivity or four years.
Covenhoven, Col. John	Mar. 8, 1734	Apr. 21, 1803	Brick church, Marlboro, N. J	
Coward, Joseph				Native of Monmouth County; captain in the Revolution.
Cumen, Minard			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J	Private, Captain Squires' company, Essex Militia. (Stryker, —; Shaw, 34.)
Dick, Samuel, M. D	1740	Nov. 16, 1812	St. John's Episcopal Cemetery, Salem, N. J.	Colonel, First Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, p. 351; Sheppard's, 47-353.)

Dodd, Amos | | | Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J. | Captain, Essex Militia. Commissioned May 28, 1777.

Dodd, Amos			*Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.*	Captain, Essex Militia. Commissioned May 28, 1777. (Shaw, p. 32.)
Doremus, Thomas			do	Private, Captain Scudder's company, Second Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 34.)
DuBois, David			Pittsgrove Presbyterian burying ground, Daretown, Salem County, N. J.	Captain Newkirk's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia; afterwards captain. (Stryker, p. 580; Sheppard's p. 48.)
DuBois, Jerediah	1760	1824	do	Captain Newkirk's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, p. 580; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Elwell, John			do	
Elwell, Samuel	1755	1832	Baptist burying ground, Salem County, N. J.	Salem County Militia. (Strykers, 586-113.)
Field, Michael		June 28, 1778	Buried near Vanderburg	Killed in a skirmish.
Foster, Judah	1760	1823	Baptist burying ground, Salem County, N. J.	Captain Newkirk's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Strykers, p. 596.)
Francisco, Anthony			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private, Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 34; Stryker, p. 599.)
Francisco, John			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 597; Shaw, p. 34.)
Freeland, Jacob	1756	July 5, 1816	do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 598; Shaw, p. 34.)
Garland, John			do	Private, Captain Van Blarcum's company, Second Regiment. Also State troops. (Stryker, p. 602; Shaw, p. 34.)
Garrabrant, Garrabrants			do	Private, Captain Speer's company, Second Regiment Essex Militia. Also Metross Artillery and Continental Army. (Shaw, p. 34; Stryker, p. 603.)
Gilliland, John			do	Private, Captain Craig's company (Shaw, 34.) State troops.
Harris, Issac			Canton Baptist Church, Canton, N. J.	Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 619; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Harris, Issac, M. D			Pittsgrove Presbyterian burying ground, Daretown, Salem County, N. J.	Surgeon general, Newcomb's Brigade. (Stryker's, p. 377; Sheppard's D. 49, p. 354.)
Harris, John			Canton Baptist Church, Canton, N. J.	Revolutionary soldier. Grave so marked.
Harrison, John			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 620; Shaw, p. 34.)
Hendrickson, Col. Daniel			Buried near Tinton Falls.	
Hendrickson, Daniel		Feb. —, 1828	Middletown, family yard, Monmouth County.	
Hendrickson, Lieut. Garret		Dec. —, 1801	Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County, N.J.	
Holme, Col. John			Old Mill Hollow, Quinton Road, Salem, N. J.	Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 346; Sheppard's, p. 47.)
Holmes, Col. Asher	1740	June —, 1808	Baptist churchyard, Holmdel, N. J.	
Holmes, Capt. Jonathan		1777	Yellow Meeting House Cemetery, Monmouth County.	Died from wounds.
Hornblower, James			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 635; Shaw, p. 35.)
Hornblower, Josiah			do	Private, Captain Mead's company, Second Establishment, First Regiment.
Jacobus, Henry			do	Private, Captain Speer's company of State troops; also Continental Army. (Stryker, p. 643; Shaw, p. 35.)
Jacobus, James			do	Private, Captain Joralemon's company, Second Regiment Essex Militia; also State troops. (Stryker, p. 643.)
Jacobus, John			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 643; Shaw, p. 35.)
Jacobus, Richard			do	Do.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Jaquett, Peter		May 6, 1804	Old St. George's Episcopal burying ground Churchtown, Salem County, N. J.	Sergeant, First Battalion, Salem County Militia; also Captain Reeve's company, State troops. (Stryker's, p. 466.)
Johnson, James	1758	Feb. 9, 1837	First Baptist Cemetery, Salem, N. J	Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 646; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Jones, Thomas	Sept. 24, 1750	Sept. 2, 1829	do	Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 651; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Joralemon, Helmich			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J	Private, Essex Militia; also in Captain Kidney's exploit. (Stryker, p. 644.)
Joralemon, Henry			do	Captain, Second Regiment. (Stryker, p. 336; Shaw, p. 32.)
Joralemon, James			do	Lieutenant and captain, in Second Regiment, Essex Militia. Wounded near Springfield, N. J., June 7, 1780. (Stryker, p. 396; Shaw, p. 32.)
Kidney, John			do	Captain, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 397; Shaw, p. 32.)
King, Abram			do	Private, Essex Militia; also Captain, Van Blarcum's State troops. (Stryker, p. 654; Shaw, p. 35.)
King, Aurey			do	Private, Capt. Henry Speer's company, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 35.)
King, John			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 635; Shaw, p. 35.)
King, William			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 655; Shaw, p. 35.)
Kingsland, Isaac			do	Private, Essex Militia Captain Speer's company, Second Regiment. (Stryker, p. 655; Shaw, p. 35.)
Kingsland, John			do	Private, Captain Henry's company, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. Also State troops. (Stryker, p. 655; Shaw, p. 35.)
Luker, John			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 673; Shaw, p. 35.)
Mecum, William	June 12, 1730	Mar. 21, 1790	Old St. George's Episcopal burying ground, Churchtown, Salem County, N. J.	First Major, First Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, pp. 346, 367; Sheppard's, pp. 41–47.)
Miller, Joseph			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J	Private, First Battalion, Second Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 2, 251.)
Nealy, John			Pittsgrove Presbyterian burying ground, Daretown, Salem County, N. J.	Captain Newkirk's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 700; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Newkirk, Col. Cornelius	1734	1795	do	Sheppard's, p. 47.
Newkirk, Cornelius	1756	1823	do	Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. Also captain, First Battalion, Gloucester County. (Stryker's, p. 403; Sheppard's, p. 41.)
Nixon, William			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J	Private, Essex Militia, Captain Craig's company State troops. Also Continental Army. (Stryker, p. 704.)
Peer, John			do	Ensign in Capt. Cornelius Speer's company, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 32.)

Peer, John			do	troops. Also Continental Army. (Stryker, p. 704.) Ensign in Capt. Cornelius Speer's company, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 32.)
Pier, Jacob			do	Private, Captain Lyon's company, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 719; Shaw, p. 36.)
Riker, Jacob			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 734; Shaw, p. 36.)
Rutan, Daniel	1755	1826	do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 742; Shaw, p. 36.)
Sayres, Abot (Abbot)	1750	1797	Canton Baptist Church, Canton, N. J.	Captain Sheppard's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 774; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Scudder, Dr. Nathaniel		Oct. 15, 1781 (killed)		Colonel in the Monmouth Militia.
Seigler, Thomas			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Captain, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 408; Shaw, p. 32.)
Shute, Col. William			Pittsgrove burying ground, Daretown, Salem County, N. J.	Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, pp. 346–355; Sheppard's, pp. 41–47.)
Sinnickson, Andrew	1718	Aug. 23, 1790	Old St. George's Episcopal burying ground, Churchtown, Salem County, N. J.	Captain or quartermaster (?). (Sheppard's, p. 47.)
Sinnickson, John		May 29, 1816	do	Second lieutenant, Captain Miller's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, p. 446; Sheppard's, p. 47.)
Smith, John	1761	1836	Pittsgrove burying ground, near Elmer, Salem County, N. J.	Second Battalion, Salem County Militia; also Continental Army. (Stryker, pp. 286, 758, 372.)
Smock, Capt. Barnes		Mar. — ,1803	Lifferst Logan Graveyard	Artillery company.
Sparks, Capt. Henry			Old Mill Hollow, Quinton Road, Salem, N. J.	Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker p. 411; Sheppard, p. 47.)
Speer, Abraham			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Captain, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 411; Shaw, p. 32.)
Speer, Cornelius			do	Do.
Speer, Francis			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 764; Shaw, p. 36.)
Speer, Henry			do	Captain, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. Also State troops. (Stryker, p. 411; Shaw, p. 32.)
Speer, Herman			do	Private, Essex Light Horse, and lieutenant in artillery and militia. (Stryker, p. 764; Shaw, 32.)
Speer, James			do	Private, First Regiment, Essex Militia. (Stryker, 289.)
Speer, John			do	Private, First Regiment, Essex Militia. Lieutenant Craig's company, State troops. (Stryker, p. 289.)
Spier, John			do	Private, Essex Militia. (Stryker, p. 764; Shaw, p. 36.)
Stimets, Christian			do	Private in Continental Army. (Stryker, p. 769; Shaw, p. 36.)
Teal, Samuel	1758	1834	First Baptist Cemetery, York Street, Salem, N. J.	Salem County Militia. (Stryker's, p. 780; Sheppard's, p. 48.)
Treuchard, George		1785	St. John's Episcopal Cemetery (Market Street), Salem, N. J.	Captain, First Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Sheppard, p. 47.)
Tuers, Daniel	1756	1823	Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	State troops and Continental Army. (Stryker, p. 791; Shaw, p. 36.)
Van Mater, Benjamin		May —, 1817	Van Mater graveyard	Private.
Van Mater, Cornelius		Mar. —, 1897	do	Captain, First Regiment Monmouth Militia.
Van Mater, Daniel				Served with the New Jersey Volunteers.
Van Mater, William				A lad of 18, helped capture the Pine robber, Lewis Fenton.
Van Riper, Thomas			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private, Second Essex; also in Captain Craig's company. (Shaw, p. 31.)
Van Winkle, Simeon			do	Private in Captain Joralemon's company, Second Regiment, Essex Militia. (Shaw, p. 37.)

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Vreeland, Michael			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private in Continental Army. (Shaw, p. 37.)
Wade, Ezekial	1740	1817	do	"Captain", as on stone in churchyard.
Walter, Jacob	1766	Oct. 18, 1838	Baptist Cemetery, Woodstown, N. J.	Salem County Milltia; also Continental Army (Stryker, pp. 306-812.)
Ward, Samuel			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private "Spencer's Regiment." (Stryker, p. 31; Shaw, p. 37.)
Webber, John	June 4, 1766	June 26, 1804	Old St. George's Episcopal burying ground, Churchtown, N. J.	Salem County Militia.
Wikoff, Col. Anke		1820		
Winne, John			Dutch Reformed Church, Belleville, N. J.	Private in "Spencer's Regiment." (Stryker, p. 314.)
Wright, James	1752	1809	Presbyterian burying ground, Pennsville, Salem County, N. J.	First lieutenant, Captain Miller's company, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, p. 441; Sheppard, p. 47.)
Yorke, Andrew, Esq	1744	Mar. 23, 1794	St. John's Episcopal Cemetery, Salem, N. J.	Quartermaster, Second Battalion, Salem County Militia. (Stryker, pp. 346-374; Sheppard, pp. 47-414.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cooper, James			Cooper graveyard, 3 miles west from Gaffney.	
Curry, Nicholas	1752	1845	Curry graveyard, 10 miles southeast of Gaffney.	
Goudelock, Davis	1765	1838; died in Union	In Goudelock graveyard, 12 miles from Gaffney.	
Humphries, John			Buried not far from North Carolina line, 9 miles from Gaffney, on old road.	
Jeffries, John, sr	1762	1845	Buried in graveyard on old Jeffries place, 9 miles from Gaffney.	
Lipscombe, William	1731	1810	Lipscombe graveyard, near Pacolet, 7 miles from Gaffney.	
Moorehead, William			Moorehead graveyard, 15 miles east of Gaffney, 1 mile from highway.	
Wilkins, William	1746	1807	Wilkins graveyard, 9 miles from Gaffney, near highway to Pacolet.	
Williams, Col. James			Grave and monument at Gaffney	Hero of King's Mountain.

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE

Currin, James	1765	1842	2 miles from Union Presbyterian Church, Haywood County.	
Doran, Alexander	1760	1814	Near Boone's Trail, Shouns, Tenn	Also was major in War of 1812.
Fort, Elias, sr	1730	1819	Near Adams, Robinson County	Served as corporal, First North Carolina Regiment.
Weitzel, Adam	1749	1827	Wills Cemetery, Mountain City	Also was captain in War of 1812.

WEST VIRGINIA

Bedinger, Lieut. Daniel	1761	1818	Old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served in J. Neville's company, Fourth Virginia Regiment.
Bedinger, Capt. Henry	1752	1843	do	Served in Fifth Virginia Regiment.
Booth, Capt. James	1732	1778	Buried near Booth's Schoolhouse, on Booths Creek.	Served in Virginia troops. In command of Koon's Fort (near Kilarm, now W. Va.). Killed by Indians, 1778.
Broaddus, Lieut. William		1830	Harpers Ferry	Served in Virginia line. Also served as major. Pensioner. Tombstone.
Clayton, Elisha	1757, Monmouth County, N. J.	1845	Cunningham Cemetery, near Baxter, Marion County, W. Va.	
Cochran, Capt. Nathaniel	1757, near Philadelphia.	1808, Marion County, (now) West Virginia.	Willow Tree Cemetery, near Monongah, W. Va.	Served in Captain Booth's company, Virginia troops. Taken prisoner by Indians, 1778. Held until end of war.
Cox, Abraham			Cox Graveyard, Heck farm, near Lowesville, W. Va.	Came to Monongalia County, Va., 1790, from Hagerstown, Md.
Drake, Col. William	1736	1801	Ronemous Graveyard, Duffields, Jefferson County.	Served as colonel and brigadier general, Virginia troops.
Davenport, Abraham, sr	1714	1789	Family burying ground, Summit Point, Jefferson County.	Patriot. (See Nat. No. 108900.)
Davenport, Abraham, jr	1752	1829	Edge Hill Cemetery, Charlestown, Jefferson County.	Served as lieutenant in Colonel Rawling's Maryland regiment.
Davenport, John	1753	1815	Family burying ground, Summit Point, Jefferson County.	Served as private, Sixth Virginia; corporal, Seventh Virginia.
Davenport, Samuel	1753	1807	do	See Virginia Archives.
Endler, M	1740	1802	Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va.	Chief farrier, Cavalry regiment.
Entler, Philip	1740	1793	do	Served as private, Col. R. Spengler's York, Pa., militia.
Ernst, Martin	1755	1836	do	Drew pension.
Gapen, Stephen		1839	Fort Martin Graveyard, Monongalia County, now West Virginia.	Pensioner.
Glenn, James	1763	1832	Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	With Lieut. D. Bedinger, 1779–80.
Hanes, John	1750	1810	Reformed Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served as private from Shepherdstown.
Haynes, Capt. Jacob	1761	1835	Reformed Cemetery, Shepherdstown	
Haines, Peter		Died aged 80 years	Old Presbyterian Cemetery, Charlestown, Jefferson County.	Served with Captain Stephenson, 1775. Pensioner.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Kerney, Anthony	1756	1829	Old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served as private.
Kerney, Capt. James	1746	1821	do	
Lemen, William	1756	1809	do	Private, Captain Rose's Sixth Virginia Regiment.
Levick, Caleb	1755	1817	do	Private under Capt. Jos. Swearingen.
Lucas, Edward	1738	1809	Lucas farm, near Sheperdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va.	Served as lieutenant under Capt. William Morgan.
McGuire, Col. William	1755	1820	Zion Protestant Episcopal Churchyard, Charlestown, Jefferson County.	
Morgan, William	1759	1816	Old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served under Capt. William Morgan, 1777.
Ronemous, Lewis	1749	1830	Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served as bodyguard to Gen. Horatio Gates.
Sappington, Thomas S	1735	1830	Dark Hollow Graveyard	Served as private.
Sever, Peter		1781	Reformed Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served as private with Capt. Hugh Stephenson.
Shell, Nicholas	1746	1803	do	Surgeon.
Shepherd, Capt. Abraham	1754	1822	Shepherd burying ground, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	
Simkins, Charles	1758	1843	Garlow farm, near Van Voorhis, Monongalia County.	
Snider, John			Fort Martin graveyard, Monongalia County.	Served as private, Captain Hull's company, Cavalry, Second Battalion, Augusta County Militia.
Sturm, Storam, or Storm, Jacob.	1760, Maryland	1842, Virginia, now West Virginia.	Buried on hill near schoolhouse near Worthington, Marion County.	Served in Seventh Regiment, Maryland troops; served in Captain Booth's company, Virginia troops. Present at Yorktown at surrender of Cornwallis.
Swearingen, Capt. Joseph	1754	1821	Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	
Swearingen, Capt. Josiah	1744	1795	Mapleshade, north of Shepherdstown	Served as private under Stephenson, 1775; captain under General Hand and General McIntosh.
Tabb, Robert	1737	1775	Old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	
Thornburg, Lieut. Thomas	1752	1795	Shepherd burying ground, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	
Washington, Charles			Buried on estate, near Charlestown, Jefferson County.	Brother of General Washington; member of his staff; lieutenant colonel, 1780.
Washington, Samuel			Buried on estate, "Hardwood"	Brother of General Washington; officer on his staff. Company lieutenant, February, 1777.
Wolfarth, Martin	1721	1780	Reformed Cemetery, Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.	Served as captain with Stephenson, 1775–76.
Yeasley, Michael	1730	1808	do	Served as private, Capt. Benjamin Weiser's German Battalion, Continental troops, 1776–1778.

INDEX

A

Page

Act of incorporation x
Activities of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution 81
Alexander, Mrs. Thomas x
Americanization 88
  Report of committee on 31
Anderson, Mrs. Larz 79
Angel Island 93
Angle, Mrs. George K ix
Anthony, Mrs. William G viii
Auditing committee, report of 19

B

Backus, Mrs. Herbert M ix
Bailey, Mrs. Percy M 79
Banks, Mrs. Charles Read, vice president general ..... vii, 51
  Report of, as chairman of committee on Ellis Island 51
Barber, Mrs. Arthur D ix
Barnett, Miss Margaret B., report of 7, 48
Barrett, William H 1
Barton, Clara x
Bates, Mrs. Theodore, honorary vice president general ix
Bathrick, Mrs. Charles F viii
Bayard, Senator Thomas F 53
Beard, Mrs. S. L 51
Beatty, Mrs. John W ix
Beavers, Mrs. John M., vice president general vii
Becker, Mrs. William A viii
Berry, Mrs. Georgia Knox 79
Better films, report of committee on 33
Bissell, Mrs. Charles Humphrey viii
Black, Mrs. Herbert A viii
Blount, Mrs. Henry x
Board of management, national vii
Boardman, Miss Mabel 26
Bothwell, Mrs. Glenn R ix
Botts, Mrs. W. W viii
Bowers, Mrs. J. L ix
Bowman, Mrs. Frank L viii
Boynton, Mrs. Henry V x
Brand, Mrs. Charles 1
  Report of 41
Bratenahl, Dean G. C. F 25
Breckenridge, Mrs. Clifton R x
Brewster, Mrs. Matthew, chaplain general ..... vii, 1
  Report of 12
Brosseau, Mrs. Alfred, president general ..... vii, 1, 25, 26, 53
  Annual message 1
  Annual report 7
  Report of, as chairman of Constitution Hall committee 27
Brown, Mrs. Calvin Smith viii
Brown, Mrs. N. Howland ix
Bryan, Mrs. Charles B., report of 72

	Page
Buchanan, Mrs. Arthur S	IX
Buchanan, Mrs. William S	VIII
Buckner, Mrs. Simon B	X
Buel, Mrs. John Laidlaw	78
Buildings and grounds committee, report of	36
Burney, Mrs. William B	IX
Burrows, Mrs. Julius C	X
Bushnell, Mrs. Drayton W., honorary vice president general	IX
Butterfield, Mrs. George Dayton	VIII
Butterworth, Mrs. William, honorary vice president general	IX
By-laws, State and chapter, report of committee on	77

C

Cabell, Mrs. Mary V. E., honorary president presiding	IX, X
Caldwell, Mrs. David D	VIII
Campbell, Mrs. John, honorary vice president general	IX
Campbell, Mrs. Robert B	VIII
Cann, Mrs. John Pearce	VIII
Cantacuzene, Princess	26
Carey, Mrs. John Newman, honorary vice president general	IX
Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, report of committee on	60
Carroll, Mrs. Charles Herbert	VIII
Chaplain general, Mrs. Matthew Brewster	VII, 1
Report of	12
Chapman, Mrs. N. D. report of	33
Chapters, new, formed during the year	109
Chesley, Miss Alice M	VIII
Chesley, Mrs. Willoughby S., report of	69
Children and Sons of the Republic, and Girl Home Makers	90
Children of the American Revolution, report of national society	79
Children, Sons, and Daughters of the Republic, report of committee on	38
Chubbuck, Mrs. H. Eugene, report of	70
Clark, Mrs. A. Howard, honorary vice president general	IX, X
Clarke, Mrs. Arthur E	X
Clarke, Mrs. Howard	VIII
Conaway, Mrs. W. H	IX
Coney, Mrs. Wilber M	VIII
Conservation and thrift, report of committee on	39
Constitution Hall committee, report of	27
Constitution Hall finance committee, report of	28
Contact committee for Sesquicentennial, report of	40
Continental Congress, proceedings of the Thirty-sixth	1
Cook, Mrs. Anthony Wayne, honorary president general	IX, 1
Coolidge, President Calvin, letter from	25
Correct use of the flag, report of committee on	41
Corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord	VII
Report of	14
Covell, Mrs. William Walton	IX
Cox, Mrs. Allen	VIII
Credentials committee, report of	7, 48
Cummins, Miss Anne	79
Curator general, Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen	VII
Report of	50
Cushman, Mrs. B. G. W., report of	44

D

Dalton, Brig. Gen. A. C	31
Darte, Capt. George L	53
Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers, graves of	111
de Cartier, Baron	26
de Coligny, Mrs. Guerric	VIII
Defense, national	94
Delafield, Mrs. Wallace, honorary vice president general	IX
Desha, Mary	X
Devereux, Maria	X

	Page
Dickerson, Mrs. Harold S	IX
Dickson, Mrs. S. A., vice president general	VII
Dougherty, Hon. Proctor L	1
Downey, Mrs. Robinson	79
Dubois, Mrs. Fred T	79
Duff, Mrs. Edmund Travis	IX
E	
Earle, Mrs. Samuel Williams, recording secretary general	VII
Report of	13
Editor of Magazine, report of	46
Education, general	81
Education, patriotic	85
Report of committee on	66
Eliot, Mrs. Samuel	X
Ellis Island	92
Report of committee on	51
Estey, Mrs. Julius J., honorary vice president general	IX
F	
Farnham, Mrs. Horace M., librarian general	VII
Report of	24
Report of, as chairman of auditing committee	19
Field, Mrs. Stephen J	X
Finance committee, report of	19
Finch, Mrs. Edward W	IX
Fisher, Miss Miriam	IX
Flag, the	94
Flag, correct use of the, report of committee on	41
Foster, Mrs. John W	X
Franklin, Mrs. Herbert Mitchell	VIII
Freidline, Mrs. Justus R	VIII
Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Joseph S., curator general	VII
Report of	50
Fries, Mrs. Amos A., report of	71
G	
Garrison, Mrs. Daniel Mershon	VIII
Gavin, Mrs. James Lathrop, report of	77
Genealogical research, report of committee on	42
General education	81
Gilbert, Miss Amy E., vice president general	VII
Gillentine, Mrs. Logan S., vice president general	VII
Girl Home Makers, Children and Sons of the Republic and	90
Girl Home Makers, report of committee on	44
Giroux, Mrs. Carl H	79
Glaspell, Mrs. S. L	IX
Goode, Mrs. G. Brown	X
Goode, Mrs. Rhett	7
Gordon, Isabel W., report of	58
Graves of Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers	III
Graves of Real Daughters	110
Graves of Revolutionary soldiers located	III
Marked	III
Graves, Mrs. W. W	VIII
Greely, Mrs. A. W	X
Greer, Mrs. Charles H	IX
Gregory, Mrs. Edwin C	IX
Report of	56
Grew, Hon. Joseph C	1
Groves, Mrs. Charles S	79
Guernsey, Mrs. George Thacher, honorary president general	IX, 1

H

	Page
Hagan, Mrs. Hugh	x
Hames, Mrs. Laudy J	ix
Hamlin, Mrs. Teunis S	x
Hammett, Mrs. William F	viii
Hanger, Mrs. Henry Hoover	ix
Hanley, Mrs. John Hamilton, vice president general	vii
Hardy, Mrs. John A	viii
Haven, Mrs. Roland Dorwin	ix
Helmick, Mrs. Eli A., registrar general	vii
Report of	16
Henry, Mrs. William Wirt	x
Heron, Mrs. John Brown, vice president general	vii
Report of as chairman of insignia committee	50
Hess, Mrs. Ralph H	ix
Hickam, Mrs. Andrew R	ix
Historian general, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee	vii
Report of	20
Historical and literary reciprocity, report of committee on	44
Historical research, preservation of records and	101
Historic sites and objects, and old trails	96
Historic spots, preservation of, report of committee on	70
Hobart, Mrs. Lowell F., organizing secretary general	vii
Report of	15
Report of as chairman of buildings and grounds committee	36
Hogg, Mrs. N. B	x
Holland, Mrs. Lucius E	viii
Holt, Mrs. Truman S	ix
Honorary officers	ix
Hoover, Mrs. Herbert	78
Hoover, Mrs. Theodore J	viii
Howard, Mrs. E. S. W	79
Hubbard, Mrs. Adolphus S	x
Hull, Mrs. J. A. T	x
Hurd, Mrs. Stephen P	viii
Hurley, Mrs. Harry D	ix
Husband, Mrs. W. W., report of	31

I

Incorporation, act of	x
Insignia committee, report of	50
International relations, report of committee on	49

J

Jackson, Mrs. M. Earle, report of	60
Jameson, Mrs. W. J	viii, 51
Janin, Mrs. Violet Blair	79
Johnson, Mrs. Walter C	ix
Johnston-Baseler, Dorothy	26
Jones, Mrs. Charles B	ix
Jones, Mrs. Thaddeus M	79
Joy, Mrs. Henry B	7, 27

K

Keim, Mrs. de B. Randolph	x
Keller, Mrs. Arthur R	viii
Kerr, Mrs. John M	79
Kilpatrick, Mrs. S. D	79
Kitt, Mrs. Paul Duane, vice president general	vii
Report of	45
Kittredge, Mrs. Katharine White	ix
Knott, Mrs. A. Leo	x
Kramer, Mrs. Samuel J	ix

L

	Page
Lane, Mrs. J. H	VIII
Lang, Miss Anne Margaret, vice president general	VII
Lantern slides, patriotic lectures and, report of committee on	69
Leatherwood, Mrs. E. O., report of	44
Lectures, patriotic, and lantern slides, report of committee on	69
Lee, Elizabeth Blair	X
Legislation in United States Congress, report of committee on	56
Libbey, Prof. William	1
Liberty loan fund committee, report of	58
Librarian general, Mrs. Horace M. Farnham	VII
Report of	24
Lilly, Mrs. Grant E	VIII
Lincoln, Natalie Sumner, report of	46
Lindsay, Mrs. William, honorary vice president general	IX
Lindsley, Mrs. W. S	VIII
Lockwood, Mary S	X
Long, Mr. Charles Colfax	48
Lord, Mrs. Herbert M., corresponding secretary general	VII
Report of	14
Report of as chairman of finance committee	19
Lothrop, Mrs. Daniel	79
Lothrop, Miss Margaret	79
Ludberg, Mrs. A. P	VIII

M

MacAllister, Louise Ward	X
MacCracken, Mrs. Samuel Gordon	IX
MacDonald, Mrs. Marshall	X
Mack, Mrs. O. H	VIII
Magazine, report of committee on	47
Magazine, report of editor of	46
Magna, Mrs. Russell William, vice president general	VII
Report of as chairman of Constitution Hall finance committee	28
Manchester, Mrs. William Leonard	IX
Manning, Mrs. Daniel, honorary president general	IX
Manual	90
Report of committee on the	58
Marsden, Mrs. Charles Thomas	VIII
Mathes, Mrs. Mildred S., honorary vice president general	IX
Maxwell, Mrs. John M	79
McClintock, Mrs. H. H., vice president general	VII
McDuffee, Miss Alice Louise, historian general	VII
Report of	20
McLean, Mrs. W. Charles	VIII
McMillan, Mrs. James	X
McWilliams, Mrs. Walter D., report of	38
Memorial monuments, report of committee on	61
Memorials	104
Menges, Mrs. Frederick W	79
Minor, Mrs. George Maynard, honorary president general	IX, 1
Moffitt, Mrs. Byron L	VIII
Mondell, Mrs. Frank W	79
Report of	49
Montgomery, Rev. James Shera	53
Morris, Mrs. Harvey	VIII
Moss, Mrs. John Trigg, report of	62
Mountain schools, southern	83
Mulcare, Mrs. Rose	79

N

National board of management	VII
National defense	94
National defense committee, report of	53
National Old Trails Road, report of committee on	62
Nelson, Mrs. N. B	VIII
Nettleton, Miss Katharine Arnold	VIII
New chapters formed during the year	109

O

Page

Old trails, historic sites and objects and 96
Old Trails Road, National, report of committee on 62
Organizing secretary general, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart VII
Report of 15
Osborn, Mrs. Frank Stuart X
Other schools 83

P

Page, Mr. William Tyler 1
Paine, Mrs. Clarence S VIII
Parcells, Mrs. Frank H IX
Pardee, Mary Louise, report of 58
Parks, Mrs. Charles M IX
Patriotic education 85
Report of committee on 66
Patriotic lectures and lantern slides, report of committee on 69
Patriotic service 93
Patton, Mrs. Alexander Ennis, report of 40
Peabody, Mrs. James Charles VIII
Pearson, Mrs. Minnie H. Macartney VIII
Peppmeyer, Mrs. Herman L VIII
Powell, Mrs. Aimee 79
Preservation of historic spots, report of committee on 70
Preservation of records, and historical research 101
President general, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau VII, 1, 25, 26, 53
Annual message 1
Annual report 7
Report of, as chairman of Constitution Hall Committee 27
Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Continental Congress 1
Pryor, Mrs. Roger A X
Publicity, report of committee on 71
Putnam, Mrs. Charles E X
Putnam, Mrs. John Risley X

Q

Quirollo, Mrs. Lawrence H 79

R

Rasmussen, Mrs. C. A VIII
Ray, Mrs. Eugene H., vice president general VII
Ray, Mrs. Frank S 79
Real Daughters 110
Graves of 110
Real Daughters, report of committee on 72
Recording secretary general, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle VII
Report of 13
Records, preservation of, and historical research 101
Reed, Mrs. Robert J., vice president general VII, 51
Reed, Mrs. Stanley Forman VIII
Regents and vice regents, State VIII
Registrar general, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick VII
Report of 16
Reporter general to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler VIII
Report of 26
Revolutionary Soldiers, graves of:
Located 111
Marked 111
Richardson, Miss Mabel Kingsley IX
Riggs, Mrs. John W VIII
Robert, Mrs. Henry M., jr., report of 66
Robinson, Mrs. Walter Ambrose, vice president general VII
Rogers, Mrs. Dorinda 79
Rogers, Hon. Edith Nourse 78
Ross, Mrs. Charles W VIII, 51

S

	Page
Saint Clair, Mrs. F. O	x
Saunders, Mrs. Charles George	VIII
Schick, Mrs. James Reese	IX
Schools, southern mountain	83
Schuyler, Mrs. Gerald L., reporter general to Smithsonian Institution	VIII
Report of	26
Scull, Mrs. Thomas E	VIII
Sesquicentennial, contact committee for, report of	40
Seton, Mrs. Ernest Thompson	78
Seydel, Mrs. L. Victor, vice president general	VII
Shaw, Mrs. W. S	VIII
Sheldon, Miss Ruth Bradley	IX
Shields, Mrs. George H	X
Shippen, Mrs. W. W	X
Shreve, Mrs. Jesse H	VIII
Sigman, Mrs. Martin L	VIII
Sims, Maj. J. G	1
Smith, Mrs. Hoval A., vice president general	VII
Smith, Mrs. J. Morgan, honorary vice president general	IX
Smith, Col. Leroy F	53
Smith, Rosa Wright	X
Solomons, Aline E., report of	61
Southern mountain schools	83
Spear, Mrs. Willis M	IX
Spence, Mrs. Thomas W., vice president general	VII
Spencer, Mrs. W. O., vice president general	VII
Springs, Mrs. Leroy, report of	77
Stansfield, Mrs. James H., report of	42
State regents and vice regents	VIII
Sternberg, Mrs. George M., honorary vice president general	IX
Stookey, Mrs. Lyman B., vice president general	VII
Story, Mrs. William Cumming, honorary president general	IX, 1
Student loan fund, report of committee on	45
Swift, Mrs. John Franklin, honorary vice president general	IX

T

Talmadge, Mrs. Julius Y., vice president general	VII
Report of	47
Thorpe, Mr. Merle	31
Titus, Mrs. W. S	VIII
Tobey, Mrs. Walter L	IX
Tolman, Mrs. Warren W	IX
Towner, Mrs. Horace	79
Transportation, report of committee on	77
Treasurer general, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant	VII
Report of	17
Trottman, Mrs. James F	IX
Turner, Mrs. Maurice Clark, report of	39

U

Uhler, Mrs. Theodore Clay	79

V

van Dyke, Mrs. J. C	IX
van Dyne, Mrs. Edward Everitt	IX
Van Epps, Mrs. Clarence	VIII
Van Orsdel, Mrs. Josiah	1, 79
Vaught, Mrs. William H	IX
Veling, Miss Lerna Diez	IX
Vice presidents general	VII
Viles, Mrs. Blaine Spooner	VIII, 51

W

	Page
Wahoske, Mrs. Henry Robert	VIII
Walker, Mrs. William Sherman, report of	53
Walworth, Ellen Hardin	X
Washington, Eugenia	X
Washington, Mrs. Joseph	X
Wattenburg, Mrs. Robert Edmond	IX
White, Mrs. Brooke G., jr	VIII
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua	X
Wilbur, Hon. Curtis D	26
Wilbur, Mrs. Hollis A	IX
Willey, Mrs. James M	VIII
Wood, Rev. Charles	48
Wyant, Mrs. Adam M., treasurer general	VII
Report of	17

Y

Young, Mrs. George M., vice president general	VII

○

Page
VIII
53
X
X
X
IX
VIII
X
26
IX
VIII
48
VII
17

VII

H.R.L. U.S. SOCIETIES DAR

National Society, Daughters of the American

Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution.