

Presented by

N. S. D. A. R.

Date July, 1943 No. 33209

76TH CONGRESS
3d Session

SENATE

DOCUMENT
No. 144

FORTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

APRIL 1, 1938, TO APRIL 1, 1939

JANUARY 4, 1940.—Referred to the
Committee on Printing

33209

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1940

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 214

[Reported by Mr. HAYDEN]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 11, 1940.

Resolved, That the Forty-second Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended April 1, 1939, be printed as a Senate document.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY, *Secretary.*

II

FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C. - - - PRICE 20¢ (Paper Cover)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1939.

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 April 1, 1939.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully yours,

C. G. ABBOT, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1939.

SIR: Complying with the act of incorporation of the National Society, 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 April 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939.

LOU MITCHELL (MRS. JOS. T.) YOUNG,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

DR. CHARLES G. ABBOT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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AN ACT OF INCORPORATION

[H. R. 3553. Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America; at the first session begun and held at the city of Washington on the 2d day of December 1895]

[PUBLIC, No. 19]

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, 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 bylaws 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 connections, 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 America the one hundred and twentieth.

[SEAL] RICHARD OLNEY.

[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 bylaws 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.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

[Organization—October 11, 1890]

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1938–39

President General

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1939)

Miss Emeline A. Street, 259 Canner Street, New Haven, Conn.

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Mrs. Harold Theodore Graves, 504 Fourth Avenue South, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, Pickens, S. C.

Mrs. Eli Dixson, Roseville, Ill.

Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, Roxbury, Maine.

Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Tallulah, La.

(Term of office expires 1940)

Mrs. Frank M. Dick, "Dunmovin," Cambridge, Md.

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Mrs. Charles E. Head, 4536 Forty-seventh Avenue, NE., Seattle, Wash.

Miss Bonnie Farwell, 1107 South Center Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, 3820 Gillon Avenue, Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. George Baxter Averill, Jr., 2959 North Frederick Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Term of office expires 1941)

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Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Bedford Avenue, Altavista, Va.

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Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, 2656 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, 310 East Elm Street, Wichita, Kans.

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Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr., Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Memorial Continental Hall.

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Curator General

Mrs. Willard Steele, Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Mrs. Joseph Taylor Young, 32 Bellevue Avenue, Piedmont, Calif.

State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1938–39

Alabama: Mrs. Elly Ruff Barnes, 18 Wilson Street, Montgomery; Mrs. T. H. Napier, Montevallo.

Alaska: Mrs. Donald MacDonald, Fairbanks; Mrs. John Elton Youel, Lock Box 291, Fairbanks.

Arizona: Mrs. John Wallace Chappell, 525 East Speedway, Tucson; Mrs. William J. Oliver, 109 North Pleasant Street, Prescott.

Arkansas: Mrs. Charles Henry Miller, 2516 Broadway, Little Rock; Mrs. Thomas Francis Short, DeQueen.

California: Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, 158 North June Street, Los Angeles; Mrs. Perry Wallace MacDonald, 434 Pala Avenue, Piedmont.

China: Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur, care of International Committee, Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York City; Miss Lillian Thomason, Berkeley Inn, Haste and Telegraph Streets, Berkeley, Calif.

Colorado: Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, 1505 Ninth Street, Boulder; Mrs. Frederic C. Krauser, 1740 Sherman Street, Denver.

Connecticut: Mrs. Frederick Palmer Latimer, 40 Kenyon Street, Hartford; Miss Mary Charissa Welch, 40 Thomaston Street, Hartford.

Cuba: Mrs. Edward G. Harris, 712 South Willow Avenue, Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Rolando A. Martinez, San Rafael 12, Habana.

Delaware: Mrs. James Hutchison Scott, 600 North Franklin Street, Wilmington; Mrs. Walter S. Williams, 101 Rodman Road, Penny Hill, Wilmington.

District of Columbia: Miss Lillian Chenoweth, 1350 Meridian Place, Washington; Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, 2805 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington.

England: Mrs. R. A. Rothermel, 8 Aldford House, Park Lane, London W. 1; Mrs. Volney Allen Brundage, 1733 Newton Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Florida: Mrs. E. M. Brevard, 319 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee; Mrs. T. C. Maguire, Zelle-Clair Villa, Plant City.

France: Mrs. Harlan P. Rowe, "Littlebrook," Chamant par Sevlis, Oise; Mrs. Tryphosa Duncan Bates-Batcheller, 12 rue du Mont Valerien, St. Cloud.

Georgia: Mrs. William Harrison Hightower, North Church Street, Thomaston; Mrs. Thomas C. Mell, 2499 Peachtree Road NE., Atlanta.

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Kansas: Miss Marion Eleanor Seelye, 1105 North Buckeye Avenue, Abilene; Mrs. A. J. Berger, Box 379, Arkansas City.

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Maine: Mrs. Fred C. Morgan, 326 Main Street, Saco; Miss Margaret Emily McIlroy, Main Street, Lewiston.

Maryland: Mrs. Wilbur Bunnell Blakeslee, 222 St. Dunstans Road, Homeland, Baltimore; Mrs. Maud Holt Maulsby, 4503 Roland Avenue, Baltimore.

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Minnesota: Mrs. Floyd William Bennison, 330 Prospect Avenue South, Minneapolis; Miss Nellie J. Sloan, Chisago City.

Mississippi: Mrs. Percy E. Quin, Natchez; Mrs. Hanun Gardner, East Beach, Gulfport.

Missouri: Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles, Lafayette Arms, Lexington; Mrs. Francis Charles Becker, 1712 Watson Street, St. Charles.

Montana: Mrs. A. J. Rahn, 113 Hawthorne Street, Lewistown; Mrs. Lemuel W. Crouch, 2701 First Avenue North, Great Falls.

Nebraska: Mrs. Reuben Edward Knight, 907 Cheyenne Avenue, Alliance; Mrs. George H. Holdeman, 305 College Avenue, York.

Nevada: Mrs. Thurlow Douglas, 917 West Sixth Street, Reno; Mrs. William Munson Gardiner, 453 Granite Street, Reno.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, Redstone; Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, Derry.

New Jersey: Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, 17 Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, 115 South Kingman Road, South Orange.

New Mexico: Mrs. Robert K. Bell, Faywood; Mrs. Rolla Roberts Hinkle, 303 South Missouri Avenue, Roswell.

New York: Mrs. George Duffy, Orchard Street, Fort Plain; Mrs. Stanley Thorne Manlove, 360 Carpenter Avenue, Newburgh.

North Carolina: Mrs. Eugene Norfleet Davis, 107 East Lane Street, Raleigh; Mrs. Curtis Wayne Spencer, 514 Princess Street, Wilmington.

North Dakota: Mrs. Walter C. Fait, Fingal; Mrs. Raymond W. Shinners, 607 Sixth Avenue, NW., Mandan.

Ohio: Mrs. James F. Donahue, 2850 Chadbourne Road, Shaker Heights, Cleveland; Mrs. Alonzo Hathaway Dunham, 318 Grafton Avenue, Dayton.

Oklahoma: Mrs. Jesse William Kayser, 302 South Thirteenth Street, Chickasha; Mrs. T. G. Gibson, 802 Bixby Avenue, Ardmore.

Oregon: Mrs. Gilbert E. Holt, 225 River Drive, Pendleton; Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, 4166 Northeast Beaumont Street, Portland.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, 85 Spencer Avenue, Lancaster; Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, 428 North McKean Street, Butler.

Philippine Islands: Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 1903 North Forty-ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Mabel R. Carlson, Post Office Box 2137, Manila.

Rhode Island: Mrs. John Tillinghast Gardner, R. F. D. No. 2, East Greenwich; Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, 209 Point Street, Providence.

South Carolina: Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Clemson College; Mrs. William Sutherland Allan, 5 Bennett Street, Charleston.

South Dakota: Mrs. James Brooks Vaughn, Castlewood; Mrs. MacDonald Taylor Green, 415 East Fifth Avenue, Mitchell.

Tennessee: Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Route 5, Box 870, Memphis; Mrs. Clarence G. King, 519 Alabama Street, Bristol.

Texas: Miss Marion D. Mullins, 1424 Cooper Street, Fort Worth; Mrs. J. D. Sandefer, 2202 Hickory Street, Abilene.

Utah: Mrs. O. Alvin Parmley, 730 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden; Mrs. Robert Welles Fisher, 511 East Third Street South, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: Mrs. Clarence Raymond Arkinson, 19 Messenger Street, St. Albans; Mrs. Charles E. MacDonald, Woodstock.

Virginia: Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, 305 Braddock Road, Alexandria; Mrs. George C. Stone, 109 Hawthorne Drive, Danville.

Washington: Mrs. Pelagius M. Williams, 2667 Park Drive, Bellingham; Mrs. Starr Sherman, 709 University Street, Walla Walla.

West Virginia: Mrs. David E. French, 2126 Reid Avenue, Bluefield; Mrs. Wilson H. S. White, Shepherdstown.

Wisconsin: Mrs. Helen C. Kimberly Stuart, 406 East Wisconsin Avenue, Neenah; Mrs. William H. Cudworth, 2403 East Belleview Place, Milwaukee.

Wyoming: Mrs. Hubert Webster, 448 Fourth Street, Rock Springs; Mrs. Wilber Kem Mylar, 2514 Capitol Avenue, Cheyenne.

Chapters Outside of the United States

Germany: Mrs. Friedrich Eichberg (chapter regent), 3a Tiergarten Strasse, Berlin.

Italy: Mrs. Katherine Smoot Tuccimei (chapter regent), Via Taro 39, Rome.

Puerto Rico: Mrs. George A. Stuckert (chapter regent), box K, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.

Canal Zone: Mrs. Walter D. Clark (chapter regent), box 55, Balboa Heights.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey (1917–20), 1200 North Second Street, Independence, Kans.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor (1920–23), Mohican Hotel, New London, Conn.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook (1923–26), "Wavlona," Cooksburg, Pa.

Mrs. G. L. H. Brosseau (1926-29), 485 Park Avenue, New York City.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart (1929–32), 3128 Fairfield Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Russell William Magna (1932–35), 178 Madison Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. William A. Becker (1935–38), 77 Prospect Street, Summit, N. J.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. William Butterworth (1923), "Hillcrest," Moline, Ill.

Mrs. Thomas Kite (1927), 192 Chelsea Place, Delhi, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel (1933), Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy (1935), 301 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins (1935), 1821 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Alvin Valentine Lane (1936), Melrose Court, Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. William B. Burney (1937), 1817 Senate Street, Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Robert J. Reed (1938), Emerson Road, Woodsdale, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mrs. Charles B. Boothe (1938), 2036 Oak Street, South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. William N. Reynolds (1938), Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake (1938), 601 North Sixth Street, Beatrice, Nebr.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES, 1938–39

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN

Advancement of American Music: Mrs. Edward G. Mead, 304 East Church Street, Oxford, Ohio.
Americanism: Mrs. John Y. Richardson, 325 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.
Approved Schools: Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, 111 West Broadway, Mount Carroll, Ill.
Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund: Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 1903 North Forty-ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Conservation: Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, 209 Durden Street, Vidalia, Ga.
Correct Use of the Flag: Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, "Chaskeeokee," Martinsville, Va.
D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage: Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Bryne, 912 Main Street, Brookville, Ind.
D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship: Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Lisbon, N. H.
D. A. R. Museum: Mrs. Willard Steele, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. Student Loan Fund: Miss Claudine Hutter, 122 Harrison Street, Lynchburg, Va.
Ellis Island: Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, 590 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Filing and Lending Bureau: Mrs. Frank W. Baker, 4833 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Genealogical Records: Dr. Jean Stephenson, the Conard, Thirteenth and I Streets, Washington, D. C.
Girl Home Makers: Mrs. Alice Lane Newbury, 1822 Bennett Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs: Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, 124 East Arrellaga Street, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Historical Research: Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Junior American Citizens: Miss Eleanor Greenwood, Shadow Lawn, Pepperell, Mass.
Junior Membership: Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Memorial Caroline Scott Harrison Liaison: Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, Fountain Square Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Motion Pictures: Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, 7 Fairfield Avenue, South Norwalk, Conn.
National Defense Through Patriotic Education: Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
National Historical Magazine: Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, Roxbury, Maine.
National Membership: Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Press Relations: Mrs. Sterling Bockoven, 1820 Clydesdale Place, Washington, D. C.
Radio: Mrs. Frank Boudinot Whitlock, 94 Lincoln Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
Real Daughters: Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, 301 Lake Shore Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
Advisory: Mr. George Whitney White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.
Credentials: Mrs. Keyser Fry, 325 Douglass Street, Reading, Pa.
Insignia: Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, 127 Whittredge Road, Summit, N. J.
Resolution: Miss Emeline A. Street, 259 Canner Street, New Haven, Conn.
Railroad Transportation: Mrs. John Knauf, 404 Sixth Avenue South, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Parliamentarian: Mrs. John Trigg Moss, 6017 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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Auditing: Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Finance: Mrs. John S. Heaume, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Buildings and Grounds: Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Printing: Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Art Critics: Miss Aline E. Solomons, the Connecticut, Washington, D. C.

PART I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, APRIL 17-21, 1939

MONDAY EVENING SESSION, APRIL 17, 1939

The Forty-eighth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened Monday evening, April 17, 1939, at 8:30 p. m., in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

The Right Reverend James E. Freeman, D. D., bishop of Washington, pronounced the invocation. Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, national chairman, correct use of the flag, led in the pledge of allegiance to the flag. After the singing of one verse of the national anthem, the assembly joined in the recitation of the American's Creed, led by its author, William Tyler Page.

The Honorable Melvin C. Hazen, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, extended an official welcome to the members of the congress.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, national president of the Children of the American Revolution, was introduced, and after a brief address presented two tiny members of the C. A. R., Jessie Scott and Sterling John Eagleton.

Mr. Messmore Kendall, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, was presented and spoke briefly, after which he presented "Gen. George Washington" in the person of Denys Wortman and announced the Washington inaugural journey from Mount Vernon to New York.

The president general presented Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, national chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. Mrs. O'Byrne, in turn, presented 49 young girls who were winners of the good citizenship contest for seniors of the high schools throughout the United States, after which she explained the purpose of the pilgrimage. Miss Mary Ann Sanders, winner of the Iowa contest, expressed the grateful thanks of the winners.

An inspirational address entitled "Charted Seas" was given by the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

ADDRESS OF MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR., PRESIDENT GENERAL

To the Members of the Forty-eighth Continental Congress and Friends:

Humanity sails a troubled sea. While perils of the voyage threaten, it is fitting that this society know its bearings, take soundings, and for direction look to the stars.

203129—40——2

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution approaches its fiftieth anniversary. An analysis of its own progress and position is both wise and timely. Was the course well charted? Where is it leading? Were those who planned the journey ignorant of its danger? Should you follow it further, or when storms approach, should you turn back? Do you know the ship you sail?

One wonders at the wisdom of those founders of this society. In an age when women were just emerging as an active factor in national affairs, their remarkable understanding of what the years would require of the membership crystallized into the three objects of the society. They said so much more than that the three purposes should be historical, educational, and patriotic. They saw that these could be useful to the Nation only as growing, living effort. Dedication to historical activity is therefore thus expressed: "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence." The marking of historical spots, the erection of monuments, the preservation of documents and relics is but a means to that end; that the memory of their spirit may be perpetuated, that the success through their virtues may be duplicated.

Oftentimes one hears the comment, "If these Daughters knew what scoundrels some of those Revolutionary soldiers were, they wouldn't be so proud of them." War is always accompanied with great evils. The jealousy, the envy, the malice and viciousness were present in the American Revolution as in any other war, but these were not the qualities that achieved American independence. Every member of this society should know the details of the history of the American Revolution and should decide for herself what qualities of spirit of those men and those women are worthy of perpetuation. Was it courage, faith, self-reliance, or sacrifice; or was it all of these? Spirit belongs to no age. It is living and eternal. That you, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, may experience to the fullest the meaning of the approaching anniversary, your duty is to determine those qualities of spirit that achieved American independence and then to live that spirit as your own, making it applicable to the problems of the day.

A keen appreciation of the demands made by a republican form of government upon its citizens dictated the second object of this society: "To promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus affording to young and old such advantages as shall create in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens." Looking back upon the first century of national life, those women realized that the founders of the Republic, in declaring their belief in principles of liberty and equality, were not recognizing conditions as already established but were expressing hopes and ideals yet to be obtained.

With the changing conditions in the world and in America during the first century of the Republic, those women saw that, even as liberties and the democratic process had been evolving through long centuries of slow recognition of rights of the people, so would the accomplishment and perfection of democracy in America evolve only through years of future effort.

Those words: "Thus affording to young and old such advantages as shall create in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens," written into our objects dedicated this society to a recognition of these truths: That to transform either a community or the world at large, it is necessary first to transform the individual; that the development of the Republic will rise no higher than the judgment, intelligence, and right thinking of its citizens; and that a better democracy will come when its people are better qualified for it.

In establishing the patriotic object, "to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom," the course of this society was charted to be of public character. In its adherence to principle it cannot avoid misunderstandings. A society whose activities are so far reaching cannot escape criticism. It must follow its charted course without reference to passing storms. For the mariner to turn aside may lead to rocks of greater danger.

It is said that women's work is never done. Throughout its nearly 50 years, this society has conscientiously pursued its purpose of education for citizenship within a democracy. So long as this Nation stands, opportunity for its ministrations will continue. The society has recognized that to be a good citizen the desire must be supplemented with a morale possible only through a reasonable supply of life's necessities.

Have you happened to see under the bridges along the railroads at night, or close under the protection of a hillside, little fires burning to warm the wanderers

who have sought protection in mild southern winters? Those people out there in the shadows are American citizens. Have you seen at some of the mountain schools, sponsored by our own society, growing children with few or no teeth, or with little twisted legs, simply from malnutrition? Or have you seen the little girl at one of our schools who, when asked what she was doing there, answered, "The D. A. R. hit are a larnin' me to live." They, too, are the citizens of the future.

Recently I was approaching a city whose major industry had been partially inactive for some years. A woman in the train had been telling me how beautiful this city is and how proud she was to be one of its residents. A high wind was blowing. As we passed through its outskirts the wind was lifting from many little shelters, scarcely worthy the name of huts, the corrugated paper walls or the roofs patched together from abandoned automobile hoods. She called across the train: "Oh, don't look, don't look! I never knew that we had anything like this. I have always come in by another road before." The occupants of those huts are American citizens. The success of our democracy will depend upon them, even as upon you and me.

Driving through another city I saw rows of clean, new homes, as yet unoccupied. Adjoining were buildings in miserable surroundings. My hostess explained to me that these new homes were yet unoccupied because the people did not want to move from their less desirable surroundings. They had not yet been educated to the desire to improve their condition when opportunity offered. The society has endeavored to assist our people to be ready for citizenship.

Opportunity for improvement and a sense of the responsibility in accepting it must go hand in hand if American democracy is to develop. The Daughters of the American Revolution realize the greatness of the problem and that they are but a small factor in national progress. Are their further efforts justified?

Does it mean anything to America that each year about 100,000 children of all races and creeds are gathered together in Junior American Citizens Clubs to learn the right use of leisure, respect for the rights of others, and affection for their country?

Does it mean anything to America that through its student-loan funds more than 1,000 young people each year are enabled not only to complete their education, but to face the world with hopes realized and a morale possible only through personal accomplishment?

Does it mean anything to America that through the good-citizenship pilgrimage every year some 5,000 young women in senior high schools are giving thought and attention to what good American citizenship requires of them?

Does it mean anything to America that for many years the society has met incoming foreigners at Ellis Island and other ports of entry with the presentation of a manual for American citizenship, published in 18 languages, that its workers have created a friendly spirit among those newcomers, and that the way to the accomplishment of citizenship has been made easier through the free issuance since 1922 of more than 5,000,000 copies of this manual? Only last week a Greek wrote from a New England State saying that he had recently seen one of these manuals and that he would like more and was willing to pay for them.

Does it mean anything to America that thousands of children in remote mountain communities, too far to be transported to a school over difficult mountain roads, are finding that training for which they are readily adapted in the society's approved schools, and that in the years since 1930, depression years, more than $600,000 have been given to this purpose?

Does it mean anything to America that in recent lean years through united efforts of its chapters, provisions, clothing, and friendly care has been extended to thousands of children otherwise largely unable to attend school.

Does it mean anything to America that last year 272,000 leaflets and other material designed to promote appreciation and understanding of the American way of life went out from our headquarters in response to requests from college students wishing material for debates, directors of education of Civilian Conservation Corps camps and Works Progress Administration projects, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, adult education groups, teachers, superintendents of schools, chambers of commerce, and officers in charge of Reserve Officers Training Corps?

Others occasionally refer to this society as a powerful organization. If it be such, it is powerful through its service and its democracy. About 3 years ago when an efficiency survey was contemplated, it was my privilege as

treasurer general to show through our buildings the chief officer of a company which had surveyed several of the world's greatest foundations and corporations. After viewing our three great buildings, the offices, the State memorial rooms, the museum, the library, he asked the amount of our annual dues. To my question, "What do you think?" he named a figure many times the amount. When I told him "$1 per year," he answered, "It's impossible." It is not impossible because it is a fact. His experience had been with organizations, even though of philanthropic and educational character, whose executives, managers, and boards of directors had either salaries or expense accounts or both. These properties, these educational projects, these humanitarian programs are accomplished because the basis of all achievement of the Daughters of the American Revolution is voluntary service. Membership means giving. With the one exception of the president general for whom expenses are provided for visiting State conferences and making official visits and addresses, no national officer, though she gives full time to her office, has either salary or expenses. National chairmen are on the same basis.

Does it mean anything to America that the society that has thus achieved, is itself directed and established upon democratic principles, that a group of women from every section of different faiths, and of varying walks of life, without regard for politics or partisanship have been able to agree upon a program and to cling to their beliefs? It has a chapter in the highest incorporated city in America, 10,500 feet up in the Rockies in the West and another of typical mountaineers in the highest county east of the Mississippi. Its annual national dues are kept at a figure which permits membership by eligible women who believe in its ideals and its service, regardless of their financial status.

Look about you at this moment. This great hall built by the society to house its annual congresses was but partially completed in the fall of 1929 Does it mean anything to America that this group of women faced with a debt of nearly $600,000, rather than surrender, as less valiant might have done had the courage to press forward and to conquer? In 5 dark years they reduced their debt by one-half million dollars. This was largely accomplished by thousands of members from all States bringing their modest contributions of a penny a day.

Does it mean anything that more members of the national board of management are elected within the States than are elected by this Continental Congress; that only elected representatives have a vote and that no appointee either within the States or the national society has a vote by virtue of that appointment? Does it mean anything as to the fundamental integrity of this society that in the election of the seven vice presidents general a year ago, the highest number of votes went to Colorado, the second to Alabama, the third to Virginia, the fourth to Arizona, and the fifth to Kentucky; none of them States with a large number of votes in the Continental Congress?

Does it mean anything to America that a man appointed to a high judgeship in a mid-western State could write to the Society of his State, "I owe it all to a Boys' Club sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution some twenty-five or more years ago"; that a county attorney in one State is the Society's State chairman of Americanism because she believes that through it she can educate for less crime and disrespect for law; that a county superintendent of schools in the same State believes sufficiently in opportunities through Junior American Citizens Clubs to add the State chairmanship of that committee to her other duties; or that a man holding a high office in one of America's great industries could say: "Next to the church, I consider the Daughters of the American Revolution the greatest factor for good in America"? It is a significant fact that those who know most of this society have the highest respect for it.

The mariner must know the strength of his ship, that every cog and wheel of his craft is tightened, that every man with him also knows the course, that he is not a drifter with the winds, that he is of such stability as not to give way in times of stress or danger. He must not endanger both ship and supplies to turn aside to new discoveries. Like the priest, the general, and the doctor, the mariner must know that one of his greatest assets is silence.

At a State conference this spring I saw in the dim light at the back of a stage, a huge American flag. I found but 33 stars. I mentioned to the person sitting next to me that the flag was remarkably well preserved for one to be 75 or more years old. She agreed with me. On the following day to my great surprise I counted 38 stars. Determined to settle the discrepancy, I moved to

a different position. To my surprise there were 48 stars. In the dim shadows the distortion from the normal shape had not been noticed. My position in either case had not been such as to give me the advantage of a full view. Because of limited vision I had on two occasions concluded something contrary to truth. One must see the whole picture to know the truth. As a society let us not date the flag until we count all the stars.

Let no one conclude that we think our own education complete. We must educate ourselves to know in what we believe, how these beliefs are to be carried out, and lastly that it costs to achieve. Never has the society placed itself in the position of reformers. Washington himself had dreams which he never could carry out, which came to fruition in a later great crisis in our country.

Even as a nation can rise no higher than the intelligence and right thinking of its citizens, so a society can progress no further than the judgment and courage of its membership. Individually its good name must be guarded as jealously as you wish it to be guarded nationally. The gains in this society have been through its constructive effort, for no organization can thrive or long survive upon a motive of destroying what others have built. When the structure is torn down there is nothing more to do, whereas one can always build higher.

The future progress of this society, even as of the Nation, will rest upon a fearless recognition of truth, a restoration of faith in the human spirit, an adherence to ideals in human relationships, and a patriotism without prejudice, a patriotism that is not afraid of truth, to be lived with conviction and intelligence. Patriotism without prejudice. How often today distrust distorts the truth. More than all else, the charted course of this society determines that there can be no retreat from principle, and where issues clash, expediency must always give way to principle.

The three objects today remain the chart of its course. If you have doubts, pause a moment. Take soundings. Look to the starts. Listen. Across the troubled seas come voices; voices of sturdy, self-reliant mountaineers of our eastern highlands, Indian youth training for later work among their own people, foreign-born youth desiring to aid in the Americanization of their countrymen, young people whose scholarships and students' loan funds are enabling them to fulfill their ideals, thousands of young women hopeful of representing their State in the annual pilgrimage to Washington, young girls of the Girl Homemakers Clubs, young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps who through your efforts have found new meaning in the Government of America, those hundreds of patients of the merchant marine and Coast Guard, chronically ill in the hospital at Ellis Island, all speak to you now. Listen again. With all those thousands of children who through you have found a more wholesome life, a greater appreciation of America, they are saying something which maybe you have not heard since you were children.

"They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
'Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Adm'r'l; speak and say'—
He said: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'

"Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! a light! a light! a light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: 'On! sail on!'"

The main speaker of the evening the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, was then introduced and addressed the congress on National Defense.

Following the benediction by Bishop Freeman, the colors were retired and recess taken until 9:30 a. m., Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING MEETING, APRIL 18, 1939

The meeting convened at 9:30 a. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

Scripture reading and prayer by the chaplain general, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, was followed by the pledge of allegiance to the flag, led by Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee. The assemblage joined in singing the national anthem.

The recording secretary general, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read the minutes of the Monday evening meeting, which were approved.

Mrs. Keyser Fry, chairman of the credential committee, reported the total number of Daughters attending the congress as approximately 2,682. Miss Emeline Street, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the standing rules for the sessions.

Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, chairman of the program committee read her report.

The following honorary presidents general were present and extended greetings: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. Russell William Magna, and Mrs. William A. Becker.

A brief greeting was read from Carl Gardner, national commander of the Regular Veterans Association.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN GENERAL

In thinking of making a report for the first year in service as chaplain general, I am forcibly reminded of the flight of time and I more keenly realize how full of beauty is this world. The old friendships that have deepened and the new ones that have been made during the year are among my priceless treasures.

To Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president general; to Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, chairman of program; and to Mrs. James Shera Montgomery, chairman of music, I wish to express appreciation for their excellent cooperation in arranging the memorial service.

I have prepared and delivered the devotionals and prayers for the various meetings of continental congress and for the board of management, the memorials for founders, for Arlington and Mount Vernon, and for all other special occasions.

Requests for materials have received prompt attention.

All routine work and correspondence has been kept up to date.

About 300 pieces of first-class mail were sent from my desk in furthering this work.

In the early summer a letter of greeting was sent to every State chaplain and to the regents of chapters located in foreign lands. Our work was outlined and suggestions for betterment requested.

A benefit of fellowship and personal contact is expected from the State chaplains' breakfast meeting which was held during this continental congress.

I have attended State conferences and meetings in 10 other States besides my own, and I have contributed to many programs, with addresses, prayers, and radio broadcasts for these meetings and also for those of other organizations. I rejoice in saying that in the places visited, I have found that a sincere spiritual influence prevails.

Our watchword is faith, which means faith in God, in others, and in self.

For the privilege of serving as your chaplain general, I am deeply grateful.

LEDA FERRELL REX,
(Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex,)
Chaplain General.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Immediately following the Forty-seventh Continental Congress, and under the direction of my very efficient secretary, Mrs. Berry, the resolutions adopted were assembled ready for the printer, proofread, and pamphlets ordered. The

resolution adopted were transmitted as directed by the congress. The amendments to the bylaws were prepared and printed.

Work on the proceedings of congress was given prompt attention and assembling and correcting material was done as rapidly as possible, indexed and proofread. There was some delay in getting out the proceedings last year due to limited clerical assistance and unavoidable conditions, and to the fact that the book was nearly 100 pages longer than the previous year.

Notices have been mailed for all board meetings, both regular and special, also for executive committee meetings.

All rulings of continental congress and the national board of management covering the years 1935–38 have been typed, indexed, and bound in book form. Copy and indexes of the executive committee minutes for the same years have been made and bound in book form.

There have been issued 6,645 membership certificates; 82 commissions to national officers, State regents, and State vice regents; and 15 reelection cards to State regents and State vice regents.

All letters and resolutions as directed by the national board of management and executive committee have been transmitted to the proper persons, rulings and information looked up and copied when requested.

Work of indexing back material in the files is being done as rapidly as time from the routine work of the office permits. All correspondence has been given prompt attention.

Early in the summer of 1938 the new edition of What the Daughters Do was compiled and approximately 17,040 copies distributed.

The recording secretary general has attended State conferences of West Virginia and Kentucky, and has addressed chapter meetings in West Virginia and Indiana, beside those of her own State. She has attended all meetings of the executive committee and of the national board of management.

JULIA D. HEAUME
(Mrs. John S. Heaume),
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

In presenting my first report as your corresponding secretary general, I take pleasure in stating that the work has proven most interesting and the results most satisfactory.

The corresponding secretary general conveys to members and to the public the activities of the national society, and it is gratifying to learn how far-reaching is the interest in our work and to hear from so many varied sources comments on different phases of our program.

The work in my office is heavy and continuous as people not only write to us but are constantly coming in for information and supplies.

The following material was sent to members of the national board, chapter regents, and honorary presidents general: Resolutions adopted by the Forty-seventh Continental Congress, the address of the president general, and the amendments to the bylaws. We also addressed 2,670 wrappers for the proceedings of last year's congress. A directory of committees was mailed out as well as a brochure containing an outline of work as proposed by the national chairmen. Letters of commendation have been received from many chapter regents who were so grateful to our president general for making it possible for them to plan their work in the beginning of the year with the valuable assistance these brochures have rendered. Another innovation was the distribution from this office of the Press Relations Handbook, amounting to 2,577 copies.

A numerical accounting of supplies issued to chapters and individuals requesting this service follows:

Application blanks	43,353
How to Become a Member leaflet	4,532
General Information leaflet	3,082
Constitution and Bylaws	1,804
Transfer cards	3,177
What the Daughters Do pamphlet	17,040
Applicants working sheets	21,898
Ancestral charts	3,451
Official lists	1,000
Miscellaneous printed matter	2,333

It is a part of the duties of my office to fill orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship and 316,268 copies have been sent out this year. The many expressions of approval of the manual and the constant demand for it shows the importance and value of this work.

The correspondence received numbered 5,432, to which 4,524 responses were made, the remainder being referred to the proper departments for attention. The contacts formed through this channel have been most instructive and delightful, and it has been the means of closer fellowship with our members. I have also answered all letters of thanks and condolence ordered by congress and the national board.

It has been a busy and a happy year, and I am indebted to my own office staff, Miss Jackson and Mrs. Heider, to whom I give heartfelt appreciation for their efficient and loyal service in performing their duties. In closing, I wish to express my deep gratitude for the helpful cooperation shown me by the president general, the national officers, and members of the society, and to pledge my loyalty and allegiance in the furtherance of our work.

DIXIE COTTON HERRIN,
(Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr.),
Corresponding Secretary General.

REPORT OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

It is with great pleasure that your organizing secretary general reviews the work of her office for the past year, and at the same time reports the progress of the national committee on junior membership. The work of this national committee is so closely allied to the work of the office of organizing secretary general that it is better to combine the two reports.

The formation of chapters throughout the country is maintaining a satisfactory stability and the loss of chapters decidedly lessened over last year. In February there were more chapters confirmed than in any previous February since 1933, and the final report of this year shows a small net gain.

Encouraging as this is, it would not be satisfying if the disbandment of chapters had not lessened in a marked degree. But such has been the case and the net gain in chapters is 18. Strengthening of chapters is equally as important as the formation of new ones. And this responsibility is shared by each member of a chapter.

Every State regent has the unhappy experience occasionally of having a chapter disband, and experiences the concern of seeing other chapters drop in membership rather than gain. It is these weaker chapters which demand her considerate attention. Many times this situation arises, not because the members have lost interest in the well-being of the society, but having served long and well over a period of years themselves, they lost sight of the fact that is was necessary to acquire new and capable members to carry on the work when time with its varying circumstances depleted their strength or privilege to serve the society they loved; and time does take its toll. There is not a State regent, or an organizing chapter regent who has experienced the detailed work of organizing a chapter who does not fully appreciate all that a completed, smoothly running chapter really means; the required number of proven lineages, the appropriately chosen name, the capably filled offices, the vision of the work as related to the chapter, State, and national society, all take weeks and months of interest, work, and patience before the final day of confirmation by the national board. These units of service for the society then should be safeguarded in every possible way.

To those State regents and organizing chapter regents who have the distinction of having added new chapters to the national society, the organizing secretary general offers her sincere congratulations; and to the State regents and chapter regents who have thrown their efforts toward strengthening chapters, she is deeply grateful.

It is a great satisfaction to ask the national board of management for the confirmation of an organizing regent and a still greater one to notify her that her chapter has at last been confirmed.

The organizing secretary general has attended all regular meetings of the national executive committee and one special meeting and all regular meetings of the national board of management.

The statistical report of the year is as follows:

Organizing regents confirmed	35
Organizing regents reappointed	13
Organizing regencies expired	17
Organizing regencies cancelled	1
Chapters presented for confirmation	25
Chapters authorized	7
Chapters reauthorized	8
Chapter authorizations expired	20
Chapter names changed	2
Chapters disbanded	7
Charters issued	13
Total number of cards filed	23,481
Chapter elections reported	2,460
Permits issued for chapter regents, ex-regents, State and ex-State officers, National officers, and ex-National officers	662
Net gain of chapters this year	18
Total number of chapters to date	2,528

In closing this report of her first year in office, your organizing secretary general wishes to express her deep gratitude to her two secretaries who have given her such loyal support in helping her to maintain the uninterrupted progress of organization upon which so much depends.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

I think I am safe in saying that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been so absorbed with the work to which the society was dedicated nearly 50 years ago, that they have been slower perhaps than other organizations in drawing eligible young women into their ranks. Now we know that if the service which is so dear to our hearts and which we believe to be so valuable is to be maintained and carried on, that we must project it into safe and understanding young hands. The junior membership committee is the answer. How natural and right it is that young women, whose own grandsires bought and dearly paid for their rights as a free people, should direct their energies and their talents toward a deeper appreciation of their fair heritage.

Three years ago the junior groups began to form as definite units of individual chapters. They increased with amazing speed for 3 years and have jumped in the past year from approximately 200 groups to approximately 300. In fact, they form so rapidly it is difficult to keep an accurate count from month to month. They have now crystallized into a great national committee.

Contrary to the experience of some, we find that the junior members when once acquainted with it, find the work of the society quite absorbing; and it is remarkable the fine patriotic work which they have to their credit and accomplished with such apparent ease, to say nothing of the joy they experienced in the accomplishment.

The junior groups are made up of girls of college age, young matrons, and young businesswomen. When the idea was conceived of encouraging these young women to form themselves into junior groups and to hold meetings of their own at their convenience, the thought was a happy one. Many of these young women would find it impossible to devote a great deal of time to organization work or even to attend chapter meetings regularly. But they can become members and then be included in a junior committee in which the purposes are the same, where the interests are one, but where the rules of attendance are somewhat relaxed, and where the social side predominates.

Some chapters have been fearful that the formation of a junior group would have a tendency to divide the chapter. On the contrary it has been found by chapters which are fortunate enough to have junior groups, that the chapter membership is strengthened. It must be stressed always that a junior is first, last, and always a member of her chapter with full chapter privilege. The junior group must be formed with the consent of the chapter regent and the regent consulted on all questions of importance. But it is urged that the juniors be allowed to select the project which appeals to them most as long as it falls within the objects of the society.

By working together their ideas expand.

Fine regional conferences have been held as follows: Eastern division at Atlantic City, four States represented; central division, Chicago, seven States represented; a regional conference was held at Rome, Ga.

The following State junior groups held State assemblies: Iowa, Georgia, Connecticut, Ohio, Oregon, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Nebraska. Michigan and Ohio held enthusiastic junior luncheons at their State conferences.

The second national junior assembly will be in Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday, April 18, at 3 o'clock. It is here that the juniors recount their activities of the past year. And here the meeting is in the hands of the juniors alone. The expense of the national assembly is met by the juniors themselves, by individual donations and by a bazar held in the Administration Building.

The main project for this year is the sponsoring of the Helen Pouch scholarship fund in memory of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York. This scholarship will be placed in three of the approved schools of the D. A. R. The recipient will be the choice of her school with the approval of the national chairman of approved schools committee. The juniors feel impelled to help other girls whose talents only need good schooling in which to flower and very tenderly named the scholarship the "Helen Pouch scholarship." This they expect to make permanent.

The Junior D. A. R. Echoes is the popular journal of the juniors, edited by Mrs. Edmunds Blowers of Detroit, Mich. (Peggy Blowers). It is a sheet which is read from cover to cover and is issued quarterly. And the new sheets in chapters hold an important place: Pittsburgh, Louisa St. Clair, Golden Hill, Shrewsbury Towne, and Portland Chapters have them. North Carolina edits a State Echoes. And I know you follow the junior page in the magazine which Miss Helen Scott so faithfully cares for. The juniors are grateful indeed for space in the magazine.

This year the junior-group pamphlet has been revised and amplified to fill the needs of the ever-increasing organization of these groups. Requests are constantly being received for the suggestions and more than 2,000 have been sent out this year.

The national chairman has had the pleasure of attending four junior assemblies and a number of junior group luncheons held at State conferences.

Three trips have been made to Chicago in order to meet with the executive committee of the national junior assembly, and it has been my pleasure to meet with them again since coming to Washington.

The juniors as a whole are most attracted to the work of the approved schools. The sum of $447 has been sent in money to various schools and the following have been supported: Blue Ridge Industrial School, Carr Creek, Crossnore, Hillside, Kate Duncan Smith, Missouri School of the Ozarks, Montverde, Pine Mountain, and Tamassee.

Scholarship funds enlist their support and aside from the Helen Pouch scholarship fund, which is engaging their special attention this year, another $100 has been spent for scholarships. One Tamassee girl was sent to college at Ames, Iowa, and a scholarship given to a girl who attends Lincoln Memorial University.

Emphasizing interest in education, a number of medals were given in schools for excellence in history. One group adopted a rural school to serve.

Much service has been given to hospitals and special attention given to crippled children. The juniors enjoy serving their own communities so much; certain groups presented flags to hospitals on certain days and one group took over the entire work of the Junior Red Cross in Monmouth, N. J. The sum of $25 was reported given for human conservation by another group.

Human conservation is the watchword wherever one finds the juniors. Early they learn the joy of service as the needs of the world dawn upon them.

Their social-service work for destitute girls and others in dire need is remarkable. Christmas gifts brought much joy to the poor.

Many Becker boys and girls are taken under their wings. Three girls were sent to summer camp and four girls to Scout camp. Nature conservation is included in their program, particularly the Penny Pines.

The translation of Braille is a service which is being given. Fifty percent of the juniors are engaged in this work, and one of the most unusual gifts was made by an Iowa junior group of a "seeing eye" to a blind musician. The cost was $81.82.

Girl homemakers are sponsored. Some juniors cooperate with P. E. O. Juniors.

Americanism finds a ready response in the program of the juniors. Our young members enjoy helping groups prepare for citizenship, assist foreign-born to get naturalization papers, and then attend naturalization courts. Manuals were distributed.

The jnniors are interested in flag etiquette, and flags have been given to Scout troops. Programs on correct use of the flag were given.

The sum of $5 was given to assist Indian citizenship.

Many Junior American Citizens Clubs were assisted. In all, 100 good-citizenship medals were given.

Historical projects have been undertaken by some, including early American music. Louisa St. Clair chapter juniors, of Detroit, Mich., have compiled a volume Meet Detroit. One hundred and seventy historical markings have been made.

National defense is a part of their educational program.

The juniors cooperate with chapter programs. A number of flag pageants have been given. They have been responsible for nine broadcasts.

Interested also in better moving pictures, they add their influence there.

One of their greatest fields of service is assisting with the societies of the C. A. R. Herein lies one of their dearest pleasures and greatest opportunities.

We find that, when invited, our younger members are glad to serve on chapter committees whenever they can; and you all see them here gracing this congress as pages.

Thirty-five State junior chairmen answered the questionnaire of the national chairman on the report of their activities. They are filed in the office of the organizing secretary general and are available to those interested in what the juniors are doing. It is a remarkable accounting of a year's work and concrete evidence of the talents and enthusiasms of youth. Work has been done so joyously, so valiantly, and with such art.

In the words of Newton D. Baker, "I cannot help praying that life may continue an adventure full of charm and novelty with wide spiritual spaces for the minds and hearts of the valiant."

It is a privilege to serve as national chairman of this committee and to have the honor of reporting the exceptionally fine contributions of our junior members to our society.

The president general has given constant support and encouragement to the juniors and they, as well as their national chairman, are ever aware of her deep interest.

Her advisors have been a source of great strength throughout the year, as well as the national vice chairmen. To each and all she is truly grateful.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,
(Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn),
Organizing Secretary General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL

I have the honor as treasurer general to present to you my report for the year beginning April 1, 1938, and ending March 31, 1939, detailed copies of which are distributed to you. Will you please read this report, study it and see what your $1 does.

As you know, the preceding administration seeing the need for upkeep and repairs to buildings, set up a reserve fund to which a certain amount was added each year from our current fund. But what makes our current fund? It is the annual dues which each member pays; the same $1 which is expected to cover all the expenses, other than those which are taken care of by the quotas for specific objects, and Constitution Hall events. The national society is really a business concern and depends for its maintenance on the dues of our members. Our membership total now stands and fluctuates between 140,000 and 150,000 members. This year we have a net gain of 545 members, which is indeed progress, for as we near our fiftieth anniversary we must expect a considerable loss by death, but we rejoice in the increased interest shown by the younger generation, who are now taking up the responsibilities of our work.

Look around you and see with what pardonable pride you behold this wonderful square containing three marvelous buildings built by your efforts and the efforts of those splendid women who have preceded us, and who had the courage and the vision to overcome many obstacles before a homely swampland became transformed and surmounted by these stately and dignified buildings. These are entirely the property of our national society and owned by you, the members.

Now as to our duty to the present and our obligation to the future:

With our three buildings and the library to maintain, it is necessary to increase our membership, which I hope may be done, for it is a fact that we shall need more revenue to offset continual rise in expenses and to be prepared for lean years and unexpected emergencies. Toward such contingencies we must keep building up our reserves. The large part of the expenses of Constitution Hall is taken care of by the events given there, and under the able management of the staff in charge, it has done remarkably well this year. However, there must be taken into consideration the amount of wear and tear and replacements needed, due to steady use.

You will note in the printed report that we have a substantial balance in the current fund, but this is the high mark of our income and this must suffice for all of our needs for the entire year, and provide for the pay roll of $11,000 per month.

As our expenses have increased materially during this past year it has seemed wise to effect some economies and stop some waste. This in a measure has already been done. Our increased expenses are due to several necessary causes and as this is your money which is being expended, it seems fair that you should know where it goes. I think it was shown in last year's report that the salary cuts had been restored, but due to increase in our work and to comply with new laws and regulations we had to add to our staff, thus increasing the pay roll. Another item of expense is taxes. We pay a real-estate tax on Constitution Hall. We pay annually a business-privilege tax, and our unemployment tax has gone up to 3 percent on our monthly pay roll. The magazine is still an expense.

Our committee work has increased to such an extent that the supplies and printing have become additional costs. Right here it must be remembered that every time a new committee is formed or voted and no financial provision made for it there is just that much extra strain put upon our $1.

In the matter of economy it would seem wise and sensible to combine some of our committees where they overlap, and where there is a great deal of unnecessary printing due to duplication. Not that an iota of our work should be curtailed—never—our society has always progressed and progress is growth, but that in combining we could serve more efficiently. One source of great waste is due to the fact that the chapter officers are not accurate in sending in their dues. They either send too much or too little. Refunds have to be made, letters written, and the item of postage needlessly spent. This could be easily avoided if more care was taken. Another expense which needs your thought and attention is the pension plan, which was started not long ago and which must soon be amended or changed altogether. This was wonderful and generous when it was established by the congress of 1935 and the amount set aside seemed ample for the needs at that time, but the demands on it have now grown to such an extent as to make it not only unworkable, but a debt menace as well.

Now what is all this leading up to? And what should now be our objective? An endowment fund for our national society. This would be a safeguard for the future. Security against loss of income and against lean years. An endowment fund not for any one special branch of our work but an endowment fund for our national society. Every member to have a part in it, just as we all had a part in building and equipping this, our D. A. R. home. Thus would we build up a substantial fund which would take care of any unforeseen contingencies and leave to future generations not only these beautiful buildings, but means with which to operate them, so that Daughters coming after us may say, "They builded better than they knew."

To our president general may I express my most sincere appreciation for her wise counsel, patience, and kindly advice which have helped me so much.

And to my loyal and faithful staff in the record room, bookkeeping room, business office, and Constitution Hall, I wish to publicly express my thanks for their assistance to me.

Recapitulation

Funds	Balance Mar. 31, 1938	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance Mar. 31, 1939
Current	$170,387.03	$287,155.75	$288,436.14	$169,106.64
Permanent	10,530.98	9,673.97	11,637.26	8,567.69
Petty cash	1,200.00			1,200.00
Life membership	2,850.00	750.00	100.00	3,500.00
Manual	13,953.43	13,443.51	8,919.72	18,477.22
Approved schools		72,795.00	72,795.00	
Mountain schools	165.00	720.00	690.00	195.00
Angel and Ellis Islands	6,568.88	8,773.45	7,111.48	8,230.85
Historical research	841.63	19,344.01	20,127.16	58.48
Liberty loan	476.13	3,075.00	3,190.00	361.13
Relief	13.55	102.02	19.50	96.07
Conservation		1,344.35	1,344.35	
Student loan		11,485.88	11,485.88	
Library	1,058.51	782.50	825.02	1,015.53
National defense	25,251.01	16,801.88	17,318.86	24,734.99
Good citizenship pilgrimage	8,032.55	6,754.90	5,788.00	8,999.04
Employees' pension	923.36	10,593.75	7,460.56	4,056.55
Press relations	3,557.99	2,715.60	2,077.32	4,196.27
Reserve	6,574.70	22,605.80	4,906.17	24,274.33
Philippine scholarship	2,047.62	632.84	350.00	2,330.46
Total	254,432.37	489,550.21	464,582.42	279,400.16

(Miss) PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

As chairman of the finance committee, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1939.

Vouchers were approved to the amount of $423,723.43, of which $72,795 represents contributions received for approved schools and Americanism; $20,127.16 for historical research; $11,485.88 for student-loan funds.

Disbursements were made to cover the following:

Clerical service	$90,982.17
Services of superintendent, manager, and employees of buildings including printer, messenger, and extra labor for auditorium events	41,779.62
Magazine	44,663.13
National-defense committee expense	17,318.86
Angel and Ellis Islands' expense	7,111.48
Pensions for Real Daughters, nurses, and employees	10,635.76
Good citizenship pilgrimage	5,788.00
Postage	9,469.10
Expense of forty-seventh congress	7,432.82
Expense of forty-eighth congress	1,934.43
Printing and mailing proceedings of forty-seventh congress	4,948.19
Printing 5 editions of the D. A. R. Manual and supplements	7,056.80
Printing lineage books (vols. 161–166, inclusive)	6,841.80
Repairs to Memorial Continental Hall	4,906.17
Real-estate taxes on Constitution Hall	5,077.24
Fire and liability insurance	4,413.12

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

The committee has met preceding each meeting of the national board of management and it is with warm appreciation to the members of the committee and to our treasurer general, who met with us, for their interest and cooperation that I close this report.

JULIA D. HEAUME,
(Mrs. John S. Heaume),
Chairman.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

The auditing committee has held three meetings during the past year, in October, February, and April. There are nine members on the committee. The average attendance for the year was eight.

The accounts of the treasurer general for 12 months were compared with the statements of the American Audit Co. and found to be in agreement.

ADELAIDE H. SISSON,
(Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson),
Chairman.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL

It is a pleasure for your registrar general to make this report, for the work of her office has brought you more new members this year than you have lost through death, resignation, and dropped members in the same period.

The net gain is small but it is a gain and as such is starting us on our upward climb to a larger and still larger membership. That net gain was 545 on February 1, and since that time the membership has grown. Without this growth in our membership there can be no growth in the good work of our society through its committees.

The following statistical report may interest you:

Number of applications verified	6,502
Number of supplementals verified	1,168
Total number verified	7,670
Number of new records verified	954
Number of papers returned unverified	184
Number of papers returned for proper endorsements, signatures, and attestations	477
Number of unverified papers on hand:	
Originals	873
Supplementals	1,571
Number of letters written	12,693
Number of postal notifications	10,290
Number of permits issued:	
Official insignia	795
Recognition pins	982
Ancestral bars	1,186

The last national number is 314,718.

This report would not have been possible if it had not been for the efficiency, the cooperation, and the devotion of the office staff consisting of 16 clerks and 5 genealogists, all of whom are experts in their particular line.

Chapter registrars are continuing to request the members to give permission for the use of their data, through correspondence, to assist prospective members. This is called the "consent plan," but consent does not permit personal examination of the papers. The detailed report is:

D. A. R. chapters in the national society	2,528
D. A. R. chapters accepting the "consent plan"	1,279
States reporting every chapter in the State granting unanimous permission	5
D. A. R. chapters giving every member unanimous permission	628
Foreign chapters giving unanimous permission	3
D. A. R. chapters giving part membership permission	651

Six volumes of lineages containing national numbers 160,001 to 166,000 were completed this year, and if the Congress votes to print indexes, volumes 81 to 160 are ready for publication at once. We feel these indexes will be most helpful in the use of the lineage books.

It is with deep regret that this chairman announces the discontinuance of the genealogical extension service, because of too great an expense to the national society. It is a recognized fact that the idea of such a service is excellent, that the need of assistance to the world at large along genealogical lines is great, but in order to bring this aid to those not desiring to join our society it costs more than $70 per member for everyone who did join the time the service was started until it was discontinued. The exact figure for the first year cannot be given because much of the expense was charged to the office of the regis-

trar general, and that expense is not included in the cost per member accepted, as above quoted. From April 1938 to April 1939, during which time all expenses of the genealogical extension service were charged to that department, 29 members were elected to membership through the aid of this service, at a cost of $93.50 per member over and above fees paid. These same members might easily have joined our society by receiving the same information for the same fee charged from any one of the reputable and accredited genealogists on our list, with no expense to the society.

Your registrar general has held three round-table discussions to which were invited chapter registrars, and where many problems were brought before the groups. These were held in the District of Columbia, Maine, and Massachusetts. It is hoped that other States will hold these meetings and the registrar general will be most happy to assist. This afternoon such a meeting will be held in the national officers' club board room in the Administration Building, and all State and chapter registrars and interested members are invited to attend.

If each chapter will elect chapter registrars who understand the work of that office, and then each member interest her friends in this society, many new members may be acquired easily. Your registrar general and her assistants are ready and anxious to help in every way possible.

Fifty thousand net gain in membership for the Fiftieth Jubilee is the wish of

ISABELLE CUSHMAN NASON,
(Mrs. Frank L. Nason),
Registrar General.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL

As historian general, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Master phrases are not confined to the utterances of noted authors, for the words of one of our past national officers seem to express my own thoughts of personal gratitude for the opportunity of serving the national society as historian general during the past year, "I falter at the impossible task of thanking you for the privilege of this service." Suffice it to say that pleasant contacts with you, Madam President General, and the members of the national board, have made of working hours pleasant memories, and of play hours delightful interludes. I wish to express my sincere thanks as well as my commendation to Mrs. Leland S. Hendricks, secretary in my office, for her efficiency and devotion to me at all times.

The program of historical research for 1938–39 was included in the brochure of the work of national committees. Every chapter regent received duplicate copies of the 14-point program and I wish to thank each one who sent the second copy to her chapter historian, as was anticipated. Later in the year questionnaires were sent to each chapter historian for a report of work accomplished during the year. May I take this opportunity of thanking the chapter historian who stressed certain items of the 14-point program in her chapter and sent in a complete report to her State historian promptly. A condensation of these reports follows:

1. *Rare documents.*—Forty-nine old newspapers, deeds, letters, orders for supplies and petitions, have been submitted for our D. A. R. collection. The Massachusetts Daughters have collected 153 rare documents which will be brought personally to Washington.

2. *Town markers.*—Fifty town markers were placed.

3. *File of D. A. R. markers.*—The chapters have been prompt in complying with the request for concise information regarding the markers placed by the national society and we now have the record of over 8,000 markers recorded in our card index file, an increase of about 1,341 over last year. Twenty-eight States have completed the cards on file in the index.

4. *Historic spots.*—General interest is shown by the fact that 380 historic spots were located and 204 marked. Eighteen old trails were located and 15 were marked.

5. *Marking graves.*—In all, 565 graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked this year, and 410 graves of lay members have been marked. One hundred and thirty-two Government markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been secured. Much data has been received in the office of historian general following the markings.

6. *New county historical societies.*—Assistance was given to the formation of 43 historical societies.

7. *Cooperation.*—As many as 529 chapters cooperated with other historical societies and with Federal aid projects of historical character. There were 631

broadcasts of historical nature sponsored over local radio stations. In all, 210 historical films and slides were used in local communities.

8. *Study of history.*—Almost every chapter reported an interest in promoting the study of American history and present-day governmental problems in the schools of their vicinity.

9. *Prizes for history contests.*—An outstanding record was made in the giving of 1,493 prizes for history contests this year.

10. *History reading groups.*—Twenty-eight new history reading groups were organized and many chapters reported continuance of older ones.

11. *Programs.*—In all, 875 exhibits of colonial heirlooms, quilts, shawls, old glass, scrapbooks, fans, antique jewelry, posters, window displays, style shows, Red Cross exhibits, hobby shows, beads, weapons, and exhibits at State fairs, were sponsored; 1,809 plays and pageants of historical character were presented; 421 sketches written; 1,615 historical anniversaries celebrated.

12. *Scrapbooks.*—As many as 866 historical scrapbooks were kept by chapters this year and 17 scrapbooks were submitted to the National Society for the 1939 Continental Congress exhibit. The State winning the first prize is Illinois; the State winning second prize is Texas; and the State winning third prize is Georgia. Mrs. W. H. Kirch, of Minnesota; Mrs. William H. Harper, of the District of Columbia; and Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, of Louisiana, very kindly consented to serve as judges, and our grateful thanks are due them for their time and constant application in determining the winners.

13. *Two hundred and fifty word history.*—Each chapter historian was asked to write a brief history of the founding of her chapter, and 640 chapter histories have already been sent to the office of the historian general.

14. *New project.*—It has been impossible to accurately record the literature which has been printed and disseminated freely or articles which have been sold for the benefit of chapters or for publicity purposes. But it is fair to estimate that nearly every State has participated in this new project.

Your historian general wishes to commend the State historians for their cooperation in furthering the program of historical research, and to thank them for their splendid and prompt reports. Each State and chapter seems to have found definite avenues for service this year, which permits your historian general to bring in a diversified report.

Three States—California, South Carolina, and Kansas—have completed their State histories, while New Jersey, Washington, Connecticut, Alabama, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Oklahoma have furnished supplemental data bringing their already published histories up to date.

Thirteen States—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Vermont—have sent their State guides, published by the Works Progress Administration, to the historian general. In addition to these guides, 51 historical books, pamphlets, historical articles, diaries, and histories have been received, and I express my appreciation to the State historians for their splendid cooperation.

The assignment given to the seven vice chairmen of the historical-research committee was for each one to make a personal survey of the historical work accomplished by governmental agencies in their respective districts. These splendid women have entered into the spirit of this request and a report of their activities was given separately and material filed.

The multitudinous correspondence of the office of Historian General is kept up to date both in my office at national headquarters as well as in my home.

At the request of our president general, Dr. Lida B. Earhart has written the story of the founding of our society and the biographies of the presidents general.

I was glad to prepare data for the revised edition of the blue Handbook, and to aid in a small way in the verification of the date of October 11, 1890, as that of the founding of our society. I have attended most of the national board meetings and have enjoyed the many social functions honoring the president general and her cabinet. I have made many addresses upon historical research and have attended four State conferences this year. It has been said repeatedly that to attend a continental congress, D. A. R., in Washington, gives a member new enthusiasm for deeper service to our society and to our country. I do not feel that this personal opinion of mine which follows is an exaggeration. If every citizen of this land above 6 years of age could make the journey to Valley Forge, Pa., there to honor America's first American, he would become a more devoted citizen with a keener desire for service to our country. Valley Forge is not only a patriotic shrine but a spiritual one as well. One of my first duties as

historian general was to travel thither with the Texas Daughters to help dedicate the Texas bell in the Washington Memorial national carillon last April. Soon after, information was disseminated from my office to every State regent as to the status of their bells, flags, and panels in the Roof of the Republic. It gives me much pleasure to report at this time that the following States have raised sufficient funds for their gifts to the chapel at Valley Forge:

During this year Nebraska D. A. R. raised $650 for its bell, and it was my genuine delight to help dedicate it on April 13, 1939, at 11 a. m. At 1:30 p. m. on the same day, South Carolina Daughters dedicated the South Carolina bell, which cost $1,750. On April 23, the Sunday after the adjournment of this Congress, Vermont D. A. R. will dedicate their bell at our national shrine. Again I shall be privileged to assist in the dedication.

Word has been received within the last few days that the Kansas Daughters have completed the fund for the Kansas bell and will dedicate it also on April 23. The States of Montana and Arizona have already pledged their bells in the national carillon at Valley Forge, and contributions are being received. Montana has raised $150, and both hope to have these projects finished by next congress. Arkansas and California are stressing the importance of Valley Forge in their respective States.

Two flags have been placed this year in the Valley Forge Chapel. The lone State regent of Montana was ably assisted in the dedication of the Montana State flag by Pennsylvania Daughters last October. The District of Columbia D. A. R. replaced the United States flag, which was worn out.

Several States have completed projects worthy of mention in this report. Wisconsin Daughters have bought the surgeons' quarters at Fort Winnebago, Portage, and will proceed with the restoration next year. Minnesota has purchased an entire collection of Indian relics for their Faribault House Museum, at a cost of $1,500. This exhibit contains hundreds of unusual pieces and was collected and cherished by the late Bishop Whipple, first Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. This State continues to lead in preservation of historic spots, having sent $8,519.10 through the treasury of the national society for credit and refund.

The State historian of New Jersey issued a most interesting bulletin on Historical Research during the year. The State of Indiana completed its Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots Buried in Indiana. It was compiled and edited by Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, with the cooperation of the State regents and others of the past two administrations. Kentucky is compiling a Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots Buried in Kentucky. The State of Ohio reports volume 2, published this year, of the Official Roster of Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio. New Hampshire has traced the end of the long lost Coos Trail. California has located and marked one historical trail this year.

Much State and local historical research was done in collecting pieces of wood from historic places in Illinois out of which was made a gavel and block. The State historian of Illinois has compiled an attractive book containing stories about the historic places from which the pieces of wood came. Illinois dedicated the Lincoln Monument on June 14, 1938. Idaho Daughters have completed copying the first census and vote count in 1863, from records found stored in the basement of the capitol, unopened for 75 years. A very fine map and index to the historic spots in Montana has been prepared.

To all who have earnestly cooperated in making this complete report of historical research possible, I express my sincere gratitude, and to those who are joining our circle anew, I extend a warm welcome and a hope that working happily together we may all advance and perpetuate the ideals which American history records.

LUCILLE BROWN DUXBURY,
(Mrs. Leland Stanford Duxbury),
Historian General.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL

The library of the Daughters of the American Revolution is fast climbing to the top in importance among libraries of similar purpose throughout the country. It is said that "comparisons are odious," but your librarian general notes with satisfaction that our library is indeed very close to the top of genealogical libraries. We are told by many patrons that they are able to find data here for which they have searched in vain elsewhere. And why should this not be true?

Our members have dug down into attic trunks, they have reached behind the front row on the shelves of the "back parlor" bookcases and brought forth musty records of a century past. Books long out of print and precious diaries, that ofttimes supply information needed to fill the gap between generations, have come to the library through individual members. The valuable family material gathered in by the genealogical records committee has been tremendously important in building up our library—but you will hear of this work from the national chairman.

The D. A. R. library is today a highly specialized repository of genealogical works and such volumes of history as are needed in giving the historical background for ancestral services. State, county, and town records have supplied a wealth of material that serve as clues in the migration of families from one part of the country to another, and newly discovered public records are constantly coming to light through the catalogs of second-hand book dealers and library indexes, and purchased for our shelves. Many of these volumes are extremely valuable to this work because it is impossible to get additional copies. These are painstakingly guarded and handled. Others have duplicate copies waiting for future use in the basement storeroom, some 3,500 books in this collection. Duplicate copies are often exchanged for others needed in the library, but we must keep in reserve copies of those most frequently used, whenever possible, for the wear and tear is a considerable item. Time was, in the early days after the establishment of the D. A. R. library, with its 126 books, when gifts from the versatile pen and vivid imagination of devoted members found honored places on the shelves. Works of fiction, volumes of inspired verse, songbooks, sermons, and cookbooks—all were welcomed, and they made a goodly showing. But today, in the interest of efficiency and for lack of space, every book and pamphlet accepted for the library must be a working tool—it cannot be otherwise. We are justly proud of our collection of approximately 30,000 books and 10,000 manuscripts, made possible by the continued interest and tireless efforts of members over a long period of years. During the past year accessions to the library totaled 1,132 books and 455 pamphlets.

Your librarian general is impressed, too, with the scope of local activity carried on by many chapter librarians or library committees. One State librarian complains that "chapters lose interest in our library activities when they offer books and are told that they are not needed because they are duplicates, or are not suitable to our needs." Of course they will lose interest if no other outlet is provided. Chapter librarians might well give worth-while service to their communities by collecting books for State and local libraries, especially of historic and genealogical nature (for a D. A. R. shelf, perhaps) for hospitals, the Civilian Conservation Corps, American Seamen's Friend, social centers, and surely for our own southern mountain schools. With a chapter library group organized and active at all times, the appeal for certain books for our library in Washington will not go unheeded when, and if, it comes. A trained committee will search the second-hand book stores and advertise in the local press until they find the books wanted.

All but four States have furnished the library with bookplates to be used in gifts from their members, and one of the four is about ready to make the gift of theirs. These are useful and attractive, and a nice way to call attention to donations from State groups. Collections of bookplates have been presented to the library on several occasions in the past, and during this past summer a gift of 911 American and foreign bookplates was bequeathed to the library by the late Mrs. Winthrop Girling, organizing regent of Glencoe Chapter, Glencoe, Ill. It is hoped that in the future some good friend will undertake to classify and bind these (and others), so that they may be put on display with those so beautifully done in the past by Mrs. Clifford K. Berryman of the District of Columbia.

You are invited to sit at the librarian general's desk for a day, or more, and take note of the many and varied activities in this department. With an average daily attendance of from 25 to 30 visitors, most of whom require several hours service each, with indexing, filing, shelving, typing, and searching through magazines and catalogs for needed books, one marvels at the amount of work accomplished by the library staff. Archivists, historians, and genealogists from all parts of the United States have visited our library daily and at no cost to them have used the library facilities and received courteous attention from the attendants. Only during the month of April, when D. A. R. members attending the Continental Congress spend many hours in looking up ancestral data, is the library closed to nonmembers. This generosity on the part of the

national society in allowing all who will the free use of our well-equipped library is the subject of comment and appreciation on the part of the many visitors, and, as the good news travels abroad, the number of users increases and in direct proportion the expense of maintaining the library grows larger.

In addition to the daily routine spoken of, we are now in the midst of taking inventory, a slow and tedious process, but a necessary one, in the opinion of your librarian general. And when this task is completed, we shall rub an Aladdin's lamp in the ardent hope that a fairy godmother will appear bearing gifts of gold, so that we may consider the printing of a catalog. Such an index of the books and pamphlets in our very fine library would not only add prestige to this phase of D. A. R. activity, but would serve an extremely useful purpose as a ready reference for our own State librarians, for book dealers, and for all who are interested in promoting the study of historical and genealogical data. Such a catalog would be a welcome addition on the shelves of every genealogical library in the country. In your search for "something different" in the way of a project, why not ponder over this one? In all the hopes and problems of the library, such as a printed catalog, proper ventilation, and adequate lighting, our president general and her cabinet have been most sympathetic.

Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson,
Librarian General.

REPORT OF CURATOR GENERAL

It is with genuine pleasure that your curator general and national chairman of the D. A. R. museum committee presents this, her first report to the continental congress.

The organization of the museum has been a happy and a very satisfactory one. Our three general vice chairmen, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Miss Emeline A. Street, and Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, have proved invaluable for their leadership and advice while our six vice chairmen, Miss Celia Hersey, Massachusetts, Mrs. Joseph Baldridge, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Harry Ogden, Mississippi, Mrs. George Fraps, Texas, Mrs. William Rexer, Ohio, and Mrs. Garland P. Ferrell, Kansas, have done splendid work in their respective districts.

The 50 State museum chairmen have been, for the most part, interested and enthusiastic workers, and it is through their efforts and cooperation that this report is made possible.

During the past administration the supervision of the State rooms was given to the curator general so she serves as the chairman of a second committee composed of the State room chairmen of all States having rooms in Memorial Continental Hall.

These 38 State rooms form our historic house museum, which compares favorably with the American wings in other American museums and of which we have every right to be proud.

We are a member of the Association of American Museums and the secretary, Mr. Lawrence Vail Coleman, is very complimentary in his praise of what has been accomplished in the past and encouraging as to the greater value and usefulness of our museum for the future.

During the summer months a survey of the State rooms was made and the inventory of the building rechecked with the buildings and grounds committee. This committee has the supervision of the cleaning and repairs of State rooms.

Extensive improvements have been made in several of the State rooms. Michigan rebuilt their room as a colonial library at the cost of several thousand dollars, making it one of the most attractive rooms in the building. Tennessee has remodeled their rooms, removing the safe and repainting the walls and woodwork. Louisiana has added a beautiful marble table, a lion's-head fountain, and another lamp, making the room more complete. West Virginia is making several changes and additions to their room. Iowa has hung handsome new draperies at their windows. Connecticut has placed upon the mantel in the national board room a pair of exquisite French china vases. Delaware has added a walnut corner cupboard. Maryland and North Carolina have had chairs refinished and reupholstered, and many other States have improved their room with valuable articles. These will be listed in the full report.

All of the old manuscripts, books, and papers have been listed. When this list was submitted to the Congressional Library it was pronounced a very valuable collection.

A meeting of the national museum committee was held in the museum on October 24, 1938, at 2 p. m., the curator general, as chairman, presiding. Mrs.

Virginia A. Nelson, State museum chairman for Tennessee, was appointed secretary for the meeting. A second meeting will be held in the banquet hall of Memorial Continental Hall on April 18, 1939, at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison III, curator in chief of the Brooklyn Children's Museum, will be the guest speaker. All State museum chairmen, State room chairmen, State regents, chapter museum chairmen, and those interested in the museum are cordially invited to be present.

It is through the organized assistance in every State that we accomplish our purpose—that we reach the members and attain our aims. At this time the curator general wishes to express her appreciation of the splendid cooperation of the vice chairmen—to commend them for the excellent letters they have sent out through their districts and States, and to thank them for the constructive suggestions and cordial letters sent to her. She also wishes to thank our president general and the members of her cabinet for their understanding counsel, and Mrs. Katherine Allen and Miss May Adele Levers for their assistance in the museum office.

The response to the suggestions and requests made by the curator general in the program outlined at the beginning of her term of office has been most gratifying.

It was suggested that by the time of our fiftieth anniversary, every State be represented in the museum by a case, or a share in a case.

The States and chapters have sent cash contributions amounting to over $50 and we would like to encourage others to do likewise as there are so many ways in which the funds are needed and can be used. We would like to also encourage members to leave the museum money and articles in their wills. Within the last few weeks we have been notified of two legacies but these will be included in next year's report.

With the approval of the national board of the D. A. R. a pin belonging to Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, custodian of flags and the first curator general, who died April 1, 1938, was placed in the museum by the family of Miss Barlow through Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia.

Our museum is a period museum and its contents must be authentic originals of date prior to 1830, preferably 1820. The standard of the museum has been raised and the educational value has been greatly increased.

The articles desired by the museum may be divided into two groups. First, articles of artistic merit: These include rare and beautiful pieces of china, silver, glass, furniture, needlework, pewter, and textiles. Also miniatures and pictures by early American artists. The complete list of gifts to the museum since last continental congress will be printed in the proceedings and will contain the many valuable contributions made to the museum in this group. Second, articles of historic value: These include the personal belongings of the men and women prominent in the early history of our country and any article with a definite and authentic historical association.

We have every reason to be proud of our museum and to feel that it is not only an asset to the National Society but of real worth to our Nation. We ask for your interest, your gifts, and your cooperation in making it the outstanding and best historical museum in the country.

KATE HINDS STEELE
(Mrs. Willard Steele),
Curator General.

REPORT OF REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Forty-first Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1937–38 is now ready for distribution.

Since my election to the office of reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, I have found that very few of the Daughters have a clear conception of the duties which this office involves.

I have been asked many curious questions such as:

Isn't this just an honorary office?

Why is the D. A. R. connected with the Smithsonian Institution? Isn't the Smithsonian a place where only antiques and relics are housed?

Do you have an office in the Smithsonian Institution?

Must you visit the Institution several times a year? And so on.

If one were at all given to hysteria the first question might easily provoke a violent attack, since far from being an honorary office, it is one which requires

much concentrated work of meticulous compilation of the records of the entire society's work for the year.

In reply to the second question concerning the relationship existing between our organization and the Smithsonian—you are, of course, aware that an act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was passed by the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America on the 2d day of December 1895, and was signed by the President, Grover Cleveland, on February 25, 1896. Section 3 of this act of Congress states: "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."

Since I must await the publication of the gray book which contains the proceedings of the Continental Congress, my work begins in September and must be completed not later than November 15, as the editor of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Webster P. True, must receive the entire report as early as possible, typed and in proper form to submit to Congress for printing. Congress refers the report to the Senate Committee on Printing, which in due time reports it out of committee and it is then ordered printed. This year the date was January 15. Mr. True sees this book through the Printing Office in time for continental congress in April.

I should like to say that compiling such a report as this provides one with a very liberal education concerning the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Comprised in this report are the names of all national officers, State regents, and national chairmen, and all reports of these officers must be carefully read and condensed so that no really important facts are omitted. This you can readily see is no small task. Unfortunately many discrepancies in the statement of facts and figures come to light as the reports of national officers, State regents, and national chairmen are compared and checked, thus making it a very difficult matter to compile a perfectly accurate report. It is suggested that State officers and State chairmen reconcile figures before submitting reports to Congress. Now perhaps you may better understand why a reporter general's blood pressure is apt to rise when she is asked if her office is but an honorary one.

Part I consists of the general proceedings of continental congress, which includes the president general's address, annual reports of national officers and national chairmen, together with the report of the Children of the American Revolution.

Part II consists of the State regents' reports.

Part III lists the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution with name, birth, death, cemetery, and record of service given. All these records must be carefully checked for accuracy. Names of wives of Revolutionary soldiers, Real Daughters, and Real Granddaughters are also included.

In June special blanks for filing the grave records were sent to all State historians and State reporters having charge of the marking or locating of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, with the request that a report from these officers be returned to the reporter general not later than October 1, 1938,. I am pleased to acknowledge records received on time from the following States and which have been printed: Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. Records received too late to be included will appear in the next annual report.

A total of 493 graves were reported located this year. Each record was accompanied by service records and other important information. The State of New Hampshire ranked first in the number of graves located, these being compiled by the State historian, Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom.

The Smithsonian Report is a United States document and is one of the very few patriotic ones published. A copy may be obtained at the business office of the society in the administration building at a cost of 50 cents. Be sure to take a copy home with you and enlighten your chapter on this little known and understood phase of the society's work.

I wish to gratefully acknowledge the kind advice and helpfulness of my predecessor in office, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, of Oregon, whose many courtesies

were deeply appreciated. I also wish to thank Mr. Webster P. True of the Smithsonian Institution and the Government Printing Office for their splendid cooperation in getting the report printed in record time, and Miss Alice M. Church whose expert clerical work has been invaluable. I also commend most highly the State historians and reporters for their loyal and efficient assistance.

The courage and inspiration of our beloved president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., has made the year's work a treasured experience, and it has been a real privilege to act as her representative on various occasions.

LOU MITCHELL YOUNG,
(Mrs. Joseph T. Young),
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

Miss Emeline Street, the senior retiring vice president general from Connecticut, took the chair, while the president general gave her report.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.

To the Members of the Forty-eighth Continental Congress and Friends:

The president general welcomes all delegates and members to the Forty-eighth Continental Congress of the National Society.

In recording her activities during the first year of her administration, it becomes a pleasant memory that the first official act of her administration, within an hour after her induction into office, was to go with the entire cabinet to extend greetings to the annual convention of the Children of the American Revolution; and that her first official visit outside of Washington was to Valley Forge on the following Monday, where she assisted Daughters from far-away Texas in their dedication of their bell in the peace chime of the chapel. It was a happy coincidence that while a new administration was beginning with this pilgrimage to Valley Forge, several officers of the preceding administration were at the same time conducting the ceremonies in completion of the furnishing of the Surrender Room at Moore House in Yorktown.

With this journey to Valley Forge, the president general began a series of visits which, during the year, have led her across 40 of the 48 States, and to have covered approximately 33,000 miles.

The details of visits have been recorded in reports to the national board of management. It will be of interest, however, to note that the president general has paid official visits to the annual conferences and State meetings in 21 States, and that she has given addresses before group meetings, chapter meetings, and informal gatherings in 9 additional States, making a total of 30 States in which she has actually spoken during the year.

Conferences and State meetings included Delaware, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nevada, California, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Illinois, Iowa, and South Carolina.

The chapter meetings or informal gatherings were in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, District of Columbia, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, and Maryland.

Several States reported the largest attendance in their history and in two of these more than half the total membership of that State were present.

These journeys represent long hours of traveling, sometimes through difficult circumstances, forest fires, dust storms, flooded areas, and vast sections laid waste by the New England hurricane. The president general cannot refrain from a word of appreciation of the safety and dependability of American railroads.

The continued courtesy of the American broadcasting companies is acknowledged. In every city but one visited as a part of the spring tour, which one city had no broadcasting station, the president general gave a talk over the radio. In two States she spoke on two different occasions. Several times her principal address was broadcast direct from the conferences. In Iowa she had the unique experience of broadcasting from two different stations in cities about 35 miles apart, on the same day. On four occasions she spoke over a national hook-up, sometimes as a guest of other organizations. On Armistice Day it was her privilege to give a brief independent message to the women of America, and a few weeks later she gave a Christmas message to the society.

The fifth anniversary approaches. The visits of the president general to all parts of the country convince her of the interest of the members, of their

eagerness to work, and of their sincerity of purpose. She suggests as the most important step for the next 2 years an effort to know your own society. There are many phases of its activity largely unknown to the general membership. They sometimes look upon the national board of management as something remote and apart from themselves, whereas it is you yourselves who make the national board of management.

Occasionally one hears a comment such as this: "Mrs. X is a sweet little person. She has not had much experience, but she will be able to manage the affairs in our small State." Every member must know that when any State elects its State regent, it is then choosing a member of the national board of management, and that her duties in that capacity may involve even greater responsibilities than those required as the regent of her State.

As you listen to the reports of the national chairmen, and realize that the activities of this society reach out to touch groups of all races, creeds, and nationalities in every section of the country, and as you look at this great block of properties with the same problems of maintenance, upkeep, and care as any other great city block of buildings, remember that you as individuals within your States and as members of this continental congress are determining the character of the direction of these activities and these properties in the selection of your national officers and State regents. As members you should know that this society, although adhering strictly to business principles in its management, has difficulties not encountered by organizations of a purely business or commercial character.

The members of your national board of management serve entirely without compensation. They pay their own expenses, both for traveling and for hotels. They cannot, therefore, be called together for special meetings as need arises, because the society has no right to put that added strain upon purely voluntary service, however willing the members may themselves be. Because of the fact that the widely scattered directorship cannot be quickly called together, experience has shown that its daily activities of management must be controlled by rules adopted as necessity arises. This is only a fair protection both to the society and to those officers who may temporarily be in charge in Washington. The society has been obliged to work out a system of its own adaptable to its needs.

If the executive officers of the society were resident in Washington, few or no rules would be necessary, for each question could be decided individually as it arises. These are never adopted arbitrarily, but only as actual experience shows their need. For example, soon after Constitution Hall was opened it developed that it would be manifestly unfair to permit an attraction at night by one company when a similar attraction by another company had been given on the same afternoon. In consequence, as a guide to the managing director for future similar situations, a rule was adopted providing that when the hall was engaged for a definite afternoon, no rival attraction of similar nature would be permitted on the night of the same day. Experience dictated this rule as both necessary and fair.

It should be further noted that, having once been adopted, a rule cannot be set aside by any individual officer. It may be changed or suspended only by the same board or authority creating it.

The voluntary basis of service of the society should at all times be recognized. If it paid its board members, their attendance could be expected whenever needed. The first fact for the general membership to recognize is that with all of the responsibilities of a great business, the society cannot conduct its affairs by the same methods. Members in every State have contributed to these properties. They are the real owners. They erected these buildings for their own use and have a personal affection for them. They have been happy to share their use with others, not for profit but as a contribution to the cultural life of Washington. If Constitution Hall, this building, had been built commercially, the income has not been sufficient to cover interest alone on the investment, even without maintenance and repairs. If it were operated commercially, thus requiring return on investment, the cost for its use for practically all events now held there would be prohibitive. Only because those who built it for their own use ask no return upon a great investment, is it possible for the people of this community to share at all in its advantages. The only reason the building exists and that it can be opened to others, is that women in every State and in chapters in other countries through years of hard and united effort brought their gifts to Washington.

In the beginning there were no rules except that all events should be of dignity and refinement and not in contradiction to the ideals of the society.

With experience, a number of rules developed. If certain plans proved impracticable, they could not be continued. As a result of actual experience, a rule was adopted which has remained in force through parts of four administrations and which has recently been under discussion. That rule arose because of unpleasant experiences in attempting to go contrary to conditions and customs existing in the District of Columbia, as a result of which the society was widely criticized in letters and comments in the press for not cooperating, even though actually all restrictions had been waived.

Statements were incorrect and were not based upon facts. Experience showed the society that it could not go contrary to nor further than the customs existing in the city in which its properties were located. They was no question of prejudice, personality, or discrimination. This society has consistently through its nearly 50 years been a friend of, and has worked for, many minority groups. It will continue to do so.

The question was merely this: Could the society by continuing a practice contrary to accepted custom, cope with its difficulties? In business, if any venture is accompanied with results detrimental to the company or corporation, the practice is discontinued. The rule under question was simply that, under the conditions existing in the District of Columbia, the community did not accept the step which the society had taken. Experience proved that it could not proceed further than local conditions warranted. The very fact that the rule attracted no attention through parts of four administrations indicated that it was in accordance with existing customs.

In January of this year a committee asked for the use of Constitution Hall for a musical event on April 9. The hall was already engaged by another musical organization for that date. In so informing the committee, the rules were also explained, and the statement made that any request for exception to those rules should be addressed to the president general. Shortly afterward, with no request yet in writing, letters began to appear in the press. Comment and adverse criticism gathered like a snowball. More than 3 weeks after the first approach by the committee, during which time agitation and comment had increased, and the society had been charged with bad faith, the president general received the first communication, and then this asked for April 9, the date which the committee had been informed was already engaged. Much conjecture and untruth was published. For example, question was raised as to whether the hall was really engaged, whereas last October the society's magazine published that date as engaged, and many subscribers held season tickets including it.

Information and letters received during this period clearly indicated that the question was not one regarding a single artist, but involved far-reaching changing social forces. By the time the national board met on February 1, the real question had become so involved with entanglements that it could not be considered alone. Let it be noted that this date was the first on which a society constituted as ours could consider the question of a change or an exception in its rules.

An important consideration was that, to make an exception, would be in direct contradiction to existing agreements with concert bureaus who have regularly used the hall for some years and whose agreements cover a period of years. The society would therefore have opened itself to legal responsibility for violation of its own agreements. This was an important factor affecting the action by the board.

These facts were stated more briefly in a letter to the national board which includes the State regent of every State. The meeting of the national board at which 41 members from all parts of the country were present, realized the seriousness of the decision to be made. After careful consideration of all factors involved the board decided through a ballot vote, that no exception could be made.

The membership should distinctly understand that to have made an exception would not only have been in violation of signed agreements and customs for all similar properties in Washington, but would have meant that the society retreated under fire of widely scattered groups and organizations, many of whom knew nothing of the facts, and whose interest had nothing to do with the real question.

To have changed a rule while it was entangled with so many factors having nothing to do with the rule, would have been to surrender the society to influences inimical to its purposes and efforts. When independence of action is threatened, and when fog beclouds real issues, there can be no surrender.

Let all understand that there was never a question of one person or one artist. The only question under discussion was whether in view of all existing conditions an exception could be made in rules of long standing.

If a single inappropriate or undignified comment has been made or published during this discussion, it has been without the authority or knowledge of the national society.

Is it reasonable that one group of women alone, whose properties are privately owned, whose buildings were possible only through voluntary contributions of its members in all parts of the country accumulated during nearly 50 years of effort, be expected to work out the problems of vast groups backed by great changing social forces?

Conditions are the same as when experience dictated the need of the rule. This is not a question for the Daughters of the American Revolution alone to solve. When the community at large has worked out its problem, the Daughters of the American Revolution will be willing, as at all times, to adapt its policies to practices and customs in accordance with the highest standards of the community.

If this incident can teach that issues must be kept clear cut, and free from entanglements which obscure the real principles involved; if it can lead the members to know more of the problems and difficulties of the society and emphasize the necessity of seeing the whole picture before forming judgment; if it can lead those who speak without knowledge to search for truth; if it can emphasize the need of decisions without malice, and a patriotism without prejudice, it will have served its purpose.

During the year the president general was approached by a member of the national board of the Children of the American Revolution asking if the two societies could possibly be united. When the president general asked upon what conditions, the answer was "unconditional." Upon that basis the national board of management in February authorized a committee to consider the possibilities. Problems developed, however, which indicated that the basis of discussion must be only one of closer cooperation between the two societies. The committee wishes further time for consideration and therefore no report is possible at this continental congress.

A great opportunity for expansion exists in our largest cities. A comparison of average membership in the 25 cities of greatest population with the average in proportion to population in all parts of the county shows that the number of members in the cities is far below the general average in proportion to population throughout the country. No city chapter will lose by the encouragement of the formation of others within that city. There is room for expansion for many years to come. The definite increase in membership during the last year and increasing number of former members now asking to be reinstated is distinctly gratifying.

The genealogical extension service was discontinued only after a careful study by the national society. In addition to the great costs, there were involved questions that might not be immediately apparent. With a regularly established initiation fee, applicants found it difficult to understand when informed that by mailing an additional sum to the national society, the needed information might possibly be secured. Again when it became impossible to find this information through genealogical research, the complications increased. It is definitely hoped that through voluntary service some means may be devised by which facts contained in the records of our library may be made more generally available to the membership.

The pension system as established by the national society largely to meet an emergency existing in the spring of 1935, will need definite revision. It must be placed upon a permanent and sound basis. This will become one of the problems of the current year.

The need for provision by the national bylaws for a definite understudy of the president general during necessary absences in visiting State conferences was outlined in the report to the February meeting of the national board of management.

The attention of all chapters is directed to the explanation given in the minutes of that meeting as published in the magazine. The discussion includes the advisability of reducing the number of vice presidents general and expecting each to assume a definite duty in the administration of the national society.

During the next 2 years the Golden Jubilee of the national society will absorb much of its attention. Many States have already entered upon definite projects in commemoration of this event. A committee authorized at the February meeting of the national board of management has formulated suggestions

for a national program of anniversary projects. These will be presented for the consideration of the Congress.

To every employee and member of the staff, and especially to those in her own office, the president general is deeply grateful for their loyalty and kind consideration. To the national officers and State regents and to each and every member of the society, she expresses appreciation of countless courtesies and the fine loyalty that she has found everywhere present.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
(Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.),
President General.

The president general resumed the chair, the colors were retired and the meeting recessed at 12:50 p. m. until Wednesday morning at 9:30 a. m.

WEDNESDAY MORNING MEETING, APRIL 19, 1939

The meeting convened at 9:30 a. m. the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

Following the reading of the scripture and prayer by the chaplain general, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, the assemblage was led in the pledge of allegiance to the flag by the national chairman, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, after which one stanza of the national anthem was sung.

The chairman of the resolutions committee, Miss Emeline A. Street, submitted seven resolutions.

REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

As chairman of railroad transportation, I have, with the assistance of Mr. C. A. Fox, Transportation Building, Chicago, and Mr. H. W. Siddall, chairman, Transcontinental Passenger Association, room 441, station 516, West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, corresponded with, and received helpful information from eight passenger associations.

We have had personal interviews with several representatives of passenger associations and corresponded with the transportation committee of the New York World's Fair.

Our findings were summarized in a letter which accompanied the call to our Congress in a brief announcement in the National Historical Magazine, April 1939, and in a booklet edited and distributed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

WINIFRED WOOD KNAUF,
(Mrs. John Knauf).
Chairman.

REPORT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE

The best way to truly know your society, to know the tremendous scope of its work and the high ideals which spur the members on and on to better and still better work is to be appointed chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, for one cannot go from the children's attic in Memorial Continental Hall, through that hall itself, through the Administration Building, down to the "subest" of subcellars and up to Constitution Hall without realizing with growing amazement and wonder just what has been accomplished in these nearly 50 years of existence of this national society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

This chairman knows whereof she speaks for the first thing she did after her appointment was to make a peregrination of these buildings in company with her two vice chairmen and the curator general, under the guidance of Mr. Phillips, the superintendent of buildings. Following this the two vice chairmen made a complete inventory of everything contained in the Memorial Continental Hall building and they have a partial inventory of everything in the Administration Building. These inventories are filed with the clerk of the museum, and the buildings and grounds committee in order that necessary information may be given.

The tablet honoring Mrs. George Maynard Minor was placed opposite the museum door in Memorial Continental Hall and was unveiled on Saturday, April 15.

The District of Columbia now has its own banner, and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, honorary vice president general from the District, has presented one to the society to be hung in Memorial Continental Hall with the banners of all the other States.

Estimates have been received for the air-conditioned document room in the basement of Memorial Continental Hall, which we sincerely hope will be voted a golden anniversary project.

Upon visiting the library in July the necessity for air-conditioning that room was forcibly brought to the attention of this chairman and an estimate of $10,600 to do this was furnished by a reliable firm. It is sincerely hoped that this can be done, that some kind members will make this room livable for the genealogists working there in the terrific heat of Washington summers.

In order to properly present the motion picture, "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," the National Geographic Society has permanently installed here in this hall, at their own expense, what is probably the finest projection and sound motion-picture equipment in the world, as well as a new public address and amplifying system of the same quality. Through the kindness and generosity of the National Geographic Society we are privileged to use this equipment.

A marker has been placed by the door to the hospital room showing the room and equipment were presented to the national society by Mrs. Jacob P. Marshall, of New York City.

A blueprint has been prepared by Caldwell & Co. for a marker to be placed in the lobby honoring the donors of the columns just outside the Eighteenth Street entrance. A survey has been made of markers and places for markers in Constitution Hall, and it is hoped all will be in order shortly after the close of this congress.

The items mentioned in this report are in addition to the general routine work necessary in the maintenance of these three buildings which are in constant use.

Quoting from the report of Mr. Hand, managing director of Constitution Hall: "Being well pleased with the treatment afforded and the service given by our staff, many renowned artists, orchestras, and lecturers appear here yearly, adding to the cultural life of the city of Washington."

The excellent condition of our property is due to the untiring efforts of our superintendent of buildings, Mr. Robert D. Phillips, and his staff, and the high standard of the concerts and lectures given is upheld by our managing director, Mr. Fred E. Hand, and to both of these go the sincere thanks and deep appreciation of this committee.

ISABELLE C. NASON,
(Mrs. Frank L. Nason),
Chairman.

REPORT OF REAL DAUGHTERS COMMITTEE

It gives me much pleasure to submit my first report of my stewardship as national chairman of the Real Daughters Committee, and to thank all the chapters for the interest taken and gifts sent to these dear ladies. It is so little for us to do and yet it means so much to them to know that they are members of a big society and that the members care about them.

The national vice chairmen and State chairmen have been most helpful and I am grateful to them.

May this next year be one of continued usefulness for us all.

We had three Real Daughters, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, Mrs. Mary Pool Newsom, and Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, when I took office last June and I have had the pleasure and opportunities of visiting each one.

It is with regret that I report the death of Mrs. Newsom on February 11, 1939. Flowers were sent by your chairman and others, and Georgia members attended the service.

The report of the work of 30 States shows that Arizona, Maine, and Rhode Island are 100 percent, as each one of their chapters remembered these ladies.

Seven States marked the graves of 20, and 4 States located the graves of 44.

At Christmas time 40 chapters gave $46.05 with which three imported all-wool slumber robes were purchased for $21.30, leaving a balance of $23.76.

The State executive board allowed the chairman $5 for expenses. The active chapters sent to the Real Daughters 211 cards, 35 letters, 6 night letters, Pasadena rose parade folders, and many gifts including candied walnuts and dates. Four chapters gave programs and plays in honor of the Real Daughters. There are now 19 Real Granddaughters in the State of California. Markers were placed on the graves of Mrs. Fanny Fellows DeKay and Celia Ellsworth Niebel.

Programs and teas were given by three chapters, while a luncheon was given by another honoring their Real Granddaughters. Flowers, cards, and letters were sent by eight chapters; three sent money.

Several chapters have observed a "Day of Remembrance," and as a result, cards for special occasions, candy, fruit, and other small gifts have been sent to each. The sum of $30 has been received from the different chapters for this.

The graves of three Real Daughters and one Real Granddaughter have been marked.

HELEN NEWBERRY JOY
(Mrs. Henry B. Joy),
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

A unique honor is conferred on this national chairman, that of bringing to you a report such as has not before been given to the congress. It is new in the sense that we are reporting to you the activities of the first year of the National Historical Magazine. It has been a year of slow and careful planning and building on a foundation that is secure and promises a definite and permanent success for the magazine. A thorough understanding of the problems confronting the magazine including its relation to all other activities of the society and a complete cooperation of effort have been the keynotes of the year's work.

Sincere appreciation is expressed to the president general, Mrs. Robert, for her enduring interest and careful consideration of every phase of the work; to the editor, Mrs. Keyes, for the fine and interesting issue of the magazine she has given to the society each month; and finally to each member of the committee for their devotion and support.

The president general enlarged and strengthened the committee at the beginning of the year by the appointment of the vice presidents general as assistants to the national chairman. Two very definite services of these officers have developed during the year, that of advisers to the national chairman and the opportunity to serve as messengers of the national committee to the membership at large. The vice presidents general are attendants at the meetings of the national board and the meetings of the national historical magazine committee and are therefore able to carry home the message of the magazine from a national viewpoint. It would seem that the "messenger service" of the vice presidents general might be developed to the relief of the burden of the State regents and the great advantage and assistance of the State chairmen.

A definite organization of the committee has been made. Meetings of the national chairman and the assistants have been held in Washington at the time of the meetings of the national board. The minutes of the meetings of the past year have been kept by the secretary, Miss Emeline A. Street. The high point in the work of the committee for the year was the vote to try to secure "50,000 magazine subscriptions for the fiftieth anniversary." All efforts of the committee will be directed toward this goal, to be reported at the continental congress in 1941. It will not be possible to reach this goal without an enthusiastic cooperation and unity of effort.

The question, "Have you any suggestions for the improvement of the magazine?" brought forth many enlightening replies. The majority of opinions expressed were in high praise of the present magazine, that it had steadily improved in the past year and that great credit was due the editor and the society on the success of the publication. Many opinions were expressed as to the contents and these will be considered in future planning of the issues. Comments came on "more D. A. R. news, more from national chairmen, more fiction, less fiction, and more chapter activities." Outstanding were the requests for more genealogical material and high-grade historical material "such as is little seen in the general histories."

This report would be incomplete without brief mention of a few interesting bits of information that have come to light. Mrs. Wilbur, State Regent of

China, writes that "Mrs. Macbeth presents her bound copies of the magazine to the Shanghai American School where it is used for reference in the teaching of American history." She also adds that the price of the magazine would be about $15 in Chinese currency, at the present rate of exchange.

Mrs. Reyman, of Wheeling, W. Va., has a complete set of magazines for 34 years. One State chairman has spoken for the magazine in 48 chapters and junior groups. Pennsylvania has two chapters in which the number of magazine subscriptions is the same as the chapter membership. In one chapter the subscriptions are voluntary and in the other are included in the dues. Vermont has one chapter with 100-percent magazine subscriptions. Mrs. Henry Mashburn, regent, sends us the story of Gen. David Blackshear chapter at Rochelle, Ga. The chapter was organized during the summer and confirmed in December 1938. The chapter membership is 22, and on February 25, 1939, 25 magazine subscriptions were reported. Mrs. Mashburn writes: "In order that we may enjoy the magazine fully and for greater benefit therefrom, the ladies are spending one afternoon each month with me at which time we have a free, informal discussion of the current issue. We have had the first of these magazine forums. You cannot know how stimulating it was to newcomers. We are anticipating a year of pure delight from the 12 issues in each member's home."

At the February board meeting the use of a card system was begun. This is the distribution to each State regent of a card showing the number of chapters in the State, the total membership, and the number of magazine subscriptions each month. This practice will be continued, and is proving to be a great stimulus to the securing of new subscriptions. The national chairman has had the increase in the subscription list constantly in mind for the year. Suggestions that will be of use to the magazine sales force will be most welcome and are earnestly desired.

The total number of magazine subscriptions on April 1, 1939, was 11,545.

MARCIA R. BINFORD,
(Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford),
Chairman.

REPORT OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE EDITOR

I have 10 minutes in which to tell you something about what I have tried to do this year. At first glance that seems a little bit brief, but I remember the immortal story of one of the greatest newspaper men in this country who, when a cub reporter came and said he didn't have enough space to tell a very important story, turned to the first chapter of the Bible and showed him the story of the creation, which, as you will recall, is told in 1 page. That is a very good object lesson to all of us in the matter of brevity.

One of the questions that has come to me is, why do you not publish more committee reports? The answer to that is very, very simple. I have published every committee report that has been sent to me. It is not the province of the editor, as I understand it, to tell a national chairman whether or not she should send in a report. Some of them have and some of them haven't, and we are awfully glad in the editorial office to hear from them when they will so favor us; and when we don't, we take it for granted that there is some good reason why they desired not to do it, and that that is a question between them and the president general, that we are there to print and not to question.

The question of State reports is also one that has been raised: Why are they not longer? I had one brought in to me recently that was 20 pages long.

Two or three people, more than that, have asked me why I sometimes left out my own editorial, and have reminded me that the function of an editor was to write editorials; and I agree it is one of the functions, but it is very natural when an editor sees that the ax must fall somewhere, to feel that her own contribution is the one which is perhaps of least importance. She leaves that out in order to put something else in. Very often it is written. It was written this month, and then it was left out because it seemed better to give more space to State reports.

The little light is flashing and there isn't time to tell you the answers to these other questions. There is only time, perhaps, to tell you how I feel, myself, about this work. I quoted to you last year some verses I myself had written on what I conceived the functions of an editor to be. They weren't very good verses, they were the best I could write, they were written with a very full heart, but this time I am going to quote to you a verse that a much greater poet than I wrote. I keep it on my desk all the time. An editor has a good

many black moments and a good many white nights, and there are countless times when she says to herself, "What is the use of trying? I can't please everyone, I have done my best, I seem to keep failing, why do I go on?" And in this little verse I think is the answer. I have tried to make it mine. Will you try to make it yours in thinking of what is being done in the little room at the head of the stairs where you are all so welcome.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray:
"This is my work, my blessing, not my doom,
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."
Then shall I see it, not too great or small
To suit my spirit or to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful, turn when the dark shadows fall at eventide
To love, laugh and play and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES
(Mrs. Henry Wilder Keyes),
Editor.

REPORT OF CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

This Nation, as a whole, is very much more "conservation minded" now than at any time in its history. Having reached the mature age of 150 years, it has awakened to the fact that the excessive exploitation of natural resources that brought quick wealth was unwise, dangerous and not at all according to God's plan. These resources were formed for the moderate use of each generation with full knowledge and realization that other and countless generations should follow. They, too, will have need of fertile soil in which to plant seed to raise food, trees for lumber and coal, and oil for fuel and other purposes. Engineers tell us that we and our immediate descendants will suffer further loss from the shifting of more millions of tons of rich top soil through erosion and from floods and dust storms until trees can be grown to hold the earth, to break the sweep of the blistering wind, and to check the damaging speed of surging waters.

We are joining forces with our government and with other patriotic organizations in reforesting denuded, idle, and eroded lands for timber, for soil protection, and to provide harbors for birds and other wildlife. Many of these plantings are memorial forests. Indiana State Society will plant 50 acres to the memory of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Illinois will plant 1,000 acres as a D. A. R. Golden Jubilee Forest and Georgia 100 acres to commemorate our fiftieth anniversary. South Dakota State conference has also voted to plant 25 acres as a jubilee project. In all, 1,759½ acres have either been planted, voted by State conferences or paid for to be planted in 1940.

Our president general has named this work, known as the Penny Pine project (the purpose of which is the raising of funds to plant memorial forests within the States) as a part of our "definite program of national effort" for the fiftieth anniversary. A booklet giving full information has been prepared and is being mailed to every State chairman, State regent, and State vice regent.

Many chapters are combining highway beautification with the Penny Pine project and planting memorial drives instead of memorial forests. Oregon has a State project of this kind and has planted 100 feet on each side of the highway through the national forest for a distance of 8 miles. Louisiana and Georgia have memorial drives planted by individual chapters.

In Massachusetts one chapter bought 50 acres of wooded land to preserve it as such. A New York chapter leased a plot of land on an entailed farm to prevent its being leased for lumbering and the subsequent destruction of a stream and bird sanctuary. Alabama has bought 92 acres at Kate Duncan Smith School on which the Indiana Daughters will build a model farm. Other chapters have fought for legislation to establish and preserve parks, water-rights, wildlife sanctuaries, plots of virgin timber of rare species, and for uniform traffic signal code laws.

Outstanding D. A. R. conservation exhibits were arranged for and presided over by members of the Maryland and Pennsylvania State societies at the great Outdoor Life Show held in Baltimore, and the Wild Life, Bird, and Fish Exhibit in Wilkes-Barre. At Baltimore, Mrs. Nield and her committee gave 10,000 pine seedlings to scouts and others who asked for and promised to plant them. These were furnished by the United States Forest Service which has been most cooperative in every region. Mrs. Nield was given a beautiful medal for her work in this exhibit.

The objectives of the committee are simple and will remain the same throughout the administration. In brief they are:

"One program—Two projects—one report." This means one chapter program on some phase of conservation; two projects in each chapter each year; one in human conservation and one in conservation of natural resources; one report to State chairman. The subject of the program and of the projects is left entirely to the discretion of the chapter, for it is its own best judge of what it needs and should do. Because this is our fiftieth anniversary, a very special occasion, we have a golden jubilee project. Its goal is 1 acre of pines planted for each chapter, making a total of 2,528 acres, with approximately two and one-half million trees planted by the Daughters in the 3 years, 1938–41.

Twenty-one State conferences had a speaker on conservation during the past year and 1,097 chapters had programs dealing with some phase of conservation work.

Every report, with few exceptions, showed its State to be 100 percent in help given to boys and girls in school, hospitals, Red Cross, Scout organizations, health work, safety campaigns, and many other kinds of relief, charitable, and welfare work. These wonderful reports cannot be quoted here, not even included in full in the printed report but since we do not work for money, nor for fame, but to aid our fellow man, we are fully repaid by the knowledge that we have helped someone in this present day and are carrying on the cherished tradition of love and charity of bygone days.

This report of this committee also embodies the work of the two vice chairmen in charge of historic trees, Mrs. Harry K. Nield and Mrs. James H. Dorsey, and Mrs. B. D. Weeks, vice chairman in charge of American Indians. Mrs. Dorsey was invited to display at the Outdoor Life Show, Baltimore, her large collection of woods taken from historic trees and buildings with pictures of the original source and story of each. This is an unusual collection and one of great historical value.

According to reports sent to me, historic trees were marked as follows: California, 11; Pennsylvania, 6; Delaware, 5; New York, 5; Oregon, 3; Illinois, 2; Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, 1 each.

Mrs. Weeks, vice chairman of American Indians, reports a fine response from her State chairman and feels that the greatest need is for scholarships and help for students who desire to prepare for special service, the arts and professions. The Government provides ordinary scholastic advantages but many are eager to prepare themselves for special work and leadership among their race and no means are available.

She commends the excellent programs given in many chapters and the marking of graves and historic spots connected with Indian history.

INEZ SMITH WARTHEN
(Mrs. Ober D. Warthen),
Chairman.

REPORT OF GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

If each morning we arose with minds blank as to all that had gone before, we would never grow beyond childhood age. We all build on the experiences of the past. It is the same with nations. In preserving the history of the people that make up the Nation, we are preserving the Nation. The work of the genealogical records committee is Americanization; it is national defense; it is conservation; and without it, in a generation or so the society would cease to exist.

The genealogical records committee is a fact-finding committee. We are not concerned with the interpretation of the records. We are saving them for others to use. But it is not sufficient to preserve them in the thousands

of different places where they are; no one person could travel to the varied locations of records needed for the history of a single family or a single place. They must be centralized; yet they should be retained locally. This has been a terrific problem for us, but after years of study, a solution was reached. The Daughters of the American Revolution Library was designated as a central depository for copies and abstracts of the genealogical and local historical source material of the Nation. The genealogical records committee has undertaken to secure such copies or abstracts. This is a 50-year program. The past year and the next two will show whether it is a feasible undertaking. From the results of the past year, we, the committee, believe we can say "It will be done!"

The first step was to take an inventory of all unpublished materials. Here we are fortunate. The Federal Historical Records Survey under the Work Projects Administration, with the cooperation of the D. A. R., is taking such an inventory of the public records, and in some places of church and cemetery records also. I will not report on the results, as we will later have the privilege of hearing the national director of this survey tell of this work. It is most important to us.

Once we know what records exist, the next step is to copy them. The plan is to do this systematically, record by record, county by county, so we can be sure none are missed. States copying on this basis are: Iowa, marriage and cemetery records (55 vols.); Ohio, marriage records; Rhode Island is beginning cemetery records. The District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey have done notable work on cemetery records, and if inventories were available would no doubt find they had made great progress in securing all. In many other States chapters are covering systematically their own counties for either church, cemetery, or town records. Through a Work Projects Administration project in South Carolina over 15,000 inscriptions of tombstones have been secured this year. A notable example of what one chapter can do is the volume of cemetery records prepared by Mrs. Bertha Kunkle, of Smoky Hill Chapter, Kansas. Through the devotion and interest of Mrs. Anna B. T. Cummins, of General William Maxwell Chapter, there are more unpublished records of Warren County, N. J., on the library shelves than of any other county. These are but random examples of the splendid work being done. It would take hours to mention even half of the work of chapters.

Connecticut made a survey of the church records, working with and under the direction of the historical-records survey. They deserve much credit for this. North Dakota cooperated with the church and early newspaper survey. Mrs. H. T. Wright, of Army and Navy Chapter, made a survey of the cemeteries, present and abandoned, of the District of Columbia, a most remarkable piece of research. Many chapters have cooperated with or are now working on surveys that are inventories of the records yet to be copied.

The information within the personal knowledge of those now living is slowly being secured through the three-generation student family histories. Kentucky has turned in especially valuable data from this source.

While there has been much increased activity and more productive work this year, only about 100,000 typed and bound pages have been turned in. Much more has been copied, but is being held for completion and indexing next year, so that certain groups of records may be bound in their entirety.

Every chapter in Connecticut, Kansas, Rhode Island, and Texas had a chairman.

The following States turned in more pages of material than there are members in the State: Arkansas, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee; also China.

Among the States preparing their material excellently are: Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington; they indexed their volumes.

We are again indebted to the North Carolina Historical Commission and to the Utah Genealogical Society for copies of North Carolina marriage bonds. From the Federal Historical Records Survey we have continued to receive copies of all inventories published.

Although much progress has been made in that respect during the past year, there are still far too many chapters that have not realized the importance of copying records. We have 2,528 chapters; last year 1,170 appointed chairmen; this year there were 1,581. Last year 960 chapters turned in work; this year 1,203 did. This is a remarkable increase, but it should be better. Next year can we not have a chairman in every chapter?

To have a chairman is not enough. She must organize the work and see that it is properly done. Let us continue cooperation with the Work Projects Administration projects, and see we get copies of anything they copy. Wherever it is practicable, let us collect data from those living by means of the three-generation family histories. But chiefly, let us concentrate on making copies or abstracts of town, county, church, cemetery, and Bible records. Let us have them properly typed, indexed, bound, and sent in so as to be in one central place for the entire Nation, the D. A. R. library. Anyone can come to Washington and consult this material, once it is in the library. Some means will surely be found to make it again available to those outside of Washington; and in the library it is preserved for the future.

Copying records is work; the D. A. R. have never been afraid of work. It requires accuracy and care; our women have shown they have these qualities. It is not spectacular; it does not appeal to the newspapers; it is not good for much publicity, but it is a contribution any of us can make to our country. We can save the records on which all knowledge of her history is based. And you who do this, toiling in musty courthouses or in overgrown and lost cemeteries, and doing the tedious indexing, may rest assured that, like the ideal woman of Proverbs, "generations yet unborn will arise and call her blessed."

(Dr.) JEAN STEPHENSON, *Chairman.*

The president general presented Dr. Luther H. Evans, National Director, Historical Records Survey of the Work Projects Administration, who addressed the congress on Preservation of the Nation's Records.

The meeting recessed at 12:45 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MEETING, APRIL 19, 1939

The meeting reconvened at 2 p. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

The minutes of Tuesday morning's meeting were read by the secretary general, Mrs. John S. Heaume, and approved.

REPORT OF MOTION-PICTURE COMMITTEE

Anyone who knows youth will admit that of all the influences that come into their lives today, and there are many, the motion picture must be considered as of paramount importance. It provides entertainment, but it also is visual education. Your chairman has sent much literature and many Study Guides to State chairmen and schools throughout the country this year, to acquaint them with the great value that these afford in shaping intelligent appreciation and a better understanding of the subject matter they see portrayed on the screen. She is also sending each month to every State chairman and State regent the list of pictures—both features and shorts—which have been reviewed by the D. A. R. national preview committee in New York City, so they might see the evaluation of each picture and then select the ones they wish to see. It has been my sincere hope that each chairman has shared that list with her chapter chairmen, for it has taken many, many hours of sincere, conscientious work on the part of our editorial committee to compile that list, and we hope it has proved valuable to you.

Every member of this preview committee is taking a study course on motion-picture appreciation, so she will be competent to judge the pictures. It is such a joy for me to report to you that photoplay-appreciation courses this year have made wonderful progress in the schools of the country, way beyond my expectations. This was the particular objective of our president general this year under our committee work. The schools are realizing more and more the value of this work. Many school systems now post regularly each week lists of motion-picture programs which have been evaluated by committees of school children. All over the country theater managers have Saturday-morning matinees for children. All State chairmen report extensive use of the motion-picture department in the National Historical Magazine, with many chapters, schools, and libraries considering this list so dependable. Study Guides are becoming more and more popular, and many schools are using them for the first time.

They are printed only for the very worth-while pictures, and for those whose subject matter is of educational benefit to the pupil.

All States report cooperation with either parent-teacher-association committees, women's clubs, motion-picture councils, or church groups. All States report better pictures, and many even pride themselves on the high-class pictures shown. Your chairman was invited to broadcast over station WICC on February 28 on the work of the D. A. R. motion-picture committee. Many letters were received from nearby States. At no time has the need for patriotism and loyalty been greater than at the present time, and I urge chapters to sponsor the showing of the historical films recommended in the National Historical Magazine. These "shorts" cannot fail to have their influence on our citizens as well as our youth. Most States have had some of these pictures, and others have shown all. Another great accomplishment we have made this year is the decrease in the double-feature programs. In a few States, single features only are shown and, in one community, people would not attend the movies where double features were shown. All theater managers are willing to cooperate with D. A. R. chapters, and many are even eager to have criticisms from them, realizing that the building up of community good will is one of their greatest assets. Such a splendid thing has been done this year on the part of Warner Bros., and that is the showing of the American flag and the playing of the national anthem at the opening of all their programs in all their theaters throughout the country.

I would suggest that a letter go to them from this congress commending them on their Americanism. I am truly proud and grateful to every State chairman for the splendid work she has accomplished this year, for each one of you who sent in reports proved to me your enthusiasm and earnestness in the work you have undertaken. I only wish your full reports could be printed. In some of the States where a great deal could not be accomplished, I fully understand it was because of the smallness of your towns and, in the rural districts, lack of motion-picture houses, but your eagerness to work was noble and impressive.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
(Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),
Chairman

REPORT OF FILING AND LENDING BUREAU COMMITTEE

This first report as national chairman of the filing and lending bureau committee is submitted with pride and gratitude—pride in the interest and cooperation of the State chairmen who have made the report possible and gratitude to the national officers and vice chairmen who have served as a reading and judging committee, and to Mrs. MacWhorter, who have been of untold assistance to me.

The filing and lending bureau, both as a National and State committee, is appealing more widely to the membership as its advantages and benefits become more evident. There is such a wealth of valuable material available for chapter programs that I wish more chairmen would make use of it. This applies particularly to small chapters, which often find it difficult to obtain good speakers on interesting subjects. Every paper in the files is outstanding or it would not be there.

Many States have fine State bureaus of their own, and I am grateful to those State chairmen who have sent me lists of material in their files, for in several instances I have been able to refer inquiries for subjects not in the national bureau to State bureaus where I found the desired material listed.

The catalogs of the national bureau have been sent out this year only on request, but several State chairmen have made gifts of them to all chapter chairmen in their State. May I urge all State and chapter chairmen to be on the alert to obtain new and interesting papers on subjects not too well covered in the catalog. We need more plays and pageants too, for many chapters like to produce patriotic plays on special flag days and holidays. Good radio addresses are desired too, for this phase of our work is increasing each year. The material and data obtained from the national bureau is authentic and well prepared or our efficient vice chairmen would not have accepted it, so do not hesitate to use it. Every State chairman should be sure that every chapter has a chairman and should make it her duty to see that the work of the bureau is fully understood in every chapter.

It has been interesting to see which subjects have been most in demand. Perhaps the fact that we have been celebrating the sesquicentennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States is the reason that requests

for Constitution material have been the greatest, but I like to believe that it is because of an increased interest in the fundamentals of our American Government among our members. Because of this demand, I have chosen for my award to the State having the largest percentage increase in number of papers, plays, or pageants used, eight volumes of the de luxe edition of the Story of the Constitution, prepared by the United States Sesquicentennial Commission. These are to be placed in the winning State's own bureau, that authentic material may be available to the whole State.

After careful compilation of figures by Mrs. MacWhorter in the Washington office it gives me great pleasure to announce that Oregon has won the award for the greatest percentage of increase in use of material from the bureau, and I am happy to present to Mrs. Holt, State regent of Oregon, these books for Mrs. Reed, Oregon State chairman, with my best wishes for an ever-increasing interest in the filing and lending bureau.

Many do not realize the opportunities and advantages offered by this committee, and with the hope of bringing out the outstanding work of each State, your chairman presents herewith the high lights gathered from the fine reports of the State chairmen.

RUSSELL M. BAKER
(Mrs. Frank W. Baker),
Chairman.

REPORT OF D. A. R. GOOD-CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE

Each year finds a steady growth in the number of schools and chapters participating in the good-citizenship pilgrimage. For the second time, we have brought together 49 pilgrims, all girls who have proven themselves to be superior in intellect and in service to their schools and communities. Consider for a moment what this means. These pilgrims represent not only 48 States plus the District of Columbia, but also 5,000 different communities, for there were that number of schools selecting good citizens. It is impossible to estimate the number of individuals in these United States whose attention has been called to the definition of citizenship, dependability, leadership, service, and patriotism, approved by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Wisconsin reports the greatest increase, with 120 percent; Alabama increased 85 percent; Arizona, Nebraska, and New Jersey each had a 50-percent increase. Only two States reported a decrease; all others either increased or had the same number. Illinois had the largest number of good citizens, 524. This increase is due to the energy and enthusiasm of the many State chairmen, who have gone before boards of education, and attended meetings of high-school principals and city superintendents to explain the pilgrimage plan, and in each instance they have met with success. The Philadelphia and New York City high schools have permitted the pilgrimage for the first time. For New York this meant 21 high schools.

With all this increase we have reached only one-third of all the accredited high schools, so we still have a goal before us for future years. In a few States, because the number of chapters is small and the distance between chapters is great, the pilgrimage is placed only in schools near the chapters. D. A. R. work is not so well understood by the public generally, so chapters feel they can do the most good now by making the pilgrimage clear to their own schools and communities first, before going far afield. Expense is an item to be considered by these States also.

At the suggestion of our president general, this committee formulated a certificate of award to be presented by the national society to every good citizen. There were many girls who were receiving no recognition after they had been selected by their schools, and this caused schools and chapters alike to lose interest. This certificate, carrying, as it does, the signatures of the president general and the national chairman, ties up the community with the national society and makes noteworthy the honor accorded that particular girl. The presentation of the certificate should be made by a D. A. R. member wherever possible and on some public occasion, such as the graduating exercises or a general assembly of the school. These certificates will also serve as the girl's credentials for admission into membership in the Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs. States having already presented the certificates report they have been received "most enthusiastically and are greatly appreciated." One State regent wrote "it was indeed a great pleasure and privilege for me to attach my name to so lovely an award gained by these deserving young women."

Every State reports splendid publicity for this project through State, county, and town newspapers. School papers have carried articles and 28 broadcasts have been given. The more publicity given to school selection, the more the public will understand, appreciate, and cooperate. Because of publicity, one school, located in a county in Virginia, where there is no chapter, sent in the name of its candidate with urgent request that she be considered. Because of publicity, one good citizen has been offered a position as private secretary for the summer and residence for a college education in the fall by a couple who learned of her existence through press notices only.

Our organization receives much favorable comment for this particular work. One chairman wrote it was a pleasure to belong to an organization and to serve on a committee that made an effort to assist those of superior intellect. One good citizen wrote: "The D. A. R. award has been a goal toward which every girl in high school is working. The D. A. R. are contributing a great deal toward the development of good citizenship in the schools and afterward by sponsoring the Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs. I wish to thank you not only for the honor you have given me but for the opportunities you will be opening for me and other girls of my high school in the future." A principal said: "The D. A. R. are really becoming active in helping their own communities, aren't they?"

If it were necessary to state what appears to be the most outstanding truth developed by the program during the year, I would without hesitation announce it to be the boundless possibilities of the work and the idea. The opportunities to enlarge the scope and to increase the eternal patriotic good of the pilgrimage idea are at the present moment without limit, and this statement, far-reaching though it is, is made understandingly and deliberately. To participate in the development and in the further flowering of such a plant is without doubt a privilege. To have it as one of the many worth-while functions of our national society is without doubt a satisfaction. To give to our country this additional defense against subversive ideas and ideals is without doubt an indelible contribution of the highest type of citizenship.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE
(Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne),
Chairman.

REPORT OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMS CLUBS COMMITTEE

This is the first report of the committee authorized in 1938 by the Forty-seventh Continental Congress to develop further the objectives of the good-citizenship-pilgrimage committee, authorized in 1934 by the Forty-third Continental Congress. The procedure of this newest committee, therefore, is a continuation of the objectives of the first committee. These objectives should be reexamined at this time so that the work of this new committee may be understood.

In 1934 the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was desirous of undertaking a project to promote and foster the society's ideals of citizenship in an active and affirmative manner in the educational systems of the country. The plan chosen was the good-citizenship pilgrimage with which the members of the society are familiar and which has grown in interest and in numbers participating each year until to a greater or less degree senior high schools in every State have taken part in our project.

Many interesting contacts between the girls and members of our society have led to a mutually friendly interest between the girls and our members. This relationship has opened a new vista of service which is far-reaching if our society accepts our opportunity.

There are approximately 18,000 senior high schools in our country; the pilgrimage may be offered to all of them. If we could visualize the effects of this work, if carried on unselfishly and intelligently for 20 years, we would feel our efforts justified.

The 1937 pilgrims while in Washington expressed the desire to continue their association with our society and organized a club with the dual purpose of promoting good citizenship and cultivating the friendships formed in the pilgrimage. Each girl went to her home resolved to promote a similar organization there; several were successful. This was the foundation laid when the new committee authorized at the last congress to sponsor Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs began their activities.

The District of Columbia and all but three States have had State chairmen this year; it is hoped when the work is better understood every State will have a State chairman and every chapter a chairman.

The national chairman suggests that State clubs be named for the State for convenience and that local clubs be named for eminent citizens, men or women, of the State. State chairmen might compile a list of suitable names to be submitted to organizing clubs.

The organization of the new National Honor Society is planned so that the honor of membership will be within the reach of all the girls who have taken part in the good-citizenship pilgrimage in every State and the District of Columbia.

A ceremonial has been written for the admission of members to the National Pilgrims Club and will be used for the first time during this pilgrimage. It contains a ritual of membership to be repeated in concert by the new members which may be used by State and local clubs. It is: "I recognize the privileges of citizenship in the United States of America. I honor the patriots who made and preserved us a nation. Therefore, I shall use my intelligence toward an understanding citizenship and I shall continue to be actively interested in all that contributes to the good name of my country, and in all that protects the safety of my country, and in all that enlarges the usefulness of my country to the rest of the world."

BARBARA S. WHITTAKER,
(Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker),
Chairman.

REPORT OF ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC COMMITTEE

Every D. A. R. State society has responded to the call to advance American music by appointing a chairman. Your national chairman has their correspondence on file and wishes she might here review all the items of interest. As much as possible is included in this report. State chairmen are mentioned once by name and achievements of chapters credited by name insofar as they were thus reported to the national chairman and space allows.

Interest in this new undertaking on the part of the States has far exceeded our expectations. From Alaska, Mrs. Edby Davis, chairman, comes the pleasing announcement that their "one chapter which has some good talent is taking on this new project with enthusiasm." From Hawaii, Miss Margaret Way, chairman, reports the same. From Iowa, Mrs. John Craig, chairman, comes the report that one of the chapters that has not had music for 10 years is welcoming its return through this committee. Mrs. Edward M. Wichman, music chairman of Minnesota, voices the expression of many chapters when she writes that she feels they have accomplished something worth while throughout the State.

As to the response from individual chapters within those States that sent a definite report of the number of chapter chairmen, the following States registered 100 percent: Mississippi, Mrs. Alma D. Rose, chairman; Vermont, Mrs. Harold Perkins, chairman; Nevada, Miss Billie Orton, chairman; Georgia, Mrs. J. Mark Mote, chairman; and the first division of Texas, Miss Ann Oldham, State vice chairman in charge. Delaware, Mrs. Charles T. Griffith, chairman, reports the same and, in addition, reports music chairmen in the junior groups. South Dakota, Mrs. Joseph Ewing, chairman, reports only two chapters without a chairman. The remaining States register from 60 to 90 percent. Several States had their year planned before hearing of the advancement of American music project and promise more chapter chairmen next year. This is an excellent showing for the first year and proves that our national society was justified in broadening its educational program to include this phase of cultural art which Mrs. William Horsfall, chairman of music in Oregon, joins with citizenship and character to form the three C's of present-day education.

It is our desire to develop the advancement of American music along educational lines. As a national committee we are not sponsoring composers or evaluating compositions. Our aim is to acquaint our members with the many worth-while compositions from the pens of American composers that are suited to chapter use, and to create the same interest in American music that has always existed in American literature.

Plans for the year were outlined in the chapter letter contained in the national brochure sent to chapter regents and in the letter sent by the national chairman to each State chairman. The national chairman made personal committee contacts in Indiana, Ohio, Utah, Illinois, Montana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia, Maryland, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, New York, and the District of Columbia. In October the national chairman pre-

sented the work to the State regents assembled in Washington during national board week.

The theme chosen for this first year's program has been "Through the year with American music." About 85 percent of all D. A. R. chapters have presented American music at one or more meetings. More than half of the chapters in Indiana, Mrs. Ralph Chappell, chairman, have had music at every meeting. The same report comes from New Jersey, Mrs. Caroline DePeyster Burger, chairman.

Through the State chairmen, the chapters have responded splendidly to the composer-research project. Because of the great interest, and because chapters feel they need more time for further research, the same project will be continued during the coming year. Time will thus be given the national chairman to organize the vast amount of material that has come to her. She will add this information to what she herself has already collected concerning some 600 American composers and will make a full report at the 1940 congress. In this composer-research project we are not setting up standards for composers. We are seeking to know who are composing in the United States of America, whether it be on a small scale or in a large professional manner. This phase of our activity is directly under the supervision of the 7 national vice chairmen who are also in charge of a group of States making up a division. These vice chairmen are: Miss Billie Orton, Nevada, in charge of the Pacific coast division; Mrs. Donald Moore, Michigan, of the western division; Mrs. Frederick B. Stiven, Illinois, of the central division; Mrs. M. F. Highley, Oklahoma, of the southwest division; Mrs. J. Mark Mote, Georgia, of the southeast division; Mrs. George Pickett, Virginia, of the eastern division; and Mrs. A. D. W. Prescott, Massachusetts, of the northern division. The national chairman has had the pleasure of meeting 4 of these women and looks forward to meeting the other 3. These vice chairmen report the collection of information concerning around 1,500 American composers, and feel that the work is only well begun. They have worked unceasingly, and the national chairman greatly appreciates the help that they have given. They not only act as a clearing house for the composer project but forward messages to the State chairmen in their respective divisions and support the efforts of the national chairman in all sorts of helpful ways.

It has been a real pleasure to have a share in this, our newest national committee work, and the national chairman sincerely thanks the president general for giving her this opportunity to serve in the advancement of American music.

JANET CUTLER MEAD,
(Mrs. Edward G. Mead),
Chairman.

REPORT OF PRESS-RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Abraham Lincoln once said, "Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it, nothing can succeed."

With this truth in mind, the press-relations committee has attempted to acquaint the public with the objects and the aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to make known, through the distribution of timely press releases, the constructive work accomplished by the chapters, the committees, and the members.

News stories have been distributed through various channels, depending largely upon the time element. "Spot news," for the most part, has been sent directly to the news services and to the metropolitan daily papers throughout the country.

News of the various national committees and their work, when received far enough in advance, has been sent to State chairmen for the addition of State news in connection with the committee featured. The State chairmen, in turn, sent the releases to chapter chairmen, who added the local news of their chapter's work on the committee named. Reports from the various State chairmen and the scrapbooks submitted for the pressroom exhibit show that, where this plan was carried out, the releases were accorded the maximum space and very favorable page position in the newspapers.

The scrapbooks also give another interesting side light on the work accomplished during the year. Far more real news stories have been printed than ever before—stories which feature one D. A. R. activity or project at a time, telling what the Daughters plan to do next week, instead of the old form of

using the condensed minutes of a meeting held last week. The committee recommends that every effort be made to replace the latter with interesting releases on local, State, and national projects, stories of sufficient importance to warrant the space in the newspapers.

The service performed by the press-relations committee can be measured only through the use of D. A. R. news as shown by clippings from the newspapers. Each State chairman, therefore, was requested to send in a report of the amount of space given D. A. R. releases in the newspapers of her State. These reports showed that 21 States increased the amount of news published—some of them 3 and 4 times over that of last year. The States were California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington State, and Wisconsin.

The total amount of space given D. A. R. news during the past year, if printed all together, would amount to more than 2,000 solid pages. Over 5,000 pictures have been printed. Since a certain value is placed on every inch of newspaper space, a conservative estimate of the value of the space given to the Daughters of the American Revolution last year is $1,400,000, based on figures submitted by several public-relations agencies, which demonstrates clearly that the newspapers as a whole are friendly toward the society and that the activities and projects of the committee are news.

It is, therefore, important that all releases be of sufficient value to warrant the space they occupy and that they cover a wide range of interest. This can only be possible if every regent and every committee chairman in chapters, and in the State and national organization, keep the press chairmen informed of their plans and accomplishments. Many good stories are lost by information being sent long after it has ceased to be news.

The press-relations committee has tried to feature each committee activity at least once during the year with Nation-wide releases on the constructive work being done. In order to make these releases more informative, it is recommended that the plans for the year's activities be given to the press chairmen early in the fall, with frequent follow-up reports of additional information. Printed matter distributed by committees is valuable as reference material for press chairmen.

It is recommended that regents and chairmen of committees, whether chapter, State, or national, make every effort to keep the press chairmen informed of their plans and of their activities, keeping in mind the fact that it requires a certain amount of time to prepare releases and distribute them. Information for the press chairmen should contain all details concerning the event or activity, complete with names and dates and as much human interest as possible.

MARIE LOMAS BOCKOVEN
(Mrs. Sterling Bockoven),
Chairman.

REPORT OF RADIO COMMITTEE

There are 80,000,000 radios in the United States today, and there are countless millions of people listening to programs every hour of the day and night.

During the past year 2,673 programs totaling 856 hours over 301 stations have been broadcast by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through the courtesy of the broadcasting companies this time has been granted to us free. We have been afforded through this medium an opportunity to convey to the public a better understanding and appreciation of our work.

Radio stations need the type of program we can give, and if utilized properly, we cannot only secure free time but a sincere welcome from the broadcasting companies. The programs made available in this manner should bring about better Americanism and an increased desire on the part of those eligible to our society to affiliate with us.

We have been granted national hook-ups for programs of national importance. These are the only kind of programs that should be requested for coast-to-coast broadcasts. They should be requested through the national chairman of radio long in advance of the date of the broadcast since the stations schedule their programs far ahead.

Time on the air means money to the broadcasting companies, and a national hook-up represents thousands of dollars in commercial value.

Our first national hook-up this year was given over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co. from Radio City, New York, through the efforts of Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis, State chairman of radio of New York. This program was in the form of an interview between our president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and Miss Kitchell, one of America's finest women singers, on the "Let's talk it over with Alma Kitchell hour," and was entitled "One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Successful Women." Notices of this broadcast were sent by the national chairman throughout the country to national officers, national chairmen, State regents, and State chairmen. The State chairmen in turn sent notices to chapter chairmen, who notified chapter members and interested persons outside of the organization.

The radio chairman of Quemahoning chapter of Pennsylvania reported that she asked several key women to notify 16 members. Each of these members phoned 2 women, and in that way their entire membership of over 200 members was reached very quickly.

On Armistice Day Mrs. Robert again broadcast a 5-minute message, "Women and Armistice," over a National Broadcasting Company coast-to-coast hook-up. This talk was an inspiration to the women of America, and a great credit to our organization.

In January our president general accepted an invitation to speak on the opening program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs over the National Broadcasting Co. blue network.

Many letters and cards of appreciation were received by the National Broadcasting Company after these programs. These aided us greatly in procuring additional time on the air.

Expressions of appreciation are one of the greatest factors in keeping good programs on the air. The types of programs which we have today are those which the public demands. We can help the broadcasting companies greatly by constructive criticism. Letters sent to them and to the firms who are sponsoring the programs are appreciated. It behooves all of us as Daughters of the American Revolution to make a study of programs and try and present only the best, in our own work, and encourage the best of those programs to which we listen.

We cannot adequately express our thanks to the National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Broadcasting System, as well as to many smaller networks and privately owned stations for their courtesy and generosity in allowing us so much time on the air. We hope we have given them programs in return that have been a credit to their stations. The Mutual Broadcasting System granted us a coast-to-coast hook-up for our guest speaker, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, on the opening night of Congress.

The helpful suggestions and cooperation of the president general, the splendid work of the national vice chairmen, State chairmen, and chapter chairmen have made this report possible. Only through their united and untiring efforts could it have been realized.

ROSENA C. WHITLOCK,
(Mrs. Frank B. Whitlock),
Chairman.

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, was introduced and spoke on Cultural Ties That Bind.

The meeting recessed at 4 p. m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETING, APRIL 19, 1939

The meeting reconvened at 7:30 p. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

Following the invocation given by Dr. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain, United States House of Representatives, the reports of State regents were read and filed.

Eight candidates were nominated for the office of vice president general and two for the office of honorary vice president general.

The colors were retired and the meeting recessed at 10:45 p. m.

THURSDAY MORNING MEETING, APRIL 20, 1939

The meeting convened at 9:30 a. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

After the reading of the Scripture and prayer by the chaplain general, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, the assemblage was led in the pledge of allegiance to the flag by the national chairman, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, followed by the singing of the national anthem.

The recording secretary general read the minutes of the Wednesday morning, afternoon, and evening meetings, which were approved.

Miss Emeline A. Street, chairman of the resolutions committee, submitted nine resolutions.

The chairman of the credentials committee, Mrs. Keyser Fry, gave the following supplemental report:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The committee on credentials presents the following supplemental report:

Delegates are present from every State and nine chapters from outside the mainland of the United States: Canal Zone, China, Cuba, France, England, Germany, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

Additional registration to 4:30 o'clock yesterday is as follows: Chapter regents, 75; delegates, 33; alternates, 38; making a total of 2,829; of this number 1,974 are voters.

In addition, the badge committee has registered approximately 450 visiting members. This means that the number of Daughters recorded as present approaches 3,279.

Since the polls opened at 8 o'clock 550 have voted.

LORENA R. FRY
(Mrs. Keyser Fry),
Chairman.

REPORT OF JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE

It is with satisfaction and pride that the national chairman of Junior American Citizens reports on her first year's work with this inspiring and much needed project of forming clubs of Junior American Citizens throughout the length and breadth of this land. In traveling about, one is aware somewhat that the real meaning and importance of these clubs is not entirely understood by some of the members, so I take this opportunity to explain them in detail.

Junior American Citizens clubs are composed of boys and girls throughout the country who are 6 years of age or older. They are not restricted by race, creed, or color. They are not restricted by environment or opportunity. Privileged and underprivileged are eligible for membership. Every boy and girl in this country is a junior American citizen, and as such is urged to become a member of a club, that he or she may join forces with thousands of other boys and girls in all the States to gain through this membership a clearer understanding of the fundamental principles of good citizenship through patriotic education.

There are clubs in approved schools, in hundreds of public schools, parochial schools, and private schools. Local chapters must sponsor the clubs, but chapter members do not necessarily have to lead them. Teachers in the schools are generally the directors, and with educators feeling the need for a firmer building for citizenship, they find the club work, as incorporated in the school program, a definite aid. State regents and State chairmen are earnestly urged to consider the full need of such club work, and to do all in their power to interest superintendents and teachers to cooperate in forming clubs. When such club work is unapproachable in schools, other channels are open, such as settlement houses, boys' and girls' clubs, through Scout troop work, 4-H Club work, and through church and community groups. There is no limit to the opportunities offered to form clubs, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are fast becoming conscious of the fact that in these days, with the world

in its confusion, with our own country besieged by subversive influences, this work with all boys and girls of this country is a most important and impelling necessity. That the Daughters are aroused to this vital need is evidenced by the following report.

The membership goal for the year was set by the national chairman at 100,000, and she is delighted to report 117,316 members, and 3,254 clubs. This is a net gain over last year of 884 clubs and 35,899 members. Truly, we are proud of every State that has made this record possible.

First of all, prizes have been awarded as follows: For the largest net gain in new clubs, prizes went to Mrs. S. L. Smith, state chairman, of North Carolina; Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, of Tennessee; and Mrs. Hedley Gillings, of Florida. Honorable mention goes to Arizona, Massachusetts, and South Carolina.

For the largest net gain in members, prizes went to Mrs. S. L. Smith, of North Carolina; Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, of Tennessee; and Mrs. Thomas F. Short, of Arkansas. Honorable mention to South Carolina, Arizona, and Massachusetts.

For the chapters sponsoring the largest number of clubs, Betsy Ross Chapter, Massachusetts; Major General Robert Howe Chapter, North Carolina; and Sophie De Marsac Campau Chapter of Michigan. Honorable mention goes to Columbia Chapter, South Carolina; Colonel Arthur Erwin Chapter, Florida; Pocahontas Chapter, Texas; and Henry Dawson Chapter, Kansas.

For the chapters sponsoring the largest number of members, old and new, prizes went to Queen Aliquippa Chapter, Pennsylvania; Major General Robert Howe Chapter, North Carolina; and Betsy Ross Chapter, Massachusetts. Honorable mention goes to Sophie De Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan; John McKnitt Alexander Chapter, Texas; Columbia Chapter, South Carolina; and Fort Vasquez Chapter, Colorado.

A prize is offered to the club of Junior American Citizens which presents the best scrapbook to the continental congress. The books are judged during the sessions of the congress, and it is, therefore, impossible to give the winner until the June issue of the National Historical magazine.

Prizes have also been given for outstanding club work to the following States: California, South Carolina, and Colorado. Honorable mention for Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maine, Texas, Florida, Arizona, and Arkansas.

This splendid and inspiring report could carry much more of the accomplishments of the clubs, were there space, but it has been necessary to give only a bare outline of work accomplished.

My grateful appreciation is here expressed to our president general, to my national vice chairmen and State chairmen, and to the many Daughters who have caught the vision of the need of this vital work, and who have cooperated with me so fully and enthusiastically during this year. Thus, with a total of 117,089 members, let's have 150,000 for next year, and 200,000 for our jubilee project.

(Miss) ELEANOR GREENWOOD,
Chairman.

REPORT OF D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

To have the opportunity to direct the work being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution through the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship is indeed a privilege and a responsibility.

In this all too short year, it has been most gratifying to your national chairman to learn of the sustained interest in the publication which for nearly 20 years we have freely distributed to those men and women who show the desire to become helpful and intelligent citizens of the United States of America.

It is trite to say, "Never was there a time when guidance toward right thinking and proper understanding of the responsibilities which citizenship should entail, was more needed." This cry we hear every day and grant its truth.

Great problems are being faced throughout the world, but nowhere is just the same situation in regard to citizenship as in America, so often called the "melting pot" of nationalities. In years gone by, we needed workers and we welcomed any and all who came—men and women from many lands with many tongues. They found a haven here, and now conditions in their native countries are such that many of them wish to throw in their lot with us permanently and become American citizens. This is to be desired if they can be made to

realize that American citizenship, although a gift, carries with it responsibilities—that personal liberty does not include the right to interfere with the rights of others or to try to bring about changes in the Government whose protection they have been so anxious to claim.

It is indeed gratifying to learn of the very real aid the manual is giving to the many organizations which are working for a better understanding of these principles. Each of these organizations is doing its part, but especially noteworthy at this time is the very carefully planned work our National Government through the Works Progress Administration adult education for the foreign-born. Classes are carried on in many centers, and you will be interested to know that in all of them the D. A. R. Manual is eagerly sought as a textbook. In this way the vision which came to leaders in our national society continues to lead the way to better citizenship.

When people ask you, "What do the Daughters of the American Revolution really do?" ask a question in return; say to them, "Have you seen the Manual for Citizenship, published by the Daughters of the American Revolution? Do you know that this publication goes into every State in the Union—and to foreign countries—with a message of welcome from the president general of our society and helpful information for the prospective citizen, which he may read in his own tongue, since it is published in 17 languages, as well as in English?

"Do you know this thing that the Daughters really do? And is it not worth while in these times of stress and unrest to spread the good news of what it can mean to become an intelligent citizen of the United States of America? To teach the doctrine of loyalty to the Government under which one lives, and a clearer understanding of the background of American institutions and ideals, to the end that the stranger within our gates may have a keener realization of the benefits—and the responsibilities—of American citizenship. Is this not a worth-while activity?"

That the information to be found in the manual is of greatest aid to those interested in teaching the principles of citizenship, is attested to by the many letters that come from far and near, telling of practical results obtained through its use. These, more definitely than reports or statistics, show the real picture. The following short quotations show clearly the value placed upon our publication by those using it. From an eastern State comes this message: "They are a splendid help in citizenship training and serve also to assure newcomers to our land that the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in them. I am truly grateful that it is my privilege to receive and to use the manuals in my Americanization work." And from the West: "A lawyer in the audience came up to me after we had our usual little ceremony, salute to the flag, singing a few verses of America, and a few words of welcome. He said, 'If the D. A. R. doesn't do another thing in this town, this is enough, it's splendid'." And again: "You may perhaps be interested in knowing that during the past 11 years every person who has applied for citizenship papers from these evening classes has passed. No one has ever failed. They use the manuals very consistently."

Many laws have been recently passed which require citizenship to obtain their benefits. Permanent registration, old-age pensions, and especially work on Government projects. This has increased greatly the demand for naturalization.

Throughout the world the problems of youth call for a solution. In some of our States there are being held special classes of instruction and exercises of welcome for those boys and girls who are attaining the age at which they accept the responsibilities of citizenship. This seems an ideal opportunity for use of the manual.

Just how far reaching this branch of our work has been, of course we cannot know, but that the Daughters of the American Revolution have done, and are doing, their bit toward making wiser citizens, who can doubt?

In closing, I quote from Mrs. Minor's message to the foreigner within our gates—"In the United States of America, men and women live and work in peace and prosperity under laws of their own making." This was written in 1920. Today we breathe the prayer, "May these words hold true throughout the years." Toward this end, the Daughters of the American Revolution Manual for Citizenship sends forth its message.

GRACE W. HOSKINS,
(Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins),
Chairman.

REPORT OF ELLIS ISLAND COMMITTEE, INCLUDING ANGEL ISLAND WORK

It is interesting to know about our Ellis and Angel Islands project, because its program covers three objectives, educational, Americanization, and humanitarian. There are many organizations represented on Ellis Island but we are the only one doing occupational work.

Our history has been presented from time to time so this year your national chairman desires to bring you a picture of the human side as we come in close touch with the lives of all nationalities. We deal with a heterogeneous people such as made this country and if America is to endure we must be willing to help everybody for love, kindness, and goodness are imperishable. America, the richest country through its great resources, should produce the greatest love and love grows through service as this humanitarian work is proving. Unselfish thought for others will ultimately win a great victory. It must be a sacrifice of our time, our strength, and our money, but will be an investment which will return to us much that is worth while.

Some 18 centuries ago Galen, the Greek physician, said "Occupation is Nature's best medicine and essential to human happiness." This is illustrated so well in our service. In the detention rooms anyone may work who wishes. There is no need for urging as they are all very enthusiastic. Our enrollment is sometimes 200 a day. The work is carried on by 2 trained instructors who go into the rooms in the morning to see the projects the men are making and to take note of needed materials. These men are as eager as children to show their work and win praise. The men themselves are one another's most severe critics. Seldom is work seen which is not "A" standard, for the man who falls into a lazy way of doing his work is soon told about it by his companions in few but well chosen words which is enough to make the man wish to do better. They welcome advice as to what project they will be able to undertake next. These men make sweaters, scarfs, caps, and pillow tops from yarn as well as shirts, shorts, and trousers. We speak about the men because in our entire attendance we seldom have as many as 25 women working, and very few children. These people before they leave the island express their deep gratitude to their unknown friends who have provided this work for them.

The work in the immigration department is purely occupational, but 5 years ago the D. A. R. established an occupational therapy department in the United States Marine Hospital at Ellis Island. This hospital, which formerly housed aliens exclusively, is now used by the United States Public Health Service for American seamen, coast guards, some Federal employees and those aliens who are taken ill while being detained. Occupational therapy is the scientific use under a physician's prescription of any activity, mental or physical, to aid recovery from disease or injury. The doctor writes a prescription for it just as he does for medicine, X-ray, or physiotherapy. He tells the patient's diagnosis, any warnings as to the amount of time the patient is to work and if he wishes something specific accomplished. Sometimes it is exercising an arm and the patient, after he has his physiotherapy, comes to the department for added and informal exercise. He is working on a loom, pulling the beater back and forth, and he is making a lovely blue and white runner for his home. The creating of this piece of material fascinates him. He has always wondered how this was done in his grandmother's day and now he is actually doing it. But this is not the only aim in the mind of the occupational therapist—to show a man how his ancestors made cloth. No—but this man is enjoying the project he is making while he is exercising this arm which he thought hurt him a lot to move. The man is reluctant to leave the loom when he is stopped by the occupational therapist, but she knows that too much exercise is as great an evil as none at all. And so each day the man works on his loom and under the doctor's direction his time is lengthened. The patient proudly exhibits his work to his family and they marvel that he can do this while in the hospital. Or the doctor may wish the patient to become socialized and mingle more among the others, or he may wish to have him acquire a greater peace of mind as is so often advised with the tuberculosis patients.

This year we established a small workshop on a porch off one of the neurological wards. This was made possible through the generosity of one of the New York chapters. The patients assigned to the porch are those who are able to leave their beds but not able to go to the workshop. We have some looms

on the porch and a large table to work on for those who are interested in basketry and other crafts.

ALCINDA M. STEBBINS
(Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins),
Chairman.

REPORT OF AMERICANISM COMMITTEE

The work of the Americanism committee is citizenship training for the foreign born and their children residing in the United States.

Excellent work for reduction of illiteracy has been carried on by our society throughout the land.

In New York City 30,000 adult foreigners attend night schools which were contacted by our members and who have conducted classes in English, home economics, sewing, and history. New York gave an honor card to these students for special advancement and achievement in character, service, and patriotism, and awarded $885.18 for prizes for excellence in American history.

In New Jersey, 27 chapters assisted with work in naturalization courts, and gave dinners for groups of foreign-born children and underprivileged boys. Also contributed 150 books to settlement school library, and assisted foreigners in Chinese center who are unable to become citizens.

New Mexico helped the city nurse with work for blind among foreign-born and assisted them to enter a blind institution. Also donated for health work and hot lunches for Spanish children. One member conducts a parent-teacher group in a Spanish school.

Massachusetts organized a club for foreign-born blind persons, gave lessons in music, needlework, and handicraft.

North Carolina made the Juvenile Dentention Home an object of special interest, cooperated with prison camps; both white and colored teachers of Americanism were supplied.

Montana did outstanding work in naturalization courts and with preparation for citizenship in the densely populated foreign districts.

Wisconsin assisted youth groups in foreign section of the State and sent boys to summer camps. Pennsylvania employs private tutors for foreign illiterates.

The District of Columbia supplied eyeglasses for elderly pupils in night schools, and milk for underprivileged foreign children. Illinois had an outstanding series of radio programs on committee work. Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington, New York, and California had outstanding programs on immigration problems.

Indiana reports chapter supports Mexican girls' education. New Hampshire sponsored class in broommaking for blind foreigners. Nevada presents citizenship medals. Oregon has correspondence course for naturalization classes for foreign rural residents.

Washington has over 4,200 enrolled in their naturalization classes and 3,000 applying for citizenship, employs 20 part-time teachers, members assist the Port of Seattle Immigration Station with entertainments and gifts for aliens.

These are only a few of the many and varied pictures of work of the Americanism committee reported by chapters in the society working for citizenship training best suited to their communities. Americanism cannot be measured by money, but by friendships formed between aliens and citizens and by results obtained in inculcating the ideals of our country in the hearts and minds of those living in our land; however, over $76,000 is reported in addition to the personal services of the members.

RUTH ROSE RICHARDSON,
(Mrs. John Y. Richardson),
Chairman.

The president general introduced Channing Pollock, who gave an address on "Wake Up, America."

A telegram of greetings was read from the honorary president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The meeting recessed at 12:45 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON MEETING, APRIL 20, 1939

The meeting convened at 2 p. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

REPORT OF GIRL HOMEMAKERS COMMITTEE

An increased interest is shown in the activities of the Girl Homemakers committee. It is particularly encouraging that 182 bona fide Girl Homemakers' Clubs have been active this year, 29 of which are new with 10 in Texas and 5 in New York. In a number of families both the husband and wife work and there are fewer children to bind the home together; accordingly, it becomes of greater importance that we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, stress the teaching of home economics in the schools and encourage the instruction of sewing, cooking, and wise buying and budgeting in the rural districts, and that we, as mothers, encourage this same desire of better homemaking in our own homes. The handbook of instruction, of which nearly 1,000 were distributed this year, tells how to form Girl Homemakers Clubs. Greater interest can be aroused and sustained in them by offering special prizes for essay contests in history or on "How To Be a Real Homemaker," and for outstanding work in home economics. The winners of such contests can be invited to tea with the chapter.

Chapter programs portraying their activities always stimulate interest in Girl Homemakers Clubs. At these meetings the play, "The Rescuers," may be presented or the girls themselves tell what the club means to them and model the dresses they have made or they may display their handiwork. Radio programs, of which six have been given, likewise attract attention to our activities. On two of the four programs broadcast from Texas, the girls sang and presented a play. The handbook of instruction formed the basis of the talk from California and the one from Indiana resulted in adding a new member to our C. A. R. Girl Homemakers posters have been ordered and placed in domestic science and dressmaking rooms where the girls have their meetings.

In addition to encouraging home economics in the schools almost all States cooperate with Girl Scouts, 4–H Clubs, and either Girl Reserves or Campfire Girls. Camp scholarships and 4–H short courses are given for outstanding work, awards are made, and both financial help and leaders are furnished. Connecticut ranks first in this group. Ohio, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia have done wonderful work in settlement homes as have Kentucky and New York. In the District of Columbia last year, the girls in these homes were taught to measure and make curtains and table covers, to frame and hang pictures, and to do anything else possible to make the rooms more homelike. Where clothes were contributed, the girls were taught to remodel them for their own use. In Ohio, the classes in their settlement homes are among the foreign born, meet once a week and have a 4-year course.

The national chairman wishes to thank the State chairmen of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, California, and Ohio and her chapter chairman, Miss McCorkle, and home-economics teacher, Mrs. Garrard, for assistance in the revision of the Handbook. She is also indebted to our president general for her inspiration and practical suggestions.

She wishes to thank all the State chairmen for cooperating so beautifully and sending in their reports so promptly; only two failed to report. The national vice chairman and the former national chairman, Mrs. Daniels, assisted most ably and added greatly to her pleasure in serving you.

In conclusion, she will borrow from the report of the State chairman of Connecticut: It is said that old-time samplers were worked with scenes dearest to the heart of the maker. Were I to choose a form of remembrance for the past year, I would choose to do a sampler. My frame would be one worthy of the sponsorship of the national society and have a glass as clear as the protection of the society for the right of good homemaking and citizenship. My background would be hand woven of the best of threads to represent the many Daughters of the American Revolution giving of their services to girlhood. The design would have the Girl Homemakers symbol of the lady at the spinning wheel in honor of the 639 chapters now doing this work. Before this figure, I would have the upright figure of a Girl Homemakers Club girl, a Girl Scout, a 4–H girl, a Girl Reserve, a Campfire girl, a foreign-born, and an underprivileged girl to remind us of those who receive the awards. The border would carry symbols of cooking, sewing, home nursing, first aid, hostess, and United States history to represent

the 587 awards of merit given during the year. There would be symbols of good citizenship and advanced knowledge of homemaking for the 8 States offering State scholarships to advanced students of home economics. Forming the border would be the symbols of the 131 Girl Homemakers pins, 42 medals, 3 rings, and 24 bracelets awarded. The verse would be the motto of the Girl Homemakers Clubs:

"The beauty of the home is order—
The blessing of the home is contentment—
The glory of the home is hospitality—
The privilege of the home is protection—
The obligation of the home is unfailing loyalty—
The foundation of the home is belief in God."

(Mrs.) Alice Lane Newbury,
Chairman.

REPORT OF APPROVED-SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The work of the national chairman of approved schools is filled with intense human interest and soul-satisfying results. The same interest and results must come to every chapter and to every individual member who shares in this worthwhile project, for if you give a little love and material assistance to a child you get a great deal in return. John Ruskin said, "That country is richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is richest who having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal, and by means of his possessions, over the lives of others." Through the work of this committee the Daughters of the American Revolution make it possible for several thousand underprivileged young people to receive an education in 1 or another of our 17 approved schools.

It gives your national chairman great pleasure to bring you a report of what you have accomplished during the past year for these future citizens. In an effort to encourage an ever more active interest in the work of the approved schools, your chairman has visited and addressed 1 fall State meeting, 9 State conferences, and 12 chapters. She has also given 2 broadcasts, attended 1 junior regional conference, and has spoken before 2 junior groups, district meetings, and several outside organizations. She has reported on the condition of our 2 D. A. R. schools at 3 national board meetings. It was her privilege during the past year to visit 10 of the approved schools, 1 or 2 more than once. In June, she attended the commencement exercises of Lincoln Memorial University, and had the pleasure of meeting with Miss Matthies and of being present at the ground-breaking exercises for the Matthies-D. A. R. creamery. At this time she also visited Pine Mountain Settlement School and Maryville College, and is happy to report that both schools are doing splendid work. Maryville is outstanding for the work done through the rotating student-loan fund. July found your chairman on the shores of Lake Superior at Northland College, the guest of the State regent and the State Board of Wisconsin. Here she spent 3 delightful days and cannot say enough in praise of the work being done by Dr. Brownell at this northern college.

Our two D. A. R. schools have had a splendid year with much fine work accomplished and many projects either promised or under way. The national society gives each of these schools $1,000 from the general fund. At Tamassee, the Michigan laundry and Georgia room were dedicated. Work will soon start on two $10,000 buildings, the Pennsylvania Health House and the Illinois Boy's Cottage. The Ernest farm of 7½ acres with its many buildings has been purchased through the generosity of a $5,000 gift from the George and Frances Ball Foundation.

Kate Duncan Smith School is doing a wonderful service through the resident nurse and Dick Health House, which was dedicated in the fall. Alabama Daughters have purchased at 92-acre farm at $4,000. This will be the locale of the $5,000 Indiana Jubilee Model Farm project. A gift of $5,000 from the George and Frances Ball Foundation makes possible the erection of the Ball teacherage.

Your national chairman wishes to thank Miss Matthies for the gracious and helpful cooperation she has given her successor whenever called upon. As assistant she has taken charge of the moving-picture films, and has been interested in adding new reels and revising the old ones. All requests for films should be made direct to her.

Your chairman wishes to emphasize again that all money for the approved schools, whether from individuals or chapters, should go through the hands of the chapter treasurer, State treasurer, and treasurer general, and then should be reported to your State chairman. This is the only accurate way by which full credit for contributions can be given.

In carrying on the work of the committee, your chairman has been ably assisted by the State regents, her national vice chairmen, and State chairmen, and to them she extends her thanks and appreciation. But in even greater measure she wishes to extend her thanks to the chapters and individual members who, through their cooperation and generous contributions, have made this report possible. Through your generosity, you have made the dream of a happy school home come true for many an underprivileged child.

"And he who gives a child a treat
Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's street,
And he who gives a child a home
Builds palaces in Kingdom come."
—*John Masefield.*

ILEEN BULLIS CAMPBELL
(Mrs. Samuel James Campbell),
Chairman.

An interesting program was presented by the following approved schools: Hindman Settlement School, Hillside, Crossnore, Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith, and Marysville College.

Miss Dorothy Evans, chairman, 1939 Junior D. A. R. Assembly, gave a talk on The Junior Assembly.

REPORT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Your committee on national defense through patriotic education extends its influence in ever-widening circles, serving in most unexpected places and under most interesting circumstances. Stanford University's request for an exhibit and material to be used for class analysis in its summer course, Interpretation of American Culture, was promptly met. Syracuse University's course of 10 lectures on the Constitution was sponsored by a local D. A. R. chapter. Through the cooperation of a number of chapters the students of this same university carried their dramatization of the debates of the New York constitution convention into many neighboring towns. Such cooperation with educational institutions is a long step in the right direction. Teachers' College of Columbia University has recently published two valuable articles which this committee has for distribution—one called How to Tell a Communist and How to Beat Him, and the other, Divided We Fall. This latter shows the dangers of fascism and of the struggle between these two foreign ideologies. To educate for democracy Columbia has called a congress of teachers and laymen to meet at Columbia in August, to which your chairman is invited.

Various departments of government furnish valuable data and seek information and cooperation from the national defense committee. State Department Press Releases and Treaty Information provide responsible data on many questions of importance. The new Cultural Relations Division, working without appropriations for this phase of its work, appealed to the national defense committee for historical and cultural material on life in the United States, now being sought by South American schools. A package, of which we may well be proud, and marked as a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution, was sent by the State Department to consuls in South America. The Federal Bureau of Investigation as well as the State, War, and Navy Departments offer friendly cooperation.

Boards of education, superintendents of schools, and innumerable organizations, as well as Civilian Conservation Corps, Citizens Military Training Camps, and Reserve Officers Training Corps instructors ask for educational material. Information services invite listings and college students, preparing theses and debates, write for material, as do high and elementary school pupils. To many, it must be admitted, we appear to be just a branch of the Government to be commanded to fill all their desires. These address us as "Daughters of the American Revolution—Dear Sirs:".

May I here speak of the helpful cooperation of our president general and of my office staff, who are deeply interested in the success of our work and who have painstakingly cooperated with me at all times. As you know the National Defense office is a fact-finding bureau and its files are well stocked on a wide variety of subjects pertaining to the national life. Interest in basic principles and the problems of democracy is increasing daily. It is a healthy sign for our Nation. It is more and more important every day that our citizens understand the imperatives of free speech, free press, and free assembly, and of education calculated to produce a people able to keep themselves free.

Many other committees within the D. A. R. depend upon the national defense committee for educational material. The Americanism and junior American citizens groups are close allies in the educational field and use quantities of national-defense leaflets.

A tabulation of State reports shows diversity in the placement of national-defense literature. Besides schools, camps and libraries, and youth groups which seem to be universal favorites, California supplies a board of education; Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Wisconsin favor clubs; Illinois names factories, courts, and churches; Maryland specializes in public meetings; Massachusetts adds Christian Endeavor Societies; Michigan, New York, and Texas concentrate on State fairs; New Jersey adds school republics and lawyers; Ohio, Young Women's Christian Associations: Oregon, Work Projects Administration; Pennsylvania includes editors; South Carolina names Tamassee; Texas works with junior chambers of commerce; Nebraska sends subscriptions to three ministers who make many public addresses. Minnesota says, "Your publications are answers to prayer when I have to give talks to local groups." Each State shows individual opportunities seized.

A junior chamber of commerce chairman of Americanism writes: "The material you sent me was so timely and helpful * * * I would like you to send it to every city and town in the State where there is a junior chamber of commerce"—cost $75.

General cooperation is expressed with the committee's methods of combating un-American activities, that is, letting those who oppose this Government speak for themselves and reveal their purposes in their own acts and words without use of personalities and name-calling. And more important still spreading the good news of what America does stand for and what are its foundation stones of truth.

To illustrate what is meant by letting groups speak for themselves, a member writes, "I have received the material * * * I need have no fears for the future as it answers every question which might be raised."

The radio has proven a popular channel for patriotic education. Illinois reports a series of 12 broadcasts on national defense and 11 on the Constitution. Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin each report 1 chapter giving weekly broadcasts on national defense. Texas has given 50 national-defense broadcasts and Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington each conducts a regular series.

The teaching of American history and American Government should be compulsory in every public-school system. It is encouraging to note the serious courses being introduced in a number of institutions of higher learning. They show earnest though belated steps toward training for life in a democracy.

Cooperation in support of the Dies committee has been general. Approval of the purpose of that committee and demand for its continuance has been voiced by many chapters. The statement and recommendations given by our president general, upon special invitation to appear before this committee, were published in the National Defense News and reprints are available in the National Defense office. A brief review of the Dies report was made by your chairman for the National Historical Magazine and later published in the National Defense News. The Dies committee has now been continued until January 1940, with an appropriation of $100,000.

A 14-volume book on the activities of the Nazis and Fascists in the United States has been released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies has been introduced in the Congress by Mr. Dies.

Army and Navy appropriation bills have met with little opposition this year. The Navy expansion measure of 1938 authorized expenditures to meet the national needs and steps are being taken to bring the Nation's defense arms to a high level of efficiency amid general approval.

Numerous immigration and deportation bills are before the Congress. The Dempsey bill to provide for the exclusion and expulsion of aliens who advocate changes in the Government of the United States is the only one to pass even one House so far.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has heretofore sponsored legislation to require the registration and fingerprinting of aliens. Such legislation seems particularly advisable at the present time, as does some requirement for the filing of annual reports by organizations carrying on alien political activity within the United States, and the prohibition of the use of firearms and uniforms by similar groups, whether alien or native-born Americans.

In response to requests made by your national chairman, election ballots were received from 46 States. Thirty-three political parties are enumerated, many organized in a small number of States only. The Communist Party appears on 12 State ballots, as does the Independent Party and the Prohibition Party. The Socialist Party has candidates on 11 ballots and the Socialist-Labor Party on 6, the Farmer-Labor on 3. It is the intention of the committee to make further verification of facts in connection with political parties, their organization and programs.

About 3,000 good citizenship medals have been awarded this year—14 in Puerto Rico, 61 in the Territory of Hawaii, 1 in Alaska. Subscriptions to the National Defense News go to individuals, to libraries, recreation centers, Salvation Army, Seamen's Libraries, schools, universities, clubs, colleges, and camps, to the number of 510. These are over and above the 2 free subscriptions sent regularly to each of the 2,500 chapters and to the Board of Management.

Requests from our own members have resulted in sending 2,000 packages containing in the aggregate 200,000 pieces of literature, both printed and mimeographed. An equal number of packages containing about 60,000 pieces have been sent to various educational agencies, among which numbers are 618 schools and colleges and 38 libraries. Over 10,000 pieces were sent to spring State conferences requesting the same; State and county fairs received 35,000 for booths conducted by Daughters of the American Revolution. In all, 6,600 Handbooks and 44,345 copies of the National Defense News have been distributed during the year.

As a close to our year's work, the annual national defense symposium was held at the Mayflower Hotel on April 17, with an attendance of over 2,500, a larger group than ever before. The speakers were Hon. Martin Dies on "Un-American Activities"; Major George Fielding Eliot, author of "The Ramparts We Watch," on "Our Military Defenses"; and Senator Key Pittman on "Our Foreign Policies." Questions and answers brought out many further points of interest. The enthusiastic participation of members was an encouragement and inspiration to your chairman.

It is imperative that law and order be maintained. No break-down in the immigration and deportation laws of the United States should be permitted, and all arms of law enforcement and justice must be strengthened. Upon the placing of honest and capable men in office depends the life of a democracy. Let us as citizens do our part.

IMOGEN B. EMERY
(Mrs. Irving C. Emery),
Chairman.

The president general introduced Mr. Walter Lippmann, who addressed the congress on National Defense Through Patriotic Education.

The meeting recessed at 4:40 p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING MEETING, APRIL 20, 1939

The meeting convened at 8:30 p. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

The invocation was given by the chaplain general, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, and the national anthem sung by the assemblage.

Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, chairman of tellers, gave the report of that committee.

The president general announced that the following candidates, having received a majority of the votes cast, had been duly elected:

Vice presidents general.—Mrs. John Logan Marshall, South Carolina; Mrs. Arthur John Rahn, Montana; Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, New Hampshire; Mrs. Homer Fergus Sloan, Arkansas; Mrs. Frederick Palmer Latimer, Connecticut; Mrs. Henry Clay Chiles, Missouri; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Iowa.

Honorary vice presidents general.—Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Indiana; Mrs. Edmund Provost Moody, Delaware.

A tribute to Frances E. Willard was given by Miss Florence Deneen, followed by addresses by Senator Hattie W. Caraway on The Senate, and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers on The House.

The president general then introduced Mrs. Frances Newton, who addressed the congress on Untrodden Ground.

The newly elected officers were presented, the colors retired, and the meeting recessed at 10:20 p. m.

FRIDAY MORNING MEETING, APRIL 21, 1939

The meeting convened at 10 a. m., the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., presiding.

After the reading of the Scripture and prayer by the chaplain general, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, and the national anthem sung by the congress.

The minutes of Thursday's meetings were read by the recording secretary general, and approved.

The final report of the resolutions committee was given by the chairman, Miss Emeline A. Street.

REPORT OF INSIGNIA COMMITTEE

A committee on insignia was appointed a month or two after the organization of the national society. As there is great need for education on the proper use of the insignia, the aim of the chairman of the committee has been to establish during the year a program presenting to members the correct way of wearing the official emblem, its proper place on all forms of stationery and books, on markers, and rulings made by the national society for its use.

Many requests have been answered on its history, correct use, description, and the significance of the various service bars. It has been gratifying to know that several State regents requested every chapter to devote at least some part of one meeting to the insignia.

Confusion in many minds has arisen on the purpose of the miniature D. A. R. insignia. It is not to be worn in place of the official insignia nor for informal use for which the recognition pin was adopted, but to be suspended from a bar to which miniature pins of other patriotic societies are likewise attached with the ribbon of each society represented on the bar where the insignia is suspended.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the forty-seventh continental congress, designs for pins to be worn by congressional chairmen were submitted to the executive committee of the national society for their selection. The design chosen has been made by Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, in 14-carat gold costing $12.50, and in bronze, heavily gold-plated for $6, and has been on sale since March.

Approval, likewise, was given by the executive committee for the society in Hawaii to obtain a State pin.

A design has been submitted to the national chairmen's association for a pin to designate the office of the president.

The society protects its insignia as its own private property and forbids any person from using such insignia without permission of the national board of management. No manufacturing concern may use the insignia in any way whatsoever without previously obtaining the written consent of the society.

It is improper for the print of the insignia of this society or the name of the national society to be used for any advertising purpose or for the promotion of any business enterprise. All chapters have the privilege of using the insignia on their paper and otherwise. It should be accorded the place of honor on all forms of stationery, programs, yearbooks, and conference reports. It should be either at the top center or the upper left-hand corner, without any wording whatever above it. It may be used in connection with publicity.

This committee has presented to the resolutions committee, resolutions concerning the wearing of the official emblem, recognition pin, and official ribbon.

BESSIE B. PRYOR
(Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor).
Chairman.

REPORT OF CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND COMMITTEE

This fund of $22,000 gives to worthy Filipino girls, high school graduates, postgraduate study in the United States in nursing, hygiene, supervising, institutional work, and public welfare service. Since its completion in 1926 three nurses have graduated from Columbia University with B. S. degrees. They all returned to the Philippine Islands and have done and are doing outstanding work in service to their people as hoped and expected.

Mrs. Damiana Dolorico-Ambrosio, since her return to the islands in 1927, has most acceptably filled various positions connected with the nursing profession. At present she is a member of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association of the Philippine Islands, and, as chairman of the physical education committee, she plans and carries out health activities. Last year she opened a restaurant and tea room on Taft Avenue, Manila, and serves strictly Filipino food to very swanky groups of Filipinos and Americans.

Mrs. Celerina Trinos-Miguel graduated in 1931. During a time of delay relative to her return to her homeland, she had added experience in hospital work and management in New York City; she is, therefore, able more capably to fill her present position as chief nurse in Emanuel Hospital, Manila. Previously she did work as supervising nurse in her home province, Laguna, P. I., with the bureau of education, where she had a number of municipalities and many school children under care and supervision.

Miss Margaret Carl, who was presented to the Continental Congress last April and whose picture was in the June issue of the National Historical Magazine, arrived in Manila last autumn. She was a guest at the October meeting of the chapter, and talked most interestingly of her work and experiences in New York and the United States, and of her trip through Europe back to her home in Manila, not omitting to again thank the chapter and the D. A. R. for having made possible her university study. She left immediately for Iloilo, P. I., where she is doing good work with the Red Cross as supervising nurse. Her 5 months with West Chester County Department of Health, White Plains, N. Y., after graduating from Columbia University in January 1938, definitely prepared her for this work—a line of work that we like to have our nurses do, out in the provinces where it is much needed, when they return to fulfill their agreement to give 3 years of service to their people and their country.

Arrangements are now being made for another Filipino nurse to come to the United States to begin postgraduate study in September in the nursing department of Columbia University.

(Miss) RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON,
Chairman.

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

The student loan fund is a revolving fund offered to boys and girls for educational purpose. Divided into State and chapter student loan funds, assets are derived from voluntary contributions from chapters and individuals, payments on notes, redemption of loans, and sometimes through a State per capita assessment. Disbursements go to students with high moral and scholastic standards who are studying at institutions that uphold true American principles.

Two things have been stressed this year for the purpose of expanding opportunity for service—first, to allow applicants eligible for loans to choose their own schools instead of limiting them to a restricted list of approved schools; second, the putting into circulation of unused funds. When surplus amounts have been left in funds, after all local demands for loans have been met, chap-

ters have been urged to offer loans to outside students who are clamoring for them elsewhere. These ideas have been favorably received.

Most of the 115 graduates of last year have positions. Among them are listed clerks, secretaries, chemists, dietitians, doctors, lawyers, musicians, a manager of a cafe, a farmer, an operator of a beauty salon, and, lastly, teachers, who comprise by far the largest group. One graduate is serving as national aquatic director and Olympic swimming coach for the Republic of Salvador. A doctor who has paid his indebtedness wrote: "At some future time, I wish to make a gift to that fund for some other student to get the benefit I have received." Many students are doing postgraduate work in the leading colleges and universities of our country. Reports of honor-roll students show straight A's in a number of cases. Two have been awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key.

In final checking of reports, laurels go to three States this year: To Michigan for assisting the largest number of students at the present time; to Wisconsin for establishing a fund of $2,000 for students at Northland College, an approved school; to Ohio for disseminating information that led to increased activity in all phases of the work.

It seems only fair to state that several large contributions of money reported (including two funds valued at $25,000 each) could not be recorded in this report because those amounts are used for gift scholarships instead of loans.

The statement for the year includes the following: Total value of State and chapter student loan funds, $360,882.56; total number of students aided to date, 3,476; number of students receiving loans 1938–39, 721. Special attention is called to the division of the funds, totaling $360,882.56. Of that amount, $188,422.60 is out in loans and $172,459.96 remains in present funds.

(Miss) CLAUDINE HUTTER,
Chairman.

REPORT OF CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE

When some glimmer of the gigantic task she had assumed dawned upon your chairman, she was almost overwhelmed by its significance and importance. Following the energetic and versatile Mrs. Sigmon, whose wise counsel she has been denied on account of the serious illness of this former chairman and her continued absence from her files, the present incumbent has had to depend upon her own resources, which would have been inadequate without the advice and assistance of her vice chairmen and her loyal and efficient State chairmen.

Questions involving more intricate details have been referred to the United States Flag Association, which has rendered invaluable aid to the committee.

The introductory work of your chairman was the preparation of a letter for the chapter chairmen, with suggestions for a 1938–39 program. This was followed by a questionnaire, copies of which were sent to each State chairman, to be mailed with her own letter of instructions to her chapter chairmen.

Later, a letter giving a tentative outline of the especial work of her own State was sent to each State chairman. An average of 84 letters, besides numerous packages, has left the desk of your chairman monthly.

Many of the questions raised by chairmen, chapters, and individuals have involved much research and authoritative advice.

A rare opportunity for disseminating information and encouraging a proper appreciation of the flag has come to your chairman on seven different occasions when she has been invited to address schools on this subject. Each talk gave her the definite knowledge that through large groups of young people is the best method of transmitting patriotism.

Cuts of illustrations, taken from the Flag Code, have been purchased to be used by newspapers in connection with articles pertaining to the same.

At two State conferences your chairman has represented the national committee and extended greetings.

A radio broadcast gave her an opportunity to speak personally to the many who have encouraged her and to tell them some of the benefits derived from membership in so powerful an organization, which owes its existence to a proper reverence for the flag and a genuine acceptance of the American's creed.

There has been a delightfully heartening refrain in the report of every State chairman—"We have made a gain over last year, and the next year promises an even better report." This, after reading the splendid achievements of almost every State, presents the temptation to give more of the interesting details than space will allow.

It has been impossible to tabulate accurately the work of the chapters on account of the fact that chairmen in their reports often substituted the word "many" for figures, but all reports show careful observance of Flag Day, many essay contests, and general awareness of the great responsibility of this committee.

Madam President General, in closing, may I echo the sweet refrain of the State chairman, "I promise a report of more and better work next year."

OLIVIA H. S. KEESEE
(Mrs. Charles B. Keesee),
Chairman.

Commander Leland P. Lovette, United States Navy, addressed the congress on How Patriotic Education Aids National Defense.

The president general announced that the Daughters would be received at the White House at 3 p. m. and, in the absence from Washington of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cordell Hull and Miss Frances Perkins would take her place as hostesses.

Assembly was sounded and, led by the pages carrying State flags, the retiring State regents and State regents-elect, reelected State regents, the retiring vice presidents general and vice-presidents-general-elect, and the honorary vice-presidents-general-elect entered.

The recording secretary general, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read the list of newly elected State regents and State vice regents. The president general confirmed their election, and the chaplain general, Mrs. Rex, administered the oath. The retiring officer placed the ribbon of office upon the incoming officer (the State vice regents were seated in the auditorium). The recording secretary general, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read the names of the two newly elected honorary vice presidents general, the president general confirmed the election, and the chaplain general, Mrs. Rex, administered the oath (one being present, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw) and the president general placed the ribbon of office.

The recording secretary general read the names of the newly elected vice presidents general; the president general confirmed the election, and the chaplain general administered the oath, the retiring officer placing the ribbon upon the incoming officer.

The assemblage sang Blest Be the Tie That Binds.

The chaplain general, Mrs. Rex, pronounced the benediction.

The colors and State flags were retired, and the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., declared the Forty-eighth Continental Congress adjourned sine die.

PART II

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Compiled from reports of National and State officers and committee chairmen as printed in the Proceedings of the Forty-Eighth Continental Congress.)

Administration and buildings and grounds.
Membership, chapters and junior groups.
General and patriotic education, including—
- National defense through patriotic education.
- Americanism.
- Junior American citizens.
- Girl homemakers.
- Good-citizenship project, pilgrimage, and clubs.
- The flag.
- Ellis and Angel Islands, and manual for citizenship.
- Approved and other schools, D. A. R. student loan funds and special scholarships.
- Motion pictures.
- Advancement of American music.
- Filing and lending bureaus, National and State.
- National Historical Magazine.
- Publicity, including press relations, radio addresses.

Conservation of human and natural resources including American Indians.
Genealogical and historical records and research including—
- Genealogical records committee.
- D. A. R. library.
- D. A. R. museum and State rooms.
- Local libraries and museums.
- Memorials.

Real Daughters.
Graves of Real Daughters, Real Granddaughters, and wives and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.
Graves of Revolutionary soldiers.
Annual Report of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

ADMINISTRATION AND BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Some of the principal receipts and disbursements reported by the treasurer general and not given under other heads are as follows:

Net receipts from dues, initiation, reinstatement, and supplemental fees		$188,893.00
Receipts from genealogical extension service		1,465.00
Disbursements:		
Clerical service	78,636.07	
Pay-roll tax	3,560.03	
Building expense:		
Services	27,336.86	
Supplies, insurance, repairs, gas, electricity, etc	20,923.72	
Real estate taxes on Constitution Hall	5,077.24	
Business privilege, pay roll, and admissions taxes	356.36	
Liability insurance	857.16	
Pensions to employees, Real Daughters and Spanish American War nurses	10,635.76	
Constitution Hall fund, with a balance Mar. 31, 1938		3,620.27
Increased by transfer from the current fund of $3,000 and contributions, commissions, and interest, $732		3,732.00
		7,352.27
Interest paid		3,000.00
Balance Mar. 31, 1939		4,352.27
Constitution Hall events		41,653.65
Expenses		18,702.52
Net receipts from events		22,951.13
Memorial Continental Hall events (wear and tear only)		3,386.00
Expenses		1,291.00
Wear and tear		2,095.00

The following sums were transferred on the books to funds shown:

Approved schools	$2,000
Constitution Hall fund	3,000
Pension fund	10,000
Reserve fund	20,941

Funds of the society are deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank, and invested in railroad, United States Postal Savings, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Land Bank, and United States Treasury bonds.

The national board of management is composed of the national officers and the State regents, and these members serve entirely without compensation and pay their own expenses, both for traveling and for hotels.

During the coming 2 years the golden jubilee of the national society will absorb much of its attention. A committee authorized at the February meeting of the national board of management has formulated four suggestions for a national program of anniversary projects, which are covered by Resolution 4, as follows:

1. The presentation of a portrait of Caroline Scott Harrison, the first president general of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the President Harrison mansion, Indianapolis, now restored as a museum.

2. The construction on the ground floor of Memorial Continental Hall of an archives room to house documents and historical material of the Revolutionary period.

3. The establishment of an endowment fund to provide funds for the general needs of the organization with which to assist and promote its work and maintain its properties.

4. The continuance of the Penny Pine projects.

Money to cover cost of the portrait had already been subscribed. Estimated cost of an archives room is $20,000 and $5,000 for furnishings.

The treasurer general spoke on the establishment of an endowment fund, saying that at present the available funds from which to make up the national budget is the $1 per year from each member, and as the years pass an accumulating endowment fund would safeguard the finances of the society.

Resolution 13 provides that $1,300 remaining as a surplus in the Memory Book fund be used as a nucleus for the proposed endowment fund.

Honorary president general, Mrs. Magna, was called on to secure pledges toward the proposed construction of an archives room and succeeded in listing approximately $10,655 in promises to pay.

The buildings and grounds committee have this year made a complete inventory of the contents of Memorial Continental Hall and a partial one of the administration building. These are filed with the clerk of the museum and a copy with the committee. They have supervised repairs to the elevator in Constitution Hall; installation of a ventilation fan in the projection room; low-water cut-outs in the boilers; reconditioning of several motors for the ventilating system, and had bronze caps placed on railings in the tiers. The lintel over the porte cochere of Memorial Continental Hall has been replaced at an approximate cost of $5,000, and another large bit of repair work was to a drain. These repairs and new work are in addition to the general routine work necessary in the maintenance of the three buildings. Leather chairs on the stage of Memorial Continental Hall have been reupholstered; the tablet honoring Mrs. George Maynard Minor was placed opposite the museum door in Memorial Continental Hall, and was unveiled April 15, 1939. A District of Columbia banner has been presented, to be hung with the State banners in Memorial Continental Hall.

Estimates have been received for air-conditioning the library and for the proposed new archives room.

The National Geographic Society has permanently installed in Constitution Hall, at its own expense, what is probably the finest projection and sound motion-picture equipment in the world, as well as a new public address and amplifying system of the same quality, this in order to properly present the motion picture, The Story of Alexander Graham Bell. The society, through their courtesy is privileged to use this equipment.

MEMBERSHIP, CHAPTERS, AND JUNIOR GROUPS

Resolution 1 records the passing of a prominent member of the society, honorary president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, on February 28, 1939.

The registrar general and organizing and recording secretary generals report 2,528 chapters, a net gain for the year of 18; the last na-

tional membership number 314,718 and a net gain in membership for the year of 545. Six thousand, six hundred forty-five membership certificates have been issued. Many States report that for the first time in some years their membership has remained stationary or that they have made a net gain, and most of them credit this status to the formation of junior groups or chapters. The society in every State has encouraged the organization of the Children of the American Revolution, looking to these chapters for their future membership.

A large percentage of the membership have now given permission, under certain restrictions, for examination of their applications for wanted data.

One thousand, nine hundred seventy-four voting delegates were in attendance at this forty-eighth continental congress, with a total of 3,279 Daughters in attendance. Delegates from every State and 9 chapters from outside the mainland of the United States, Canal Zone, China, Cuba, England, France, Germany, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico were present. Chapters in England, France, and Germany are carrying on heroically. Those in Paris have, during the past year, held several brilliant social functions, attended by the wife of the President of France, representatives of the French Government and diplomatic corps, Sons of the Cincinnati, and Sons of the American Revolution.

New Mexico boasts three D. A. R. members in the State legislature.

Three years ago junior groups began to form as definite units of individual chapters, the movement growing so rapidly that now there are approximately 300 such groups of enthusiastic and capable young women, all full members of their various D. A. R. chapters and the national society. State assemblies of these groups have been held in Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin, and the second national junior assembly was held in Memorial Continental Hall April 18, 1939. Their main project for the year is the Helen Pouch scholarship fund, which will be divided between three of the approved schools.

The national group issue the Junior D. A. R. Echoes quarterly, and a junior page is included in each issue of the National Historical Magazine.

More than 2,000 junior group pamphlets have been distributed.

Junior groups have contributed $447 to various schools; $100 in addition to the Helen Pouch fund has been spent for scholarships; one Tamassee girl sent to college; scholarship given to girl student at Lincoln Memorial University, and $25 toward human conservation. Much service has been given hospitals and special attention to crippled children, destitute girls, and others in dire need. An Iowa group gave a "seeing eye" dog to a blind musician. Others work on translation of Braille; assist in Indian work; gave 100 good citizenship medals; compiled a volume "Meet Detroit" and made 170 historical markings. One of their greater fields of service is in assistance to the chapters of the Children of the American Revolution.

The following table is taken from the June number of the National Historical Magazine giving membership as of June 1, 1939, also number of chapters. New chapters, gain in members, and junior groups compiled from information in various reports appearing in the proceedings, from which all other information is taken.

State	Number of chapters	New chapters	Membership gain	Membership June 1, 1939			Junior groups
				Chapter	At large	Total	
Alabama	45			1,598	11	1,609	
Alaska	1			28	2	30	
Arizona	8		6	332	4	336	
Arkansas	29			954	12	966	
California	90	2	43	4,489	189	4,678	6
Canal Zone	1			44	2	46	
Colorado	36		30	2,134	18	2,152	
Connecticut	56	1	200	5,467	30	5,497	9
Cuba	1			42	0	42	
Delaware	5		4	260	10	270	3
District of Columbia	60		12	3,597	108	3,705	10
Florida	36		59	1,939	30	1,969	6
Georgia	86	1	22	4,160	18	4,178	7
Hawaiian Islands	2			175	3	178	
Idaho	11			433	2	435	
Illinois	109	2	41	7,287	118	7,405	21
Indiana	93	2		5,174	20	5,194	12
Iowa	95		50	4,060	38	4,098	1
Kansas	51			2,293	11	2,304	1
Kentucky	51	1	25	2,501	16	2,517	
Louisiana	25		18	999	9	1,008	
Maine	38			2,053	6	2,059	
Maryland	30	1		1,503	41	1,544	
Massachusetts	105			6,270	74	6,344	8
Michigan	60	1		3,846	40	3,886	11
Minnesota	52		97	2,182	16	2,198	1
Mississippi	34	1		1,461	11	1,472	6
Missouri	85	3		4,260	41	4,301	1
Montana	12			520	6	526	1
Nebraska	47	1		1,920	12	1,932	
Nevada	1			57	3	60	
New Hampshire	37		100	2,087	7	2,094	2
New Jersey	80	2		4,953	72	5,025	12
New Mexico	8	1		354	3	357	
New York	177	1		14,745	328	15,073	22
North Carolina	69			2,655	26	2,681	
North Dakota	11			306	4	310	
Ohio	120			7,437	74	7,511	1
Oklahoma	29		7	1,348	11	1,359	3
Oregon	27			1,069	8	1,077	4
Pennsylvania	128	1		11,623	115	11,738	19
Philippine Islands	1			46	1	47	
Puerto Rico	1			32	0	32	
Rhode Island	22			1,245	10	1,255	5
South Carolina	60		129	2,086	12	2,098	
South Dakota	14	2		404	2	406	1
Tennessee	68	3		2,777	12	2,789	
Texas	69			3,918	65	3,983	8
Utah	3			215	1	216	
Vermont	33			1,590	6	1,596	
Virginia	81		51	3,900	52	3,952	8
Washington	36			1,755	21	1,776	5
West Virginia	40		77	2,414	17	2,431	1
Wisconsin	44			2,085	13	2,398	22
Wyoming	10			368	3	371	
Foreign:							
China	1			41	0	41	
England	1			63	0	63	
France	2			76	0	76	
Germany	1		1	15	0	15	
Italy	1			26	0	26	
At large					20	20	
Total	2,529	26	972	141,671	1,784	143,455	217

Of the charter membership there are only 54 members still living.

GENERAL AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND AMERICANISM

The following resolutions pertaining to national defense and Americanism were adopted by the congress:

Resolution 7 commends the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Resolution 12 provides that chapters be asked to pay 10 cents per

capita toward support of the work of the national defense committee.

Resolution 14 supports legislation to provide for registration and fingerprinting of aliens.

Resolution 15 provides that the society urge that no steps be taken to break down the legal requirements for admission to the United States, that such measures as may be advisable for relief of oppressed peoples be carried out within the law.

Resolution 16 provides for endorsement of legislation to regulate the formation and activities of private military forces in the United States.

Resolution 17 urges the membership to study the menace of fascism and guard against its invasion of the United States.

Resolution 18 endorses the purpose of legislation now before United States Congress to amend subdivision (a), section 1, of the Immigration Act of 1918, as amended by the act of 1920, by adding the words "or Fascists or Communists."

Resolution 19 supports legislation to require organizations carrying on political propaganda inimical to democracy and in cooperation with alien dictates to register and file annual reports with the Department of State.

Resolution 20 commends all constructive efforts for peace in the world, and while defending with vigilance and devotion the freedom of the Republic urges work for international good will and respect.

Resolution 22 endorses the designation of week of June 8–14 as flag week.

Treasurer general reports in this fund a balance Mar. 31, 1938, of	$25,251.01
Contributions, sale of literature, medals, etc	16,801.88
Total	42,052.89
Disbursements	17,318.86
Balance Mar. 31, 1939	24,734.03

The national defense through patriotic education committee extends its influence in ever-widening circles. Various departments of Government furnish valuable data and seek information and cooperation from the committee. Stanford University's request for an exhibit and material to be used for class analysis in its summer course, "Interpretation of American culture," was promptly met. A local D. A. R. chapter sponsored a course of 10 lectures on the Constitution at Syracuse University, and through cooperation of a number of chapters students carried their dramatization of the debates of the New York Constitution Convention into neighboring towns. Boards of education, superintendents of schools, Civilian Conservation Corps, Citizens' Military Training Camps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps instructors, students, and innumerable organizations asked for educational material.

The new United States Cultural Relations Division appealed to this committee for historical and cultural material on life in the United States, now being sought by South American schools. A package marked as a gift from the D. A. R. was sent by the State Department to consuls in South America.

Many radio and other public addresses have been made on the subject of national defense by the National, State, and local chairmen.

The national-defense office is a fact-finding bureau engaged in providing the various chapters with information and material for programs and study.

National-defense leaflets are used in quantity by the Americanization and junior American citizen groups; by schools, camps, libraries, youth groups, boards of education, factories, courts, ministers, public meetings, fairs, lawyers, and editors.

In response to a request made by national chairman election ballots were received from 46 States. The Communist Party appears on 12 State ballots, as does the Independent Party and the Prohibition Party. The Socialist Party had candidates on 11 ballots, the Socialist-Labor Party on 6, and the Farmer-Labor on 3.

Approximately 3,000 good-citizenship medals have been awarded: 14 in Puerto Rico, 61 in the Territory of Hawaii, and 1 in Alaska.

Five hundred and ten paid subscriptions to National Defense News go to individuals, libraries, recreation centers, Salvation Army, seamen's libraries, schools, universities, clubs, colleges, and camps. In addition 2 free subscriptions are sent regularly to each chapter and to the board of management, aggregating 44,345 copies. Six thousand six hundred handbooks were also distributed and 305,000 pieces of literature have been sent to schools and colleges, libraries, youth groups, State conferences to be distributed where needed, State and county fairs, boards of education, factories, courts, churches, chambers of commerce, and other groups and individuals.

Cooperation in support of the Dies committee has been general.

The treasurer general reports receipts for Americanism and approved schools, contributions	$70,795.00
Transfer from general fund to approved schools	2,000.00
Total	72,795.00
Disbursed to approved schools	62,844.01
Disbursed Americanism projects	9,950.99
Total	72,795.00

Work of the Americanization committee is citizenship training for the foreign-born and their families residing in America. The society recognizes a grave responsibility because of the fact that 10,000,000 aliens have legally entered the United States in the past 12 years, and of that number only 4,000,000 are now naturalized citizens.

Resolution 30 commends Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., for their outstanding contribution in fostering American patriotism by showing the American flag and playing the national anthem as a part of all programs in theaters owned and operated by them throughout the United States.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

Junior American Citizens' Clubs are composed of boys and girls throughout the country who are 6 years of age or older. There are no restrictions as to race, creed, or color. Every child in the country is really a junior American citizen and is urged to become a member of a club that he or she may gain through this membership, if in no other way, a more clear understanding of the principles of good citizenship.

There are clubs in the approved schools, public, private, and parochial. Local D. A. R. chapters must sponsor these clubs, but members do not necessarily have to lead them. The school teachers are generally the directors.

There are at present 3,254 clubs with 117,316 members, a net gain over last year of 884 clubs and 35,899 members. North Carolina had the largest net gain in clubs and members. Prizes went to this State, to Tennessee, Florida, and Arkansas.

GIRL HOMEMAKERS

An increased interest has been shown this year in these clubs. There are 182 doing active work, 29 being new ones. Texas and New York have been most active in organization during the year, Texas having given four radio programs about this activity. California and Indiana also broadcast a program regarding the work of these clubs. Every State encourages the work in their schools, cooperate with Girl Scout, 4–H Clubs, Girl Reserves, or Campfire Girls even if they do not definitely sponsor regular clubs. Five hundred and eighty-seven awards of merit have been presented in 24 States.

The motto of the Girl Homemakers Clubs is:

The beauty of the home is order;
The blessing of the home is contentment;
The glory of the home is hospitality;
The privilege of the home is protection;
The obligation of the home is unfailing loyalty;
The foundation of the home is belief in God.

GOOD-CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE AND CLUBS

Resolution 8 provides that chapters be asked to contribute 5 cents per capita during the coming year toward support of this project.

Each year finds a steady growth in the number of schools and chapters participating in the good-citizenship pilgrimage. There are approximately 18,000 senior high schools and it is the ambition of the membership to contact and induce all of them to select a Good Citizen.

The 49 pilgrims in attendance at the forty-eighth continental congress came from our 48 States and the District of Columbia, selected from the candidates of 5,000 different schools, Illinois with the largest number, 524.

The Philadelphia and New York City high schools have permitted the pilgrimage contest for the first time. For New York this meant 21 high schools.

State departments of education have in all States except three been most cooperative, and in those three States, the reason given was refusal to back any kind of a contest.

A certificate of award has been prepared for presentation to each good citizen, and thus every girl who is selected by her school receives recognition and a credential for admission into membership in the Good-Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs.

The western pilgrims coming through Chicago were met by two national vice chairmen and a representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., were taken on a sightseeing tour of the city and entertained at luncheon in Marshall Field's store, with a tour of the

store. In Washington a tour of the D. A. R. buildings was made the first evening, then all went to a party given by the District pilgrimage committee. Itinerary of the days was so planned as to mix pleasure with education. Visits were made to the Library of Congress to see, among other treasures, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; to the Folger Library; the Smithsonian Institution; a drive about the city, stopping at the Washingon Monument and Lincoln Memorial. Saturday evening Congresswoman and national vice chairman, the Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers, spoke to the pilgrims about the legislative branch of the Government. Arlington and Mount Vernon were visited and church was attended Sunday morning. Monday Justice Reed received the pilgrims and a tour was made through the Supreme Court Building. Next Mrs. Rogers took charge of a tour at the House of Representatives, then to the Senate where Senator Van Nuys of Indiana received the group. The afternoon was closed by a reception at the White House where Mrs. Roosevelt received.

Every State has in some way entertained their Good Citizens and it is felt by everyone connected with this activity that it is an offering to the country of an additional defense against subversive ideas and a contribution toward the highest type of citizenship.

The forty-seventh continental congress of 1938 authorized formation of a committee to further develop the objectives of the good-citizenship committee, authorized in 1934. At that time the national society inaugurated the good-citizenship pilgrimage project to promote and foster the society's ideals of citizenship in the educational systems of the country. The plan has progressed until some of the senior high schools in practically every State participate in the selection of one of their pupils as the ideal good citizen.

In 1937 pilgrims while in Washington, wishing to continue their association with the D. A. R., organized a club with the dual purpose of promoting good citizenship and cultivating the friendships formed during the pilgrimage. This was the germ that resulted in the appointment of a committee to promote these clubs among all girls who had been selected by their schools as good citizens. Fifteen States report State clubs and 14 local clubs.

This committee shall, under a resolution passed, guide the activities of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs into the avenues of service approved by the national society D. A. R.

A ritual of membership to be repeated in concert by new members contains this proclamation: "I recognize the privileges of citizenship in the United States of America. I honor the patriots who made and preserved us a Nation. Therefore, I shall use my intelligence toward an understanding citizenship, and I shall continue to be actively interested in all that contributes to the good name of my country; and in all that protects the safety of my country; and in all that enlarges the usefulness of my country to the rest of the world."

Already these clubs of girls who are not members of the D. A. R., and in many cases are not eligible to membership under the provision of having a Revolutionary ancestor, have contributed much to D. A. R. projects. They have sent books, money, supplies, and Christmas boxes to approved schools; distributed D. A. R. manuals;

interested themselves in conservation work along the lines recommended by the society; taken up genealogical research and become a power for good in their own communities.

THE FLAG

The chairman of this committee has made seven informative addresses on the flag of our country to schools; also a broadcast on the subject. State chairmen report 2,364 addresses before schools and public meetings, 69 broadcasts, and gifts of 1,257 large flags to public buildings and schools.

An Arkansas Daughter purchased all of the flags to which the State had given allegiance, and presented them to the State society, with a complete history of each flag.

Almost all chapters own flags and have a ceremony of saluting them properly at chapter meetings. Flag pageants have been presented; Americans and foreigners instructed in its correct use and display; thousands of small flags presented in naturalization courts and to foreign-born.

Delaware Daughters provided every classroom in the public schools of the State with a United States flag and holder, and the library of every State board unit with a book on the history of the flag.

Illinois did outstanding work in printing and distributing 1,500,000 copies of The Correct Use of the Flag.

In Kansas the work of the Daughters resulted in a bill being introduced in the State legislature providing for the observance of Flag Day, and in Kentucky the day is designated by law, largely due to the efforts of the D. A. R. Ohio gave $100 to a flag-endowment fund.

ELLIS AND ANGEL ISLANDS AND MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP

The report of the treasurer general shows balance on hand, Ellis and Angel Islands fund, Mar. 31, 1938	$6,568.88	
Receipts	8,773.45	
		$15,342.33
Disbursements:		
Services, $5,372, compensation insurance, $49.94, postage, etc., $1,689.54		7,111.48
Balance Mar. 31, 1939		8,230.85
Balance on hand manual fund, Mar. 31, 1938	$13,953.43	
Receipts:		
Contributions and sale of copies	13,443.51	
		27,396.94
Disbursements		8,919.72
Balance Mar. 31, 1939		18,477.22

Resolution 9 provides that chapters be asked to pay 5 cents per capita during the coming year for the work of the Ellis Island committee.

Resolution 10 provides that chapters be asked to pay 10 cents per capita during the coming year for publication and distribution of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.

The corresponding secretary general reports 316,268 copies of the manual mailed from her office and that the expressions of approval and constant demand for the book, distributed by the D. A. R. for nearly 20 years, shows the importance and value of the work.

During the past year the welfare library at Ellis Island distributed 2,384, while 150 were given out at Angel Island.

There are many organizations represented on Ellis Island but the D. A. R. is the only one doing occupational work. In the detention rooms anyone may work who wishes. There is no need for urging, as all seem enthusiastic and enrollment is sometimes 200 a day, mostly men—a few women and children.

In the United States Marine Hospital at Ellis Island, now used for American seamen, Coast Guard, some Federal employees, and such aliens as are taken ill while being detained, our work under occupational therapy is the scientific use, under a physician's prescription, of any activity, mental or physical, to aid recovery from disease or injury. The doctor writes a prescription for it just as he does for medicine, X-ray, or physiotherapy. He gives any warnings as to length of time the patient is to work and if he wishes something specific accomplished. The doctor may wish the patient to become socialized and mingle more among the others, or he may wish to have him acquire a greater peace of mind, as is so often advised with tuberculosis patients. All these objectives the nurses try to attain; exercise, pleasant intercourse, interest in making articles of beauty and usefulness; in short, to rehabilitate mentally and physically the patients under their care and direction.

This year a small workshop was established on the porch of one of the neurological wards, made possible through generosity of a New York chapter. Here patients are sent who are still unable to go to the workshop. There are looms and a large table to work on.

Three full-time workers are employed by the society in this Ellis Island work, and a part-time worker on Angel Island. The commissioner, director, and entire medical staff give full cooperation.

Deaconess Katherine Maurer is doing a splendid work on Angel Island, under and in cooperation with Mrs. W. W. Wymore, vice chairman of the Pacific coast division. Sufficient funds have been raised by this division for good radios for the men's and women's departments.

The Ellis Island film, which takes about 15 minutes to show, carries a brief story of the work of the society on the island, and a traveling exhibit of the work done may be obtained by chapters for a charge of $1 each. These may stimulate interest in this great work the society is doing. The film was shown by 77 chapters and the exhibit by 32.

Gifts of nine sewing machines, $330 for warp for looms, two steel filing cabinets, display cabinet, bookcase given by a Real Daughter; typewriter table, desk file, American flag, and several calf skins for use in leather tooling; all these in addition to the boxes listed, all filled with splendid materials for use in the work.

The manual goes into every State in the Union and to foreign countries, as it is published in 17 languages, as well as in English. It is used as a textbook in Americanization classes under direction of the W. P. A. for adult education for foreign-born and in schools and colleges. It is distributed to those wishing to become citizens and those who have just been admitted; in prisons, C. C. C. camps, night schools, courts, industrial centers, and foreign centers. More than two-thirds of those distributed were in English. Italian comes next

with 20,000 copies, and demand for the German edition during the last few months has brought that language into third place.

The manual has been copied into Braille through the efforts of a California chapter.

Many library displays of full sets of the manual were held.

Boston naturalization courts have requested the State society to supply them regularly with 800 copies each month, which they distribute.

In New York, through W. P. A. adult-education program, over 32,000 aliens have had opportunity to use the manual in all languages.

A large number of broadcasts were given by State and chapter chairmen on the subject of manuals—their contents and use and how to procure them.

Texas reports that it is noteworthy that during a period of 3 years boys given instruction through the Spanish manual have been free from juvenile courts. In Utah a class of young Greek men and women are using the manual to study the Constitution and improve the use of their native tongue.

One of the ward patients on Ellis Island made a woven purse for the president-general, which was presented at the close of the committee report.

	Boxes sent	Islands' quotas and materials	Manuals distributed	Manual quotas and donations
Alabama	11	$136.45	685	$140.30
Arizona	5	18.35	496	30.60
Arkansas	14	140.15	12	79.70
California	81	889.50	13,821	431.40
Colorado	15	230.41	3,357	209.20
Connecticut	48	854.65	16,791	558.30
China				3.80
Cuba				5.40
Delaware	7	47.40	800	26.70
District of Columbia	42	130.20	6,566	244.60
Florida	24	231.50	1,649	183.70
England				5.00
Georgia	33	332.85	212	233.10
Hawaii			872	16.00
Idaho	7	79.65	171	43.10
Illinois	64	982.50	43,786	715.40
Indiana	32	471.06	1,573	477.53
Iowa	22	408.75	1,152	832.60
Kansas	8	182.12	2,558	227.20
Kentucky	28	407.00	277	236.90
Louisiana	7	73.80	1,023	100.10
Maine	18	163.90	1,174	128.60
Maryland	21	155.39	1,615	127.90
Massachusetts	76	1,059.85	37,801	678.80
Michigan	31	387.37	2,842	236.50
Minnesota	18	265.40	943	184.25
Mississippi	8	96.25	60	8.70
Missouri	8	187.85	823	573.30
Montana	8	71.50	216	53.00
Nebraska	18	216.29	742	163.90
Nevada			260	5.30
New Hampshire	15	215.90	946	213.00
New Jersey	77	836.70	9,404	485.00
New Mexico	2	31.65	533	32.40
New York	161	2,317.18	59,551	1,497.30
North Carolina	49	375.02	689	251.70
North Dakota	4	41.31	853	27.00
Ohio	84	1,205.04	29,525	760.40
Oklahoma	12	165.68	641	131.80
Oregon	33	244.25	4,409	85.40
Pennsylvania	91	1,465.32	10,368	824.20
Philippine Islands				3.50
Rhode Island	21	211.05	4,031	125.35
South Carolina	15	56.18	223	206.90

	Boxes sent	Islands' quotas and materials	Manuals distributed	Manual quotas and donations
South Dakota	5	$52.80	320	$31.80
Tennessee	10	135.70	21,358	246.60
Texas	21	211.05	6,539	367.90
Utah	2	12.55	912	14.70
Vermont	34	251.48	858	10.00
Virginia	32	247.03	430	369.70
Washington	22	51.25	3,207	172.90
West Virginia	11	81.20	777	261.70
Wisconsin	12	169.10	4,825	215.20
Wyoming	1	3.00	154	9.70
Welfare library, Ellis Island			2,384	
Distributed at Angel Island			150	

APPROVED AND OTHER SCHOOLS, D. A. R. STUDENT LOAN FUNDS AND SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The treasurer general reports contributions to approved schools and Americanism going through her hands $70,795.00
Disbursements 62,844.01

The approved schools committee report total cash gifts to be $85,744.04, this being the sum the schools themselves report as having been received March 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939. Many checks were sent directly to the schools.

Treasurer general's report on the Carpenter fund for mountain schools, follows:

Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1938 ..... $165.00
Receipts, interest 720.00

Total 885.00
Disbursements: $230 each to Crossnore, Lincoln Memorial University, and Maryville College 690.00

Balance Mar. 31, 1939 ..... 195.00

No change has been made in the list of 17 approved schools.

Resolution 6 provides that the so-called reserve or waiting list of schools, of which there were eight last year, be abolished. This for the reason that it now seems advisable to concentrate on those already adopted.

Many sales of handicraft from the various schools were held by chapters, and a very large number of boxes of books, clothing, toys, and supplies of all kinds were sent the schools by chapters throughout the country. Some of the more unusual gifts were a $200 meat slicer, a $150 mimeograph, and 66 new dresses for children at Carr Creek, and a piano, 1,604 boxes and barrels were reported as having been sent.

Official representatives from seven of the schools were presented at continental congress, and each spoke of the work of their school.

The two schools established, owned, and supported by the D. A. R. and given $1,000 yearly from the general fund of the national society are Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School at Grant, Marshall County, Ala., and Tamassee D. A. R. Industrial School at Tamassee, Oconee County, S. C.

Of the other approved schools there are Americanization schools—American International College, Springfield, Mass.; Northland College, Ashland, Wis., a Christian college of liberal arts; and Schauffler

Missionary Training School, Cleveland, Ohio. The D. A. R. have given this last school a $21,000 scholarship.

D. A. R. contributions to Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School at Grant, with over 500 pupils in accommodations built for about 150, $18,617. The Minette G. Mills Dick Health House, a gift from Mrs. Frank M. Dick, of Maryland, completed and dedicated October 30, 1938, with over 1,000 people in attendance from the surrounding mountainsides. The Government health worker reported that "the best piece of work being done in the State is at the D. A. R. school." Plumbing and heating units were installed in Minor Cottage and showers in Becker Hall, and a bathroom in Munson Cottage, the last made possible through a gift from a Pennsylvania Daughter, who also gave 60 gallons of cod-liver oil for the undernourished children of the school. Their greatest need is a sanitary disposal system for the school building. Alabama Daughters have purchased a 92-acre farm for $4,000. This will be the locale of the $5,000 Indiana Jubilee model farm project. A gift of $5,000 from the George and Frances Ball Foundation makes possible the erection of the Ball Teacherage to house 12 teachers. The national officers' club presented $1,200 to this school for a classroom.

D. A. R. contributions to Tamassee D. A. R. Industrial School, $31,099.49. This school is 20 years old. Balance due on the laundry building given by Michigan Daughters, $970, and $326.79 toward equipment was met and the building dedicated October 22, 1938, the Georgia room being dedicated at the same time. New Jersey assumed the debt on the principal's house, hereafter to be known as the Mabel Clay Memorial cottage. New York increased the endowment for their cottage from $5,000 to $10,000. Illinois has raised $10,000 for a boys' cottage, and building operations will soon be under way. Pennsylvania has raised $10,000 to build a health house, and work has started on the building. Indiana, through a gift from the Ball Foundation, dedicated "Indiana Gardens." South Carolina Daughters have contributed $2 per capita to this school. Their greatest need at present is an addition to the classroom building.

American Indian Institute, Kansas: Need scholarships.

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: Have an enrollment of 523 young men and women. The college is offering 110 courses, all as practical as possible. They need scholarships.

Berea College, Kentucky: Have completed and dedicated an academic building known as the Jessie Preston Draper Memorial, which, with the Danforth Chapel, has been made possible through gifts over a period of 15 years. They, too, need scholarships.

The Berry Schools, Georgia: Have an enrollment of over 1,000 boys and girls. A D. A. R. member donated the steel for a new swimming pool. Scholarships are needed.

Blue Ridge Industrial School, Virginia: Completed their new elementary school building, which will accommodate at least 150 students. They need scholarships.

Carr Creek Community Center, Kentucky: National Youth Administration bridge on school grounds completed and appropriation secured from Works Progress Administration to finish new high-school building, and a septic tank for girls' dormitory installed.

They need $500 to complete National Youth Administration project and money for repairs on school buildings.

Crossnore School Inc., North Carolina: Accommodates 200 mountain boys and girls from 6 to 16 years of age and gives them 11 grades of public school education and 2 years of postgraduate work. Garrett Memorial Hospital completed, most of the construction work having been done by pupils, and they are now building a new kitchen and dining hall and need contributions for this project.

Hillside School, Marlboro, Mass.: Eighty boys between 5 and 15 years of age receive the benefits of this school. It was damaged considerably in the hurricane of last fall. They need assistance in financing a new building. Boys of the school have worked in rebuilding operations and general cleaning up of the 300-acre farm. An additional primary teacher has been added to the staff.

Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Ky.: The greatest need of this school is additional scholarships. This year saw the largest graduating and incoming freshman class in history of the school. Their library serves the school, many parents, and their pack-horse library carries books and magazines to distant homes. They now own several hundred acres, with 18 buildings and many departments. Three new courses have been added this year. Seventy-three boys and girls are working their way through school at the settlement.

Lincoln Memorial University, Tennessee: Completed and dedicated the brick Matthies D. A. R. creamery. They are in need of money for an endowment and scholarships.

Marysville College, Tennessee: Their rotating loan fund now totals $12,700, and 822 loans were made during the past 3 years. Additions to this fund will be greatly appreciated. Of $39,000 loaned during a year $35,000 had been repaid before September of the next year and was ready to loan again. A Rhode Island chapter has an unbroken record of 32 years in sending a $50 scholarship to this college.

Montverde School, Florida: Their greatest need is for funds to pay off indebtedness and repair buildings.

Northland College, Wisconsin: Their choir has been invited to appear at the New York World's Fair. They need contributions toward erection of a library building, and Wisconsin Daughters have pledged $10,000 to the cause.

Pine Mountain Settlement School Inc., Kentucky: Swimming pool installed, mostly with money saved through voluntary sacrifice of one meal a day by the students. A new stone vocational building has been added to the school plant. Their greatest need is scholarships.

Schauffler College, Ohio: They have an enrollment of 89 students from 11 States and 5 foreign countries and need scholarships to extend their activities.

The student loan fund is a revolving fund offered to boys and girls for educational purposes.

Divided into State and individual chapter student loan funds, assets are derived from voluntary contributions from members. Dis-

bursements have gone to students with high moral and scholastic standards. One hundred and fifteen of those receiving loans graduated last year, among them being listed clerks, secretaries, chemists, dietitians, doctors, lawyers, musicians, teachers, and other occupations and professions; 721 students received loans in 1938–39; $188,422.60 is out in loans and $172,459.96 remains in present funds.

The treasurer general reports receipts in student loan fund, $11,485.88, with entire sum disbursed.

The State of Georgia D. A. R. ordered at their State conference that their five State loan funds, totaling $27,133.22, be permanently placed at the University of Georgia, Martha Berry Schools (2 funds), Valdosta State Woman's College, and at Georgia State College for Women. The funds will be governed by rules drawn up by the Georgia D. A. R. and trustees of the schools, all loans and collections to be made by the schools, making annual reports to the Georgia State conference.

CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Treasurer general reports balance Mar. 31, 1938, including interest	$2,680.46
Disbursements, transportation, Margaret Carl	350.00
Balance Mar. 31, 1939	2,330.46

The first nurse who returned home in 1927 is now a member of board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association of the islands and chairman of the physical education committee, and the owner of a restaurant and tearoom in Manila, where strictly Filipino food is served.

The second beneficiary is now chief nurse in Emanuel Hospital, Manila.

The third married.

The fourth, Miss Margaret Carl, who was present at the 1938 congress, arrived in Manila in the autumn of that year, was a guest at the October meeting of the chapter, and talked most interestingly of her work and experiences in the United States. She left immediately for Iloilo, P. I., where she is doing good work with the Red Cross as supervising nurse.

Arrangements are now being made for another Filipino nurse to come to the United States to begin postgraduate study in September in the nursing department of Columbia University.

The fund of $22,000 for this scholarship was completed in 1926, and its beneficiaries agree to give 3 years' service to their people and their country in return for the opportunity given them by the D. A. R. to study in the United States.

Resolution 3 provides that the $1,000 remaining in the Magna tablet fund be established as the Edith Scott Magna scholarship fund for use at American International College, that only the interest of this fund be expended, and that the fund be transferred to the Massachusetts State Society, D. A. R., for administration.

The following tabulation covers, as fully as the data given makes possible, the sums contributed to approved and other schools and to scholarships, the gain in loan funds, and number of new loans.

	Approved schools	Other schools	Gain in loan funds	Number new loans	Amount of scholarships	Number of scholarships
Alabama	$2,000.00		$139.00	2		
Arizona	59.39	$8.50	33.80	14		
Arkansas	6.40	7.00	329.40	5		
California	670.80	991.44	345.40	7	$150.00	3
Canal Zone	235.00	35.00			200.00	2
China	15.00	60.00				
Colorado	407.00		142.04	22	9,408.24	
Connecticut	14,902.85	52.00	1,461.30	4		
Cuba	100.00			2	100.00	1
Delaware	15.00					
District of Columbia	1,689.25	50.00	234.49	1		
England	(1)	(1)				
Florida	791.95		200.00	5	550.00	5
Georgia	815.10				200.00	2
Hawaii			916.46	13		
Idaho	36.00		108.14	3		
Illinois	2,021.78	2.50	1,833.91	25		
Indiana	4,943.50		2.00	9	9,300.00	12
Iowa	1,098.16	17.50	895.47	12	350.00	3
Kansas	268.40	17.00	368.27	55		
Kentucky	298.00	377.75	150.70	3	100.00	
Louisiana	276.50		706.00	7	200.00	2
Maine	12.00	225.00	137.89	4		
Maryland	1,828.60	179.00	375.00	10		
Massachusetts	2,937.04	69.00	879.23	30	300.00	5
Michigan	1,677.99		940.68	104	17,200.00	2
Minnesota	126.00	250.00	423.14	14	100.00	1
Mississippi	227.30		135.00	4		
Missouri	80.00	1,116.15	378.89	75	55.00	1
Montana	19.50		764.39	7		
Nebraska	93.50		832.11		150.00	2
Nevada					10.00	2
New Hampshire	232.00	65.00	173.20	10		
New Jersey	6,782.16	50.00	802.03	9		8
New Mexico	5.00		262.75	1		
New York	10,952.04	30.00	892.67	8		84
North Carolina	1,442.41	63.00	1,495.50	20		
North Dakota	6.00		7.00	2		
Ohio	1,517.75		1,283.29	10	850.00	2
Oklahoma	118.00	254.00	367.88	19	100.00	1
Oregon	85.25	10.00	32.50	3		4
Panama Canal						2
Pennsylvania	13,873.73	77.50	724.38	31		1
Puerto Rico				5		
Rhode Island	190.50		387.00	3	50.00	1
South Carolina	2,915.25		438.93	6		8
South Dakota	6.00	135.10	100.00	3		
Tennessee	168.00	167.50	306.70	15	3,511.00	3
Texas	1,649.57	43.00	1,487.02	81	8,050.00	4
Utah	7.35					
Vermont	308.00	177.50	590.87	1	275.00	3
Virginia	335.50		375.00	8	150.00	1
Washington	307.95		215.77	6	25.00	1
West Virginia	242.00		1,620.00	8	125.00	3
Wisconsin	1,965.00		294.90	33	2,000.00	1
Wyoming	19.00		16.00	3		

[1] Sent donation to both D. A. R. schools.

MOTION PICTURES

The national chairman of this committee sends each month to every State chairman and regent the list of pictures—both features and shorts—which have been reviewed by the D. A. R. national review committee in New York City, with their evaluations.

Photoplay-appreciation courses have made wonderful progress in the schools of the country. Extensive use has been made of the motion-picture department of the National Historical Magazine. Schools and libraries consider this list dependable.

All States report cooperation with either parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, motion-picture councils, or church groups.

The committee have lent their efforts toward abolishment of double-feature programs, and there seems to be a decrease in this practice. In a few States only single features are shown.

Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., have this year done much to forward the spirit of Americanism by showing the American flag and playing the national anthem at the opening of all their programs in all their theaters throughout the country, and credit for this fine thing has been given them in the thirtieth resolution adopted by the congress.

Study guides are used extensively and are distributed by Fox West Coast Theatre Corporation. D. A. R. post-card guides are also used freely. Historical shorts have been used by unnumbered chapters and theaters, and many libraries use the stills and research exhibits.

Theaters quite generally throughout the country have special matinees for children.

Iowa seems to have majored in inducing theater managers to show recommended historical shorts. Kentucky has interested schools in several cities and towns to such an extent that they attend the theater in a body when historical pictures are shown. In Michigan a chapter purchased a copy of the film The American Way and presented it to the Michigan State police, to be shown on all possible occasions. Ohio and South Dakota have shown all the recommended historical and patriotic shorts all over their States.

All chairmen agree that pictures shown now are superior to those of a few years ago.

ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC

The aim of this national committee is to acquaint the membership with the many worth-while compositions from the pens of American composers that are suited to chapter use. About 85 percent of all D. A. R. chapters have presented American music at one or more meetings. The national chairman compiled a booklet, Some American Compositions Suited to Special D. A. R. Occasions.

Interest in the undertaking has exceeded expectations. The project is closely associated with certain branches of educational work already stressed by the society, the approved-school program being one.

European folk songs found in the southern Appalachian Mountains and Indian tribal melodies collected in the localities of our western approved schools have in many cases been made the theme of formal American compositions. The music project is also linked with conservation, because hundreds of chapters have helped to preserve American music of worth.

Chapters gave programs based on Indian music, Negro spirituals, music of Washington's time, mountain ballads, Puritan hymns, sea chanteys, lumberjack and gold-rush songs, talks on colonial-day music, illustrated by piano and voice, and gave exhibitions of musical instruments.

At least 100 radio programs are reported. Pageants and recitals have been given, using American music. School bands have been assisted, concert tickets distributed among school children, music students aided. State chairmen have made addresses and collected data on the subject of composers and their music, and some 1,500 composers have already been listed.

FILING AND LENDING BUREAUS, NATIONAL AND STATE

The National and State filing and lending bureaus are appealing more widely to the membership as their advantages become better known. Every paper in their files is outstanding or it would not be there—is the result of careful research and thought.

Total number of papers accepted by the national bureau	240
Lantern slides rented	40
Radio addresses accepted	63
Radio addresses borrowed	51
Plays and pageants borrowed	39
Papers borrowed	832

Catalogs of papers in the natural bureau are sent out on request. More plays, pageants, and radio addresses are needed. Requests for Constitution material have been most frequent this year, and therefore the prize awarded to Oregon for the greatest percentage of increase in use of material from the bureau was eight volumes of the de luxe edition of the Story of the Constitution, prepared by the United States Sesquicentennial Commission. The books are to be placed in their State bureau.

The lecture and slides on Williamsburg, Va., are being brought up to date and colored slides added. Kentucky has a new project, the collection of the history of place names by each county in the State. Already some of these have been published in local papers. Nebraska has a fine file of data on early American music, containing complete program material on American music and composers.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

The treasurer general reports cost of magazine, including $6,910.83 for services	$44,663.13
Receipts from subscriptions, advertisements, etc	30,934.18
Deficit met from the current fund	13,728.95

April 1, 1939, subscriptions numbered 11,545. The goal of the magazine committee is 50,000 subscriptions by April 1941. It has been a year of slow and careful planning and building on a foundation that is secure and promises a definite and permanent success for the magazine.

A member in China presents her bound copies of the magazine to the Shanghai American School, where it is used for reference in the teaching of American history.

PUBLICITY

The press relations committee has attempted to acquaint the public with the objects and aims of the D. A. R. and to make known through the distribution of timely press releases the constructive work accomplished by the chapters, committees, and members. The total amount of space given D. A. R. news during the year would fill 2,000 solid pages of newspaper space. Over 5,000 pictures have been printed.

Resolution 11 provides that chapters be asked to pay 2 cents per capita toward work of press relations committee during the coming year.

Resolution 31 expresses appreciation to managers of newspapers, news agencies, and special representatives of newspapers who have covered the congress and who have reported all proceedings with understanding and fairness.

Early in the summer of 1938 the new edition of What the Daughters Do was compiled and approximately 17,040 copies distributed. A Press Relations Handbook to the number of 2,577 copies was mailed to chapter chairmen and committees.

During the past year 2,673 radio programs, totaling 856 hours over 301 stations, have been broadcast by the D. A. R. Through the courtesy of the various companies all this time has been granted our programs without cost. The society has been given 4 national hook-ups during the year, the first from Radio City, New York, an interview between the president general, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., and Miss Kitchell on the Let's Talk it Over with Alma Kitchell hour; on Armistice Day she gave a 5-minute message, Women and Armistice; and in January a talk on the program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. On the opening night of Congress the speech of Hon. Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, was broadcast. National and State officers, chairmen, regents, and members have broadcast informative and timely messages frequently. Constitution Day addresses were given in practically every State. Noted speakers, singers, and actors have given of their talents. In Chicago 8,960 one-and-a-half-minute announcements in English and 3,068 in 13 foreign languages were broadcast offering D. A. R. manuals and 3,200 were distributed as a result of the information given. Texas daughters took a microphone into naturalization court and the proceedings were broadcast, the judge giving a fine talk on that occasion. Arkansas has had at least 1 program on each of the 11 stations in the State; every station in California offered free time; the one station in Delaware gave 10 minutes every 2 weeks to D. A. R. broadcasts; Florida had a broadcast by Chief Silvertongue, who spoke on the American Indians; Maine gave 1 program of an hour and a half; Maryland featured stories of the lives of the Maryland signers of the Constitution, and their wives; Minnesota had a mobile broadcasting unit sent by a station to their historical Sibley House, the announcer telling the points of interest as he followed the guide; Nevada's one chapter had 2 broadcasts over the 1 station in the State; New York arranged the national hook-up over which the president general sent her message to the Nation, and also had two other programs over a national hook-up; an interview with a newly naturalized citizen was one of Ohio's offerings; Pennsylvania's real daughter, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, spoke on 1 program; 28 broadcasts were given in explanation and support of the good citizenship project.

Resolution 32 thanks the various broadcasting companies and stations for their generosity and many courtesies.

Innumerable informative and interesting addresses have been given in every State by National and State officers and members and noted speakers.

The following brief State reports of work accomplished under general and patriotic education projects attempts to cover only that unmentioned in the foregoing tables and the data compiled from various reports, which may be of national interest and importance.

ALABAMA: Held 10 national defense and Americanization programs; assisted 25 foreign women to exhibit handiwork at State Fair;

assisted at naturalization courts; gave a broadcast on patriotic education; gave receptions for new citizens and foreign-born; donated books and musical instruments to schools and camps; had a loss of Junior American Citizens Clubs in the State; their pilgrim was selected from 44 contestants; made study of Flag Code and noted incorrect display; the 3 largest broadcasting stations in the State have devoted 1 program a month to American music.

ARIZONA: $117 spent for national defense and Americanism projects; cooperated with night schools; financed teachers for foreign-born; organized club in settlement house; assisted at naturalization courts where 283 citizens were naturalized; awarded medals and held special national-defense programs; gained 358 new Junior American Citizens members; held classes for Girl Homemakers; pilgrim selected from among 30 contestants, a 50-percent increase over previous year, and organized a club from the 53 eligible in the State; had one objectionable picture removed from theater; American music used at chapter meetings, on broadcasts; borrowed 4 papers from lending bureau and filed 1.

ARKANSAS: Participate in all community efforts furthering good citizenship; assisted new citizens and the illiterate; gave patriotic programs; worked in Civilian Conservation Corps camps and schools; gained 1,589 in Junior American Citizens membership; presented Girl Homemakers pins to outstanding girls in home economics; their pilgrim was sent by the Rotary Club of her city to the State conference; taught Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and held Flag Day programs; motion-picture research exhibits used in several schools and libraries and were instrumental in having the picture, Declaration of Independence, shown in local theaters; gave a program using only American Indian music; borrowed 4 papers from lending bureau and submitted 4.

CALIFORNIA: $1,121.75 spent in Americanism projects; the State regent presented for the national society the antiaircraft trophies to the battleship *Idaho* and the destroyer *Flusser;* attended naturalization courts and assisted 261 foreign-born to become citizens; aided rural and migratory schools; taught 60 illiterates; finance teachers; provided vacations for 6 invalid children; assisted cases before juvenile court; supervised float in Legion parade representing Education for United States Citizenship; receipts at D. A. R. neighborhood center in Los Angeles were $1,242.92; its playground is in constant use; a Christmas party was given and there are 8 clubs functioning in the center and 2 good Citizenship medals have been awarded there; gained 715 Junior American Citizens members during the year; there are 108 members in clubs at the neighborhood center; 1 club gave $100 worth of food to fire refugees and others made gifts to hospitals; they study government, local responsibilities, etc.; $15 awarded to girls for high standing in home economics; play written by leader of a club took first prize in national Girl Homemakers contest; a club of 20 Mexican girls presented a flag ceremony in costume to several clubs; distributed 1,000 Christmas boxes to Mexican children and a combined Girl Homemakers Club and Campfire group won the national Campfire award; 118 schools entered a contestant for the pilgrimage; every contestant was given a pin and taken on a State pilgrimage; organized 9 clubs; distributed 3,721

codes and flag manuals, 112 of them framed; presented 23 large and hundreds of small flags to public buildings, courts, and individuals; 1 chapter received as a gift a flag from the old ship *Constitution;* schools and libraries are using the Motion Picture Guide; compiled biographies of 97 American composers, aided music students, had programs by local composers, and gave costume programs; borrowed 10 papers from national lending bureau and submitted 3; have 240 in State file and loaned 164; 46 new papers were submitted to the State file; State regent wrote a paper at request of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce which was placed in the cornerstone of the new post office and courthouse; 118 broadcasts were given on many different subjects.

CHINA: Held a Washington dinner at which Admiral Yarnell of the United States Navy made an address, after which a program of American music was given; entertained 50 American marines at an evening party and make it a custom to entertain groups of Navy men on Mother's Day; attended Armistice Day services and placed a wreath at the base of the World War monument in Shanghai; Dr. Herman Liu, Chinese president of the University of Shanghai, later assassinated on Bubbling Well Road, addressed a chapter meeting on China's birthday, thanking the National Society D. A. R. for the inspiration given him to establish a patriotic society for all China, for which he borrowed our constitution; gave prizes to the best citizen boy and girl of the eighth grade in the American school.

COLORADO: $217.50 spent on Americanism; presented medal to Citizens' Military Training Camp cadet; cooperated with night schools and settlement houses, missions and nursery schools; financed teachers; taught 300 illiterates; assisted juvenile delinquents; watched for un-American activities; gave parties for and presented gifts to new citizens and picnics for foreign children; gained 1,459 new Junior American Citizen members; these clubs purchased a flag for the State society, which was presented during State conference; they studied Indian reservation life and historical facts, civil and Colorado government, assembled scrapbooks of varied nature, took up sewing, cooking, and conservation; $200 given by one chapter for this work; have 13 clubs of girl homemakers; pilgrim chosen from 91 contestants; distributed over 1,000 flag codes, leaflets, and posters; conducted essay contests; gave over 200 small flags to public buildings, schools, and groups; held flag drills and programs and loaned the flag pageant many times; studied American music and composers and compiled record of Colorado composers; borrowed 6 papers and 2 sets of films from lending bureau.

CONNECTICUT: $476.53 spent for Americanism work; helped finance teachers for foreign-born; taught 57 illiterates; assisted foreign-born to become citizens; assisted day nurseries and juvenile-court delinquents; contacted 600 boys and gave 793 awards; presented certificates of merit to each of 10 Civilian Conservation Corps camps for advancement in American history and citizenship; presented sword to honor conduct man, Benjamin Franklin Engle, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at the Coast Guard Academy; lost 68 Junior American Citizen members during the year. These clubs are made up from 10 to 19 nationalities and study making of laws, forms of governments, etc.; have 1 Girl Homemakers' Club, and spent $325.20 in work with this club and similar groups, in trips, prizes, pins, and

certificates; pilgrim chosen from 74 contestants, and 1 club organized; presented 25 large and 77 smaller flags to public buildings, schoolrooms, and like places, and distributed thousands of codes, posters, and manuals; cooperate with other organizations for better films, recommend Saturday matinees for children and family programs for Friday night; the works of 9 Connecticut-born composers were featured on programs of American music, together with that of other Americans; starting a State bureau of filing and lending and submitted 2 papers to national bureau; 41 different papers printed D. A. R. news during the year.

CUBA: Contributed $10 toward education of Jewish immigrants in American ideals; sponsored written competition among children of the American colony on the Constitution, with two $5 prizes; combated radical influences and attended exercises held at the *Maine* monument and sent a floral piece.

DELAWARE: Gave history prizes and medals for good citizenship; taught illiterates; donated to blind and purchased handiwork from foreign-born; cooperated in producing a typical American home exhibit; donated articles to Civilian Conservation Corps camps and assisted at reception for new citizens; have 1 new Junior American Citizens club of 12 Italian boys; gave all contestants in pilgrimage contest pins; provided each school building in the State with an outside flag, all being replaced when soiled or torn and the correct civilian flag salute is given each day in all State board unit schools; placed a copy of the booklet on flag usage in every elementary school; presented 2 large flags for use in the D. A. R. garden on Dupont Boulevard; cooperated with the active civil committee known as the Better Films Council; used American music, with history of the composers, at chapter meetings.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $428.51 spent on Americanism projects; worked in cooperation with the Americanization school which serves over 2,000 foreign-born; presented 18 engraved good citizenship medals; cooperated with night schools and made loans to their pupils; paid salary of case worker for foreign-born; $100 for Christmas baskets, $150 for milk, and assisted in receptions to new citizens; sent 43 Junior American Citizens members to camp; organized 1 new club of Girl Homemakers; sent 14 girls to summer camp for 2 weeks; taught members sewing, knitting, embroidery, and crocheting and organized a glee club that sang at continental congress; pilgrim chosen from 19 candidates, and presented pins and certificates to all; one club has been organized; presented 6 parade-size and 11 other flags, distributed 555 codes and manuals, and have given many talks regarding the flag; inaugurated movement for the making of an epic picture on the life of George Washington; have listed names of 37 Washington composers and many of the chapters have devoted a meeting to American music; 22 broadcasts have been made on varied subjects.

ENGLAND: Held a Washington's Birthday meeting jointly with the American Women's Club and listened to a fine lecture, George Washington and the Significance of the American Revolution Today, by Arthur Hope-Jones, M. A.

FLORIDA: Presented Americanization speakers in schools; cooperated with Negro teachers in good-citizenship programs and gave

medals; presented awards for citizenship and history; sponsored evening class for foreign children and classes in good citizenship for adult foreigners; contributed toward supplying hot lunches for school children; gained 349 new Junior American Citizens members—many of these clubs are in colored schools and are doing excellent work; cooperated with clubs similar to the D. A. R. Girl Homemakers; there were 114 contestants chosen in the pilgrimage contest and pins and medals were presented to all; presented 14 large and 950 small flags, mainly to schools and Boy Scout troops; distributed 516 codes and leaflets; regard flag education of the foreign-born as one of major importance and therefore 35 addresses and 8 broadcasts were given about the flag; sponsored Saturday matinees for children; gave advance information on pictures; arranged to show the films, The Plow That Broke the Soil, The River, Ravages of Forest Fire, and Yellowstone National Park; five chapters number among their members composers of American music; three papers submitted to national lending bureau.

FRANCE: Observed Fourth of July and Memorial Day, the latter by attending church services and placing wreaths on the tomb of the unknown soldier; on the Fourth joined with the S. A. R. in services at the tomb of Lafayette; on Washington's Birthday attended a ceremony at the statute of Washington; and on January 17 placed wreaths at the statue of Franklin; Mrs. Bates Batcheller, founder and honorary regent of Rochambeau Chapter, has written a musical brochure giving the music and composition of many essentially American airs.

GEORGIA: $264 spent on national-defense project; presented 87 good citizenship medals and distributed 3,500 pieces of literature; cooperated with night schools in teaching 2,000 illiterates; attended naturalization courts and assisted new citizens; contributed to settlement house libraries; held contests in American history and cooperated with juvenile courts; gained 934 Junior American Citizens members; State superintendent of schools is most cooperative; 4 active clubs of Girl Homemakers; encouraged home economics in other groups and awarded pins and prizes; $167.65 contributed to the pilgrimage project, pilgrim chosen from among 119 contestants; presented large numbers of flags, codes, posters, and stickers to schools and gave many chapter and public programs on the subject, The American Flag; assisted in establishing courses in photoplay appreciation in schools and prepared material for programs; distributed study and post card guides; have listed 20 Georgia composers of music and use and stress use of American music in schools; 23 papers accepted by the national filing bureau; 9 papers in the State have published news articles, and 61 broadcasts have been given on varied subjects.

Hawaii: Presented 2 medals to members of Maui unit of National Guard, encamped at Schofield Barracks; visit naturalization courts and present new citizens with flags, 197 having been naturalized in Honolulu, and a total of 227 for 1938 in the Territory; held orotorical contests; presented several awards to Girl Homemakers; distributed flag codes, gave radio programs on the flag, and presented silk flag to Boy Scouts on the island of Maui; promoting

American music through schools and chapters; newspapers have given space generously to chapter activities and both radio stations have been very generous and excellent programs sponsored by the chapters have been given.

Idaho: Use National Defense News and Handbook; attended naturalization courts and presented new citizens with manuals and flags; cooperated with night schools in teaching prospective citizens; distributed manuals, books, and magazines at Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Gave 1 broadcast with subject National Defense; have 1 Junior American Citizens Club of 16 members, and 1 Girl Homemakers Club; cooperate with similar groups and award certificates of merit and prizes; pilgrim chosen from among 9 contestants. A certificate given to each one; presented silk flag to a high school, distributed codes and The American's Creed, and observed Flag Day; submitted 1 paper to the national filing bureau; 15 newspapers in the State carried D. A. R. news and one chapter gives a 15-minute broadcast monthly, mostly on patriotic subjects.

Illinois: $61,913 spent on national-defense and Americanism projects; maintained workers in naturalization courts 5 days a week, presented literature to prospective citizens, and gave assistance to them; held many Americanism meetings; work in night schools and gave prizes for attendance and advancement in studies; presented sabers to Reserve Officers Training Corps and Citizens' Military Training Camps' ranking students; constantly working along lines of national defense by lectures, broadcasts, distribution of informative material, etc.; gave lectures in foreign languages, picnics to foreign-born; cooperated with settlement houses, taught music and organized a band of foreign children; gave programs on immigration bills and law and a series of informative radio programs were given by the State society; lost 767 Junior American Citizens members during the year; the clubs made toys for hospitals, held patriotic exercises, held essay contests, contributed food at Thanksgiving; Good Citizenship medals have been awarded, work with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; pilgrim chosen from among 524 contestants; 11 clubs have been organized; presented 48 large flags, placed 2,835 framed codes, gave 136 flag talks, and printed and distributed one and a half million copies of the cut illustrating correct use of the flag; submitted 75 papers to national filing bureau, and 100 new ones were added to State bureau; the National Historical Magazine published one of those sent in—The Yankee Cheese Box and Its Relations; made 319 broadcasts in addition to 21,061 announcements, over 25 stations.

Indiana: $622.39 spent on national-defense and Americanization projects; used National Defense News and placed literature on the subject in local libraries and kept membership informed on important pending legislation; cooperated with settlement schools, financed a Mexican student, gave assistance to new citizens at naturalization courts, and maintain a fund to be used for needy children; loss of 14 Junior American Citizens members during year; have 2 clubs composed of delinquent children, stress Americanism and local history in these clubs; work with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; pilgrim chosen from among 342 contestants; have organized 1 club; gave 11 broadcasts and 83 talks on subject of the flag, presented 31

large and 295 small flags, distributed 2,005 codes, and instigated newspaper publicity on correct use of the flag; sponsored outstanding motion pictures and secured showings of patriotic shorts; American music used in chapter programs; publish a State paper under the title "Wheel"; gave 96 broadcasts by outstanding speakers and entertainers.

IOWA: $135 spent on national-defense and Americanization work; cooperated with night schools in teaching 66 illiterates; gave assistance to foreign-born preparing for naturalization and gave reception to new citizens; maintained an opportunity school, which encourages talents of foreign-born; gave assistance to Civilian Conservation Corps camps; award prizes for outstanding work in United States history; showed a historic film; presented books to Settlement House and purchased a loom for Opportunity School; Junior American Citizens' Clubs made a net gain of 745 members, clubs are developing leadership, courtesy, promptness, love of country, flag, and reverence for God, chairman is a county superintendent of schools; cooperated with clubs similar to Girl Homemakers by holding classes and giving prizes; pilgrim chosen from a list of 325 contestants; all were presented with pins and entertained; 2 clubs organized; distributed 2,293 flag codes, manuals, leaflets, and small flags; instrumental in having 25 newspapers publish flag articles, 1 of them with a subscription list of 260,000 published an illustrated article on Correct Use of the Flag in its February issue; photoplay appreciation taught in schools; use study guides and in 1 community where industrial unrest became a civic problem, films were used in public education; many splendid programs have been given using American music; borrowed 2 papers from national lending bureau and submitted 9, State bureau loaned 12; gave a daily half-hour program at the State Fair depicting the real work the Daughters are doing, the program in the form of a radio broadcast, with tableaux, the Drake University radio school collaborated and the program closed with the entire cast of 40 people singing America with pipe organ and trumpet accompaniment; gave 111 broadcasts on various topics; have issued news bulletins.

KANSAS: Incorporate national-defense ideals and purposes in daily broadcasts; distributed quantities of national-defense literature; spent $250 on Americanism project, financing teachers for foreign-born; teaching 48 illiterates; providing prizes; gifts and receptions to new citizens; entertaining and relief work among foreigners; study of immigration bills and quotas and assistance to city matrons with juvenile problems; gained 767 Junior American Citizens members; school officials interested and cooperative; clubs hold debates, observe special holidays, etc.; cooperate with clubs similar in purpose to Girl Homemakers and gave 83 awards of merit; pilgrim chosen from among 82 contestants; gave sightseeing trip to one girl from each district to State capitol; State superintendent of public instruction gives splendid cooperation; have formed 2 clubs; distributed large numbers of flag codes and manuals, presented large and small flags and publicized correct use; the State has adopted a flag law relating to correct usage; use post-card reviews of motion pictures, sponsor patriotic pictures, and have feature articles published in newspapers; listed 40 Kansas com-

posers of music and gave broadcast featuring American music; submitted 18 papers to national lending bureau and borrowed 12; State papers gave much space to D. A. R. news items; gave 6 special broadcasts on various phases of D. A. R. work; one chapter had a series of monthly broadcasts and others have had special programs on the air.

KENTUCKY: Use National Defense News and Handbook, hold programs, and take an interest in legislation; financed teacher for foreign-born; presented medals for citizenship; assisted with naturalization problems and neighborhood house; Junior American Citizens Clubs made a net gain of 164 members, good citizenship and patriotic education being stressed in these clubs; cooperated with clubs similar to Girl Homemakers; pilgrim selected from 3 contestants; presented good citizenship pins and certificates to 126 students; distributed flag codes and lessons and gave a broadcast on the subject of the flag; sponsor classes in high schools on photoplay appreciation and give prizes for essays on motion pictures; feature American music; added 22 papers to State bureau; splendid programs have been given over the air; publicity greatly increased during the year.

LOUISIANA: Chapters all did national-defense work by broadcasts, press releases, addresses; assisted night schools and blind foreign-born; taught naturalization classes and gave receptions to new citizens; donated books, magazines, materials, seeds, to settlement houses; to relief for foreign families and gave instruction in prenatal care; pilgrim chosen from among 47 contestants, 41 of whom were taken to the State capitol and entertained in recognition of their work; distributed flag codes and leaflets; presented flag to winner of contest and held programs, broadcasts, and gave addresses on subject of the flag; most theaters have shown historical shorts; use study guides and post-card reviews; compiled list of American composers and use American music; submitted 3 papers to national lending bureau and borrowed 1; gave 8 broadcasts.

MAINE: Urged continuance of the Dies committee's investigation of un-American activities; presented D. A. R. manuals to new citizens, pastors, teachers, and students; visited naturalization courts; gave patriotic programs; examined schoolbooks; held essay contests; studied the Constitution and cooperated with evening schools; gained 1,197 Junior American Citizens members; one club in a State school for girls is raising the morale of them all; pilgrim chosen from among 62 contestants; contributed flag and staff to Hancock Barracks, donated books on the flag to public libraries; distributed codes; gave prizes for essays on the flag; 5 poems on the subject of the flag written by chapter members; emphasize work of motion pictures with study groups in local high schools; 35 newspapers carried D. A. R. publicity; gave monthly broadcasts for 10 months of the year over 4 stations.

MARYLAND: $1,436.63 spent on national defense and Americanism projects; gave several fine national-defense programs; assisted in juvenile-court work, needy foreigners, Red Cross, International House; gave weekly classes for those preparing for naturalization; taught illiterates; cooperated with night schools and settlement house and the outstanding work has been a Scout troop for under-

privileged boys; gained 17 Junior American Citizens members; cooperated with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; only one school entered contestants for pilgrimage, and the winner was sent from Eastern High School, Baltimore; sponsored a recent massing of colors in Emmanuel Church in honor of Washington's Birthday; held joint meetings with several motion-picture groups in Baltimore; use American music; submitted 16 papers and 1 monolog to national filing bureau and borrowed 4 from national and 4 from State; broadcast 25 papers on history, conservation, national defense, and other phases of D. A. R. work; newspaper publicity has been of high caliber in over 40 State papers.

MASSACHUSETTS: $880 spent on Americanism work; use National Defense News and held special meetings at which Americanism was discussed; held civic class for 45 foreign boys; entertained 135 new citizens; held district meeting and buffet supper for 75 French, 320 Italian, 115 Armenians, and 110 Swedes; cooperated with night schools; taught illiterates; formed club for foreign-born blind; gave awards at night schools for perfect attendance; visited naturalization courts, presenting books, flags, and manuals to new citizens; gained 5,314 Junior American Citizens members—splendid work by all of them testify to the need for these clubs; Hillside School has three clubs; award pins and prizes and gave 3 scholarships for Girl Homemakers work in similar groups; pilgrim selected from among 145 contestants; State superintendent of education gives enthusiastic support to this movement; organized 1 club; presented 288 flags to schools and various groups; distributed quantities of manuals, codes, and leaflets, and gave 100 programs entirely to information about the flag; doing good work along the line of having better-type pictures shown; instrumental in having the film Declaration of Independence shown often; made 13 broadcasts of American music, with outlines of lives of 35 American composers; added 8 papers to State filing bureau and borrowed 21 papers and 1 film; 45 papers have given splendid publicity to Massachusetts D. A. R. news; gave monthly broadcasts from October to March and special ones by a Junior American Citizens Club and by noted speakers.

MICHIGAN: Over $475 spent on Americanism projects; organized an essay contest among prospective citizens on the subject I'll Take America; distributed 7,161 pieces of national-defense literature; awarded 24 good citizenship medals; furnished teachers and fine speakers to night schools; attended and assisted at naturalization courts and gave assistance and presented gifts to new citizens to defray naturalization expenses; organized Mexican Mother's Club; visited foreign homes; supplied magazines to Civilian Conservation Corps camps; worked with Detention Home for Juvenile Delinquents; encouraged foreign-born to preserve their old world handiwork; gained 2,561 Junior American Citizens members—prizes are offered in safety contests and a fine citizenship program is carried on in all of them; pilgrim chosen from among 137 contestants; 125 contestants, entering since origination of the project, accepted an invitation to attend a luncheon during State conference; organized 6 clubs; presented 912 flags to schools and organizations; distributed 7,579 pieces of flag literature; held flag essay contest and gave many talks; sponsored photoplay appreciation courses in high schools, churches, and 1 university; work with theater managers and police

censors and purchased the film The American Way and gave to State police to use on all possible occasions; compiled information on 40 Michigan composers and used American music in many programs; added 2 papers to State filing bureau and borrowed from National and State; gave 5 broadcasts over Detroit area stations.

MINNESOTA: $3,500 spent on Americanism work; use National Defense News and Handbook; cooperate with night schools and employed teachers to the amount of $2,500 in salaries; taught 500 illiterates; assisted foreign blind and at naturalization courts; contributed $500 for teachers to improve talents of foreigners; cooperate in work to reduce juvenile delinquency; give medals and campships to Boy and Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls; gained 13 Junior American Citizens members; the children are making detailed maps of their neighborhoods, presenting plays, working under a Work Projects Administration art instructor, studying citizenship, and 1 girls' club is making a quilt, each square representing a State, with the State flower and date of entrance into the Union; have 1 Girl Homemakers Club and cooperate with similar groups; pilgrim chosen from among 40 contestants; organized 2 clubs; presented 50 large and 47 small flags to organizations and groups; distributed 698 manuals and codes; had 24 radio and 20 other talks on correct use, and 9 newspapers published articles on flag etiquette; 4 plays and pageants were written and produced; presented a large wool bunting flag as a prize to student in naturalization classes for best essay on What the American Flag and American Citizenship Means to Me; use post-card guides, newspaper notices, and broadcasts to publicize good pictures; composed and presented a pageant, America's Music, and gave many programs; 1 new paper added to State files and 2 borrowed; good publicity through the press and gave 24 broadcasts over 8 stations.

MISSISSIPPI: Conducted classes in national defense and used the News; visited foreign club and alien homes; gained 593 Junior American Citizens members; cooperate with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; organized 1 club from pilgrim contestants; flag codes furnished a Syrian club, and flag lessons published in many papers; photoplay appreciation courses being established in high schools and educational pictures secured and shown; held several lectures and musicals on American music; national filing bureau accepted 3 manuscripts and borrowed 18; 14 new ones acquired by State bureau; gave 11 broadcasts, all fine programs.

MISSOURI: Use National Defense News and Handbook; cooperate with night schools and finance teachers; assist foreign-born and are represented at naturalization courts; gained 241 Junior American Citizens members; keen interest manifested; citizenship featured; pilgrim chosen from among 165 contestants; sent several papers to national bureau and recataloged those in State files, and received a few new papers; good press notices; and had a number of broadcasts.

MONTANA: Use National Defense News and distribute literature on the subject; cooperated with night schools, assisted at naturalization court, entertain and present gifts to new citizens; assist Civilian Conservation Corps camps, cooperate with juvenile courts and citizenship classes, and aided over 2,500 aliens to become citizens; have 8 Junior American Citizens clubs, 5 in parochial schools; awarded medals and merit badges, cooperate with groups similar

to Girl Homemakers, and have given pins and awards; pilgrim chosen from 32 contestants; organized a club; distributed flag literature and worked with groups of young people to instill respect for the flag; active interest in good films, fine historical ones shown many times; listed 9 Montana composers and sent an original song to national chairman; added 4 papers to State filing bureau; good press publicity and gave 1 broadcast.

NEBRASKA: $427.50 spent on national defense and Americanization projects; use handbook and National Defense News and presented subscriptions to high schools, universities, ministers, distribute copies, and had a monthly broadcast on national defense; attended naturalization courts and made gifts and held receptions for new citizens; assisted aliens to become citizens; cooperated with educational centers and held programs on crime prevention and immigration; gave prizes to outstanding Reserve Officers' Training Corps and citizens' military training camps students; have 60 Junior American Citizens members in 2 clubs—one of them is a harmonica club, the other studying conservation, building bird houses, planting flowers, marking trees; have 7 Girl Homemakers Clubs and gave $100 scholarship to girl in State university; presented 14 large and 104 small flags to public buildings, organizations, and individuals; distributed 518 manuals, codes, and leaflets; 59 formal addresses, 115 talks, 3 broadcasts, 6 plays or pageants, and 5 newspaper articles on subject of the flag were given; the History of Our Flag, together with the silk flags, were freely used by chapters, schools, and organizations; the film The Making of the Constitution shown to 18,000 children free of charge; purchased a motion-picture machine for a high school and use study guides; compiled a musical history of the State which is being published in the magazine of the State historical society; had a display of American musicians and composers, valued at $200, at the State conference; added 7 papers to State filing bureau and loaned 4; excellent press publicity and gave 50 broadcasts.

NEVADA: Interest keen in national defense; held Americanization schools, using D. A. R. manuals, and are represented at naturalization courts; present good citizenship medals and visit foreign-born; cooperate with Civilian Conservation Corps camps; presented 23 steel engravings of Presidents and Vice Presidents to a junior high school and presented a Nevada State flag to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; contributed $10 in 2 scholarships to Girl Homemaker work; pilgrim chosen from among 26 contestants; distributed 100 flag codes and gave a broadcast on the history of the flag; schools are using motion-picture stills, and pictures are shown in junior high schools; gave 2 programs of American music; gave 2 broadcasts and had fine publicity through the press.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Distributed national-defense literature in Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Civilian Conservation Corps camps; cooperated with night schools and playground authorities in juvenile-court work, and sponsored classes in broom making for blind foreign-born; study immigration and naturalization laws; attended naturalization courts and taught 30 illiterates; gained 45 Junior American Citizens members; pilgrim chosen from 36 contestants; 1 club formed; distributed flag literature, encouraged

Flag Day programs in schools; flag pageants and plays given, and a window display showing correct use of the flag attracted much attention, placed motion-picture guides in schools and libraries; listed American musical numbers composed by residents of the State; 1 new paper contributed to State filing bureau and 4 borrowed; 12 broadcasts given and good press publicity.

NEW JERSEY: $308.90 spent for Americanization work; use National Defense News; presented good citizenship medals at Camp Dix, Fort Hancock, and Civilian Conservation Corps camps; assisted in establishment of a school republic, furnishing all the literature; work in night schools, settlement centers; assist at naturalization courts; direct plays for foreign children, teaching them English and Bible study; award citizenship medals in Civilian Conservation Corps camps and gave $100 to settlement work; give weekly teas for Scout troops (foreign-born) and take them to historic places; made a gain of 326 new Junior American Citizens members; clubs are in public schools, a State home for boys, and in a Portuguese Protestant church; 35 Girl Homemakers Clubs; awarded pins, medals, and cooperate with similar groups; pilgrim chosen from among 56 contestants; organized 1 club; presented over 1,300 flags, large and small, to various groups and individuals, 1 large one given a mission school in China; distributed over 10,000 codes and leaflets; cooperate with better-films councils in many cities of the State; submitted a paper and play to national filing bureau.

NEW MEXICO: Use National Defense News and have several informative addresses; taught 88 illiterates; cooperate with night schools and city nurse in work for blind foreign-born; visit foreign-born and assist them to become citizens and purchase their handiwork; assist Scout troops, donate toward hot lunches for children; supervise playgrounds, attend naturalization courts; visit and helped prepare Christmas dinner in Civilian Conservation Corps camp; gained 21 Junior American Citizens members; lectures on travel, the flag, and government have been given the clubs; patriotic programs and two plays have been given; have several Girl Homemakers' clubs; awarded pins; pilgrim chosen from among 53 contestants; certificate given each entrant in the contest; observed Flag Day and distributed codes and manuals; submitted 3 papers to national filing bureau and borrowed 4; gave 2 broadcasts and had good press publicity.

NEW YORK: Use National Defense News and Handbook and distribute the news freely; presented medals to Reserve Officers' Training Corps members; $2,704 spent on Americanism projects; taught 846 illiterates; organized 12 classes in settlement houses; contacted about 30,000 foreigners attending night schools in New York City; assisted aliens to become citizens; represented at naturalization courts; did relief work, gave medical aid, food, clothing, scholarships to foreign youth; distributed 48,026 pieces of patriotic literature; gave awards in American history; attended domestic relations and juvenile courts; encouraged talents of foreign-born in native crafts and gave awards for excellence in American history; the Board of Education of New York City asked for 37,100 D. A. R. manuals and 10,000 English supplements for use with elementary education of adult foreign-born; net gain in Junior American Citi-

zens members, 171; there is one club of socially maladjusted boys, 1 of 400 newly naturalized women and some who are planning to be, and another of Italian girls; good citizenship medals have been awarded; $861.88 spent on Girl Homemakers' work, for prizes, scholarships, awards of merit, medals, pins, etc.; pilgrim chosen from among 126 contestants; presented good citizenship pins to all and organized 1 club; $619.43 spent for work in connection with the flag; distributed 12,396 codes, leaflets, and flag literature; flags displayed on streets, patriotic meetings, and in massing of colors at churches and public places; presented large numbers of large and small flags to organizations and individuals; awarded prizes for essays and held Flag Day celebrations; work with theater managers to obtain showing of patriotic shorts and promote use of photo-play guides in schools; discovered a singer, Mrs. Lizzie Sturgis, of Phoenix, N. Y., of authentic unwritten canal ballads, a notable contribution to folk music; listed State composers and contributed money to assist schools in advancement of American music; submitted 48 papers to national filing bureau and 15 to State files, borrowed 30;, good press publicity and sponsored 17 broadcasts, including 3 coast-to-coast hook-ups.

North Carolina: Have had speakers of wide prominence in the field of world relations and studied and stressed national defense; $381.31 contributed to Americanization work, a juvenile detention home being 1 of the special interests, for which 2 teachers and text books were furnished; cooperated with night schools; attended naturalization courts; awarded medals in Negro schools and taught American history to illiterates; gained 6,311 new Junior American Citizens members; they put on a home-coming day at 1 school giving a patriotic program and an original pageant of the Thirteen Colonies, the school bands furnishing music for flag-raising ceremony; much work being done in Negro schools with able assistance of Negro county school supervisor; stressed correct use of the flag and distributed codes; have 26 composers of American music whose work has received recognition, one a Pulitzer prize winner in composition, Lamar Stringfield; have had monthly informative broadcasts from 7 stations.

North Dakota: Furnished speakers for programs on national defense; awarded prizes for excellence in American history and for essays; attended naturalization courts and assisted aliens to become citizens; gained 124 Junior American Citizens members. They study the flag and its history, the Constitution and its signers, stamps, and famous men; they have filled Red Cross bags, joined the "march of dimes," and entered into many other activities and studies; presented flags to Junior American Citizens clubs and newly naturalized citizens and distributed manuals, codes, and leaflets; an official flag was presented to the State conference, excellent publicity through the press and 78 broadcasts on D. A. R. work and patriotic subjects.

Ohio: Spent $646.80 for assistance in continuation of the Boy Scout executive fund; a new troop has been formed in a community center of Cleveland and as a result not a Scout has been guilty of a misdemeanor; organized 6 classes in settlement houses and awarded prizes for attendance and night-school achievements; attended naturalization courts; provided teachers for illiterates and sup-

ported child welfare work; awarded American history prizes; assist in maintaining classes in citizenship in public schools; presented medal to a Reserve Officer Training Corps cadet; use National Defense News and Handbook; gained 289 Junior American Citizens members; 2 clubs are in a special school for girls, 3 in settlement houses, 2 in children's homes, and 5 in districts of second generation foreign-born, and others in public schools; all have held patriotic programs and hobby shows; have 7 Girl Homemakers clubs and cooperate with similar groups; a fund of $850 for loan scholarships has aided 13 girls to graduate in home economics; pilgrim chosen from 315 contestants; State superintendent of education has cooperated fully; presented 9 large and 802 small flags to various groups and individuals; distributed 2,184 codes and contributed $100 to a flag-endowment fund; cooperate with motion-picture councils; many historical films shown and schools have photoplay appreciation courses; submitted 3 papers to national filing bureau and accepted 13 for State files; issue a monthly news bulletin of from 16 to 20 pages with paid subscriptions to the amount of $1,075 and gave 113 broadcasts.

OKLAHOMA: Commended their Governor for his stand in asking that all instructors be removed from their posts if found teaching any form of government other than democracy; placed National Defense News in libraries and schools and camps; cooperated with night and settlement schools; assisted in securing passage of legislation to aid foreign-born blind; studied immigration and naturalization laws; helped plan recreation facilities and attended juvenile court; awarded prizes and medals for good citizenship and scholastic attainments. Gained 81 Junior American Citizen members. These clubs are doing constructive work along the lines of good citizenship; have 34 Girl Homemakers Clubs of over 666 girls, who made 4,087 dresses, 1,412 other articles, prepared 12,250 dishes, 3,923 meals, and canned 13,638 cans of fruit; awarded certificates and prizes; pilgrim chosen from among 57 contestants; certificates given each contestant; the State school superintendent gave great assistance to this project; presented 2 large and 238 small flags; distributed 302 codes, posters, and leaflets and gave flag pole to a public park; moral and patriotic educational pictures have been urged and commended; broadcast American music; secured promise from a prominent concert musician to include American music in his future concerts; contacted State Federation of Music clubs in interest of American music and compiled list of Oklahoma composers; fine press notices and gave 116 broadcasts on patriotic subjects, D. A. R. work, playlets, and Americanism programs.

OREGON: National Defense News used by members; $325 spent on Americanism projects; taught 100 illiterates, cooperated with night schools, conducting citizenship classes and social functions; cooperated with naturalization courts and assisted with reception for 1,247 new citizens in Portland; furnish English teachers for foreign women; act as advisers to judges of court of domestic relations; study immigration and naturalization laws and are interested in Civilian Conservation Corps camps; lost 14 Junior American Citizen members; citizenship medals have been awarded and the clubs have observed patriotic days; cooperate with groups simi-

lar to Girl Homemakers and gave 4 scholarships and other awards; pilgrim chosen from 90 contestants; State superintendent of public instruction offered to promote the D. A. R. plan to all schools in the State another year; presented 1 large and many small flags; distributed flag literature and gave talks before clubs and information to the press on correct use; photo appreciation gradually being introduced in the schools; stills and research exhibits are used, also study guides; observed National Music Week with American music, broadcasts, addresses, and programs; added 6 papers to State filing bureau, 8 Indian legends, and 1 on the Pendleton Round-up; gave 30 broadcasts and had good publicity through the press.

PANAMA CANAL: Maintain furnishings of a D. A. R. dormitory for 12 girls in an orphanage in Panama City and observe patriotic holidays.

PENNSYLVANIA: $450 spent on national defense and Americanism projects; Handbook and National Defense News freely used and gave subscriptions to different groups; assisted foreign-born to prepare for naturalization, encouraged their talents; supported relief work; cooperated with night schools and settlement houses; contributed 412 books to settlement-house library and contributed to the Association for Blind; taught illiterates; attended naturalization courts and conducted essay contests in American history; gained 2,241 Junior American Citizen members; two of these clubs are colored children, mainly with low I. Q.'s and jail records, and the work is helping them; citizenship prizes are offered them and the clubs are encouraged to cooperate in community interests; have 6 clubs of Girl Homemakers; gave a scholarship to student attending college, awarded prizes, and cooperate with similar groups; have organized 1 pilgrim's club; presented 47 large and 1,639 small flags to buildings, libraries, organizations, and individuals; distributed 6,091 codes and manuals; 74 talks, 24 papers written, and 3 broadcasts given with the flag as subject, and articles printed in local papers; gave 6 displays, with appropriate programs, of 42 early American flags in schools and churches; chairman is an officer in the Motion Picture Forum; local theater managers cooperative in work for better films; photoplay appreciation courses in schools; added 2 papers to State filing bureau; liberal publicity given by State papers, and 25 broadcasts given over 25 stations.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: The press has been very generous in publicity to D. A. R. activities.

PUERTO RICO: Presented prize for excellence in American history to students at University of Puerto Rico; conducted an essay contest in all the high schools of the island on the Constitution of the United States and awarded prize; gave a broadcast on national defense; distributed clothing to needy and awarded 39 good-citizenship medals; distributed flag codes and made corrections where incorrect display was noted; gave 2 broadcasts, 1 on Navy Day, the second being in December, subject national defense.

RHODE ISLAND: Awarded 27 good-citizenship medals; presented prize for American history essay; conducted class for illiterates; assist in naturalization courts and give receptions for new citizens; contributed to the needy; work chiefly with foreign-born; made a gain of 32 Junior American Citizen members; the clubs study State, city,

and town affairs; contributed $39 to Girl Homemakers' work and have 1 club; pilgrim chosen from among 21 contestants; organized 1 club; presented 3 large and 4 small flags to various groups; distributed flag literature and corrected improper usage; cooperate with theater managers to secure better class of films; use post-card reviews; listed 23 American composers who were born or lived in the State; study lives of composers and use American music in programs; submitted 6 papers to national filing bureau and added 9 to the State file; gave 5 broadcasts on work of the D. A. R. and had good press publicity.

ROME CHAPTER: Keep in touch with American current events of importance; held a brilliant reception Washington's Birthday at the Grand Hotel, to which about 200 guests were invited; celebrated Constitution Day, July Fourth, and Memorial Day; chairman of the flag committee gave an interesting talk on the history and correct use of the American flag; broadcast American songs to the United States from Rome, the singer being Miss Anita Ribecora, an American student of voice culture in Rome, who also sang at 2 of the chapter meetings; Rome and Paris papers have published notices sent in by the chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Use Handbook and National Defense News and combat radical influence when possible; studied naturalization problems; awarded 71 good-citizenship and American history medals; awarded a saber to the Citadel cadet excelling in military tactics and distributed national-defense literature; made a gain of 2,500 Junior American Citizens members; have clubs in the State industrial school, 2 on Indian reservation, in orphanages, high schools, and small country schools; medals have been presented for good citizenship and the clubs have given plays and pageants and are being trained in lessons of responsibility; they are engaged in many activities, hobby collections, gardening, wildlife, etc.; have 22 Girl Homemakers clubs; gave awards of merit and special prizes; pilgrim chosen from among 109 contestants; organized 1 club; the South Carolina Educational Journal published story of the 1938 pilgrim and her trip to Washington, and explained the method of choosing; presented an original flag play to an audience of over 1,000; gave flag talk to group of Greek women; good publicity on correct use; sponsor a motion-picture council; schools have classes in photoplay appreciation; sponsored free music lessons and furnished materials and used American music at meetings; added 60 papers to State filing bureau and loaned 15; gave 8 broadcasts and had good publicity through the press.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Pilgrim chosen from among 189 contestants; held many programs featuring American music; two members of the C. A. R. entertained members, one with a paper, The History of American Music, and the other with a group of songs; submitted one paper to national filing bureau.

TENNESSEE: Use National Defense News and hold special programs on national defense; spent $76.50 on Americanism projects; taught 50 illiterates; assist at naturalization courts and receptions to new citizens; award citizenship medals, cash prizes, and certificates of merit, and distribute patriotic literature; visit foreign homes and hospitals and give relief to foreign-born; contributed books to settlement-house libraries; gained 5,976 Junior American Citizens mem-

bers; outstanding work with colored groups, especially; distributed 50 Girl Homemakers Handbooks and made many awards to similar groups; pilgrim chosen from among 175 contestants; good-citizenship pins given to all; have 3 clubs; observed Flag Day; presented flag pageant and distributed 215 flags and 496 codes; note marked improvement in type of pictures shown; collecting words and music of mountain ballads; gave 36 broadcasts.

TEXAS: Awarded 111 good-citizenship medals; gave 7 radio programs on Americanism; gave assistance to night schools and pupils, helping financially and teaching correct use of flag; purchased equipment for home arts department; gave rummage sale, flag pageant, and plays for Mexican children; work with jailed juvenile delinquents; studied immigration and naturalization laws; attended naturalization courts and gave 2 receptions to new citizens; did a great deal of national-defense and Americanization publicity work through the press, radio, screen, and lectures on civic responsibilities; gained 1,450 Junior American Citizens members; clubs studying good citizenship, conservation, and giving patriotic programs; cooperate with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; presented flags to schools and many groups and individuals; dedicated flags with impressive ceremonies for courthouses, city parks, school and college grounds; sponsored articles on correct use in the press, on the radio, and in theaters; distributed codes and encouraged proper display of the flag and offered prizes for essays; use influence to have theaters show historical shorts and use post-card reviews; practically every chapter is introducing American music as part of its programs; good press publicity and 962 broadcasts, with a total of 58 hours.

UTAH: Held national-defense meeting with speakers representing air, land, and sea forces and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; medals and awards given Reserve Officers' Training Corps member and at Fort Douglas, and made 2 broadcasts on national defense; are represented at naturalization courts and presented 140 flags to new citizens representing 19 nationalities; sponsored patriotic-essay contest; assist Japanese club of 40 members and donated magazine subscriptions to Civilian Conservation Corps camps; have 4 clubs of Girl Homemakers, and gave $10 for materials and many awards of pins, bracelets, and certificates; presented pins to all pilgrim contestants; presented flags to 2 C. A. R. chapters; distributed 1,002 codes and posters; stressed pledge of allegiance in schools; furnished various groups a calendar of flag display; made awards for flag work to 3 Girl and 4 Boy Scouts, and made corrections on incorrect displays; presented the flag to second-place winner in the national D. A. R. flag contest at a patriotic meeting held in Ogden; gave a special flag drill to a large number of Japanese groups several times; recommended several patriotic shorts to theater managers; contacted radio stations, asking them to give preference to American music, and have secured space in a city paper for monthly articles on music and chapters give programs; good press notices and 15 interesting broadcasts given.

VERMONT: Held national defense programs, used the News; distributed copies of the The Story of the Constitution and placed 75 framed pictures of the Vermont flag in rural schools; worked in

naturalization courts and distributed patriotic literature and visited and entertained foreign-born; lost 55 Junior American Citizens members; used Handbook and cooperated with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; pilgrim chosen from among 50 contestants; organized 1 club; presented flags; distributed codes and manuals and awarded a prize for an essay on the flag; compiled list of 15 Vermont composers, 1 writer of skits, and 1 compiler of folk songs; borrowed 3 papers from national filing bureau and added 3 to State files; 14 fine broadcasts were given over the 5 stations in the State.

VIRGINIA: Supported Dies committee work and observed patriotic days; gave 3 broadsasts on Americanism; held 3 Constitution programs and conducted 9 good-citizenship-medal contests; gained 452 Junior American Citizens members; with the help of Betsy Ross Junior American Citizens camera club more than 600 pictures of Junior American Citizens members have been printed, 300 of which were used as place cards for the Junior American Citizens committee breakfast at the Mayflower during congress; raised a $150 scholarship for girl in home-economic course; the first Girl Homemaker to use the fund received her degree in June 1938, secured a position and immediately commenced repayment; pilgrimage project endorsed by State superintendent of education; presented 15 large and 300 small flags; distributed 531 codes, manuals, and posters; gave 10 formal and 50 or more informal addresses on the flag; distributed many copies of the national anthem and America the Beautiful; chapters presented American music and data concerning 34 Virginia composers and published the poem, In Virginia, set to music; added 6 papers to State files; gave 17 broadcasts and press gave good publicity.

WASHINGTON: Distributed national defense literature, have speakers and give broadcasts on the subject; $625 spent for Americanism projects; taught 169 illiterates and classes in night school; gave assistance to naturalization courts and assistance and receptions to new citizens; visited foreigners; supported relief work, especially among foreign orchard workers; assisted boys brought before juvenile courts; donated to playground and story-telling hours; awarded 20 good-citizenship medals and prizes in essay contests; lost 40 Junior American Citizens members; have 4 clubs of Girl Homemakers; placed Handbooks in the rural schools of two counties; pilgrim selected from 125 contestants; presented 11 large and 105 small flags; distributed 995 codes and manuals; gave 83 talks, 3 formal addresses, 6 broadcasts, and wrote 8 papers on the subject of the flag; had 7 articles on flag etiquette printed in local papers; publicized endorsement of certain films; use D. A. R. guides and review; gave 8 broadcasts on the subject and conferred with local theater managers; specialized in programs of American music and study of American composers; received 8 new papers and loaned 12 from State filing bureau; all national press releases circulated through the State and gave 53 State-wide broadcasts.

WEST VIRGINIA: Distributed over 8,000 pieces of national defense literature and gave programs on the subject; donated $70 to youth work; attended night schools and naturalization courts and donated text books and other reading matter to settlement library; awarded medals and prizes for good citizenship; lost 11 Junior American

Citizens members; awarded medals and certificates in cooperation with groups similar to Girl Homemakers; pilgrim chosen from among 35 contestants; good citizenship certificates given all entrants; celebrated Flag Day with programs and distinguished speakers; interested English classes in photoplay appreciation; submitted 30 papers to national filing bureau and borrowed 20, 2 plays, and the Williamsburg film; 12 papers borrowed from State file; splendid publicity through press and 33 broadcasts.

WISCONSIN: Sponsored series of weekly broadcasts, January to June, on subject of national defense; use National Defense Handbook and News, distributing many copies; awarded 12 good citizenship medals; worked in naturalization courts and for the annual new citizens' party given in Milwaukee on Washington's Birthday for about 800 new citizens of 14 nationalities; awarded many American history prizes and medals; presented 5 Constitution shrines to high schools or public libraries; gave a broadcast on The Constitution and assisted with the Northwest Territory celebration; gained 91 Junior American Citizens members; 2 of the clubs are in a mission school; the Oneida boys made bird houses and the girls pieced a quilt to raise funds for Scout dues; 1 club is a rifle club of young men, another of girls who are clerks or waitresses; pilgrim chosen from among 257 contestants; pins or medals presented all winning entrants; organized 1 club; presented 8 large and 560 small flags; distributed 962 codes and manuals and gave 3 broadcasts about the flag; many chapters presented school rooms with a copy of the booklet, The Flag of Our United States; contact local theater managers and use post-card study guides; listing local composers and use American music in programs; borrowed 8 papers from national filing bureau and slides and lecture on Williamsburg; 40 papers in the State gave space to D. A. R. news and a series of broadcasts on national defense and historical research were well received.

WYOMING: Use National Defense News in chapters and place copies in schools and libraries; participation in Americanism classes increased; children of foreign-born parents instructed in some one phase of Americanism, then going into the homes with this instruction and reporting the work to the teachers; assistance given in vocational work for adult foreign-born women; all patriotic days stressed, with guest days, public meetings, and patriotic pageants; worked in schools by giving talks, distributing literature and citizenship medals; pilgrim chosen from 13 contestants; flags presented to members of citizenship classes; emphasized correct manner in which to make display; flag manuals used for adult instruction and the history of the American flag used in schools and public meetings; local papers generous with D. A. R. publicity.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING AMERICAN INDIANS

Resolution 4, paragraph 4, provides for the continuance of the penny-pine project, the purpose of which is the raising of funds to plant memorial forests within the States. Human conservation and conservation of natural resources are the two conservation projects each chapter has undertaken, with wonderful results.

Reports show that greatest need for work for Indians is for scholarships, and help for students who desire to prepare for special service, the arts, and professions.

We have joined forces with the Government and other patriotic organizations in reforesting eroded and denuded land, for soil protection and to provide wildlife refuges. Many of the plantings are memorial forests. One thousand seven hundred fifty-nine and one-half acres have either been planted, voted by State conferences or paid for to be planted in 1940. Many chapters are combining highway beautification with the penny-pine project and are planting memorial drives instead of forests.

At the great Baltimore Outdoor Life Show a D. A. R. committee distributed 10,000 pine seedlings furnished by the United States Forest Service, to people who asked for them and promised to plant them. Fine D. A. R. conservation exhibits were arranged and presided over by members of the society of Maryland and Pennsylvania at this show and the wildlife, bird, and fish exhibit in Wilkes-Barre.

It is planned to plant 2,528 acres with approximately 2,500,000 pine seedlings during the years 1938–41 as a golden jubilee project.

Forty-three historic trees were marked.

The following is a brief listing of this work, State by State:

ALABAMA: State board voted to buy 92 acres of land for a model farm at Kate Duncan Smith School. Youth conservation, forest preservation, and traffic signal-code legislation urged; erected drinking fountain; planted over 2,000 trees and shrubs.

ARIZONA: Cared for needy family; contributed to Red Cross; juvenile home, church clubs, milk fund, community chests, Salvation Army, veteran's hospital; distributed magazines and clothing; sold tuberculosis seals; sent box valued at $5 to Sacaton Indians; sponsoring penny-pine project; built retaining walls to conserve soil; assisted in beautifying highways and parks; took a membership in Arizona Cactus and Native Flora Society which has an 800-acre botanical garden in Papago Park.

ARKANSAS: Money and personal aid given relief and charitable organizations; crippled and needy children, Red Cross, community chests, etc.; conducted health and safety campaigns; fed birds; planted and watered trees; State project is a memorial forest of which 25 acres have been planted.

CALIFORNIA: Spent $9,648.20 in contributions to youth and charitable organizations; transcribed D. A. R. manual into Braille; contacted Indian Service officials, enabling the D. A. R. to help in Indian welfare work; contributed $691.15 in supplies and cash; purchased Indian handiwork and provided occupational therapy material. After a survey of 41 counties were able to secure Government aid for many; also assisted in securing an appropriation for the Indian unit of Weimar Tuberculosis Sanitarium; legislation was sought for Dutch elm disease eradication; Olympic Forest preservation; State park of 1,600 acres of joshua trees; inclusion of Red Mountain in national park and creation of John Muir National Park.

CHINA: Shanghai Chapter up to October 1938 had made 2,800 garments and quilts for babies; this chapter meets weekly to sew for the needy and has made human conservation its main work for the past 2 years;

1,360 bandages and surgical dressings were made by December last; they pay refugee women to sew on uniforms and bandages.

COLORADO: Fifty dollars' assistance given Becker boy, also a graduation outfit and assisted youth, charitable, and welfare organizations and institutions; gave 40 gallons of milk weekly to a nursery school in Denver; interest shown in Indian arts and crafts and an effort made to mark historic spots connected with that race; the penny-pine project was stressed; wildlife stamps purchased; trees planted.

CONNECTICUT: Spent $2,114.80 in aid to 36 boys and girls, institutional and civic work, hurricane relief, welfare and charitable organizations, care for old cemeteries, one chapter spending $487.50 on one, another $300 repairing and replacing stones damaged by the hurricane; gave $260 to replace trees destroyed by hurricane; State penny-pine project will result in 5,560 acres planted in Pachand State Forest in April; certificates of merit given 3 Civilian Conservation Corps camps by the State society; fostered billboard-control legislation and planted many thousands of trees and shrubs.

DELAWARE: $300 was collected for the Dover Hospital and much human conservation work done at hospitals, Civilian Conservation Corps camps and other places, and assisted Red Cross at time of hurricane; urged appropriation for eradication of Dutch elm disease and worked for protection of records of historical trees, sending 20 pictures to the national chairman. Interested schools in conservation of wildlife and natural resources by essay contests, motion pictures, and bulletins, as a jubilee project have planted 7,200 penny pines in Sussex County.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $225.48 spent in civic work and support of conservation legislation; gave money to Children's Hospital, materials to Goodwill Industries, assisted various organizations and families; secured 30 acres along the Lee Highway for the penny-pine project.

ENGLAND: Contributed to the Crippled Scouts Woodlarks Camp.

FLORIDA: $2,125.35 voted by State conference to establish a home for aged and needy Florida Daughters; contributed money and work to Red Cross, community chests, Girl Scouts, Parent-Teachers' Association milk funds, Salvation Army, 144 articles to day nursery, Christmas and Thanksgiving baskets, furnished hospital rooms and many other charitable acts; chapters held programs in which Indian leaders and workers were the topic; visits were made to Indian schools and reservations; purchased Indian arts and crafts; contacted Seminole Indians and their agents and had one broadcast featuring Chief Silvertone as soloist; created sentiment against liquor sales to Indians; 6½ acres of trees planted by chapters and 4,500 trees as part of the penny-pine project. Urged legislation providing for park and bird sanctuaries in the Everglade National Park.

FRANCE: Contributed to Chinese and Czechoslovakian aid funds and to poppy fund in aid of ex-American soldiers in France.

GEORGIA: Spent $10,736 in aid of 165 Becker boys and girls and many humanitarian agencies; have adopted as a jubilee project the reforestation of 100 acres of land; planted 4,500 dogwood trees; urged legislation for forest protection from fire and gave money to start a scholarship fund for Indian boy or girl.

IDAHO: Gave assistance to Red Cross, Campfire and Girl Scouts; visited Indian school, presented flags and demonstrated correct use;

sent box of clothing, books, and magazines to Indians on Fort Hall Reservation; purchased wild-life stamps, the revenue going to help preservation of wildlife in the State; gave showing of conservation pictures to 24,000 children and 4,000 adults.

ILLINOIS: $1,037.59 spent in aid to Becker boys and girls and assistance to Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, school children, summer camps, and other relief agencies; made concentrated effort for support of boys' dormitory at Tamassee and urged national drivers' code; State board approved resolution to plant 1,000 acres of pine trees to be known as Illinois Golden Jubilee Forest.

INDIANA: $456.25 spent in aid of 30 students and participation in many forms of welfare and relief work, contributions to Red Cross, Salvation Army, community chests, hospitals, schools; one chapter pays rental of a recreation hall for colored youth; have started fund to finance a D. A. R. memorial forest.

IOWA: Stressed human conservation and sponsored preservation of wildlife.

KANSAS: $472.05 spent on human conservation, aid to youth movements and various kinds of welfare work; planted over 48,000 trees and shrubs.

KENTUCKY: Aided 83 Becker boys and girls and contributed time and money to welfare and relief agencies, Red Cross, Girl and Boy Scouts, Parent-Teachers Association, public-health clinics, etc.; old graveyards reclaimed; beautified parks and highways and paid for 64 acres of land on which to plant a D. A. R. memorial forest and have 41 acres of it planted.

LOUISIANA: Aided 25 boys and girls and contributed money and work to many activities, among them a home for old men and women, $60; distributed magazines to many places where they would be used; presented medal to an Indian school; gave a cash prize for scholarship and encouraged arts and crafts in the 1 Indian school in the State; planted a memorial drive to cemetery; 53 live oaks on a college campus; redbud trees at 3 approaches to a town, and worked for passage of legislation to preserve Olympic Forest in Washington and Indian Mound in Louisiana.

MAINE: Spent $64 cooperating with established agencies in health, welfare, and charitable work; adopted two Becker children; contributed to Good Will School; sold tuberculosis seals and contributed to Red Cross and cancer control, and other charitable works; planted trees and assisted in the care of parks; carried on a campaign to exterminate ragweed, and fed and cared for wild birds.

MARYLAND: All chapters contributed to relief work; planted seven trees in historic grove of Maryland University, and a Constitution tree in the grounds of the United States Supreme Court building, and distributed 10,000 penny pines at the Baltimore outdoor life show; planted one in memory of Margaret Brent who landed there 300 years ago, on grounds of old State House at St. Marys City.

MASSACHUSETTS: Spent $29,335.60, $17,433 of which was contributed for hurricane, flood, and tidal wave relief; in addition, material for all purposes and unnumbered hours of work with Red Cross and other agencies were contributed in this great emergency; adopted 36 Becker boys and girls and worked with many organized relief

agencies; awarded 14 certificates of merit to Civilian Conservation Corps boys for faithful work; organized a Scout troop in the Mashpee Indian village, and Scout uniforms, fire sets, clothing, money, and magazines were donated; chapters emphasized teaching of Indian history; purchased 50 acres of woodland to preserve it and over 24,000 trees have been planted, 1 member paying for planting 488 large new trees and resetting 416 more in Child's Park, badly hit by the storm; the city of Newton was presented land, bordering an old cemetery, planted with white pines.

MICHIGAN: $1,335.81 contributed to aid 110 boys and girls and 125 babies; in addition to money much time and material was given to this work and in civic and relief work; Indian cemeteries, a church, and an Indian forge of 1812 were marked, and prizes awarded for baskets and quill work on display at State conference; a start has been made on the memorial forest.

MINNESOTA: Chapters aided in health, welfare, civic and charitable work for Red Cross, Salvation Army, Boy and Girl Scouts, and many other groups; six chapters have Becker boys and girls; contributed over $200 and hundreds of hours of work to Fort Snelling veterans' hospital; $5 contributed to Indian Rights Association, and the Indian handicraft collection of the late Bishop Whipple has been purchased for exhibition in Faribault House at Mendota; $450 spent for trees and shrubs; legislation urged for eradication of Dutch elm disease.

MISSISSIPPI: Active in human conservation. Had programs on Mississippi Indians, purchased handicraft and distributed papers and magazines among them; have three wild-life refuges and planted over 2,000 trees. Doing intensive work and restoration on Rosalie, the newly purchased State shrine.

MONTANA: Spent $67.35 for human conservation; aided six Becker students and many civic and charitable projects, the main gifts being to children's and veterans' hospitals; contacted an Indian family, studied the Iroquois Tribe and sent one girl to Haskell school; had five members of the Flathead Tribe entertain at a school assembly and entertained them later in the home of a chapter member; planted trees and supported roadside, park and playground beautification; cooperated with forestry department to establish a wild-flower reserve at Sacajawea Park on Lemhi Pass.

NEBRASKA: Spent $65 in aid to 52 Becker boys and girls, Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, and others; contributed money, food, and clothing for relief; books and magazines to hospitals and schools; did civic work along health lines and safety campaigns; contacted and gave gifts to Indian schools; planted over 1,000 trees and assisted in beautification of parks and highways.

NEVADA: Gave Christmas party at a Reno hospital; contributed to Red Cross and other groups; made gifts to Indians; advocated removal of billboards, and Nevada's Highways and Parks, a bimonthly magazine published by the State highway department, is being sent to the national chairman and to all vice and State chairmen for a year, gratis, 348 copies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Promoted public health and safety campaigns; contributed to local relief organizations; assisted Red Cross and sold Christmas seals; sponsored penny-pine project and elimination of

bill boards on highways; contributed $75 to penny-pine project and $25 to the Society for Preservation of New Hampshire Forests.

NEW JERSEY: $3,500 spent for human conservation; active in relief and philanthropic work; 1 chapter had a Scout cabin built on its property for Scout headquarters and another gave a piano to this troop; 1 chapter planted 100 white dogwood trees in a park, and the city council, in appreciation, planted 100 pink dogwood trees in the same park; 20 acres of penny pines will soon be planted as a beginning to a D. A. R. State forest.

NEW MEXICO: Magazines distributed to Civilian Conservation Corps camps and assistance rendered with Christmas dinner; chapters study American Indians and one had a pageant in which Indians took part; the superintendent of the Indian agency gave an address; papers have been prepared and read, an Indian program presented in the public schools, and a lecture given about the Alaskan Indians; sponsored penny-pine project.

NEW YORK: $11,699.62 spent; 53 girls sent to summer camps; 9 chapters assisting Becker children; contributed to hurricane relief, Red Cross, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, infantile-paralysis hospital, and many other worthy causes; active in the erection and furnishing of a large community house on the Tonawanda Reservation; worked for better health and sanitation among Indians, and chapters contributed baby clothes, quilt pieces, books, toys, Christmas candies, and books for libraries on the reservation; also contributed to Boy and Girl Scouts on the Onondaga Reservation; 1 chapter spent $1,049.42 on chapter-house repairs, an old stone house; another leased timberland and water rights on an entailed farm for a period of 10 years to prevent destruction of a bird sanctuary and the drying up of small streams feeding water supply on other farms; distributed 3,000 pieces of literature on conservation; planted over 10,000 trees; contributed toward a fund to maintain and enlarge botanic and wild-flower gardens.

NORTH CAROLINA: Gave aid to 92 boys and girls and varied assistance given to youth, charitable and civic organizations; there are 2 Indian reservations in the State; 4 informal addresses were made to 500 Indian school children and 500 manuals and flag codes distributed; over 200 books and many magazine subscriptions contributed to Cherokee Training School; urged legislation for eradication of Dutch-elm disease, and the planting of a memorial forest in Pisgah National Forest in 1940, funds having been raised to purchase 40,000 trees; 30 acres have already been reforested and 20 acres trimmed; planted 37,444 trees.

NORTH DAKOTA: All chapters do youth conservation, relief, and welfare work; sent boxes of varied contents to Indians, and chapters held programs; urged irrigation and soil-conservation legislation.

OHIO: $3,794.53 spent for aid to 74 Becker boys and girls and in addition $9,501.12 for further human conservation and civic work; members served 2,685 hours in Red Cross; served in day nurseries, associated charities, and contributed to many worthy organizations; 62 wildlife refugees were placed, and urged legislation for conservation, fire, and wildlife protection; contributed to penny-pine project.

OKLAHOMA: $2,700 was spent along lines of human conservation;

time, money, clothing, books have been given and work done for Cub Scouts, Junior Citizens, Campfire Girls, Audubon clubs, Red Cross, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, Parent-Teachers Associations, and others; for American Indians members have given service as writers, hospital visitors, and Bible teachers; gave money for 3 scholarships at Bacone, and Bacone film shown 40 times; gave clothing, 200 books to Carter Seminary with other gifts; sponsored sale of Indian crafts and marked graves of 2 Indian chiefs; around the grave of Chief Checotah several acres will be planted with wild flowers and used as a bird sanctuary; planted 29 redbud trees as a memorial walk at the Will Rogers Memorial; supplied speakers on conservation to civic clubs; made plantings in cemeteries, along highways, and on school grounds, and introduced a bill in the legislature for the protection of native trees and flowers along the highways.

OREGON: Aided 5 Becker children; did outstanding Red Cross and tubercular-seal work; gave home to a college girl; assisted 6 college boys with employment; contributed to community chests; worked in Civilian Conservation Corps and logging camps, with Campfire Girls, Scouts, and other organizations; sponsored contest among Indians of Umatilla Reservation for legends; contributed to Florence B. Harding fund and to Chemawa School; did social-service work; compiled Indian family history and pictures, gave supplies for crafts, and promoted sales of their arts; have entered into contract with United States Forest Service for reforestation of 100 feet each side of Larch Mountain Highway for approximately 6 miles; this is one of the most scenic highways in the Northwest; planted a rare Dove tree and many rare shrubs in the D. A. R. grove; gave an acre of land, valued at $1,000, to a city park and furnished it with 35 loads of rock and many trees and shrubs.

PENNSYLVANIA: $1,910.80 spent on conservation projects; gave 4 broadcasts on the subject; contributed $300 to a West Point cadet; presented 4 radios to organizations; assisted 8 Becker children, Red Cross, hospitals, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, community chests, and many other organized bodies; made 1,000 dressings for public nursing association, 700 hospital supplies; distributed 1,053 garments; planted a total of 31,873 trees; marked the oldest tunnel in America and planted a background of trees; lectures and prizes given on protection of wildlife and flowers; 50 acres have been subscribed on the penny-pine project; marked historic trees.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: The latest nurse to graduate, Miss Margaret Carl, returned to Manila and is now in Iloilo as district supervising nurse for the Red Cross; contributed to expenses of two nurses in training, to American Guardian Association, to needy Americans, and to approved school at Tamassee.

RHODE ISLAND: $237.05 spent for conservation; gave aid to 20 Becker youths; 1 member headed the motor corps, assisted by others, in being on constant duty and rendering aid at time of the hurricane; have made 150 pounds of soap and canned 1,233 jars of fruit and vegetables; knit sweaters and have assisted many institutions; voted to plant 25 acres of penny-pine seedlings at Goddard Park.

ROME CHAPTER: Assisted and encouraged young musicians of talent; held a concert in parish hall of St. Paul's Episcopal American Church to introduce several young Italian girls.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Contributed a vast amount of civic and welfare work; adopted several Indian Becker children; organized 2 Good-Citizen Clubs in the Catawba Indian School, with a total of 93 members, secured blackboards for the school, money, clothes, food, and reading matter for Indians; presented an American flag and working to have Congress pass legislation for relief of Catawba Indians, the only tribe not under the patronage of the United States Government; outstanding work has been done in the collection and preservation of hitherto unpublished folklore, traditions, ballads; 60,000 trees have been planted under the penny-pine project; worked for legislation for better fish and game regulations and fire protection.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Aid given Girl Scouts, Campfire, and Becker girls and other relief and welfare work; money, books, and clothing contributed to Indians and 1 chapter is making an effort to mark and reconstruct council stores, the Indian capitol of the Dakotas; all effort is being centered in behalf of a project to help St. Mary's High School for Indian Girls at Springfield, S. Dak., which was founded in pioneer days; 1 small chapter assumed the expense of bringing 17 glee club girls from this school to the State conference, where in their colorful Indian dresses they sang at the banquet and contributed to 2 other programs; the penny-pine forest in the Black Hills was made a jubilee project.

TENNESSEE: A great variety of aid given for human conservation; plans made to mark ancient Cherokee and Chickasaw trail, highway of Indians for generations and DeSoto and followers used it in 1541; cooperated with State conservation department and planted many trees.

TEXAS: $8,088 spent in aiding 488 Becker children, outstanding relief, welfare, and civic work in cooperation with Red Cross, community chests, children's hospitals, orphanages, and through personal knowledge of local needs; made hundreds of garments and household articles, canned quantities of food for charity; contributed toward scholarship for nurses training course for Indian woman; visited Indian reservation; held sales of their handicraft; contributed clothing and work materials and marked grave of an ancient Indian chief; aided in highway and park beautification and contributed toward purchase price of land for Big Bend National Park; planted over 5,000 trees; emphasized fire protection, civic, and home beautification; provided bird sanctuaries; planted penny pines and spent $653 for tree surgery.

UTAH: Aided community chests and Neighborhood House and contributed to Salvation Army; outstanding work has been performed by the 3 chapters in the State in conservation of natural resources; members have helped plant hundreds of evergreen trees on mountain sides and in deep gullies, in making dams of shrubs, and brush to overcome soil erosion and slow up force of rains; an elaborate tree-planting program is being carried out to beautify a city; 1 chapter had a speaker on conservation from the Public Relations Depart-

ment of the United States Forest Service; deciding to work for conservation of wild flowers they are conducting contests on the sego lily, the State flower, essays, poems, and drawings are called for and 45 schools have entered; have listed many of the historic trees in the State, and sponsored planting of a group of Japanese cherry trees at the veterans' hospital.

VERMONT: $350 spent for human conservation; aided relief, welfare, and charitable projects; planted 5,000 red-pine seedlings in the D. A. R. State forest and 10,031 other trees.

VIRGINIA: Spent $873.50 for human and $1,627.83 for natural-resource conservation; purchased 42 acres of land and dedicated it to the Virginia framers of the Constitution, planting 8 large ornamental spruce trees in their memory and 42,000 red and white seedling pines.

WASHINGTON: Spent $2,500 for human and $1,500 for natural-resource conservation; assisted various welfare and relief agencies; made gifts of money, clothing, and medicine to Indians, prizes for essays on Washington, and paid expenses of a Lapwai girl to commencement exercises at Washington State College; cooperate with Indian agent at Nespelem Reservation; reforesting 40 acres in a national reserve; working with county commissioners in reconditiong forgotten cemeteries and marking pioneer graves; presented and urged passage of a bill requiring use of native evergreens in beautification of State highways.

WEST VIRGINIA: $695 contributed to crippled children's organizations; scholarship and books to a student; aid in securing detention home for children of Kanawha County; secured $16,000 assistance from Works Progress Administration, and contributed $295 toward restoration of old Fort Ashby built in 1755; planted many trees and shrubs.

WISCONSIN: Spent $500 for human conservation; contributed money and time to 20 types of institutions and organizations; sent 300 pounds of books to State university travelling library; appeal for contributions toward scholarships for Indian youth resulted in collection of $23; organized a Girl and Boy Scout troop and 2 Junior American Citizens Clubs of 50 members each among Oneida Indian children; established a branch county library at the Episcopal Mission, helped recondition the building, and secured clothing for Indian children so they could attend high school, helped place others in sanitoriums for tuberculosis or the home for feeble-minded; helped sell lace work; encouraged children's choir; taught Girl Scouts to whitewash Mission Hall kitchen so it could be used for classes in cooking and care of the home; arranged for the unveiling of a framed letter from President Coolidge recognizing the services of Indian boys during the World War, with a list of their names, and carried out other plans to give aid, education, and cheer to Indians; planted 4,300 trees in D. A. R. State forest and 800 in the D. A. R. school forest; sponsored organization of junior garden clubs in schools.

WYOMING: Sent girl to camp and assisted in Red Cross membership drive; contacts have been made with Indian agents at the two reservations—Shoshone and Arapahoes occupy the reservations, they observe religious ceremonies yearly that are attended by citi-

zens and visitors in great numbers; the noted Sulphur Spring Reserve, presented to the State of Wyoming, was established by Chief Washakie, and his sons often lead the tribe to these springs to conduct ceremonies about the Great Blue Spring; trees were planted in large numbers in parks, school grounds, cemeteries, and on roadsides; placed special emphasis on protection of wildlife and prevention of forest fires; literature distributed at tourist camps cautioning about fires and information about, and care of, wild flowers along the highways; the chapter in Wheatland leads in conservation with the unique Stone Age fair, this year 20,000 artifacts were displayed, 1,300 persons registered at this fair, in a small community.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORDS AND RESEARCH

The genealogical extension service has, with regret, been discontinued because of too great expense to the national society. Resolution 24 endorses continuation of work of the historical records survey of the Works Progress Administration.

The genealogical records committee has undertaken to secure copies or abstracts of the genealogical and local historical source material of the Nation for the D. A. R. library, which has been designated as the central depository for such data. This is a 50-year program.

The Federal historical records survey under the Works Progress Administration, with the cooperation of the D. A. R., is taking an inventory of all unpublished public records, and in some places of church and cemetery records also. They are sending the library copies of all inventories as published. The next step is to copy them, systematically, county by county. The various State records show how thoroughly this work is being done. One hundred thousand typed and bound pages were sent the library this past year. Much more has been copied but is being held for indexing and binding.

Three-generation family charts are being prepared and filed in increasing numbers, Kentucky having turned in especially valuable data from this source. China gave prizes to the Campfire girl who collected the most lineages.

One thousand and fifty-nine pages of North Carolina marriage bonds have been contributed by the Utah Genealogical Society and the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Lineage books, volumes 161–166, inclusive, have been printed, at a cost of $6,841.80, and are now available. Indexes, volumes 81 to 160, are ready for publication. Receipts from sale of lineage books and indexes are $7,619.89.

The D. A. R. library is today a highly specialized repository of genealogical works and such volumes of history as are needed in giving historical background for ancestral service, State, town, and county records have supplied a wealth of material that serve as clues in the migration of families from one part of the country to another. Some 3,500 books, duplicate copies, are carefully filed for future use.

Thirty thousand books and 10,000 manuscripts are in use on the shelves of the library. During the past year accessions totaled 1,132 books and 455 pamphlets. Inventory is taken this year in the hope of printing a catalog.

The library was bequeathed a collection of 911 American and foreign bookplates by the late Mrs. Winthrop Girling, Glencoe, Ill.

Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars has been expended for books.

The following sums of money, books, pamphlets, and source material are reported as having been sent the D. A. R. library, with copies placed in local libraries as noted, during the year.

State	Books	Pamphlets	Source material
Alabama	4		$10 and histories of Eufaula and of Jackson, Walker, and Jefferson Counties, Birmingham and northern Alabama, and 500 bookplates.
Arizona	2		"Descendants of John Thurman of Virginia," marriage bonds of Pima County 1872-77, Bible and tombstone records and 3 student charts.
Arkansas	16		$5 and 947 indexed pages of tombstone inscriptions, family and Bible records; duplicates to the Arkansas History Commission.
California	13		Compilation of 221 clippings of genealogical records, 82 pioneer records, 1,433 cemetery, 67 Bible, and 57 pages family records, 10 pages town and county records, "Historic Spots in Pomona Valley:" presented about 10,000 records from various sources to libraries at Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Sutro branch library in San Francisco, for genealogical use.
China	1		"Memories of Mary Hulburt Matteson with Lineages," 175 pages and 19 student charts, prepared chiefly by children of missionaries in the Shanghai area; copies of the book sent Nebraska D. A. R. library, to Wyoming Daughters, and many leading genealogical libraries.
Colorado			"Midas of the Rockies" and "Doctor at Timberline," 449 pages cemetery records and genealogies of the Perlee, Winans, and Pugsley families. Have made under Works Progress Administration project 520 pages marriage dates in Pueblo County from earliest records to 1900.
Connecticut	21	7	688 pages genealogical data, 2 original records, 1 being record of 10 Revolutionary soldiers, only 2 of them listed in "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," books "Old Burying Ground of Ancient Westbury" and "Town of Norwich," also 6 rare documents and 17 D. A. R. markers file data.
Delaware	1		"Guide to Historic Markers in Delaware."
District of Columbia	29	19	1,516 pages miscellaneous records, 1 student chart, 6 manuscripts, 1 photostat, and 1 map.
Florida			160 indexed pages St. Michat's cemetery records, Pensacola, 1807-1938 and 366 pages church, marriage, and Bible records.
Georgia	8		Certified copy church roll and minutes, White Plains Methodist Church, Greene County; 3,014 pages miscellaneous data; 11 certified copies wills and marriage records; genealogies of William Packard and of William Richards; sketches of Revolutionary soldiers, Abner Bankston, Clement Moore, William Burford, John Williamson, and John Landes; 463 pages wills and church records, 73 rare documents; copies of many of these records sent to Georgia State Department of Archives and History, also 63 items of historic interest.
Idaho			Records of Holy Trinity Church, marriage, family, and Bible records, copies of important deeds and records of the La-Baron family dating back to 1668.
Illinois	10	4	418 pages Bible, cemetery, and miscellaneous records, a number of student charts.
Indiana	5	3	2 volumes of "Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Indiana," "Lantz Family Record," genealogy of the "Lefferts Family, 1650-1878," "First Presbyterian Church of South Bend," "Directory of Jefferson County, Indiana," 1859, and compilation of miscellaneous records.
Iowa	17		1,469 pages of marriage, cemetery, and miscellaneous records; copies to State historical library.
Kansas	6		865 pages family, marriage, cemetery, death, census of 1870 for 1 county; 13,000 deed records, 8 photostats of certificates for land, several for military service in war of 1812 and cemetery records of Ellsworth County; duplicates sent Kansas D. A. R. library.
Kentucky	9	4	858 pages copies important county records; "Diary of Rev. David Barrow," "Century of Wayne County, Kentucky," records of early marriages, a number of student charts. More of the Draper manuscripts have been received and are being indexed and placed in the Kentucky Historical Society at Frankfort.
Louisiana	2	1	343 indexed pages of genealogical data, "Diary of Hiram Heatem," "Ouachita Valley," and 9 historical papers.

State	Books	Pamphlets	Source material
Maine	3	1	"Dover and Foxcroft Records of Dover Cemeteries," "Colonel Dummer Sewall," "Leading Citizens of Cumberland County," "Elizabeth Wadsworth," "Captain Nathaniel Lord Thompson of Kennebunk, Maine, and the Ships He Built," and 1,006 pages chiefly of vital and cemetery records, 1 volume being indexed of vitals, burial, and cemetery records of Sidney. Also contributed the library's missing number of "The County Court Notebook." In addition have filed in the State D. A. R. files 3,891 indexed pages of material containing records of 32 unmarked cemeteries, inscriptions from many small cemeteries of York County, Dover, and Foxcroft Cemetery of Dover, 6 of Litchfield, 18 of Stark; Dr. Buck's "Families of Early Woolwich," deaths and marriages taken from Maine Gazette of Bath, 1800 to 1821, 474 pages; items about John Blithen; 48 pages of marriage records of Rev. William J. Clifford, East Maine Conference Methodist-Episcopal Church; part II of "Gleanings of Knox County Soldiers of the Revolution"; Appleton marriage intentions 1835–58; Canton births and deaths; roll call of county volunteers of Waterville; 399 pages of Smithfield records continued; vitals of town of York, 93 pages of intentions and marriages; 27 family and 14 Bible records.
Maryland	20	12	$157, financing, typing, and binding of the "Unpublished Records of Maryland," by Margaret Hodges.
Massachusetts	12	3	3,189 pages, 41 pamphlet binders, and 3 indexed town reports comprising cemetery, church, and Bible records and private family papers; 24 family charts and 154 rare documents.
Michigan	5		$50, 7,000 pages land, cemetery, marriage, Bible, and other records. Research data has been deposited in the Burton, State, and D. A. R. libraries.
Minnesota	2		336 pages of genealogical data, photostats, Bible, family, and early vital records, part covering all types of early records of Duluth and about 180 school lineage charts and 146 other lineage charts.
Mississippi	6	8	$7, 81 books and manuscripts presented to State D. A. R. library, located within the State department of archives and history.
Missouri	3	3	25 pages family records, tombstone inscriptions, marriages, wills, etc. Copies placed in State library at Columbia. Bound collection "Sketches of Slusher Community."
Montana	3		158 tombstone inscriptions from 5 of the oldest cemeteries in Montana and an old cemetery near Chico; church records, State D. A. R. bookplate and State historical map.
Nebraska	4	6	380 pages of records, many 5-generation charts representing more than 2,000 indexed names; 7 student histories, "History of Wayne County"; marriage records, etc. Sent to Lou R. Spencer Traveling Library 4 volumes of data and sent duplicates of all to State library.
Nevada	1	1	9 pages family records and "History of Nevada."
New Hampshire	2	1	260 pages containing marriage and death notices from old newspapers, tombstone, and family records, newspaper items and valuable old manuscripts.
New Jersey	12	2	5,577 pages as part of a project to copy all unpublished material of the State prior to 1900. 1,789 of the pages Bible records, with photostat of ancient Leigh Bible and 6,332 inscriptions from cemeteries in Warren County.
New Mexico	2		"The McKean Genealogies" and "History of New Mexico."
New York	15	6	2,562 pages Bible, family, town, church, cemetery records, all indexed, 98 student histories and surveys of churches of Batavia, N. Y., and Ashbury Church Mount Vernon, N. Y.; completion of index to vols. 1 to 42 of the D. A. R. Magazine, and historical papers. 1 full set filed with the State consulting registrar and 1 sent to Albany State Library.
North Carolina			Cooperate with Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration. Thousands of tombstone inscriptions have been copied and presented to the library.
North Dakota			83 pages of miscellaneous genealogical material and 30 lineage books to State historical library in Bismarck.
Ohio	[1] 122		861 pages tombstone, Bible, marriage, church, and family records and 29 sets of 3 generation student charts.
Oklahoma	1		$1.85, 46 pages comprising 8 wills, 1719–1836, deed Jacob Knup to Christian Knup, genealogies to Revolutionary ancestry. In State files Revolutionary War service of Dennis Trammell; list of sick and wounded Pennsylvanians in Civil War; copy of land patent to 2 lots in Sapulpa; genealogy of William Hurderson of Virginia; deed, William Yarborough to Polly Abney and others; histories of the Steddom, Pearson, and Furmas families; story of Oklahoma City; maps of county and famous trails across and in the State.

[1] Books and pamphlets.

State	Books	Pamphlets	Source material
Oregon	1		1,170 pages of cemetery, marriage, Bible, wills, family records, genealogical scrap books; cemetery records from Yamhill, Multnomah, Jackson, Coos, Clatsop, Umatilla, and Union Counties; family records of Arnold, Rogers, Hanson, Hutchen, and Nicholas Snow families.
Pennsylvania	15	13	1,357 pages comprising 4 genealogical and other records. "History of Fulton County" and 4 rare manuscripts.
Rhode Island	7		437 pages probate, court, Bible, birth, marriage, and death records. Copy of list of members of Exeter Baptist Church from 1750–1840, indexed and certified; wills, deeds, tombstone inscriptions, all indexed. Duplicate copies sent Rhode Island Historical Association. Also sent copy of State Guide.
South Carolina	2	2	1,515 pages cemetery inscriptions and miscellaneous material; also an original land grant bearing signature of Charles Pinckney, signer of the Constitution.
South Dakota	2		Presented a survey of churches and newspapers of 1 county and the 2-volume set of History of South Dakota, by Doan Robinson.
Tennessee	2	3	Under cooperative work with Works Progress Administration for copying early court records 10 volumes have been sent in with 200 more ready for binding and transmission.
Texas	7	3	690 pages miscellaneous data, Bible, cemetery, county records, and lineages.
Utah	1		Have in chapter files records of deaths, births, and marriages of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City and working on genealogical records of descendants of Revolutionary soldiers to whom chapter members proved descent.
Vermont	6	1	$23.25, 329 indexed pages miscellaneous, records, copied and deposited in library of Vermont Historical Society and the Burlington Public Library.
Virginia	15	1	778 pages miscellaneous records, including ancestral charts, a photostat and 2 manuscripts.
Washington	5	5	831 pages of indexed pioneer and historical records.
West Virginia	4		"History of Town of Ravenswood" and the long-sought book Historical Souvenir Centennial Celebration for Wood County, West Virginia, 1799–1899; a second copy of The West Virginia Pulpit of Methodist Episcopal Church and 43 pages of miscellaneous records, cemetery, and Bible.
Wisconsin	12		277 indexed pages miscellaneous material. Placed typed copies of the 1848 city directory of Milwaukee in the public library of that city and in the State historical library at Madison.
Wyoming			6 pages of genealogical data.

Historical research

Treasurer general reports under "Historical research":	
Contributions and balance on hand Mar. 31, 1938	$20,185.64
Disbursed to the States including Valley Forge Association, Kenmore Association, and Moore House	20,127.16
Balance Mar. 31, 1939 (Moore House)	58.48

Assistance has been given in the formation of 43 historical societies. Fifty town markers have been placed; over 8,000 markers placed by the D. A. R. have been recorded; 380 historic spots located and 204 marked. Eighteen old trails located, among them the end of the long-lost Coos Trail, and 15 of them marked. Four hundred and ten graves of members were marked; 132 Government markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been secured; 631 broadcasts of an historical nature were sponsored by chapters, and 210 historical films and slides were used. Eight hundred and seventy-five exhibits of colonial heirlooms were held; 1,809 plays and pageants of an historical nature were presented and 421 sketches written. Eight hundred and sixty-six historical scrapbooks were kept by chapters.

The D. A. R. of 13 States cooperated with the Works Progress Administration and this year saw completion and printing of their State guides.

Dr. Lida B. Earhart has written the story of the founding of the D. A. R. October 11, 1890, and the biographies of the presidents general.

Minnesota leads in preservation of historic spots, having spent $8,519.10 through the national treasury.

The following is a brief statement of accomplishments of States along historical research lines, showing also, amounts expended:

Alabama: $91.29; located 5 historic spots and marked 4; gave 15 prizes in history contests; assisted in formation of 2 new historical societies and wrote 11 plays and pageants.

Arizona: $24.50; placed marker in Papago Park to honor Will Croft Barnes, pioneer, author, and legislator, and marked graves of 2 members.

Arkansas: Located 4 historic spots and marked 2; placed 4 town markers; awarded prizes in history contests; sponsored 4 broadcasts; had 7 window displays; entered historical floats in parades, and kept scrapbooks.

California: $56; located and marked historic train; awarded prizes in history contests; cooperated with local historical societies in restoration of historical adobe ranchos; provided for binding rare manuscript.

Colorado: $218.50; located 8 historic spots; marked graves of 18 Revolutionary soldiers; erected 4 town markers; gave 69 history prizes; helped maintain historic houses as chapter houses and museums and there were 6 pamphlets and 1 350-page book written.

Connecticut: $654.99; located 6 historic spots and marked 2; erected 1 town marker; marked 2 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; gave $174.63 cash and 56 prizes in history contests; made 46 scrapbooks; placed the old sign "Old King Tavern," which hung there when Lafayette was a guest, in the Rockville High School.

Delaware: Located 1 historic spot; placed 3 town markers; awarded 8 prizes and $15 in history contests and a sketch "Settlement of Northwest Territory" was written.

District of Columbia: Marked graves of 4 Revolutionary soldiers and 5 lay members and 8 historical papers were written.

England: Contribute yearly to the University of London for the American section of historical research and add to the large collection of lineage books which are presented to the British Museum.

Florida: $309; located 2 historic spots; erected 3 town markers; awarded 47 medals in history contests and sponsored 12 historical exhibits.

France: Published an account of Admiral De Grasse and intimate facts concerning his life.

Georgia: Located 80 historic sites and old trails and marked 23; marked 18 Revolutionary soldiers' graves, as follows: John Calder, near Darien, McIntosh County; Richard Fretwell, family cemetery near Covington; William Lancaster, near Hawkinsville; Henry Parks, 1½ miles east of Commerce, Jackson County, on old Canesville road; John Williams, near Jackson; William Burford, near Jackson; John Landis, near Weyer's Cave, Augusta County, Va.; Edward Jackson, near Lafayette; Francis Moreland, family cemetery near Shady Dale; Robert Moreland, family cemetery near Shady Dale; James Griffin, near Ocilla; Lieutenant

Bradford, near Ocilla; Thomas Williams, East Side Cemetery, Lumpkin; Jacob Green, Hopewell Cemetery, Gadsden, Ala.; Lt. Henry Hardin, old Baptist cemetery in Monroe; Jean Pierre Armand, Catholic cemetery, Savannah; Isaac Bogan, Bogan Cemetery, 10 miles from Union, S. C.; John Duncan, Bowman; awarded prizes and medals in history contests to the value of $600; State board of education adopted D. A. R. history map to be placed in school text books; copied unpublished diaries; spent $135.15 for marking historic spots; 75 original sketches and pamphlets were written.

HAWAII: Gave 4 historical broadcasts; sponsored speech contest on patriotic education among high-school students; collected manuscripts, prints, etc., featuring Hawaii from earliest records to the present and displayed original letter written by George Washington, 1782.

IDAHO: Marked 7 historic spots and graves of 4 members; $14.50 awarded in 8 history contests; compiling histories of old ferries, Indian forts, early settlers, and churches. Copying first census and vote count of Idaho territory, 1863, from records found stored in the basement of the capitol, unopened for 75 years; gave an historical play and copied diary of a Civil War veteran.

ILLINOIS: $945.79; located 11 historical spots and trails and marked 8; marked graves of 6 Revolutionary soldiers; dedicated a marker at old Broadwell Tavern; found and placed in courtyard 2 millstones marked 1774; chapters gave assistance to great success of the Northwest Territory caravan, which covered 50 towns; the State society was presented with a gavel and block made of 91 pieces of wood from historic buildings in the State.

INDIANA: Publicized historic spots by sale of post cards; placed 10 markers; awarded $15 and books in history contests; completed "Indiana Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots Buried in Indiana"; assisted in Northwest Territory celebration; reconstructed log cabins and compiled 1,090 pages of records.

IOWA: $730.33; located 3 historic spots; marked burial place of 3 pioneer children; presented Dragoon Trail markers to 10 towns along the trail; cooperated with the Federal project commemorating Iowa centennial and awarded 32 prizes in history contests.

KANSAS: Located 17 historic spots and trails, marked 4; awarded prizes of $55 in history contests; publicized historic spots; 16 historical plays, pageants, and pamphlets were written; sent in complete file of State markers.

KENTUCKY: Located 15 historic spots and trains and marked 1; placed 1 town marker; marked grave of 1 Revolutionary soldier and awarded medals as history prizes.

LOUISIANA: Located 18 historic spots and trails, marked 1; marked grave of Revolutionary soldier; awarded 2 medals as history prizes; succeeded in work to have bill passed to make September 22, the date of Revolutionary Battle of Baton Rouge, a legal holiday.

MAINE: $161.30; located and marked 1 historic spot; awarded 32 prizes in history contests; 16 plays, pageants, and sketches were written; marked graves of 64 Revolutionary soldiers and secured 10 Government markers; cooperate with historical societies; gave

18 broadcasts on historical subjects; do a great deal of work in restoration or care of old abandoned cemeteries.

MARYLAND: Located 5 historic spots and trails and marked 2; marked graves of 7 Revolutionary soldiers; awarded 10 prizes in history contests; compiled history titled "Maryland During the American Revolution" which will be published; 19 historical articles were written and a shrine of the Constitution was presented to a high school.

MASSACHUSETTS: Located 2 trails; admitted Boy and Girl Scouts and 100 school children to a chapter house to hear talks on the historical articles there displayed; distributed 10,000 copies of guidebook; publicized historic spots; restored old Pine Grove Cemetery; located 3 charts of old burying grounds; compiled history of Ralph Hancock, first historical painter of the Revolution; marked 46 graves; gave 9 broadcasts on historical subjects; presented 2 pageants and wrote 37 historical sketches; awarded money, medals, prizes in history contests, and held exhibits of historical articles.

MICHIGAN: $771.81 spent on historical research; located 12 historic spots and marked 3; marked graves of 3 Revolutionary soldiers; erected 27 markers; gave 21 prizes in history contests; contributed $100 to University of Michigan to preserve and bind the William Clements Germain papers, and binding of 8 volumes of General Gage papers purchased by the Clements Library has been paid for by chapters; have typed on 3- by 5-inch cards records of all members who have joined in the State since 1930, and all Revolutionary ancestors and supplemental lines.

MINNESOTA: $8,519.10; located 1 historic spot; wrote 4 historic sketches; awarded prizes in history contests; sponsored exhibit at State fair; publicized historic spot; cooperated in celebration of the adoption of Ordinance of 1787 and settlement of the Northwest Territory, gave many broadcasts on the subject, and a mobile unit from Sibley House interviewed the head guide on a tour through the house; all members of the caravan were entertained at breakfast at Sibley Tea House.

MISSISSIPPI: Located 7 historic spots and trails and marked 2; marked grave of Revolutionary soldier; awarded 16 prizes in history contests; wrote 16 historical sketches; publicized historic spots and collected a great number of genealogical records, which are ready for binding.

MISSOURI: Located an Indian trail and marked a historic spot; erected 1 town marker; marked graves of 3 Revolutionary soldiers; awarded 47 prizes in history contests at an expense of $98.50; completed survey and registry of the 275 historical markers erected in the State by the D. A. R.

MONTANA: $85; located 38 historic spots and prepared a fine map of those in the State; wrote 22 stories of pioneer days in the State; awarded medals in history contests; studied Indian picture writing and cooperated with Historical Pioneer Society.

NEBRASKA: $60; located 27 historic spots and trails and marked 12; awarded prizes in history contests; publicized historic spots and are continuing record-copying project.

NEVADA: Located 1 historic spot; wrote 1 historic sketch; made pilgrimage to Fort Churchill in Lyon County; wrote National Park

Service regarding preservation and marking of historic buildings in Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Located and marked 4 historic spots; traced New Hampshire end of the long lost Coos Trail; marked graves of 62 Revolutionary soldiers and grave of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; wrote 13 historical sketches and pamphlets, 1 being Landmarks of Our Neighbors; awarded prizes in history contests, and publicized historic spots.

NEW JERSEY: $2,099.33; located 4 historic spots and 1 trail and marked 10, 1 of them being the headquarters of General Lafayette in Montclair; erected 4 town markers; marked graves of 20 Revolutionary soldiers; sent in 11 volumes and 7 booklets of historical material; awarded prizes in 30 history contests; and are collecting pictures of historic homes in the State.

NEW MEXICO: Marked grave of Revolutionary soldier; chapters writing histories of founders of their towns; awarded prizes in history contests; wrote 6 historical papers and a pageant; paid $100 for membership in the Coronado Cuarto Centennial, to be held in 1940.

NEW YORK: Located and marked 48 historic spots and trails; placed 7 town markers; marked graves of 74 Revolutionary soldiers and secured 32 Government markers; wrote 60 historical sketches and plays; awarded 185 history prizes at a cost of $571.32; furnished historical data for 16 State markers; secured copies of unfiled wills and copied epitaphs; compiled data and pictures of century-old houses and churches; sponsored radio broadcasts on historical subjects; contributed $140 to a new historical society; and furnished a D. A. R. room in a historical society building.

NORTH CAROLINA: Located 30 historic spots and trails, marked 9; marked graves of 41 Revolutionary soldiers; awarded 67 prizes in history contests; presented 28 historical plays, window displays, and floats.

NORTH DAKOTA: Placed marker and drinking fountain where Generals Grant and Sheridan spoke when en route to Montana; gave prizes in history contests; gave broadcasts on historical subjects and a historical book, the Checkered Years, written by a member. Cooperating with State historical society in restoration and preservation of Fort McKean and Fort Abraham Lincoln.

OHIO: $1,102.59; published volume II of the Official Roster of Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Lived in the State of Ohio; located 12 historic spots and trails and marked 10; marked graves of 15 Revolutionary soldiers; restored 2 cemeteries; sponsored local histories under local State committee; erected 2 town markers.

OKLAHOMA: Located 3 historic spots; awarded 27 prizes; sponsored university forum lectures; placed bronze markers at the Rogers Memorial; sponsored 14 historical broadcasts; wrote 1 historic play; formed the Woods County Historical Society; mapped an old trail.

OREGON: Located 11 historic spots and trails, marked 9, 1 being Fort Klamath, an early Army post abandoned in 1889; published Oregon History Stories; contributed 698 pages indexed historical data dealing with early history of Oregon and its pioneers; awarded $49 and 22 prizes in history contests; urged State legislature to appropriate $5,000 for historical markers and presented State historical society with framed map showing location of State's his-

toric spots. Cooperated with historical society and Federal-aid projects and gave 17 broadcasts on historical subjects.

PANAMA CANAL: Awarded prizes for excellence in American history.

PENNSYLVANIA: $613.72; located 7 historic spots and trails; awarded 259 history prizes and $323.40 in cash; erected 2 town markers; marked the Russell's Tavern where George Washington spent a night; marked graves of 216 Revolutionary soldiers and aided in formation of an historical society.

RHODE ISLAND: Marked graves of 13 Revolutionary soldiers; prepared and sold map of town of Scituate, showing old roads, trails, and landmarks; organized historical society with 125 members and cooperated with others; awarded 13 prizes and $40 in history contests and wrote historical plays.

SOUTH CAROLINA: $1,716.58; located 13 historic spots and trails, marked 2; erected 1 town marker; marked graves of 2 Revolutionary soldiers; awarded 20 medals and gave $73.60 as prizes in history contests and published 1 volume of pioneer families.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Wrote 3 historical papers and 1 play; sponsored State history contest and gave $10 to winner; also awarded 10 medals and 2 $5 prizes in history contests.

TENNESSEE: $420; located 2 historic spots and 1 trail; erected 2 markers and 2 tablets; spent $225 in restoration and upkeep of historical graveyards; gave 56 prizes in history contests; 1 pamphlet and 54 historical sketches written; marked graves of 77 Revolutionary soldiers; assisted in forming new historical society; collected 25 pieces of old music and presented them to State archives and made 25 historical maps.

TEXAS: Dedicated bell at Valley Forge; located 9 historic spots and marked 8; placed 12 town markers; gave 61 prizes in history contests; 16 sketches, plays, and pageants written and marked grave of Revolutionary soldier.

VERMONT: Placed 1 town marker; marked 1 historic spot; gave $25 to a county historical society; awarded 31 prizes in history contests; wrote 9 plays and pageants and presented 11; completed the Vermont Guide Book; marked graves of 11 Revolutionary soldiers; cared for old cemeteries and located burial place of Benjamin Samson, who rang the bell at Lexington April 19, 1775.

VIRGINIA: Compiling history of Syrus-Eaton, first free school in America; restoring drug store built in 1792, which will be used as a museum; placed a number of markers at historic spots; indexing newspapers covering a period of 100 years; working on preservation of Gordon Inn; furnished 23 sketches of historic interest, 15 pertaining to the history of Petersburg; marked graves of 8 Revolutionary soldiers and placed 11 Government markers; the following important original records have been restored: Westmoreland Records No. 4; Northampton Will Book No. 20; Spotsylvania Will Book A; Lunenburg Order Book 1762; Amherst County Will Book No. 1; Sussex County Guardians' Bonds; Augusta County Will Book No. 2; Governor Spotswood's will; Elizabeth City County Order Book and Elizabeth City Guardian's Accounts.

WASHINGTON: $350.04; located 6 historic spots and 3 trails and marked 3; $98.65 spent for history prizes; cooperated with historical societies and Federal-aid projects; sent in a collection of

historical papers; compiled 157 pioneer records in addition to diaries, letters, and other valuable data; celebrated 52 historic anniversaries and gave 16 broadcasts of historic material.

WEST VIRGINIA: Marked 12 historic spots; assisted in placing 11 highway markers; erected 6 monuments; cooperated with Public Works Administration in marking historic spots in Mason County; restored first marriage book of Berkeley County, formed in 1772; sponsoring restoration of Fort Ashby, only remaining Indian fort south of the Potomac River; awarded prizes for best grades in American history; gave broadcasts on historical subjects and marked graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

WISCONSIN: $1,188.35; located and marked 1 trail; replaced broken town marker; spent $360.50 on prizes and medals in history contests; sold 3,696 post card pictures of the surgeon's quarters at Fort Winnebago, Portage, and also sold booklets and pictures of Neenah at historic Doty cabin; 1 chapter is sponsoring a series of 6 broadcasts of historical plays.

WYOMING: Secured 2 Government markers; cooperated with Federal-aid projects, 1 of them locating, exploring, and protecting Indian caves and the sign writing found on the walls. Wrote a short historical novel of Wyoming, 3 plays and a pageant; located and marked a number of historic spots, recorded the history of them and filed in the county library; several historical papers have also been written.

D. A. R. MUSEUM AND STATE ROOMS

The museum is a period museum and its contents must be authentic originals of date prior to 1830, preferably 1820. The standard of the museum has been raised and its educational value greatly increased.

The articles desired by the museum are, first: Articles of artistic merit, including rare and beautiful pieces of china, silver, glass, furniture, needlework, pewter and textiles, miniatures, and pictures by early American artists. Second: Articles of historic value, including the personal belongings of men and women prominent in early history of America, and any article with a definite and authentic historical association.

All of the old manuscripts, books, and papers have been listed and when this list was submitted to the Congressional Library it was pronounced a very valuable collection.

At the time of the Forty-Seventh Congress, with presentations at that time, the museum had 49 display cases. Three have been presented since then and cash contributions have been received of over $50.

During the past administration supervision of State rooms was given to the curator general, although the building and grounds committee still has charge of the cleaning and repairs. These 38 State rooms form the historic house part of the museum and compare favorably with the American wings in other American museums.

Additions and improvements have been made in State rooms as follows:

ALABAMA: New glass curtains.

CALIFORNIA: Two fiddleback chairs originally owned by Dr. Elisha B. Avery, surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

CONNECTICUT: Pair of French, covered-urn type vases, 1780, about 17 inches high, and refurnished president general's retiring room.
DELAWARE: Antique walnut corner cupboard and Chelsea teapot for the cupboard.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Spinning wheel of historic value; 37 pictures of the city of Washington in an early day with 15 pages of clippings.
GEORGIA: New rug.
IOWA: New window draperies, ice-green satin, at a cost of $300; hand-woven coverlet, 1862; book, purse, china cup, and Indian relics.
KANSAS: New curtains and chair coverings.
KENTUCKY: Re-covered cushions for sofa and a historic table owned by Gen. Samuel Hopkins.
LOUISIANA: Marble table, lion's head fountain, and lamp resembling street lamp of long ago, a post lantern and vase.
MARYLAND: Two gilt chairs, refinished and reupholstered, one was formerly at Mount Vernon, the other owned by Commodore Joshua Barney.
MICHIGAN: Rebuilt their room into a colonial study at a cost of $3,150, purchased an antique tilt-top table, also a fender, andirons, and fireback, and loaned their extra furniture to the national officer's room.
NEBRASKA: Has been assigned a new room.
NEW HAMPSHIRE: An entire case full of children's playthings; 2 old letters written by Real Daughter, Mrs. Randall, and 1 of her photographs to the Real Daughter's cabinet; 3 very rare and beautiful veils contributed by Miss Mary A. Rand with the 154 articles of her contribution, have been placed in the museum, also 36 volumes of old editions.
NORTH CAROLINA: Eight chairs refinished and reupholstered.
OHIO: New curtains, glass globes for lights, and walnut secretary.
RHODE ISLAND: Old and unique design accordion.
TENNESSEE: Room entirely redecorated; installed crystal chandelier and removed safe.
TEXAS: New glass curtains; silk American flag; medallion presented by LaSalle Mission and a picture "Seascape"; a lustre pitcher belonging to this room was transferred to the museum.
WEST VIRGINIA: Making changes and additions.

GIFTS ACCEPTED BY D. A. R. MUSEUM

ARIZONA: Rare, early glass paperweight.
ARKANSAS: Apostle spoon, made in England before 1635.
CALIFORNIA: Red army coat of New Hampshire Home Guards before the Revolution; music book, 1826; $59.50 toward a case; gold chemise button, 1783; woven bead chain with woven name, John D. Wemple (before 1820); Jackknife used by sailor in War of 1812; deed for 10,000 acres in Randolph County, Va., 1791; and light-blue Ridgeway china ale tankard, pewter cover, and 5 pieces of china.
CONNECTICUT: Two Waterford glass dishes; Toile de joie patriotic design about 1790; silver card case and Indian stone scraper.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Coin silver beaker before 1800; Colonial fork and silver ladle with bone and ebony handles, formerly owned by

Major Joseph Neely; insignia officer's pin and ancestral bar of first curator general, Catherine Barlow; silver teaspoon made by C. A. Burnett, of Alexandria, Va., and 1 made by Robert Keyworth; small colonial custard cup; 2 silver snuff boxes; copper cent, 1804; pair French paste and gold earrings; ruby and pearl set ring; 5 real old Staffordshire blue and white soup plates and a display case.

FLORIDA: Infant's knit cap and shoe; sheet brass pocket inkwell with place for 2 quill pens.

GEORGIA: Leather pocketbook about 1792. Former owner sergeant of Virginia regiment. Contains copy of Pension Act published in 1787, signed by George Washington, and other old papers; large 1820 copper cent; colonial copper candle holder; brass skimmer with iron handle and dipper with brass bowl and iron handle used during Revolutionary War; pewter emblem of Revolutionary War; dish which belonged to Mrs. Mary Pool Newsom, Real Daughter, to be placed in Real Daughter cabinet.

IDAHO: Indian bowl and pipe.

ILLINOIS: Wooden gavel made of wood from tree in yard of Lucinda Melton Porter, a Real Daughter; 2 chelsea pie plates which had belonged to Real Daughter Mrs. Mary Jane Griffith Lansing; bow china sugar bowl; framed pension paper, tintype, and Real Daughter's spoon which belonged to Real Daughter Mrs. Clarissa Manner, and a picture of Real Daughter Mrs. Lucretia Reed Wood; a sandwich cup plate; an Ethan Allen pocket rifle and 54 Indian relics.

INDIANA: Copper jewel box formerly owned by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison and a china saucer dating before 1775.

IOWA: Dress worn at George Washington's inaugural, and money toward purchase of a case.

KANSAS: Large sewing box and contents.

LOUISIANA: $15.05 toward a new case.

MARYLAND: Carved tape measure; pair of bellows, red and gold lacquer, 1740; cup and saucer with picture on it of old volunteer fire department about 1830; will dated 1779; 6 silver teaspoons made by William McParlin bearing his hallmark; set of Chelsea lustre china bequeathed by Mrs. Jane Rice Jones; book in Spanish owned by John Paul Jones.

MASSACHUSETTS: 2 $4 bills of continental money, framed; piece of pink brocade, lining from carriage of President Pierce and a piece of red from Daniel Webster's carriage; seal of the United States Patent Office 1807; leather wallet with hand tooled inscription "Alpheus Dewey of Winham, May 27, 1791, his book"; the book, Marmion, published 1818; knee buckle of Ephraim Snow, Revolutionary soldier; sampler dated 1745; spectacles worn by John Paul Jones; and map of the United States 1826.

MICHIGAN: Submitted book and a bead belt.

MINNESOTA: Indian relics, beaded ceremonial bag, Chippewa, rubbing stone, axe, stone hammer and celt; 2 pieces of linen bearing date 1770 woven by Olive Ann Sanford, aged 8; silver teaspoon and bone handled knife and fork; iron colonial candlestick to be attached to chair back for light for reading.

MONTANA: Money gift.

NEBRASKA: Indian bowl made by the Indians of Pine Ridge Reservation, depicting history of their tribe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Beadbag; 2 hand embroidered collars; jewelry—earrings, pin, button; soft kid wedding slippers, 1810; old newspaper; large song sheet of Walter Kittridge's original songs, all from collection of Miss Mary Rand; 2 emblems and officer's club pin; unique purple shaded colonial dress all made by hand prior to 1830; and a wedding ring.

NEW JERSEY: Pink lustre cup and saucer, 1818 period; Dutch pottery plaque, early 1700 period; lace cap made about 1781; knitting needles in carved ivory holders; embroidered handkerchief made by the blind; red leather sewing box on brass feet, with fittings, 1814.

NEW YORK: Sword presented by Congress after War of 1812 to James Freeman; bound volume "Weekly Register" published 1811; Staffordshire teapot having on it picture of Mount Vernon; wedding stockings and slipper of Elizabeth Pheland Spinola, born 1790; wedding dress, fan, and glasses owned by Nancy Barr Taylor; book, The English Physician, published 1752; key to Bastile in France, 1 of 2 in the United States; black lace shawl, 3 caps, and body of baby dress; picture; bag; snuff box; Methodist hymnal, 1815; large case for crystal and silver presented by Miss Katherine Batcheller in memory of her mother. Miss Batcheller has filled the case with rare old silver and china and many odd and lovely things.

NORTH CAROLINA: 5 wine glasses in the dew drop with rain-drop pattern and large display case for crystal and silver.

OHIO: File of Fayetteville, Ohio, newspapers, 1789–1800; Indian cotton-print shawl, 1780; tin dinner horn used before 1825.

OKLAHOMA: China dinnner plate used during Revolutionary War period.

PENNSYLVANIA: Rush-bottom chair used by Gen. Anthony Wayne; bowl used by George Washington, 1777; brass candlestick, 1742; 3 candlesticks owned by General O'Hara; part of a silver service; pitchers and tea caddy.

RHODE ISLAND: $10 toward purchase of a case.

TENNESSEE: Deed on parchment of 21 acres in Montgomery County, Tenn., 1826, signed by Gov. William Carroll; tobacco pouch; Indian beads; ceremonial Cherokee pipe; $20 bill signed by Sam Houston, President of Texas in 1830.

TEXAS: Double miniature on ivory, lady of the 1830's on one side and gentleman of earlier period on the other; original documents on parchment, land grant for 200 acres in Jefferson County, 1786, signed by Patrick Henry; rare large cup and saucer, English Staffordshire, one of a set belonging to Gen. Andrew Pickens, and a collection of Indian artifacts.

UTAH: Larger pewter pie plate.

VERMONT: Wallet dating to 1818; tortoise shell fan, 1812; and a biography published 1825.

VIRGINIA: 18-inch doll, Staffordshire head, dressed in early nineteenth century clothes.

WASHINGTON: Wine glass which belonged to relative of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts colony; eye glasses and spirit bottle.

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WEST VIRGINIA: Lacey sandwich glass dish and luster pitcher; silver spoon, rat-tail pattern, about 1740; silver tablespoon made by Dubois about 1775; teaspoon, 1820 period; and a pair of French china vases.

Chapters contributed the following to local libraries and museums:

ARIZONA: Established a State D. A. R. genealogical traveling library.

ARKANSAS: Maintain historic Commissary Building as a museum.

CALIFORNIA: $161 spent for 25 lineage and other books for libraries.

COLORADO: Presented 3 historical books to city library.

DELAWARE: Building up a section in the Wilmington library for genealogical records. Purchased lineage books for the section.

GEORGIA: Presented books and maps to school libraries and relics valued at $675 to the State department of archives and history and several handsome and usable relics to the Old Governor's Mansion at Milledgeville, now the home of the president of Georgia State College for Women, and several to the museum of that college; $109.95 given for the McCall Genealogical Collections in Rhodes Memorial, Atlanta.

HAWAII: Have added a number of new books to the genealogical collection in the public library at Honolulu.

IDAHO: Indexed 200 manuscripts, contributed 2 papers, purchased lineage books, and gave money, books, clippings to their State and chapter libraries.

IOWA: Presented Biographical Record of Linn County to Historical Memorial Art Department of Iowa and 2 volumes, History of Washington County, to State historical library.

KANSAS: Made several additions to State traveling library and added 2 indexes and a card file. Deposited in State D. A. R. library duplicates of all records sent national D. A. R. library.

KENTUCKY: Contributed money for books to approved school libraries.

LOUISIANA: $26.25 spent for books for local libraries and presented in addition 8 lineage books and National Historical Magazine.

MAINE: Contributed a marine map of the Grand Banks, a marine axe and a valuable log book to the marine museum at Searsport; sent manuscripts, copy of a 1790 will, copies of rare historical documents, records of Paris Hill Church organized 147 years ago and which still has a Paul Revere bell, to the Skowhegan History House.

MASSACHUSETTS: $99.29 given for reference books to American International College and $30 for geographies needed by Hillside School and contributions to 7 other libraries; library of 50 books to the family of a Crossnore graduate; in all 750 books sent school and local libraries, Merchant Marine, and Civilian Conservation Corps camps; gave 56 subscriptions of National Historical Magazine to libraries; while the State headquarters at 7 Ashburton Place, Boston, is not a museum or a library, it contains articles relating to both, as gifts have been made to it of a Windsor chair, used at the Boston Tea Party, a handsome butler's secretary, the loan of an unusual sewing table given a chapter by a Real Daughter; a portrait of Edith Scott Magna; 155 volumes of Massachusetts vital records and a series of books containing the life histories of Massachusetts' Real Granddaughters.

MICHIGAN: $5 to Lincoln Memorial University library fund; nearly 3,700 books and 10,200 magazines given to Merchant Marine Library

at Sault Ste. Marie; many books to State and local libraries and to the Burton collection in Detroit; sets of Michigan D. A. R. history placed in 12 college libraries; cases, papers, and Indian relics presented local museums.

MINNESOTA: Purchased the entire Bishop Whipple collection of Indian relics for Faribault House museum, at a cost of $1,500.

MISSISSIPPI: $16 and 81 important manuscripts and books contributed to State library.

MISSOURI: Presented 16 volumes of baptisms, marriages, and burials and many other books to the State library at Columbia.

MONTANA: Presented 91 books, 82 of them lineage books, to a public library; the book David Lawrence Pierson, a tribute to him as founder of Constitution Day, presented to the State society library.

NEBRASKA: Have 3 new local museums; 15 chapters in the State have museums; 16 new books presented to the Lue R. Spencer traveling library, rebinding and repairing done; there are now 14 boxes of books weighing 1,750 pounds; 165 lines were traced during the year through the use of this library.

NEVADA: Secured the uniform of Colonel McDermitt, commander of Fort Churchill in the early days, and displayed it, with weapons, in a department store.

NEW JERSEY: 22 volumes added to State D. A. R. library and 5,599 books and magazines contributed to American Seamen's Friend Society library.

NEW MEXICO: Contributed $5 to purchase book for Clovis library and gave an oil painting to another; there are 3 museums in the State and at each the D. A. R. display many heirlooms and other articles of historical value.

NEW YORK: Placed copies of much of the genealogical material secured in the New York library at Albany.

NORTH DAKOTA: Presented 30 lineage books to the State historical library in Bismarck; sponsor a museum and historical room in the Barnes County courthouse.

OHIO: Sent 44 books to Western Reserve Historical Library, 8 to Archaeological and Historical Library and hundreds of books and magazines to hospitals, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and approved schools; contributed 49 books, pamphlets, typed notes, etc., to Ohioana library.

OREGON: Secured a new case for the capitol in which to display the D. A. R. antiques and historical collection, as the original one was destroyed when the old statehouse burned. The articles saved from the fire are rearranged in the new case and the following articles added: A gown worn by Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson when she was Oregon's First Lady, and two pieces of Revolutionary period silver; presented copy of the 1850 Linn County census to Albany library.

PANAMA: The chapter provides boxes of books and magazines, changed at least 3 times yearly, on freighters passing through the Canal.

PENNSYLVANIA: State D. A. R. library received many additions; 100 National Geographic Magazines and 860 other magazines were given to the Merchant Marine Library; History of Fulton County and 29 lineage books to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; 5

valuable books and set of Stoddard lectures to Lincoln Memorial University library; large Webster's dictionary to Tamassee and many thousands of magazines to hospitals and homes.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Contributed to Manila museum.

PUERTO RICO: Contributed magazines to school libraries, asylums, orphans' homes, and to ship libraries; subscription to National Geographic Magazine given to Girl's Insular School.

ROME CHAPTER: Established a library of 150 books in the Peoples Hotel, a Salvation Army home; also sent many books and magazines to the Sailor's Rest in Genoa.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The State society now have a traveling genealogical library which has completed its first tour of the chapters and been found of great value.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Placed in the museum at the State capitol hymn book and cap which belonged to Mrs. Warrington, the wife of one of George Washington's bodyguards, and a daguerreotype of her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Warrington Turner, who has a unique place in State history as the only woman "bullwhacker," for many years driving an ox team, hauling freight from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Rapid City, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE: 450 books to school libraries and many to local libraries.

TEXAS: Contributed books to community library and country homes; sponsor bookshelves in local libraries and purchase lineage and other books for them; sent many books and magazines to approved school libraries, rural schools, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and hospitals.

VIRGINIA: Contributed 471 books to Virginia State Library and $64.95 for library needs; established a bookshelf in 1 high school.

WASHINGTON: Sent box of books to library on Hespelem Indian Reservation; contributed lineage books to Spokane Public Library, and placed complete sets of State yearbooks in public libraries; State library received several new books, pamphlets, and bookplates.

WYOMING: Presented 87 lineage books to the State library, completing the set of 125; have a D. A. R. conference library and are accumulating historical volumes, 2 new ones having been donated this year. The Wyoming bookplate has been received.

MEMORIALS

Resolution 4, paragraph 1, provides for the presentation of a portrait of Caroline Scott Harrison, the first president general of the national society, to the President Harrison mansion, Indianapolis, now restored as a museum.

Resolution 5 endorses the plan now pending in United States Congress for acquisition and preservation as a museum of the Commodore Stephen Decatur house located at the southwest corner of H Street and Jackson Place in the city of Washington, D. C., by the United States.

Resolution 21 approves the issuance of a proposed memorial postage stamp in honor of the centenary of the birth of Frances E. Willard, a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Resolution 23 endorses the plan to make the present prison ship

Martyrs Monument, and the Fort Greene Park in which it stands, a national shrine.

This park, located in Brooklyn, N. Y., is the site of the original Fort Putnam, where Washington fought in the battle of Long Island August 28, 1776, and where lie buried 11,500 sailors and soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812. The D. A. R. started the movement for erection of the monument mentioned.

Several historical houses are owned by chapters and used as chapter houses. $2,328.97 has been spent during the year in their upkeep. A chapter was left by will the Palmer homestead in Brooklyn, for a chapter house and an endowment of $40,000 for its upkeep. Any money left at the end of each year is to be used for scholarships.

Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont have dedicated their bells hung in the Washington Memorial National Carillon at Valley Forge; and Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, and Montana are planning to hang bells in this beautiful memorial shrine. Two flags have been placed in the chapel this year, one by Montana Daughters, and the District of Columbia Daughters replaced the United States flag, which was worn out.

The following lists, State by State, the memorials in which the Daughters of the State are interested:

CONNECTICUT: Presented a tablet honoring Mrs. George Maynard Minor to the national society April 15, 1939; this is to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall; the two D. A. R. homes, the Ellsworth house in Windsor and the Trumbull house in Lebanon, both suffered in the hurricane, but wind insurance helped repair all damage to the buildings; at the Ellsworth house the last 2 elm trees planted by Oliver Ellsworth were uprooted; he planted 13 to represent the Thirteen Original States.

DELAWARE: Contributed to Valley Forge Memorial Chapel fund.

ENGLAND: Attended and took part in memorial ceremonies at Brookwood Cemetery on Memorial Day.

FLORIDA: A permanent wall has been placed around the base of Ribaut Monument at the mouth of the St. John's River, marking the first protestant landing in America, and perpetual care will be given.

FRANCE: Purchased 2 bronze D. A. R. plaques to be placed at the graves of Lafayette and his wife; contributed toward erection of monument to be placed in Nevers in memory of the Thirteenth Regiment, which distinguished itself in our war for independence.

GEORGIA: Contributed $101.50 to Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, at Augusta, and $25.50 to Kenmore.

ILLINOIS: Dedicated the $15,000 Lincoln monument free from debt on June 14, 1938, and a 2-room cabin at New Salem Park furnished entirely with antiques of Lincoln's time.

INDIANA: Harrison mansion at Vincennes, the former home of William Henry Harrison, is owned by the D. A. R. and the Benjamin Harrison home in Indianapolis has been restored by the Jordan foundation; this was the home of Caroline Scott Harrison, first president general of the national society D. A. R.

IOWA: 10 chapters own or maintain historic houses.

KANSAS: The State society owns and has marked the site of the first white settlement in the State, at El Quartelejo in 1704, and a proj-

ect for reconstruction of this settlement, through cooperation with a State commission, will soon be under way; made their annual pilgrimage to Shawnee Mission; several gifts of historic interest were presented to the D. A. R. rooms at that time; have sold the 150 Wedgewood pitchers which were made to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the erection of the mission buildings on the present site; after much effort on the part of the Daughters, the State legislature has appropriated $15,000 toward restoration of one of the buildings.

KENTUCKY: Own and care for a lot in Frankfort Cemetery where soldiers are buried; a handsome granite slab bearing a bronze tablet containing the names of 57 Revolutionary soldiers was placed on the limestone wall in Revolutionary Acre at Pioneer Memorial State Park, Harrodsburg; another handsome marker was placed in the public square of Shelbyville, honoring the name of William Shannon.

LOUISIANA: Contributed to surrender room in Moore House.

MAINE: The Knox Memorial, "Montpelier," registered 3,800 visitors last summer; its home-industries shop showed gross receipts of over $1,000; all chapters have contributed to the upkeep of this Mount Vernon of Maine; a memorial bed was given to Opportunity School.

MARYLAND: Accumulating a fund named the Mrs. Frank Madison Dick State Chapter House Fund; this house is to be located in Baltimore where there are 14 chapters, and made the State D. A. R. center.

MASSACHUSETTS: 10 chapters own and maintain historic houses and 11 make annual gifts to such houses, where they meet; 1 of the homes was that of Josiah Quincy, Jr., and still has its furnishings of many New England antiques.

MICHIGAN: Clara Hadley Wait room at American Legion Hospital No. 100, Battle Creek, has been painted and new furnishings added, $35, and 2,714 different articles contributed to the patients.

MINNESOTA: Own Sibley House properties and maintain them as museum and tea room from April to October, inclusive; $7,167.50 expended on the property during the year; purchased the Indian handicraft collection of the late Bishop Whipple, which is housed in the State Faribault House, at Mendota; last season 10,500 people were admitted to the museums, 3,984 of whom were school children admitted free of charge; 1 chapter restored the old basement kitchen in Sibley House.

MISSISSIPPI: Recently purchased Rosalie, an historical and beautiful mansion in Natchez, as a D. A. R. State shrine; a lot next to the estate has been donated to the society and this is to be made into an historic friendship garden, enhancing the beauty and value of the property; the State legislature has made a gift of two-thirds of the purchase price of Rosalie to the State D. A. R. society; the restoration has been efficiently and exactly planned; the Mississippi American Legion built a float in the nature of a replica of Rosalie to represent history, to join a caravan journeying to the Pacific coast; a sign was placed on this float "Rosalie State Shrine of the Mississippi Society, Daughters of the American Revolution"; on reaching California a little C. A. R. girl in Revolutionary costume boarded the float.

MISSOURI: Has as its special memorial historic Arrow Rock Tavern, which has never closed its doors since its erection in 1830; it is owned by the State of Missouri and operated and maintained by the State D. A. R.; it is furnished with antiques.

MONTANA: 1 chapter has secured title to land, the site of Fort Logan, and blockhouse, and helped purchase Gilpatrick cabin, known as "The Locusts," which is to be an historic landmark.

NEBRASKA: Mountain room in Arbor Lodge, where they have a fine museum; many new gifts were presented during the year; for 17 years Nebraska Daughters have decorated graves of hundreds of soldiers buried in the isolated national cemetery at Fort McPherson.

NEW JERSEY: The State conference voted to give the little cottage which stands at the gateway of approved school at Tamassee, as a memorial to Mabel Clay, State regent who died during her term of office; this is to be the home of the superintendent and family; the cottage value as insured was $4,000; several appropriate gifts have been made to its furnishings; contributed toward restoration of Trent House and toward purchase of historic Boxwood Hall; 431 records given the museum in Morristown National Park and 72 gifts of colonial articles to Tempe Wick home in the park.

NORTH DAKOTA: 1 chapter maintains the Roosevelt cabin in State capitol grounds at Bismarck.

OREGON: Champoeg memorial cabin was open to guests every Sunday during the summer, and nearly 2,000 visitors were recorded; a rose grown from one brought across the plains was added to the garden, and a bonnet worn by the donor's great-grandmother when she crossed the plains in 1845, was presented; McLaughlin House has been completely restored and furnished; it is of colonial architecture and furnished in the period of the early nineteenth century; many of the articles are originals in the home, used by Dr. and Madam McLaughlin when he represented the Hudson Bay Co.; other furnishings crossed the plains or made the trip 'round the Horn, made contributions to the pioneer log cabin, McLaughlin House and the battleship *Oregon*.

PENNSYLVANIA: Wheatland, the home of President James Buchanan, in Lancaster, Pa., has been made a national shrine and is being restored; the State D. A. R. will restore the dining room.

RHODE ISLAND: Two chapters own historic homes and expended $1,019.78 on their upkeep during the year; contributed $10 toward care of the grounds at Conanicut Battery and $25 to the General Nathaniel Green Homestead Association.

ROME CHAPTER: Contributed $15 toward restoration of the ballroom of Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Own the old Exchange Building in Charleston and voted at last State conference to raise money for its complete restoration and an endowment for upkeep.

TENNESSEE: Nashville chapters sponsor the maintenance of Fort Washborough; presented a portrait of Miss Mary Boyce Temple to the Blount Mansion Association and completely restored the log cabin home of Robert Young, a Revolutionary soldier.

VERMONT: State D. A. R. owns and maintains the General John Strong mansion in the town of Addison, Vt.; this property has been exempted from Federal income taxation; it is in excellent condition; four chapters maintain chapter houses.

VIRGINIA: Yorktown Customhouse at Yorktown is the D. A. R. shrine in Virginia; there the State society unveiled a handsome bronze tablet in honor of Letitia Pate Evans, D. A. R. member who provided the funds for its restoration; each year in the gardens are held the historic exercises of patriotic societies, with eminent speakers; contributed $66 toward maintenance of Stratford, former home of the Lees; contributed also toward restoration of the ballroom in Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria.

WASHINGTON: Presented and dedicated Washington State flag to the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge; for nearly 20 years the State D. A. R. has owned and operated a residence hall for young women at the University of Washington; during the past 4 years the final mortgage has been paid off, repairs and additions made, new equipment purchased, taxes paid, and a sinking fund of $675 established, a total of $7,756.15; the house is in excellent repair, attractively furnished, fully paid for, and a cash reserve on hand.

WEST VIRGINIA: Commenced work on building an outdoor theater, built of native stone, at Jackson's Mill, the site of the 4–H camp for boys and girls, and a center of activity for other groups of young people, clubs of farm women and many civic and religious organizations; a theater of this kind was greatly needed for plays and pageants, and when completed the West Virginia D. A. R. will have given an outstanding contribution to the youth of the State; several acres surrounding the theater will be beautified.

WISCONSIN: Purchased the surgeon's quarters of old Fort Winnebago, near Portage, Wis., and have a balance in the restoration fund of $414.25; this was the major project in historical research for the year.

REAL DAUGHTERS

Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers who are members of the D. A. R.

Only two Real Daughters are living, Mary Pool Newsom having died February 11, 1939. The survivors are:

Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory, 608 Packer Street, Williamsport, Pa., born March 23, 1844.

Mrs. Caroline Hassam Randall, R. F. D. No. 1, Springfield, Vt., born September 19, 1849.

Regular pension checks and additional money gifts were sent these Daughters by the society.

Miss Sarah Pool and her sister, Mrs. Mary Pool Newsom, were so grateful for the pensions and attentions received from their membership in the D. A. R. that they willed the little money remaining after their "just debts and funeral expenses" were met, to the national society of the D. A. R. The society voted to accept these legacies after deducting the expense of a tombstone for Mrs. Newsom, which she wanted, and a Real Daughter's marker for Sarah's grave.

Chapters from all over the United States and foreign countries remembered all these old ladies with beautiful gifts, money, letters, and cards.

November 15, 1938, in Williamsport, at the home of Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory, the State regent and Mrs. Gregory broadcast over WRAK. Mrs. Gregory's message began, "I thank God that He has

permitted me to live so many years with good health and a strong mind."

California reports having listed 19 Real Granddaughters in the State, New York 13 or 14, and Virginia 6. Montana honored Real Granddaughter Mrs. Mary E. Sabin, who was 100 years old February 6, 1939.

GRAVES OF REAL DAUGHTERS, REAL GRANDDAUGHTERS, AND WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

REAL DAUGHTERS

ARKANSAS: Located grave of Mrs. Cornelius Snider.
CALIFORNIA: Marked graves of Mrs. Fannie Fellows DeKay and Celia Ellsworth Niebel.
CONNECTICUT: Marked graves of Mrs. Mahalia Terry, Mrs. Selma Fowler Belden, and Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery.
ILLINOIS: Marked graves of Mrs. Jessie Swartz, Mrs. Rachel Reed Strawn, Mrs. Phoebe Halsted Wright, and Mrs. Mary Averill Polmeteer, and located those of Mrs. Mary Stuart Wayne Reed and Mrs. Mary Price Prickett.
KANSAS: Marked grave of 1.
KENTUCKY: Located graves of Mary (Polly) Frank and Matilda Berry, daughters of John Johnston.
MINNESOTA: Marked grave of 1.
NEW JERSEY: Had stone of Janet Gage remarked and set.
NEW YORK: Marked graves of 3 and located 29.
PENNSYLVANIA: Marked graves of 4.
TEXAS: Marked graves of 2.
VIRGINIA: Located grave of 1.

REAL GRANDDAUGHTERS

FLORIDA: Marked grave of 1.
MAINE: Reported death of Mrs. Susie Lawrence Lambert.
MINNESOTA: Marked graves of 2.
NEW YORK: Marked grave of 1.
OKLAHOMA: Mrs. Frances Agnew died in March of 1939.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS

GEORGIA: Located graves of 63 wives and daughters and marked 12.
ILLINOIS: Marked grave of wife.
MASSACHUSETTS: Marked grave of wife.
MICHIGAN: Located graves of 44 wives and daughters and marked 5.
MISSISSIPPI: Marked grave of wife.
MISSOURI: Marked grave of wife.
NEW JERSEY: Marked graves of John Stillwell and his wife Elizabeth Watson Stillwell and of Mrs. Anna M. Welser and an unnamed wife.
NEW YORK: Marked graves of 23 wives.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Marked grave of 1 wife.
TENNESSEE: Located graves of 21 wives and 27 daughters.
VIRGINIA: Marked graves of 4 wives.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution

CONNECTICUT

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Chatfield, Isaac	No date on stone	Sept. 25, 1837, age 82	Hawkins Cemetery, Quaker Farms, Oxford, New Haven County.	Regiment of artificers, private, enlisted Oct. 1, 1777, discharged Mar. 20, 1780.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Decker, Josiah	Baptized June 1740	1814	Sussex, N. J.	Ranger in Capt. Benjamin Coykendall's company.
De Witt, Jacob	Baptized 1736	1804	do	Married Leah Cortright; was on committee of safety for Wantage Township.
Gideon, Jacob, Sr	May 12, 1750	Mar. 30, 1841	Congressional Cemetery	Enlisted at Valley Forge, Pa., December 1777, or January 1778.
Shields, William			Hillside Cemetery, Emmitsburg, Md.	Major in Second Company.

GEORGIA

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Armand, Jean Pierre			Catholic Cemetery, Savannah	
Bradford, Lieutenant			Near Ocilla	
Bogan, Isaac			Bogan Cemetery, 10 miles from Union, Union County, S. C.	
Burford, William			Old Bethel Cemetery, near Jackson, Butts County.	
Calder, John	1762	Jan. 24, 1845	Near Darien, McIntosh County	Enlisted under Captain Harvey in Col. Samuel Hammond's South Carolina regiment.
Duncan, John			Family cemetery, Bownan	
Fretwell, Richard	1752		Family cemetery, near Covington.	Enlisted 1776, Cumberland County, Va.
Green, Jacob			Hopewell Cemetery, Gadsden, Ala., St. Clair County.	
Griffin, James			Near Ocilla	
Hardin, Lt. Henry			Old Baptist Cemetery, Monroe	
Jackson, Edward	Feb. 14, 1755	1845	Near Lafayette	Enlisted 1775
Lancaster, William			Near Hawkinsville	
Landis, John			Near Weyers Cave, Augusta County, Va.	

Moreland, Robert			Family cemetery, near Shady Dale.	
Parks, Henry			1½ miles east of Commerce, Jackson County.	
Williams, Thomas			East Side Cemetery, Lumpkin, Steward County.	
Williamson, John			Knowles Cemetery, near Jackson, Butts County.	

ILLINOIS

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Langston, William	Apr. 15, 1762, Granville County, N. C.	Dec. 7, 1853	Langston Cemetery, near Manito.	Private in a company commanded by Capt. John Farrer, rendezvoused at Patensburg, Halifax County, N. C., in Major Dixon's North Carolina regiment; 3 months' actual service.
Looker, Othniel	Oct. 4, 1757, Hanover, Morris County, N. J.	Aug. 29, 1846, Palatine, Ill.	Kitchell Cemetery, Palatine	In New Jersey Militia in the company of Obadiah Kitchell of Colonel Martin's regiment as a private (some say he became an officer, but no authentic information has been found to verify this); was at one time Governor of Ohio, as he came into the office from Lieutenant Governor when the Governor who was in office died.
Spears, George	1764	Apr. 16, 1838	Greenwood Cemetery at Tallula, Menard County.	Private in Capt. James Bower's company of Pennsylvania, Colonel Harmon's regiment, serving from Sept. 9, 1778; also served in War of 1812 as lieutenant in Seventh Company, Colonel Allen's regiment of Kentucky.
Strawn, Isaiah	Oct. 28, 1758, Bucks County, Pa.	Aug. 2, 1843, Putnam County, Ill.	Florid Cemetery, at Florid, Putnam County.	Teamster to Washington on transportation lines Oct. 4, 1777, in battle between General Washington and the British under General Gray at Germantown; then only 19 years of age, he rushed into the battle seizing the musket of a friend who was mortally wounded; received a large buckshot in his left leg and was carried from the field.

KENTUCKY

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Anderson, Worsham	Exact date not given, but from dates given it must have been 1760 or 1761.	July 11, 1833	Mason County, farm of D. M. Lloyd (1938).	"A soldier of the Revolution; age at time of death was 72 years 7 months 7 days."
Bartley, Thomas		About 70 years of age: no dates.	At Old Mulkey Meeting House Graveyard, Monroe County; grave marked.	Made declaration of service at Morristown and Chester, Pa.; also at Philadelphia.
Black, James	Albemarle County, Va.	1790	On grant of land where he settled near Richmond (Lancaster Rd.).	Enlisted as private in Captain Warley's company, Third Regiment, South Carolina troops (Col. Wm. Thompson); in siege of Charleston, 1780.
Blankenbaker, Nicholas.	Oct. 6, 1758	June 9, 1831	Shelby County	Enlisted in Culpeper County, Va., 1781.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Brown, Thomas			At Old Mulkey Meeting House Graveyard, Monroe County; grave marked.	Enlisted in Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, February or March 1777.
Bullock, James	1735	1813	Fayette County, 6 miles from Lexington, on J. H. Denton's farm (1938).	Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. Thos. McConnell (Ethel Bullock).
Cobb, Samuel	Virginia	1836, Madison County, Ky.	Cobb Burial Grounds near Union City, Madison County.	Served in Revolution under Capt. Jas. Upshay's company, Second Virginia Regiment; commissioned Sept. 25, 1776; supernumerary; retired through choice on provision made by Congress.
Denny, Eligah	1750	Apr. 4, 1855	Mount Pleasant Graveyard, near Rockcastle County Rd., on Old Mount Vernon Rd. (Somerset).	Served 7 years; siege of Charleston, Eutaw Springs, Monks Corner; under Col. Peter Hoorey and Gen. Francis Marion.
Dick, John	1747	Nov. 19, 1832	Ansel Cemetery, near Somerset	Served under Colonel Sumpter, 1779, 4 months, at Fort Moultrie underp Captain Bell, Colonel Sumpter's regiment; pension No. 8668 (claim certifying No. 3647).
Gass, Capt. David	Pennsylvania, 1732	Madison County, Ky., 1806.	Graveyard of his selection in Madison County near the village of Celeaston, Lancaster Rd.; this half acre being deeded to the county forever.	Came to Kentucky, 1775; a previous trip having been made in 1774; lived at Boonesborough and at Estill Station.
Hardin, Col. John	Oct. 1, 1755	Northwest of the Ohio, May 1792.	Cenotaph, in Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville.	Was killed while bearing the flag of truce to Indians northwest of the Ohio; officer in Morgan's Rifle Corps at the taking of Burgoyne; body never recovered from battlefield.
Hughes, Sgt. John	Ireland, 1759	Anderson County, 1830	Near Poole; Tunnell Hill Cemetery.	Enlisted, Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 20, 1776; served under Captains Cole and Somers, also Thomas Clark, North Carolina; discharged June 25, 1779.
Johnston, James	Culpeper County, Va., 1757.	Henry County (?)	Port Royal Cemetery, Henry County.	Virginia line 1780; applied for pension in Henry County 1833.
Johnston, John	Culpeper County, Va.	Henry County, 1832	do	
Jones, Charles	1752	1840	Jones' farm, 9 miles from Burkesville, Columbia Rd.	"Line not yet used."
Kidwell, Matthew	Frederick County, Md		Old Mulkey Meeting House Cemetery; grave marked.	Enlisted Charles County, Md., 1777; applied for pension Nov. 2, 1832.
Knight, Dr. John (son of John Knight, noted physician of Aberdeen, Scotland).	Scotland, 1748	Shelby County, Mar. 2, 1838.	Winlock Graveyard, near Finchville, Shelby County.	Enlisted with Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, 1776, as private; made sergeant; this regiment soon joined the main Army under Washington; then near Philadelphia, at Monmouth, Germantown, and Brandywine; paymaster of Seventh Virginia Regiment.
Knox, Col. James	Ireland; came to America when 11 years of age.	Shelby County, 1832	Logan Burial Grounds, near Finchville.	Inscription on tombstone states that he was a Revolutionary soldier; also pioneer and Indian fighter.

Logan, Gen. Benjamin	Virginia, 1743 or 1742	Shelby County, Ky., 1802, "at an advanced age, being in his 60th year."	do	Outstanding pioneer and patriot; Indian fighter of great renown (see Collins' History of Kentucky).
Long, Wm	1759	July 6, 1859	Near Bagdad, Shelby County	Corporal Tenth Regiment, North Carolina line.
McGaughey, Col. John	York County, Pa., 1756.	Shelbyville, Ky., 1813	Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville.	Entitled to land for services with Pennsylvania line.
Morehead, John	Hunterdon County, N. J., June 1750.	Aug. 18, 1845	Mulkey Meeting House Graveyard, Monroe County; grave marked.	Enlisted in Loudon County, Va., September 1775; pension applied for in Monroe County, Nov. 8, 1832.
Monin, Adam	Born ante 1754	Feb. 21, 1831	On Stephen Monin's farm near Nolin, Hardin County (1938).	Papers accepted on this line but national number not received (1939).
Terrill, Wm. Towles	Orange County, Va., June 27, 1764.	Madison County, Mar. 24, 1830.	Madison County, in old Terrill home garden; near Big Hill Rd.	Served under command of George Rogers Clark in expedition of the Northwest; Capt. John Snoddy's company, October to November 1782.

MAINE

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Ames, Phineas	1757	1839	South Dover Cemetery	Capt. John Boynton's company.
Avery, Samuel	1752	1836	North Whitefield	1 year, Captain Titcomb's company.
Bailey, Capt. John	1738	1812	Bath	
Barrell, Joshua		1828	Upper St. Cemetery, Turner	
Berry, Samuel	1739	1816	Briggs Cemetery, Auburn	
Blaisdell, Jedediah			Allen's farm, South Berwick	
Brown, Enoch	1751	1844	Sebec	Captain Blaisdell's company.
Burr, Daniel			Mercer Village Cemetery	
Carey, Deacon Ezra	1750	1839	Upper St. Cemetery, Turner	Captain Snell's company.
Carey, Dr. Luther	1761	1848	do	
Church, John			Court House Cemetery, Farmington.	
Cook, Eli			Weeks Mills Cemetery, New Sharon.	
Coombs, Deacon John			Growstown Cemetery, Brunswick.	
Coombs, William	1752	1846	Bath	
Cowan, Isaac	1759	1828	Cowan private cemetery, Sidney	
Crooker, Capt. Elijah	1731	1812	Bristol Mills	Captain Thom's regiment.
Dresser, Elijah	1750	1845	Upper St. Cemetery, Turner	Capt. Samuel Sawyer.
Ellis, Robert	1766	1846	Longley Cemetery	Colonel Dearborn's regiment.
Evans, Benjamin	1749	1826	Upper St. Cemetery, Turner	Capt. Benjamin Rea.
Frost, Moses	1761	1838	Newry	
Gerrish, Nathaniel	1741	1799	Old North Church Cemetery, Durham.	
Hammond, Paul	1740	1823	Longley yard, Sidney	
Hiscock, Thomas			Knowlton's Corner Cemetery, North Chesterville.	
Howes, James			New Sharon Village Cemetery, New Sharon.	
Howes, Lemuel			Weeks Mills Cemetery	

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

MAINE—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Jackson, John	1763	1834	Gatchell yard, Sidney	
Jones, Cornelius	1762	1853	Upper St. Cemetery, Turner	
Libby, Solomon			Laurel Hill Cemetery, Saco	
Longley, Zachariah	1758	1825		Capt. William Ballard's company.
Mason, Jonas	1728	1807	Gatchell's yard, Sidney	
Masterman, James	1759	1842	Masterman Cemetery, Weld	
Shaw, Samuel	1757	1840	Chester Gower's farm on Shaw's Ridge.	
Smith, Samuel			Thompson Cemetery, Shaw's Ridge, Brock Farm.	
Spring, Capt. Seth	1757	1840	Laurel Hill Cemetery, Sanford	
Stone, Benjamin	1726	1800	First Parish Burying Ground, Brunswick.	
Storer, Joseph	1752		Masterman Cemetery, Weld	
Stowers, Samuel			Weeks Mills Cemetery	
Thayer, Jeremiah	1758	1832	Sibley Cemetery, River Rd., Sidney.	
Thompson, Ezra	1763	1835	Thompson Cemetery, Shaw's Ridge, Sanford.	
Thompson, Phineas	1740	1815	do	
Tiffany, Samuel	1739	1817	Tiffany's private yard, Pond Rd., Sidney.	
Towne, Thomas	1743	1824		
Wilbur, Rev. Asa	1760	1847	Gatchell's yard, Pond Rd., Sidney.	
Wilbur, Holden	1762	1836	do	
Witham, Aaron	1750	1841	Gower Cemetery, River St., Sanford.	
Woodward, Samuel	1749	1832	New Meadows Burying Ground, Brunswick.	
Wyman, William	1761	1857	Bath	

MASSACHUSETTS

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Blackinton, Othniel		1804	Old Burial Ground, North Attleboro.	
Chittenden, Nathaniel	1752	July 26, 1796	First Parish Cemetery, Norwell	Commissioned lieutenant, May 19, 1775.
Derby, Amos	In Concord, Dec. 30, 1732.	In Fitchburg, 1784	Old South St. Cemetery, Fitchburg.	Served 8 months in siege of Boston; Sergeant in Captain Wyman's company at Rhode Island; enlisted in Continental Army 1781; served 3 years; discharged for disability.

Guild, Ebenezer	1723	July 20, 1802	Old Burial Ground, North Attleboro.	
Hunt, Nathaniel	Baptized, Oct. 7, 1739	Nov. 16, 1783	Old Hill Cemetery, Newburyport.	Served 5 months 14 days in 1780.
Kendall, Jonas	1720	July 22, 1799	Pine Grove Cemetery, Leominster.	Private, Capt. Nathaniel Carter's company, Col. Abijah Stearns (Worcester County) regiment—service 11 days; company marched to Williamstown Aug. 22, 1777, under command of Maj. Ebenezer Bridge, by order of Brig. Gen. Jonathan Warner, on an alarm; roll dated Leominster.
Meriam, Amos	1740	Mar. 6, 1818	do	Sergeant, Capt. Abel Wilder's company of minutemen, Col. Ephriam Doolittle's regiment, which marched Apr. 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, to Cambridge; service 6 days.
Merriam, Jesse	1755	Oct. 31, 1838	Holtshire Cemetery, Orange	See Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts, vol. 10, p. 639.
Nelson, Josiah	Sept. 13, 1726	Feb. 26, 1810	Old Burying Ground, Lexington	
Nichols, Levi	1764	Aug. 19, 1818	Pine Grove Cemetery, Leominster.	Private, Capt. Timothy Boutelle's company, Colonel Rand's regiment, engaged July 10, 1780; service 3 months 11 days, including 10 days (200 miles) travel home; regiment raised in Worcester County to reinforce the Continental Army for 3 months.
Priest, Joseph	1747	Mar. 11, 1824	Pine Grove Cemetery, Leominster.	Private, Capt. John Joslin's company, Col. Job Cushing's (Worcester County) regiment, service 11 days: company marched from Leominster to Bennington the last of July 1777, to join forces under Col. Seth Warner—roll dated Leominster; also Capt. Nathaniel Carter's company, Col. Job Cushing's (Worcester County) regiment; entered service Aug. 31, 1777, discharged Nov. 29, 1777, service 3 months 11 days at the Northward, including 11 days' (220 miles) travel home; roll dated Leominster.
Reed, Samuel	1760	Sept. 1, 1853	Wendell Town Cemetery, Wendell.	Pensioner of the Revolutionary War, certificate No. 4955, Massachusetts agency.
Rogers, Elkanah	1759	Dec. 1, 1835	Quabbin Park Cemetery, Ware	See Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts, vol. __III, p. 503.
Smith, Jeremiah	1728 (in Walpole)	1789 (in Walpole)	Old Cemetery, Walpole	Captain of a company in Col. John Smith's regiment, which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775; see Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, vol. XIV.
Smith, Samuel	1758	Feb. 17, 1816	Pine Grove Cemetery, Leominster.	Private, Capt. Nathaniel Carter's company, Col. Abijah Stearn's (Worcester County) regiment—service 11 days; company marched to Williamstown Aug. 22, 1777, under command of Maj. Ebenezer Bridge by order of Brig.-Gen. Jonathan Warner on an alarm; roll dated Leominster.
Thurlow, Joseph	Jan. 2, 1757 (in Newbury).	Aug. 18, 1837	Town Cemetery, Newbury	Served 3 months, Capt. Samuel Huse's company in 1778; 1 month 8 days in Capt. Stephen Jenkin's company in 1779.
Wilder, Edward	1760	Nov. 16, 1833	Pine Grove Cemetery, Leominster.	Private, Capt. Nathaniel Carter's company, Col. Job Cushing's (Worcester County) regiment; entered service Sept. 7, 1777, discharged Nov. 29, 1777; service 3 months 4 days at the Northward, including 11 days' (220 miles) travel home; roll dates Leominster.
Wood, Jonathan	Sept. 24, 1730, in Bradford.	1804	Old South St. Cemetery, Fitchburg.	Captain in Fifth (First Fitchburg) Company; Eighth Worcester Company, Massachusetts Militia; commissioned Mar. 23, 1776, service Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, North Castle, N. Y., and has a long record according to Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of Revolutionary War.
Woodman, Joseph	Nov. 5, 1747, in Newbury.	Aug. 3, 1835	Town Cemetery, Newbury	Served his country 3 months in 1780.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

MICHIGAN

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Furgeson, Samuel	1760, in Old Haddam, Middlesex County, Conn.	Aug. 26, 1838, Lenawee County.	Canandaigua Cemetery, Lenawee County.	Enlisted while a resident of Torrington Township Litchfield County, Conn.; served under Capt. Shubel Griswold, Capt. Oliver Bissel, and Col. John Strong in the Connecticut Troops; was stationed at Danbury, Horseneck, and New Haven, Conn.; was in 2 skirmishes near King's Bridge, storming of Stony Point, and discharged after 3 years' service; allowed pension Aug. 28, 1833.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Abbott, Benjamin	Apr. 13, 1749	1837	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment of Volunteers in Rhode Island Aug. 6–26, 1778.
Ames, Burpee	1758	Nov. 18, 1836	do	Captain Payson's company, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. Benjamin Adams' company, Col. Titcomb's Massachusetts Militia, 1776; other service; pensioner.
Atwell, John	About 1736		do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; in 1776 in garrison at Portsmouth, 3 months; Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment of Volunteers in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778.
Bailey, Andrew	Jan. 4, 1754	Nov. 13, 1781	do	Captain Spaulding's company Colonel Reed's New Hampshire regiment, Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775; 1776 in garrison at Portsmouth; 1777 in Continental Army 8 months; 1778 in Rhode Island, 22 days.
Bailey, Daniel	1729	Jan. 15, 1798	do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company, 1775.
Bailey, Daniel, Jr	Dec. 8, 1755	Mar. 13, 1847	do	Served 10 weeks in 1775; 1776 in Capt. William Read's company; other service; pensioner.
Bailey, Joel	Dec. 11, 1751	Dec. 28, 1815	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company 1775; 1780 at West Point 3 months.
Baker, Jonathan	1748	Oct. 12, 1833	Four Corners Cemetery, Sullivan.	Capt. Abraham Anderson's company, Col. Cyprian How's regiment, 1780.
Ball, Ebenezer	Feb. 26, 1749		Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company, Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775; Capt. Noah Worcester's company, 1776; other service.
Ball, William	Apr. 13, 1755	Jan. 25, 1832	do	Ticonderoga Alarm, 1777.
Bartlett, Josiah H	Mar. 15, 1753	April 1818	In a pine grove at Lee Hill on road to Lee Depot, Lee.	Capt. James Hill's company on Pierce Island, 1775.
Bemis, James	1757	1832	Old North Cemetery, Marlboro	Captain Mullins' company Colonel Hale's regiment; also Capt. James Lewis' company.
Berry, Joseph	1753	Oct. 9, 1815	On Everett Perkins' farm, in thick woods, New Durham Corner, New Durham.	Capt. David Place's company on Seavey's Island, 1775.

Bickford, John	1761	Nov. 15, 1827	Old Bickford farm, Ten Rod Rd., Rochester.	Capt. Henry Butler's company, Col. Thomas Bartlett's regiment at West Point.
Blood, Jonas	Oct. 25, 1751	No headstone	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775.
Blood, Joseph			Probably buried at Bunker Hill; killed June 17, 1775.	Capt. Benjamin Mann's company, Col. James Reed's regiment, 1775; in Pleasant View Cemetery, Mason: "Ruth Dunster, widow of Joseph Blood who was killed at Bunker Hill."
Blood, Josiah, Jr	July 18, 1743	Jan. 15, 1816	Churchyard, Hollis	On Ticonderoga alarm, 1777; Capt. William Barron's company, Colonel Nichols' regiment at West Point, 1781.
Boynton, Ephraim		Feb. 9, 1826	Four Corners Cemetery, Sullivan.	Ensign in Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment, 1775; also second lieutenant in Capt. Ephraim Richardson's company, same regiment, 1775.
Boynton, John	Aug. 11, 1754		Churchyard, Hollis	Colonel Nichols' regiment in New York, New Jersey; at Valley Forge, 1777.
Brown, Abel	1750	Dec. 12, 1834	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Continental Army near New York, and at Trenton and Princeton, N. J., 1776.
Brown, Eliphalet	1750	Oct. 14, 1834	do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, 1775; Ticonderoga alarm, and at Bennington, 1777.
Brown, Capt. Isaac	1745	Nov. 3, 1800	Pleasant View Cemetery, Mason.	Capt. William Walker's company, Col. James Reed's regiment, 1775.
Burge, Ephraim	1738	July 21, 1784	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, 1776; Ticonderoga alarm, 1777.
Burleigh, Samuel	1731	Feb. 17, 1784	Burleigh-Bartlett Cemetery, Lee.	Capt. Richard Sinclair's company on Pierce Island, 1775; also served in 1780.
Buzzell, Ensign Jonathan.	1764	Feb. 18, 1826	Buried on Lucinda Jenness' farm, Middleton Ridge, Middleton.	Colonel Reed's regiment, 1780, 1781.
Carleton, Eben (Ebenezer).			Murray Hill Cemetery, Bristol; no headstone.	
Chamberlain, Wilder	1755	Aug. 29, 1812	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Isaac Frye's company, Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment, 1777–80, "On His Excel'y Guard"; General Washington's Guard.
Clapp, Capt. John	1757	Dec. 12, 1837	North Yard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company, Colonel Prescott's regiment 8 months, 1775.
				Capt. John Black's company, Colonel Dana's Massachusetts militia, 1776; service in New York, White Plains, and Tarrytown; Capt. Isaac Trow's company in Rhode Island; other service; pensioner.
Colburn, James	1759	Feb. 14, 1830	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; also Capt. Noah Worcester's company.
Colburn, Nathan	Nov. 6, 1752	Feb. 17, 1831	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; other service.
Colburn, Robert	Apr. 29, 1748	Mar. 28, 1819	do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company, at Cambridge, 1775.
Collins, William			Old North Cemetery, Marlboro	Capt. Thomas Fish's company, Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment, at Rhode Island, 1779.
Conant, Josiah	Oct. 17, 1746	Aug. 21, 1807	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company, at Cambridge, 1775; also, sergeant in Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26.
Conroy, Samuel	1754	May 31, 1836	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775.
Convarse, Joseph	1740	Feb. 16, 1828	Wetherbee Hill Cemetery, Chesterfield.	Sergeant in Capt. John Moore's company, Apr. 19, 1775.
Converse, Robert			Old Center Cemetery, Marlboro.	Capt. James Lewis's company, Colonel Hale's regiment.
Currier, Capt. Richard	1755	1838	Lockhaven Cemetery, East Enfield.	Captain Hoitt's company, 1775; Captain Leavitt's company, 1777, at Bennington, Stillwater, and Saratoga; "saw Burgoyne surrender;" pensioner.
Davis, Joshua	1750	1840	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Colonel Wingate's regiment, 1776; also in Capt. Joseph Barrett's company, Colonel Nichols' regiment, 1777; other service.

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Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Davis, Lt. David	About 1730		Old Davis Cemetery on road from Lee Hook to Packer's Falls, Lee.	Capt. Smith Emerson's company; Second Regiment, Continental Army, in New York, 1776.
Davis, Clement			In field on farm of Granville Thompson, on road from Lee Hill to Wadley's Falls, Lee.	Capt. Smith Emerson's company on Scavey's Island, 1775; also, in Capt. Stephen Clark's company 1775, "grave marked by field stone, no lettering"; signed Association Test in Rye, N. H.
Dow, Isaac	Dec. 13, 1754		Dow Burying Ground, Rye; no headstone.	
Dow, Capt. Reuben	1730	Feb. 11, 1811	Churchyard, Hollis	Lieutenant of Hollis' militia company, January 1775; chosen captain of the Hollis' company of minutemen to Cambridge, Apr. 19, 1775; commissioned captain of the Hollis' company in Colonel Prescott's regiment May 19, 1775; wounded at Battle of Bunker Hill.
Dow, Stephen	Dec. 30, 1757	Nov. 1, 1839	do	Capt. William Reed's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment, 1776; minuteman 1777; Capt. William Barron's company, Colonel Nichols's regiment, at West Point, 1780.
Dudley, Samuel	Aug. 28, 1753	Oct. 11, 1781	Leavitt-Dudley-Kimball Cemetery, Brentwood.	Signed association test in Brentwood, 1776.
Dunster, Jason	Mar. 27, 1763	Mar. 21, 1828	Pleasant View Cemetery, Mason.	Capt. John Hastings' company, Col. Henry Jackson's Ninth regiment, Massachusetts, at White Plains, 1781.
Durgin, Benjamin	1756	Mar. 7, 1778	Old Durgin farm on road from Lee Hill to Epping, Lee.	Capt. Henry Dearborn's company, Colonel Scammell's regiment, 1776.
Eastman, Amos	Apr. 28, 1751	Aug. 2, 1832	South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; served 2 months in New York in 1776.
Eastman, Caleb	Oct. 3, 1753	June 16, 1775	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775.
Eastman, Jonathan	July 19, 1748	Dec. 29, 1790	do	Do.
Emerson, Capt. Daniel	Dec. 15, 1746	Oct. 4, 1820	Central Burying Ground, Hollis	Captain of the Hollis company that went to Ticonderoga in 1776, also in June 1777; also captain, in 1778, of the mounted Hollis company that went to Rhode Island, in 1779.
Emerson, Lt. Ralph	Mar. 4, 1761	Oct. 4, 1790	Churchyard, Hollis	Enlisted, July 1776, at age of 15 years in his brother's company for defense of Ticonderoga; April 1777 enlisted in Continental Army for 3 years.
Emmons, John			Murray Hill Cemetery, Bristol	Capt. Hezekiah Hutchins' company, Colonel Reed's regiment, 1775.
Farley, Lt. Benjamin	June 21, 1737	Mar. 22, 1833	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment, at Ticonderoga, 1776; minutemen, 1777.
Farley, Benjamin	Mar. 11, 1756		South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. Noah Worcester's company.
Farley, Lt. Caleb	Oct. 19, 1730	Apr. 5, 1833; at 102 years, 5 months.	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Timothy Clement's company, Col. Pierce Long's regiment, 1776, for New York and Canada; in 1778 lieutenant in Captain Emerson's company for defense of Rhode Island.
Farley, Christopher	1751	June 21, 1788	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Timothy Clement's company, Col. Pierce Long's regiment, 1776; minuteman, 1777.

Farley, Ebenezer	Sept. 19, 1747	Jan. 28, 1827	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; in 1776 in Capt. William Walker's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment.
Farley, Joseph	May 1, 1757	Oct. 23, 1780	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, for 3 months; Ticonderoga Alarm, June-July 1777.
Farley, Stephen	Jan. 28, 1754	Jan. 13, 1837	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, for 3 months; minuteman, 1777.
Farrer, Capt. Daniel	1756	Nov. 18, 1827	Old Town Cemetery, Troy	Capt. George Minot's company, Col. Samuel Bullard's regiment, 1777.
Fitch, Paul			Old Center Cemetery, Marlboro.	Heald's New Hampshire Militia; Government headstone.
Flagg, Jonas	1731	Apr. 27, 1819	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment, Aug. 6-26, 1778.
Fletcher, Samuel	1745	Feb. 5, 1822	North Yard, Hollis	Capt. Joseph Parker's company.
Foster, Richard	1763		Lochmere Cemetery, East Enfield; no headstone.	Captain Cleveland's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment, at West Point, 1778-79; pensioner.
Fox, Dr. Jonathan	1754	Oct. 26, 1782	Churchyard, Hollis	On committee chosen by the town of Hollis to hire men to go into the Continental service, 1779.
French, Joseph	Dec. 10, 1740	Before 1815	North Yard, Hollis	Captain Towne's company for 8 months; afterward joined the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment which served at siege of Boston under Colonel Hutchinson.
Garland, Col. Benjamin.	Oct. 29, 1734	May 2, 1802	Old Burying Ground in rear of Congregational Church, Rye.	Minuteman, committee of inspection, with power to send the minutemen on any expedition that they should think proper; also to equip expeditions so formed, and to furnish the men for them.
Gates, Dr. Laban	July 23, 1753	Apr. 27, 1836	Dartmouth Cemetery, Hanover.	Surgeon (operated upon soldiers), 1780; Vermont Revolutionary rolls.
Gilson, Ebenezer		Oct. 19, 1799	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775.
Gould, Abijah	Dec. 1, 1735	Jan. 2, 1818	do	Signed Association Test in Temple.
Hale, David	June 8, 1758	Jan. 31, 1833	do	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols's regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6-26, 1778.
Hale, Dr. John (colonel)	Oct. 24, 1731	Oct. 22, 1791	do	Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of militia in 1775; surgeon of the First New Hampshire Continental Regiment from 1776 to 1780.
Hale, Dr. William	July 27, 1762	Oct. 10, 1854	do	Enlisted for 3 years in Continental Army, April 1777, when in fifteenth year; "at Valley Forge."
Hardy, Aaron	1742	Dec. 26, 1775	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775.
Hardy, Jesse	Dec. 19, 1760	Dec. 29, 1816	do	Capt. William Barron's company, Colonel Nichols's regiment at West Point, 1780.
Hardy, Phineas	1727	Mar. 7, 1813	do	In garrison at Portsmouth, in 1776, for 3 months.
Hardy, Phineas, Jr	June 25, 1754	May 7, 1835	do	In Cambridge, Bunker Hill: 8 months' service.
Harrington, Joshua	1746	Jan. 19, 1823	Old Town Cemetery, Troy	Capt. John Mullin's company, Colonel Hale's regiment.
Harvey, Kimber	1755	Feb. 1, 1828	Estey Cemetery, Marlboro	Capt. John Griggs' company, Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment, Continental Troops, 1777; sergeant, Third Regiment, Col. Alexander Scammel, 1777-79, 1780.
Harvey, Timothy	1752	Dec. 15, 1822	do	Col. Samuel Ashley's regiment; "Rev. Soldier" on tombstone.
Hemenway, Ebenezer	1757	Oct. 27, 1837	Old North Cemetery, Marlboro	Clerk in Capt. Micajah Gleason's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; in Captain Joseph Winch's company, Col. Samuel Bullard's regiment 1777; also, lieutenant in Capt. Lauson Buckminster's company, Col. Abner Perry's regiment, 1780.
Hill, Edward			On Willey's farm just over the line in Barrington, Lee; field stone marks the grave.	Sergeant in Capt. Smith Emerson's company on Seavey's Island, Nov. 5, 1775.
Hill, Wille	1759 or 1760	1847	On Horace Hill's farm, Turnpike road, Lee.	Fifer in Capt. Smith Emerson's company on Seavey's Island, Nov. 5, 1775; in 1778 in second battalion, New Hampshire troops under Col. Nathan Hale; in 1779 in Col. Stephen Evans's regiment; sergeant in Capt. Jere Fogg's company, Second New Hampshire Regiment.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Hodkins, Hezekiah	1751	Oct. 4, 1821	Old Town Cemetery, Troy	Capt. Joshua French's company, Col. Edward Wigglesworth's regiment, 1777; D. A. R. marker on grave.
How, Ephraim			Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Captain Spalding's company, Colonel Reed's regiment, Bunker Hill, 1775.
How, Joseph			do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, for 3 months; in Battle of Bennington, Capt. John Goss's company, August 1777.
Jewett, Lt. Ebenezer	1743	Oct. 6, 1826	South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. William Barron's company, Colonel Nichols's regiment at West Point, 1780; Ticonderoga alarm, 1777.
Jewett, Enoch	1757	Living June 1, 1840	Churchyard, Hollis	Captain Bancroft's company, Colonel Bridges's regiment, Massachusetts Line, 1775–76; Capt. Benjamin Mann's company, Colonel James Reed's regiment, 1777; other service; pensioner.
Jewett, Jacob, Jr	1744	Nov. 2, 1813	do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, for 3 months; minuteman, 1777; Capt. John Goss's company, Battle of Bennington.
Jewett, Jacob, 3d			do	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company to Ticonderoga, 1776; Captain Emerson's company Col. Moses Nichols's regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778; other service.
Jewett, James	1723	Apr. 9, 1808	do	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company to Ticonderoga, 1776.
Jewett, Nathaniel	Nov. 20, 1710	Oct. 5, 1791	do	Lexington alarm; Capt. Daniel Emerson's company to Ticonderoga, 1776; also in Captain Goss's company (Jewett Genealogy, p. 124).
Jewett, Samuel	Jan. 1, 1756	Dec. 29, 1791	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Ticonderoga alarm June-July 1777.
Jewett, Stephen, Jr	Oct. 14, 1753	Feb. 22, 1829	do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge for 3 months.
Johnson, Edward			do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; expedition to Ticonderoga under Captain Emerson, 1776.
Kellogg, Sgt. Jabez	1734	March 1791	Dartmouth Cemetery, Hanover	Sergeant in Capt. Enoch Chapin's company, Col. Elisha Porter's regiment, 1777.
Kendall, Jonathan	1728	Sept. 18, 1809	Four Corners Cemetery, Sullivan.	Capt. Benjamin Houghton's company of minutemen, 1775.
Kendrick, Capt. Daniel	1736	May 20, 1789	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778.
Kendrick, Daniel, Jr	1761	May 20, 1790	do	Enlisted for 6 months in Col. Hercules Mooney's regiment, 1779.
Kimball, Dudley	1749	Aug. 17, 1824	Leavitt-Dudley-Kimball Cemetery, Brentwood.	Signed Association Test in Brentwood, 1776; Capt. Hezekiah Kimball's company of Volunteers in Northern Continental Army at Saratoga, September 1777.
Kittredge, William	Jan. 29, 1745	Oct. 18, 1815	North Yard, Hollis	Capt. Jonathan Brown's company, Col. David Green's (Middlesex County) regiment, Apr. 19, 1775.
Laskey, William	1745	May 9, 1807	Laskey lot in Old Cemetery, on Mast Rd., Lee.	As selectman of Lee secured signers of the Association Test.
Lawrence, Oliver	1729	Apr. 2, 1797	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge for 3 months; minuteman, 1777; committee of safety, 1776, 1779.
Leeman, Nathaniel	Aug. 6, 1759	June 1838	do	Ticonderoga alarm, 1777; Capt. William Barron's company, Colonel Nichols' regiment at West Point, 1780.

Lewis, John		Feb. 21, 1793	Old North Cemetery, Marlboro	Capt. James Lewis' company, Colonel Hale's regiment; Ticonderoga, 1777.
Leighton, Capt. Samuel	1730	Mar. 21, 1812	Old Leighton Farm, ½ mile north of Farmington, Middleton.	Captain of a company in Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment, 1775.
Locke, Calvin	June 18, 1765	Aug. 12, 1843	Four Corners Cemetery, Sullivan.	Capt. John Porter's company, Col. Cyprian How's regiment, 1780, at Rhode Island.
Lovejoy, Asa	Jan. 28, 1758		Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge for 3 months, 1775; Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment, Capt. William Reed's second company, 1776; Continental Army, 3 years under Colonel Nichols at Valley Forge.
Lovejoy, Daniel	Feb. 23, 1746	January 1829	do	Ticonderoga, 1776; Captain Goss' company.
Lovejoy, Samuel	1756	June 1838	do	Capt. Philip Putnam's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment, 1777.
Lucy, Lt. Alexander	Oct. 21, 1738		Lucy family burying ground on his farm; bodies removed to Town Cemetery, Nottingham.	Second lieutenant in Capt. Nathan Sanborn's company, Col. John McClary's regiment; with General Stark, at Bennington, 1777; Capt. Joseph Parson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment, at Rhode Island, 1778.
Lund, Ephraim	Aug. 25, 1745	Aug. 28, 1820	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge for 3 months, 1775; Ticonderoga alarm, June-July 1777.
Mathes, Samuel	Baptized Jan. 27, 1722	1802	Mathes' lot in field in Lee Hook, near Lee Hill beside the river, Lee.	Signed Association Test in Lee.
Mead, Capt. Levi	1760	Apr. 29, 1828	Wetherbee Hill Cemetery, Chesterfield.	Sergeant, Massachusetts Continental Line; pensioner.
Merrill, Daniel, Jr	Mar. 31, 1761	Sept. 25, 1852	South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company at Ticonderoga, 1776; same company Colonel Nichols' regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778; Capt. William Barron's company at West Point, 1780; other service.
Merrill, Capt. William	1759	Oct. 6, 1822	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Colonel Wingate's regiment, July 1776, as first lieutenant.
Mooar, Daniel	July 23, 1757		do	Captain Emerson's company at Ticonderoga, 1776; Capt. John Gosses' company at Bennington, 1777.
Moar, Jacob	Apr. 8, 1761	Feb. 2, 1828	do	Capt. John Gosses' company at Bennington, 1777; Capt. John Mills' company for 3 months, 1781.
Morey, Lt. Isaac	1756	Oct. 17, 1831	Dartmouth Cemetery, Hanover	Lieutenant in Massachusetts Continental Line; pensioner.
Nevins, Joseph	July 20, 1748	July 5, 1811	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Ticonderoga alarm, 1777.
Noble, Thomas	Baptized 1728	1804	Family burial lot on his farm, North River Rd., Lee.	Signed Association Test in Lee, N. H.
Parker, Engisn Benjamin.	1720	Feb. 7, 1802	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Philip Putnam's company, Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment, 1776.
Parker, Benjamin W	Sept. 27, 1765	Jan. 2, 1830	do	Capt. John Mills' company Col. Daniel Reynolds's regiment, 1781.
Parker, Eleazer	Mar. 30, 1744	Nov. 9, 1821	do	Capt. Asa Lawrence's company, Col. William Prescott's regiment, 1775.
Parker, Jonathan	1757	June 6, 1822	do	In Continental Army near New York City, at Trenton and Princeton, N. J., 1776, and at Valley Forge; Capt. Daniel Emerson's Company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778.
Parker, Lt. Levi	June 25, 1752	Sept. 5, 1825	do	Drummer in Capt. Asa Lawrence's company, Col. William Prescott's regiment, May 1775, for 8 months; in 1776 drummer in Captain Parker's company, Colonel Reed's Massachusetts troops; ensign, 1779; lieutenant, 1781–82.
Parker, Lt. Obadiah	1730	Oct. 5, 1816	Pleasant View Cemetery, Mason	Lieutenant in Capt. Noah Worcester's company, New Hampshire Militia, Continental Army, 1775; Canada recruits, July 12, 1776.
Parker, Capt. Sam S	1741	Dec. 20, 1827	do	Captain Briant's company, Colonel Moor's regiment, 1777.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Patch, Thomas	Jan. 17, 1745	Nov. 7, 1828	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment of Volunteers at Ticonderoga, 6 months, 1776.
Phelps, Nathan	Sept. 1, 1749	Nov. 19, 1812	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, 3 months, minuteman, 1777.
Pierce, Richard	1739	Dec. 16, 1812	Churchyard, Hollis	Ticonderoga, 1776; Capt. John Goss's company.
Pierce, Solomon			do	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge, 3 months, 1775; Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Colonel Wingate's regiment of Volunteers at Ticonderoga, 6 months, 1776.
Piper, Jonathan	1742	July 28, 1818	Piper Cemetery, High St., Stratham.	Signed Association Test in Stratham.
Pool, Dr. Jonathan	Sept. 5, 1758	July 25, 1797	Churchyard, Hollis	Assistant surgeon of the First Regiment (New Hampshire), 1776–80.
Powers, Sampson	Mar. 12, 1748	Jan. 2, 1822	do	Battle of Lexington, 1775; in Cambridge, 8 months; Battle of Bennington, 1777.
Proctor, Moses	Nov. 25, 1747	Feb. 27, 1805	do	Ticonderoga alarm, 1777.
Randall, Ebenezer			Randall's farm on Mast Rd., Lee.	Capt. Smith Emerson's company on Seavey's Island, 1775.
Randall, John	1758	June 3, 1841	do	Signed Association Test in Lee; mustered July 22, 1782 for parish of Lee.
Randall, Miles	About 1721	1791	Old Cemetery, Mast Rd., Lee	Signed Association Test in Lee.
Randall, Thomas			Randall's farm on Mast Rd., Lee.	In Capt. Smith Emerson's company on Seavey's Island, 1775.
Read, Samuel	1761	Apr. 24, 1783	Churchyard, Hollis	Corporal in Capt. John Mill's company, Col. Daniel Reynolds's regiment of New Hampshire Militia, 1781.
Reed, Capt. William	1740	July 12, 1817	do	Captain of Second Company in Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment, at White Plains, near New York City.
Rideout, James	1741	Dec. 22, 1809	do	Capt. John Goss's company at Bennington, 1777.
Rogers, Solomon	1749	Dec. 25, 1787	do	Mustered for 6 months at Camp Totoway Oct. 25, 1780, by Brigadier General Paterson.
Russell, Jason	1742	Sept. 25, 1825	Beck Cemetery, Mason	Captain Mann's company at Bunker Hill. "A soldier of the American Revolution; he was with Captain Manne at Bunker Hill" on headstone.
Sanderson, Benjamin	1746	Sept. 25, 1826	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. William Reed's company, Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment, at White Plains, September 1776.
Shattuck, Zachariah	November	June 7, 1819	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge for 3 months.
Shedd, Ebenezer	1736	July 16, 1788	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. John Ford's company, Col. Ebenezer Bridge's Twenty-seventh Regiment, 1775.
Smith, John	1747	Apr. 8, 1807	do	Captain Hill's company, Brigadier General Paterson's regiment, mustered at Boston Feb. 16, 1777; also, in Captain Hancock's company, Colonel Vose's regiment, from 1777 to 1779.

Spaulding, Silas	Oct. 30, 1746	Mar. 7, 1827	North Yard, Hollis	Sergeant in Capt. Oliver Barron's company of militia, Col. David Green's regiment, alarm of Apr. 19, 1775.
Stow, Jonah	Apr. 11, 1747	June 21, 1800	Brighton Cemetery, inside Corbin's Park, Croydon.	Corporal in Capt. Luke Drury's company, Col. Jonathan Ward's regiment, 1775.
Taylor, Jonathan	1720	Apr. 7, 1789	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Noah Worcester's company at Cambridge for 3 months, 1775.
Tenny, Capt. William	Mar. 17, 1755	June 16, 1806	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. Noah Worcester's company in Cambridge for 3 months, December 1775; Capt. William Reed's company at White Plains, 5 months, in 1776.
Thurston, Moses	July 11, 1746	Apr. 6, 1800	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; also minuteman, 1777, and Ticonderoga alarm, June-July 1777.
Tolman, Benjamin		Mar. 1, 1840	Old Town Cemetery, Troy	Colonel Hale's regiment in Rhode Island, and Colonel Nichols' regiment at Bennington.
Tozer, John			Old North Cemetery, Marlboro	Captain Lewis' company, Colonel Hale's regiment.
Twiss, Asahel		Aug. 4, 1799	Churchyard, Hollis	Enlisted in 1781 for 3 years in Fourth Company, Second Regiment, commanded by Col. George Reid.
Walker, Moses	1761	Nov. 8, 1822	Brighton Cemetery, inside Corbin's Park, Croydon.	Capt. Jonathan Houghton's company, Col. Samuel Denny's Second Regiment, General Fellows, brigade, Oct. 24-Dec. 2, 1779, at Claverack, N. Y.
Wallingford, Lt. David	Sept. 25, 1744	Mar. 12 or 17, 1791	North Yard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; lieutenant in Captain Towne's company, Colonel Hutchinson's regiment; in 1777 lieutenant in Captain Emerson's company, and, in July, lieutenant in Captain Goss's company at Bennington.
Wallis, Samuel	1747	Feb. 25, 1832	Wallis-Odiorne Cemetery, Brackett Rd. in from Wallis Sands Rd., Rye.	Ensign in Capt. Joseph Parsons's company of minutemen, 1775.
Weare, Jonathan	June 28, 1724	Nov. 6, 1790	Quaker Cemetery, Seabrook	Signed Association Test in Seabrook.
Webster, Stephen	1739	1827	Neighborhood cemetery on road north of Farmington, Middleton.	Capt. Chase Taylor's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment which joined the Northern Continental Army, Sept. 29, 1777.
Wetherbee, Joab	1760	Apr. 4, 1842	Cemetery on side of road, Chesterfield.	Capt. Josiah Stearns's company, Colonel Doolittle's regiment at Cambridge, May 1775, for 8 months; at Stillwater for 3 months. "at the taking of Burgoyne"; pensioner.
Wheeler, Ebenezer	July 15, 1748	Mar. 15, 1817	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. William Reed's company, Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment at White Plains, N. Y., for 5 months.
Wheeler, Thaddeus	Dec. 16, 1742	May 1826	South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775.
Whitaker, Ebenezer	1754	1842	No. 6 Cemetery, Haverhill	Massachusetts Militia; pensioner.
Whitney, John	1745	November 1829	Old Town Cemetery, Troy	Captain Mullin's company, Colonel Hale's regiment.
Wigglesworth, Dr. Samuel	Aug. 25, 1734	About 1800	Old Bodge Cemetery, Newton Plains, out in the woods, fenced by stone wall on one side, Lee.	Surgeon in Capt. John Hill's company—in 2 regiments.
Wiggin, Jacob			Buried on Mark N. Sibley Farm, Wakefield.	Signed Association Test.
Wiggin, Isaiah	1744 or 1745	1821	Berry Hill Cemetery, Milton	Do.
Wiggin, Thomas			Buried near Fort George, N. Y.; widow buried at Rockingham Junction, Newmarket.	Died in the Army at Fort George.
Williams, John	1747	About 1799	Buried on the old Williams' farm on road to Barrington, Lee.	Capt. Winborn Adams' company, Col. Enoch Poor's regiment, June-August 1775.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Willoughby, Samuel	1746	Oct. 26, 1832	Churchyard, Hollis	Ticonderoga, 1776, Capt. John Goss' company.
Wood, Maj. James	1755	July 31, 1838	Pleasant View Cemetery, Mason	Served 8 months, and again enlisted for 1 year under Capt. Benjamin Pollard, Colonel Brewer's regiment, 1777; pensioner.
Wood, William	1753	1826	South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; wounded at Battle of Bunker Hill; pensioner.
Woods, Abijah	1743	Sept. 25, 1819	North Yard, Hollis	Capt. Edmund Bemis' company, Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment, 1775.
Woods, Jonas	1759	Nov. 25, 1847	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichol's regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778; also in Ticonderoga alarm, 1777, and at Bennington.
Woods, Nehemiah	1731	Jan. 10, 1815	do	Captain Emerson's company expedition to Ticonderoga, 1776; Battle of Bennington, August 1777.
Worcester, Jesse	Apr. 30, 1761	Jan. 20, 1834	South Cemetery, Hollis	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment at Ticonderoga, 1776 and 1777; same company, Col. Moses Nichol's regiment in Rhode Island Aug. 6–26, 1778; in 1780, 6 months, in the Continental Army.
Worcester, Capt. Noah	Oct. 4, 1735	Aug. 13, 1817	do	Captain of the Hollis Militia company in 1775; Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Moses Nichols' regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 6–26, 1778; committee of safety, 1777–79.
Worcester, Noah	Nov. 25, 1758	Oct. 31, 1837	do	Capt. Reuben Dow's company; for 8 months; minuteman, 1777; Ticonderoga alarm, 1777; Capt. John Goss' company in Battle of Bennington.
Wright, Benjamin	Mar. 28, 1752	July 7, 1810	Churchyard, Hollis	Capt. Reuben Dow's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775; Capt. William Walker's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment December 1776 in New York; minuteman, 1777; Battle of Bennington, August 1777.
Wright, Lemuel	Dec. 30, 1752	May 13, 1833	do	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, 6 months at Ticonderoga, 1776; minuteman, 1777.
Wright, Samuel	1753	Mar. 31, 1816	Pine Hill Cemetery, Hollis	Captain Moor's company, 1775, at Cambridge; Capt. John Goss's company at Bennington, 1777.
Youngman, Nicholas	1722	Sept. 24, 1814	do	Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Joshua Wingate's regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, 6 months at Ticonderoga, 1776.

NEW JERSEY

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Barber, Thomas		"Who departed this life in the eighty-first year of his age."	Harmony, Warren County.	Listed in Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution. Stryker p. 500 (his wife buried beside him has a death date of 1825); in the eightieth year of her age.
Connelly, John			do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 549; Captain Morgan's company Second Regiment, Middlesex.
Cooper, John			Asbury Methodist Cemetery, Asbury.	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 173; Captain Anderson's company, Fourth Battalion, second establishment; also militia.
Davis, David	1735	Sept. 21, 1827	Mansfield Second Presbyterian Cemetery, Rockport, Warren County.	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 179; Private; also militia.
DeWitt, Abraham	1764	Sept. 27, 1844	Harmony, Warren County.	Wynkoop's regiment, DeWitt's company, New York in the Revolution, vol. 1, p. 359.
DeWitt, Barnett	1726	Apr. 27, 1813	do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 573.
DeWitt, Peter	1734	Oct. 17, 1819	do	Vol. 1, p. 359, New York in the Revolution; private in Wessenfel's regiment, Thompson's company.
Gardner, James	Dec. 15, 1758	June 5, 1838	do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 602.
Gardner, William	1724	Sept. 8, 1812	do	Private, Whiting's regiment, Salisbury's company, p. 378, New York in the Revolution.
Hendrickson, John			Asbury Methodist Cemetery, Asbury.	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 626; Capt. Matross Barnes Smock's company, artillery, Monmouth.
Hunt, Daniel	1728	Dec. 28, 1812	do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 639; Captain Tucker's company, First Regiment, Hunterdon.
Kennedy, Henry			do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 653; Capt. Coonrod TenEyck's company, Second Battalion, Somerset; also same in troop light horse.
King, John			do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 655; Essex.
McCullough, Col. William.	1759	Feb. 9, 1840	do	(From History of the Asbury Methodist Church, which he founded there:) "An officer in the American Revolution."
McNeal, D. H. N	1734	Feb. 17, 1817	Harmony, Warren County	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 248; Captain Anderson's company, Fourth Battalion, second establishment; also militia.
Miller, Andrew		June 10, 1820	do	Listed in Pennsylvania Archives, p. 162, vol. 13.
Smith, Tunis	February 1763	Sept. 21, 1842	do	Private in Van Rensselaer Regiment; New York in the Revolution, vol. 1, pl. 476.
Snyder, Henry	Apr. 2, 1757	Nov. 23, 1846	do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 288; Spencer's regiment, Continental Army; Jonathan Holmes company Second Regiment.
Winters, Henry	1748	Nov. 6, 1820	do	Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution, Stryker, p. 869; teamster in Captain Shipman's team brigade.
Young, Capt. Peter	Mar. 2, 1759	Feb. 11, 1842	do	Listed in Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 13, p. 248.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW YORK

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Allen, Ebenezer	May 24, 1762	July 3, 1824	Muscalonge Cemetery, town of Hounsfield, Jefferson County.	Mustered in in Worcester County, Mass., by Thomas Newhall; Captain Corbin's company, Colonel David's regiment.
Appley, Jacob		Apr. 30, 1778		Body was taken by father-in-law; he was killed by raiding party of Indians, Tilleborough, town of Ephratah, Fulton County; Tryon County Militia, Colonel Kloc's Second Regiment.
Andrews, Deacon Deliverance.		1811, aged 57	Town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, Yellow Meeting House Cemetery.	Albany County Militia, Thirteenth Regiment.
Andrews, Elisha	1741	June 3, 1838	do	Adjutant in Capt. John Thompson's Land Bounty Rights.
Andrews, Jason			Greenridge Cemetery, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County.	
Andrews, John, Sr	1727	Feb. 17, 1798	Town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, Yellow Meeting House Cemetery.	Albany County Militia, Thirteenth Regiment.
Andrews, John, Jr	1763	Mar. 24, 1819	do	Albany County Militia, Land Bounty.
Andrews, Miles			Greenridge Cemetery, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County.	
Andrews, Titus	1749	Sept. 11, 1795	Town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, Yellow Meeting House Cemetery.	Albany County Militia, Thirteenth Regiment.
Ashton, John			Hall's Corner Cemetery, town of Malta.	
Ayes, Robert			Village Cemetery, Ballston, Saratoga County.	
Baker, Benjamin		There is no stone	Died in Revolutionary Army in 1778.	Rhode Island service.
Bancker, Maj. Flores	1741	Feb. 7, 1821	Oil Mill Hill, town of Brunswick, Rensselaer County.	Robert's New York in Revolution, p. 108; Sixth Regiment, Albany County Militia; vol. 15, Colonial History of New York (Fernow), p. 266; Sylvester's History of Rensselaer County, p. 532.
Barney, William	1762	July 16, 1834	Tylerville Cemetery, town of Rutland, Jefferson County.	Enlisted in Massachusetts, June 18, 1778; private in Capt. Jas. Cooper's company, Colonel Bradford's regiment.
Baum, Frederick	Oct. 24, 1763	Oct. 16, 1848	Farm cemetery, town of Oppenheim, Fulton County.	Enlisted at 16, Tryon County, Second Regiment, Col. J. Kleck; pensioner in 1840; bronze marker.
Bennett, Isaac	1756	Dec. 21, 1832	Main St. Cemetery, Northville, Fulton County.	Enlisted at Pelham, Mass., in 1777; served as corporal in Capt. Daniel Shay's company; was at surrender of Burgoyne.
Bleekman, Daniel	June 17, 1748	Aug. 1, 1833	Round Top Cemetery, Stratford, Fulton County.	Enlisted in Western, Conn.; private in Capt. Zalmon Read's company, Colonel Waterbury's regiment.
Brewster, Benjamin	1748	Aug. 13, 1827	Roarke Farm, Rensselaer County, town of Brunswick.	Private in the Line Third Regiment (Robert's New York in the Revolution, p. 41).
Brookins, Reuben	May 10, 1765	Feb. 16, 1834	North Bush Cemetery, town of Caroga, Fulton County.	Enlisted at Marlboro, Mass.; served in 2 States.

Brownell, Daniel	1762	Aug. 22, 1852	Main St. Cemetery, Northville, N. Y., town of Northampton.	Enlisted Stonington, Conn., First Connecticut Regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Preston, Capt. Jas. Eldredge, Captains Reed and Shumway. Robert's New York in the Revolution.
Brust, Jacob		No stone for him, but one for wife.	Town of Brunswick, Rensselaer County.	
Brust, John	1752	Mar. 1, 1832	Lutheran Church Cemetery of Center Brunswick, Haynerville, town of Brunswick, Rensselaer County.	Robert's New York in the Revolution; lists as a private in Sixth Regiment, Albany County Militia; Col. Step. John Schuyler.
Brust, Matthias		No stone for him, but one for his wife.	Town of Brunswick, Rensselaer County.	Private Sixth Regiment, Albany Militia; Robert's New York in the Revolution, p. 108.

OHIO

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Ackerman, John	1757, Bergen County, N. J.	Sept. 8, 1841	North Fork, Middlebury Township, Knox County.	Private, New Jersey Continental; pensioned 1833; marked by descendant, a member of Jared Mansfield Chapter, D. A. R.
Ayres, John	1760	1839	Whitehead's farm, Princeton Pike, Butler County.	Private under Colonel Ten Eick, Freylinghuysen, and Dickson: in battles of Elizabethtown, Princetown, and Monmouth.
Carpenter, Nathan	1757, Rehobeth, Mass.	1814	Liberty Township, Delaware County, on Carpenter's farm.	Private, Burgoyne campaign, Connecticut Regiment, 1775; marked 1939, through Delaware Chapter, D. A. R.
Creekbaum, Philip	1758, Hagerstown, Md.	1826	Old cemetery, Ripley, Union Township, Brown County.	Private in Colonel Hausegger's German Regiment.
Case, George	1759	1834	On original farm, east of Powell, Delaware County.	Private 10, months, Connecticut State Troops.
Davis, Capt. Daniel	Oct. 12, 1742, Killingly, Conn.	1807	Beverly, Washington County, Fort Frey Cemetery.	Marked April 1938, by a descendant.
Ellis, Ephriam	1755	After 1833	Parker Cemetery, Marion Township, Morgan County.	Private, Massachusetts Continentals, 1781-83; pensioned 1833.
Fauver (Furver), George.	1752 Gloucester County, N. J.	Mar. 31, 1836	Butternut Ridge Cemetery, Eaton Township, Lorain County.	Marked Sept. 11, 1938, by Elyria Chapter, D. A. R.; private, New Jersey; pensioned 1832.
Finch, William	1759, Greenwich, Conn.	1849	Armstrong Chapel, Indian Hill, Hamilton County.	Marked May 21, 1938, by Mariemont Chapter, D. A. R.; private, Webb's Connecticut Regiment, Captain Mead's company.
Gray, Capt. William	Mar. 26, 1761, Lynn, Mass.	July 1812, Beverly, Ohio.	Waterford Cemetery, Waterford, Washington County.	Enlisted 1778; served to close of war; marked April 1938, by Marietta Chapter, D. A. R.
Hardin, James	May 10, 1757, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 26, 1837	Bevis Cemetery, Mount Airy, Hamilton County.	Private, Capt. John Pearson's company, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line; served 4 years; marked June 11, 1938, by Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R.
Hazel, Henry	1745	June 16, 1838	Maplegrove Cemetery, Mechanicsburg, Champaign County.	Enlisted 1777 for 3 years as Matross; in Company 7; also in Virginia and Maryland Regiments.
Iiams (or mes), Thomas.	1754	1834	Shadyside Cemetery, Shadyside, Belmont County.	Second Maryland Regiment.
Jones, Capt. John	1764	1821	On farm he bought from John Cleves Symmes, Hamilton County.	Captain of Seventh Maryland Regiment, under Col. John Gunby, and Fourth Maryland Regiment under supervision of General Washington; made lieutenant 1776 and captain 1777; marked Oct. 15, 1938, by Mariemont Chapter, D. A. R.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

OHIO—Continued

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Leonard, Moses	1759	1844	Williamsburg Cemetery, Clermont County, third row from upper gate.	Wagoner in Revolution.
Marshall, Samuel	1750	1816	Scioto Furnace Cemetery, Scioto County.	Private, Capt. David Marshall's company, Captain Thomas; (reference:) Pennsylvania Archives, series 3, vol. 23, p. 714; marked with Government marker by Joseph Spencer Chapter, D. A. R.
Scheely (or Sheely), Ludwig.			Lutheran Cemetery, McCutcheonville, Wyandot County.	Stone deteriorated; grave marked by Col. William Crawford Chapter, D. A. R., July 12, 1938.
Shepherd, John	1749	1812	Red Oak, Presbyterian Cemetery, Jefferson, Township Brown County.	Served in Capt. William Cherry's company, Fourth Virginia Infantry, 1777-78.
Slusser, Tobias			Gluck Cemetery Bloom Township, Lithopolis, Fairfield County.	Grave marked June 14, 1938, by Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, D. A. R., of Lancaster.
Starr, John	1743, Groton, Conn	1824	Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus, Franklin County.	Marked by Columbus Chapter, D. A. R., Oct. 30, 1938; (reference:) No. 66967, D. A. R.
Stoddard, Maj. Amos	Oct. 26, 1762, Woodbury, Conn.	May 11, 1813, at Camp Meigs, Ohio.	On battlefield of Fort Meigs, Wood County.	Marker placed by Ursula Woolcot Chapter D. A. R., of Toledo, by permission of Fort Meigs Memorial Commission, 1938; private and sergeant, Massachusetts Infantry; promoted to major in War of 1812.
Taylor, Benjamin	1759, Stratton, N. H	1839	Maplegrove Cemetery, Mechanicsburg, Champaign County.	Private, 1776-77, in Capt. Amos Emmerson's company, Col. Joseph Cilley's New Hampshire Regiment; pensioned 1818; marked Sept. 24, 1938, by Urbana Chapter, D. A. R.
Terflinger, Christopher	Nov. 28, 1766	Mar. 28, 1866	Lutheran Cemetery, McCutcheonville, Wyandot County.	Family limestone monument states name and "Died aged 100 years"; also marked by Col. William Crawford Chapter, D. A. R., Upper Sandusky, June 12, 1938.
Wooley, Stephen	1757, Pleasant Mills, N. J.	1848	Maplegrove Cemetery, Mechanicsburg, Champaign County.	Private, New Jersey Militia; (reference) No. 109685, D. A. R.; marked Sept. 24, 1938, by Urbana Chapter, D. A. R.

RHODE ISLAND

[Located from Apr. 1, 1937, to Apr. 1, 1938]

Bailey, Robert	1731	1814	Family lot on Arnold's farm, ½ mile west of Spencer Corners, East Greenwich.	
Boone, Richard	1745	1816	Family lot on property of Robert Downes, off road leading by Boone Pond, Exeter.	Served in First Company Militia, Exeter, R. I.
Burdick, Capt. James			Old burial ground, Newport	
Burroughs, William			do	

Davenport, Capt. Charles.			do	
Dunbar, Robert			do	
Eldred, John	1748	1830	Old Friends Graveyard, Jamestown.	Corporal, Capt. John Carr's company, Colonel Crary's regiment, 1777–78 and 1779.
Latham, Benoni	1749	1816	Family lot, Smithfield	Private, Capt. Reuben Ballou's company, Colonel Crary's regiment, 1777–78.
Lewis, Jacob, Jr	1748	1837	Family lot on Brookheart Rd., West Greenwich.	Served in Capt. Benjamin Gorton's company, under Major General Sullivan, for the alarm of July 24–30, 1778.
Lewis, Capt. Stephen	1750	1835	On land of Judge James Dooley, Exeter.	1777 in Capt. Job Angell's company, Col. Nathaniel Brown's regiment; also 1778 and 1779; in Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island.
Shaw, John			Old burial ground, Newport	
Smith, Oliver	1757	1843	Family lot off Rocky Hill Rd., North Smithfield.	Served in several companies and regiments from 1776 to 1779.

TEXAS

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Tice, Richard	Sept. 28, 1762	Aug. 24, 1847	Independence	While residing in Gloucester County, he volunteered and served with the New Jersey troops as follows: From October 1776, 1 month as fifer in Capt. Jonathan Williams' company, Col. Joseph Ellis' regiment; from December 1776, 1½ months as a private in same company and regiment and was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; from August or September 1777, about 10 months as a private in Capt. John Stokes' company, Col. Joseph Ellis' regiment, and was in the battles of Red Bank, Gloucester, Camden or Cooper's Ferry, where he received a wound on the hand from a sword, and another on the leg by a bayonet, and was taken prisoner but made his escape, length of time held not stated; he was also in the battle of Monmouth, where he was again taken prisoner but was retaken the same day; from Aug. 1 until Dec. 1, 1778, as a private under Lt. Newcomb Thompson, Colonel Read's regiment; from March 1779, ¾ month as a private, in Capt. John Davis' company, Colonel Ellis' regiment; from May 1780, 1½ months in Capt. John Stokes' company, Colonel Ellis' regiment, and was in the battle of Springfield and in several skirmishes.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

VIRGINIA

[Located from Apr. 1, 1938, to Apr. 1, 1939]

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service and additional facts
Scott, Gen. John Baytop.	1761	1814	Lies buried by his second wife, Martha Thompson Scott, at his old homestead near Scottsburg, Halifax County.	Was born in Prince Edward County, attended Hampden-Sydney College, enlisted from there when very young, about 17 years old, in Lee's Legion, ensign, Second Virginia State Regulars; fought through the war, and settled in Halifax County; owned much land; was twice married; had many children; Scottsburg, Va., was named for him; in April 1805 was made civil commandant of the District of Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, Mo. (see Army of United States); was captain of "The Silver Greys" in War of 1812, and brigadier general of State troops in Governor Floyd's administration; was first vice president of the Society of Cincinnati; his diploma was signed by Gen. George Washington; was delegate from Halifax County to General Assembly of Virginia 1800-01.
Faulkner, Jacob	Not authentically proven.	Not authentically proven.	Lies buried at the Faulkner home place near "Cherry Hill" 1 mile west of Hyco, Halifax County.	Jacob Faulkner was the eldest child of Benjamin Faulkner by his first wife; Jacob Faulkner married Catherine Howerton; Jacob Faulkner was in Capt. Thomas Gaddis' company of Virginia militia; was 1 of 8 "gentlemen commissioners" or "trustees" to establish the town of "South Boston, Va."; was also county surveyor for a number of years; in the acts of Assembly of Virginia 1796 we find the charter for the town of South Boston, which was passed Dec. 8, 1796.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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The Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the National Society Children of the American Revolution was called to order by the national president, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday morning, April 22, at 9 o'clock, and adjourned Monday, April 24, at noon.

Preceding the opening of the convention the delegates and senior officers were received at the White House at noon Friday, April 21. In the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. William H. Pouch, our national president, received the delegation.

Immediately preceding the opening of the convention, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, a concert was given by the United States Marine Band Orchestra. The assembly call heralded the entrance of pages and color bearers, escorting the national officers, National President Mrs. Pouch and the president general, National Society of the D. A. R., Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. The entire board of management of the D. A. R. was present to witness the opening of our convention.

The convention was called to order, and Rev. A. C. Langston, rector of Pohick Church, gave the invocation. The pledge of allegiance to the flag was

led by Ann Paulette, of the Lieutenant John Shaw Society, District of Columbia, and the assembly joined in singing the national anthem, led by Mrs. Harold Brooks Gardner, chairman of the music committee. The American's Creed was recited by the body.

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president general, National Society of the D. A. R., was then introduced and extended greetings, stressing the opportunity and rewards for earnest effort found in America today.

William Pennington, junior State president of the District of Columbia, extended the welcome of the District to the visiting delegates.

In the absence of Mr. Messmore Kendall, president general, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Frank B. Steel, secretary-registrar general, extended the greetings of this society to the convention.

The national president, Mrs. Pouch, gave an inspirational message, stressing the importance of youth in the world today and the great work given it to do. She also outlined the growth and progress of our national society, which is most encouraging.

Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, president of the Girl Scouts, Inc., was presented and extended greetings.

Mr. Rock M. Kirkham, assistant Scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, brought greetings.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the exemplification of the work of the C. A. R., through its national committees, and to the awarding of prizes.

The afternoon session was called to order, with H. Brooks Gardner, junior State president of New York, presiding.

Winifred McQuillan, of the Robert French Society, New Jersey, led in prayer, and the assembly joined in singing the C. A. R. song, led by Mrs. Gardner.

Rev. John Hart, of Valley Forge, Pa., who has recently undertaken the work there, brought greetings and invited all to visit the chapel.

Lyons Howland, junior State president of Michigan and chairman for the afternoon session, then took the chair.

The session was devoted to reports of the State societies given by junior State officers. These reports showed a remarkable increase in interest and in constructive work. At the close of the reports gifts were presented to Gadsbys Tavern and announcements made of gifts to the building fund. Courtesy resolutions were presented by Mrs. William A. Becker, chairman of the resolutions committee. Mrs. Thaddeus M. Jones, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the committee report, which was accepted and the officers named therein unanimously elected. They were invited to the platform and introduced by the national president, Mrs. Pouch.

The colors were retired, and the convention recessed until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Sunday morning the annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon took place, with Mrs. John Morrison Kerr in charge. On arrival wreaths were placed on the tombs of George and Martha Washington by Dorothy Ann Mitchell, of Connecticut, and Sue Tucker Eason, of North Carolina, respectively. Taps were sounded by Edward A. Morris, Jr., of New Jersey, the echo being given by Betty Ann Orr. Then all gathered around the C. A. R. tree, where we were welcomed by Mrs. Horace Mann Towner, regent of Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. Our national president responded to this welcome, and the national chaplain, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, administered the oath of office to the new junior officers, and the ceremony concluded with the singing of America.

The memorial services at the old Presbyterian Meeting House at Alexandria were most impressive. The color bearers and pages escorted the national officers in processional to the strains of God of Our Fathers. The service was opened with the Call to Remembrance, followed by Psalm 121. George Washington's prayer was given by Carl E. Stark, junior State president of Virginia, and Gounod's Ave Maria was rendered as a violin solo.

Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, honorary national president, gave a tribute to two national officers who have joined the choir invisible, Mrs. Graham Lawrence, national chaplain, and Miss Myra Hazard, national vice president.

Tribute to senior presidents was given by Mrs. Hubert Patterson, of North Carolina, and the tribute to the children who are gathered around the Throne was given by the national president, Mrs. Pouch, to whom they are an ever-living memory. Flowers were placed in the wreath as the roll was called, the wreath being the gift of Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair in memory of Miss Hazard.

There Is No Death was rendered by Joseph Bently, and to the strains of Onward Christian Soldiers the national officers left the church and proceeded to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution, where the wreath was placed with appropriate exercises conducted by Mrs. Frank B. Ray.

At the conclusion of these exercises a visit was made to Gadsby Tavern, where rooms were dedicated in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch and Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair. Later in the day a sesquicentennial program was presented in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, under the direction of Mrs. Lee R. Pennington, Jr., national historian. Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, was the speaker, and crossed palms were laid on the statues of four signers of the Constitution.

The Monday morning session was devoted to the reports of national officers.

The report of our national president indicated her deep interest in, and close touch with, every branch of the work.

The national treasurer's report showed many gifts to scholarship and building funds, and a balance on hand April 1, 1939, of $16,302.08. Three hundred and forty-four girls have been transferred to the D. A. R. during the year, and 64 boys to the S. A. R.

The national corresponding secretary reports 13,793 pieces of mail sent from her office.

The librarian-curator reports a number of valuable gifts, with books—historical and genealogical—being the most outstanding.

The national historian reports renewed interest and activity. Forty-three State presidents sent reports. Our national membership has increased by 930, and there are 835 subscriptions to the magazine. The building fund has been added to in the sum of $2,487.75 this year.

Historical work is stressed in 29 States, other States featuring patriotic education, American music, correct use of the flag, motion pictures, and American Indians.

Participation in the sesquicentennial celebration and cooperation with the United States Commission for same, has been stressed for the past 2 years. Many States have observed this in a fitting manner, and the reports of their work will be embodied in the records of the Commission.

The compilation of the State histories of the C. A. R. is another important project, but so far only two States have complied with the request—New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

The report of the national organizing secretary is as follows:

Since the convention last year, the following societies have been organized and formal notification filed with the national organizing secretary and the State president. If other societies have organized during the year, no formal notification has been received.

Connecticut ---------- 2

Abigail Foote Society, Rockville. Mrs. Edgar B. Dawkins, organizing president.

Captain Divan Berry Society, Meriden. Mrs. Arthur J. Budd, organizing president.

Delaware ---------- 1

Robert Kirkwood Society, Newark. Mrs. G. S. Skinner, organizing president.

District of Columbia ---------- 1

Stars and Stripes Society. Mrs. Carl W. Markham, organizing president.

Georgia ---------- 1

Lucy Spell Raiford Society, Columbus. Mrs. Blanche M. Gaffney, organizing president.

Kansas ---------- 1

Kickapoo Corral Society, Winfield. Mrs. J. W. Lane, organizing president.

Kentucky ---------- 1

Breaks of Sandy Society, Pikeville. Mrs. John Scott Miller, organizing president.

Louisiana ---------- 1

Evangeline Society, New Iberia. Mrs. C. W. Outhwaite, organizing president.

Maine — 3
Elizabeth Lawrence Society, Bath. Miss Ethel M. Blake, organizing president.
Fort Western Society, Augusta. Miss Laura May Carpenter, organizing president.
William Fairfield Society, Portland. Mrs. Donald Piper, organizing president.

Nebraska — 1
Omaha-Fontenelle Society, Omaha. Mrs. Frank W. Baker, organizing president.

New Jersey — 1
Colonel Elias Dayton Society, Short Hills. Mrs. Margaret W. Cawley, organizing president.

New York — 4
Benjamin Franklin Society, Tottenville. Mrs. Walter H. Jacobson, organizing president.
Ga-na-da-wa-o Society, Fredonia, Mrs. Levi Cowden, organizing president.
Historic Johnstown Society, Johnstown. Mrs. John G. Ferres, organizing president.
Pierre Van Cortlandt Society, Ossining. Mrs. William H. Morrison, Jr., organizing president.

North Carolina — 7
Captain James Jack Society, Charlotte (reorganized). Mrs. E. L. Mason, organizing president.
Colonel Ephriam Brevard Society, Brevard. Mrs. Charles T. Newland, organizing president.
Harmony Hall Society, Bladenboro. Mrs. H. C. Bridger, organizing president.
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Society, Charlotte. Miss Mary Elizabeth Gillette, organizing president.
Peggy McCurdy Society, Ansonville (reorganized). Mrs. J. K. Dunlap, organizing president.
Polly Decker Society, Concord. Mrs. Noel K. Reid, organizing president.
Rocky Mount Patriots Society, Rocky Mount. Mrs. Armistead Gill, organizing president.

Ohio — 1
Captain James Riley Society, Van Wert. Mrs. Fred Dippery, organizing president.

Pennsylvania — 1
Colonel John Michael Lindenmuth Society, Shenandoah. Mrs. Ralph J. Miller, organizing president.

Rhode Island — 2
Governor William Bradford Society, Bristol. Miss Alice B. Almy, organizing president.
Oliver Smith Society, Woonsocket. Miss Marjorie I. Mowry, organizing president.

South Carolina — 1
Mary Dunklin Society, Ware Shoals. Mrs. Sara Sullivan Erwin, organizing president.

Tennessee — 2
Elizabeth Paxton Houston Society, Maryville. Mrs. John L. Brewer, organizing president.
Society at McMinnville. Mrs. Sam Albritton, organizing president.

Texas — 3
Captain Samuel Mosby Society, Tyler. Mrs. C. M. Cox, organizing president.
David G. Boyd Society, Navasota. Mrs. S. D. Marett, organizing president.
Isaac Parker Society, Weatherford. Mrs. Oscar Barthold, organizing president.

Vermont — 1
Joseph Marsh Society, White River Junction. Mrs. Grover C. Foster, organizing president.

Virginia ---------- 1
Bristol Parrish Society, Petersburg. Mrs. Charles A. Stevens, organizing president.
Wisconsin ---------- 1
Sinnissippi Society, Beloit. Mrs. C. W. Thompson, organizing president.

This makes a total of 37 societies formally organized during the year.

There are, as of March 31, 1939, 512 societies organized with 155 societies in the process of organization.

The membership of the national society as of March 31, 1939, is 10,837.

There have been 135 organization report blanks, 133 State president's notification cards, 756 appointment and name cards sent out, and 537 letters written by your national organizing secretary.

Eight charters have been purchased by organized societies.

Eleven societies have disbanded and 2 have been dropped during the year.

The annual report of the national registrar shows applicants admitted by States, as follows:

Alabama	3
Arizona	0
Arkansas	10
California	66
Colorado	27
Connecticut	98
Delaware	20
District of Columbia	85
Florida	38
Georgia	51
Idaho	3
Illinois	72
Indiana	68
Iowa	10
Kansas	33
Kentucky	35
Louisiana	17
Maine	29
Maryland	18
Massachusetts	32
Michigan	54
Minnesota	26
Mississippi	26
Missouri	16
Montana	1
Nebraska	8
Nevada	0
New Hampshire	11
New Jersey	151
New Mexico	12
New York	249
North Carolina	107
North Dakota	0
Ohio	88
Oklahoma	63
Oregon	16
Pennsylvania	153
Rhode Island	28
South Carolina	36
South Dakota	18
Tennessee	55
Texas	100
Utah	23
Vermont	30
Virginia	53
Washington	0
West Virginia	55
Wisconsin	25

Wyoming	28
Hawaii	10
Total number of applicants admitted	2,157
Total number of supplementals verified	45
Last national number given out May 20, 1939	46,321
Application papers returned as they could not be verified	25
Supplemental papers returned as they could not be verified	15
Letters written in regard to papers, etc	739
Cards sent out (notification, admission, inquiries, etc.)	33,970
Number of permits issued for pins	261
Number of papers copied	28
Number of certificates issued	8
Volumes of application bound	13

Following is a list of those States having State organizations of the Children of the American Revolution:

Alabama	Kansas	Oregon
Arkansas	Kentucky	Pennsylvania
California	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Colorado	Michigan	South Carolina
Connecticut	Mississippi	South Dakota
District of Columbia	New Jersey	Tennessee
Florida	New York	Texas
Georgia	North Carolina	Vermont
Illinois	Ohio	Virginia
Indiana	Oklahoma	

Respectfully submitted.

JEANNE FOX WEINMANN
(Mrs. John Francis),
National Historian, Children of the American Revolution.

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