Vol. LV No. 4

Contents

APRIL, 1921

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, PRESIDENT GENERAL. Frontispiece

THE CITY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN . . . . 171
By Charles Moore

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL . . . . 183
By Sarah E. Guernsey

THE PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION BUILDING . . . . 184
By Sarah E. Guernsey

The Pioneer Crockett Family of Tennessee . . . . 186
By Louise Wilson Reynolds

Cenotaphs and Epitaphs in Congressional Cemetery . . . . 192
By Nelson McDowell Shepard

Planting D. A. R. Memorial Tree at Mount Vernon . . . . 203
By Emma Wilder Derwent

A PAGE IN HERALDRY . . . . 206
By Dr. George Morton Churchill

HISTORICAL PROGRAM PAGE . . . . 207

Genealogical Department . . . . 208

Work of the Chapters . . . . 210

Honor Roll, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine . . . . 212

National Board of Management—
Regular Meeting of . . . . 213
Special Meeting of . . . . 239
Official List of . . . . 241

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL  MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Chairman, Magazine Committee, Southington, Conn.  Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.


Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 15 Cents  Yearly Subscription, $1.00  Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

Copyright, 1921, by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WHEN the subject of a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt was discussed recently with Mrs. Roosevelt, she told me with feeling and conviction that her husband, while he was living, had maintained that Washington was the city of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and that mortals should have places, if any, quite subordinate to those immortals. This feeling she shared; and she therefore begged that whatever shall be done in the way of a memorial to President Roosevelt be quite simple and modest.

Without stopping now to discuss the question of comparative history thus raised, it may be taken as beyond dispute that Washington and Lincoln stand as the preëminent contributions of America to civilization. This fact was illustrated by a remark made in my presence by Viscount Bryce to an American historian about to begin a speaking tour in Great Britain in May, 1918. "Remember," said Lord Bryce, "that the only American personages whose names you may mention to a British audience, counting surely on their knowledge, are George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

The public activities of Washington cover almost exactly the entire last half of the eighteenth century. During his lifetime he held the respect and confidence of the best minds not only in this country, but in Europe as well. The vast majority of the populace gave him adulation not uncommon in those days; and a factious minority vituperated his name and works after a fashion that well expresses the narrow meanness of their own natures. In its expiring hours the Continental Congress voted a statue in his honor; and when L'Enfant laid out the Federal City he fixed as the location of this monument the intersection of the Capitol and the White House.
axes. When, forty-eight years after Washington's death, the people of the United States began to build the monument in his honor, the engineers disregarded the relations L'Enfant was at pains to establish among public structures, and, in defiance or disregard of all precedents, placed an obelisk on a mound that was off axis of the two significant buildings of the nation, the Capitol and the White House. An obelisk should rise from a plane; and it should have distinct, well-defined relations to the composition of which it is a part. The disregard of such considerations betokens ignorance and crudity, and marks a degradation of public taste from the days of Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant, to all of whom orderly planning and arrangement were fundamental principles.

In itself the Washington Monument is one of the world’s most significant and most appropriate memorials. It dominates the City of Washington, as St. Paul’s Cathedral dominates London. Quiet, serene; now towering high in the clear sunlight and again standing firm and sturdy amid thick mists, the monument has come to typify George Washington. President Cleveland told Franklin MacVeagh that at times when he was burdened and harassed by the work of his office, he would go to a south window of the White House and look long at the Washington Monument. As he contemplated the simple, direct, time-defying shaft, all his burdens dropped away; strengthened and reassured he returned to his tasks.

Robert Mills, architect of the Treasury, the old Interior Department and the old Post Office Department buildings, designed the Washington Monument. The original design had a circular colonnade around the base, probably a concession on the part of the architect to the insistence of the people in charge. At any rate, Mills was an architect of the first order—one of those “the hour and the man people” whom a beneficent Providence has usually sent to Washington in time of Government need. Thornton, Hoban, Latrobe, Mills and Walter are names to be spoken with respect and gratitude. Mills took the Egyptian obelisk as his type; made his height approximately ten times the base; got his taper according to standard; and eschewed entasis as being unnecessary in so large a structure. At that time the tallest known obelisk was one hundred feet high, or less than one-fifth the height of the Washington Monument. Of course, knowing people in those days asked one another what there was Egyptian about George Washington, deplored going to antiquity and called for something original and American. What American to-day ever thinks of Egypt in connection with the Washington Monument? Occasionally an European traveller, passing the night in the Capital, goes home and writes of the incongruity of an obelisk not a monolith; but ten days in Washington is enough to subdue the most obdurate of intelligent minds. The domination of the ever-changing shaft is mental as well as physical.

In 1900 Washington celebrated its centennial as the seat of Government. Improvement was in the air. Governors of states from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific brought it with them. The denizens of the Hill felt it; the American Institute of Architects discussed it at their convention. It found voice in the White House and in
the press. All sorts of resolutions were introduced in Congress. Any number of patriots were ready to sacrifice themselves on the altar, with the prospect of securing earthly immortality by connecting their names with the City of Washington. And, as usual, Congress adjourned without taking the first step.

At an executive session of the Senate in 1901, Senator McMillan, of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, introduced a simple little resolution directing that committee to report to the Senate a plan for the development of the park system of the District, and authorizing the employment of experts, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. The chairman of the Committee on the Contingent Fund demurred a little at such an authorization during an executive session, but he was persuaded to allow it to go through. No sooner had the resolution passed than Senator McMillan, with the approval of the American Institute of Architects and nominally at their suggestion, asked Daniel H. Burnham to come to Washington. Mr. Burnham had been the Director of Works of the World's Fair at Chicago, and had borne the burden of that greatest of all American expositions—the burden not only of construction, but, what was of far greater moment, the burden also of selecting the artists, guiding their work, and securing the cooperation among them necessary to produce a unified, comprehensive and epoch-making result. The Senator invited, as Mr. Burnham's associate, Frederick Law Olmsted, whose father had made the original plan of the Chicago Fair. He asked the two to select as a third a man with whom they could work, suggesting that Charles F. McKim would be agreeable to him. Later the three added to their number Augustus Saint Gaudens, a sculptor of supreme taste in all matters of design. Here, then, were two architects acknowledged to be supreme, the one as an executive and the other as a designer; the greatest of American sculptors and the foremost landscape artist. All had worked together and were close friends. Of the four, only Mr. Olmsted knew in advance that there was such a movement on foot. All were selected because of their established reputations in their professions.

It is not my purpose here to discuss their work further than as it relates to the subject in hand. The first thing they did was to examine the L'Enfant plan of Washington and, being satisfied that it was both inherently and tactically the best plan, to revive it, restore it to favor, reinstate its authority, and enlarge it to comprehend the entire District of Columbia. The foundation of that plan they saw to be the great composition formed by the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the White House—a composition that had been dismembered by dividing into separate blocks the great park connection between the two principal buildings of the nation, by permitting a railroad to cross the park and by placing the monument off axis. Here was indeed a man's job. Like men they went about it. The Pennsylvania Railroad was induced to withdraw its tracks from the Mall and to build elsewhere a Union Station. The old L'Enfant plan of a continuous open space, tree-bordered, extending from Capitol to monument, was restored, and is now being developed into just such a vista as George Washington created for himself at Mount Vernon.
Henry Bacon, Architect

LINCOLN MEMORIAL—WASHINGTON, D.C.
Arbitrarily a new main axis was created by drawing a line from the dome of the Capitol through the Washington Monument, and prolonging it to the banks of the Potomac, over the lands of Potomac Park, that only recently had been reclaimed from the river.

At the termination of this main axis these experts, knowing their history as well as their art of design, located the site for the Lincoln Memorial. They went further. They suggested and recorded the form that the memorial should take, and they also planned the landscape features in connection with it. They located a memorial bridge to Arlington and a parkway connection with Rock Creek.

From March till January they labored, sacrificing private practice, and for their labors they received the recompense of a consciousness of duty well done, but did not receive one penny of money.

It is one thing to make a plan on paper; it is quite another thing to see that plan realized on the ground. In another place I have told the story of the eleven years of struggles attending the establishment of the plan of 1901. Senator McMillan lived only long enough to carry through Congress the removal of the railroad tracks from the Mall. McKim, single-handed and alone, won the fight for the preservation of the Mall plan. After the foundations were begun he persuaded President Roosevelt to have the Agricultural Department building moved back to the line of the plan. For this action he was vituperated in Congress for ten years. As McKim and Secretary Taft walked away from the White House after Secretary Wilson had been ordered to place his building on the true line, the Secretary congratulated the architect on his victory. "Do you call it a victory?" said McKim; "another such and I am dead." With all his remaining strength he fought for the location of the Lincoln Memorial at the end of the main axis; and in this he was aided by Saint Gaudens to the end of his days. With both these men the orderly development of the National Capital was of absorbing interest. At the call they would drop any work in hand and hasten to Washington to defend the plan—not because it was their plan, for they never thought of it as any other than the plan prepared by L'Enfant under the authority of and in participation with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, men of supreme taste.

At President Taft's invitation, Mr. Burnham became the chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by Congress to have charge, among other things, of the improvement of the District of Columbia. He used his office to fight for the present site of the Lincoln Memorial, when Lincoln's name was used to further a real estate scheme in the guise of a Lincoln Highway. He used it also to prevent the mutilation of the plan of Washington by the location of the memorial on Meridian Hill or at the Soldiers' Home or in Arlington. He proposed and urged the selection of Henry Bacon as the architect; and, when the Lincoln Commission asked for and obtained competitive plans from another architect, Mr. Burnham argued for the Bacon plans. At the time of his selection, Mr. Bacon had his name to make. This, too, was in Mr. Burnham's provision. He wanted a young man of ability, who had not, as yet, done his supreme work—one who would put his very life into the design and the con-
struction. The event has justified his judgment.

Two other important commemorative works have been constructed simultaneously with the Lincoln Memorial—the monument to Victor Emmanuel III in Rome and the monument to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace in London, with the long approach from Trafalgar Square. No American need fear a comparison. Visiting the Lincoln Memorial in company with Mr. Cockerell, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge University, England, he said: “The architect has taken the Greek forms and put an American impress upon them.” Then, as we were coming away, he made the simple comment: “This is a bull’s-eye.”
And now a word about the significance of the Lincoln Memorial. Those who see in it merely an ornament to the National Capital, merely the expression of a nation's gratitude to a man great in a great crisis, but vaguely and inadequately comprehend its meaning. It is all those things, but it is much more. In the earliest days of the Republic, one of the finest of modern buildings was designed to house the legislators of and for a free people. By a free people is meant a people dominated by the conviction that mankind has in itself the latent power to both pursue and also achieve happiness; that by the exercise of power all the people will rise continuously to heights of well-being not known or even dreamed of in the past. As time progressed that building grew with the growth of the nation, finer as well as larger. Nor was it without deep purpose that the prophetic Lincoln, even during the darkest days of the Civil War, would suffer no interruption in
the work of building the splendid dome, typifying the dominance of the Union. And when peace came to a distracted land, the work on the Washington Monument, that had faltered from the beginning because of lack of unity in the various contributing states, was again taken up by a united people and by Congress was carried to completion. Serene, majestic, it expresses adequately the character of the Great Sincerity whose name it bears. But, great as was the freedom for which the more perfect realization of the individual would in time have brought about the dominance of the idea of nationality and the freedom of every man, regardless of his color. But war came. With war came a new nation and a wider freedom. Both ideas were incarnate in Lincoln. By his pen he taught the American people the pur-
pose and the meaning of the struggle. Those sentences of his have become for the whole world the fitting expression of the noblest and finest ideals known to nations and to individuals. During those four years of warfare, of sacrifice, of devotion to the ideal of a more perfect humanity, a great and faithful leader was hammered out as on the anvil. Then, when most he was needed, he fell a martyr. No wonder that time was required to estimate at his true value the man who belongs to the ages. Small wonder that the people waited until all the forces of art could be gathered to create a monument worthy of his fame. For twenty years the structure in Potomac Park has been growing in the minds of the designers and under the hands of the workmen. Architect, landscape architect, sculptor and painter laid before the people of the country their conception. It was ten years from the time the original design was put forth until work actually began. Every criticism that could be raised, every other form that could be suggested, was considered. In the end it was felt that because Lincoln belongs to the immortals the expression of his character must have a form that is universal; and, moreover, his memorial must stand with that of Washington in vital relation to the building that represents the people in their united and sovereign capacity. No form that recalled the accidents of birth or early training; no location not in vital relation to his historic setting would suffice. On the other hand, only those forms that are elemental in their directness, simplicity and elegance could be tolerated. That the Lincoln Memorial, with its approaches and surroundings, is a work of art, we have the evidence of every competent critic who has seen it. Others would do well to recall John LaFarge's apposite saying: "Remember, you do not criticize a work of art; a work of art criticizes you." After all has been said, the Lincoln Memorial does not exist primarily to afford an opportunity to exercise the critical faculty so dear to the American mind. It exists to be enjoyed. It is intended to stir emotions of patriotism, of reverence for heroism and tenderness. Highest and best of all, it stands for the hope of the future. In an age of materialism, of doubt and uncertainty, when the very foundations of the mental and spiritual structure seem to be crumbling away, the Lincoln Memorial stands for beauty in life, for order in the universe, for the reward of struggle, and as the promise of the life eternal.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The sudden death of our Registrar General, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, on February 12th, came as a shock to us all. As the March Magazine was already on the press at that time, this is my first opportunity to express in a "message" my appreciation of her faithful and efficient service as a member of my "official family." Her enthusiasm for her work was one of her most distinctive characteristics. Her happiness in presenting 2900 new applicants for admission at the February meeting of the National Board of Management is one of its most pleasant memories. During her brief tenure of office—April, 1920, to February, 1921—we have admitted 8212 new members.

In a previous message I urged the increase of our membership as a potent means of showing loyalty to our inherited American institutions in these days of discontent and radicalism. We are beginning to realize that socialistic and radical teachings, so destructive of our most cherished institutions, are insidiously creeping into our schools and colleges and even into our churches. To offset this tendency is the duty of every American woman, but particularly of those of patriotic heritage. They must recruit the ranks of our great organization, thus making it a powerful agency against radicalism, for our Society is openly opposed to every form of propaganda that is treacherously undermining our national institutions. Hitherto the radical, and the radically minded reformer, have monopolized our oratory. They are blatant and aggressive, while loyal Americans go about their business, heedless, for the most part, of their propaganda. Hence it gains headway and may lead to a serious upheaval, unless we offset it by proclaiming the doctrines of sanity and common sense. We must come out in the open on the side of the Constitution, teaching the sound principles of liberty and justice. Joining our Society is one way of doing this.

Loyal American women are needed by their country today, as never before, to do their share of patriotic educational work. Let them declare the faith that is in them. Let them, by their influence, guide others into the path of a sane and healthy patriotism.

A deeper meaning than mere pride of ancestry underlies our Society. Pride in our ancestors is only a hollow boast if we do not try to make ourselves worthy of them. Our Society is a means, and a very powerful means, to this end. It is an instrument of service. It gives us the opportunity to justify our pride of ancestry by performing service that is worthy of it. Our ancestors established the principles of freedom and justice which underlie our national life and government, and it is for us to remain true to these principles, else we are false to our heritage. This is a responsibility which woman suffrage has infinitely increased.

Have we still that living faith in the Divine law and guidance which brought the Mayflower across the Atlantic? Are the fundamental qualities of honesty and justice the mainspring of our business and politics? Along with our vaunted education, do we build up character in the children? Are we teaching industry and thrift, and the dignity of labor—the labor that does honest work, for honest pay and is not ashamed of it? Or are these virtues too "old fashioned" to have a part in our life?

Washington in his "Farewell Address," said that virtue is essential in a nation's life if it is to live and prosper. Upon us lies the task of "character-building"; of fostering, not the austere "blue-laws," but the virtues of the past, the solid, sturdy virtues that form the backbone of the Nation and will preserve it.

While justice, industry and religious faith prevail no radicalism can flourish, no treachery or treason, no degeneracy nor immorality. To perpetuate our national ideals is one of our gravest responsibilities as a Society. Let this purpose be among those that shall inspire our coming Continental Congress. Let us meet with the full realization that we belong among the "character-builders" of the Nation.

Anne Rogers Minor,
President General.

183
THE PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

By Sarah E. Guernsey
Chairman of Office Building Committee

I feel sure that not only the readers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, but the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in general, are greatly interested in the new office building which the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress authorized erected and fully realize that the actual erection of such a building necessitates a great amount of time for preliminary planning. When the preliminary work includes the removal of a Government building, even more time than usual is required before the real work can begin.

Plans for the office building are progressing very satisfactorily, and the architect's drawings will be ready for inspection by the members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress. These plans will contain the Committee's idea of what the building should be to efficiently carry on the work of our great Society.

It was the dream of the members whose broad vision made the erection of Memorial Continental Hall possible that it be a lasting memorial to the men and women who achieved American independence; that it be a memorial for all time to their illustrious forbears. It was never intended for an office building, and not one single feature in its construction was planned for that purpose. It was necessary to use it for the working offices of the Society for a season, and so the rooms were given over to office work even though totally unsuitable for such use.

At the present time it is no longer necessary to so use our memorial, and the erection of a suitable administration building for the work of the Society is an immediate need. Steps must be taken to preserve our beautiful temple of patriotism for the purpose for which it was built—a memorial, not a workshop.

Besides the deterioration in our beautiful Hall through its constant use for business purposes, the work of the Society is being retarded because of inadequate facilities for office work. A visit to the rooms of the Registrar General, for example, where the crowded conditions, poor lighting and lack of floor space make it a constant marvel that so much good work can possibly be done, must convince our members beyond doubt of the urgency for a suitable office building.

Only a few states were privileged to have rooms or definite memorials in Memorial Continental Hall, and many have expressed a desire to have a direct part in the new building. Three states, as well as the National Officers' Club, whose gift of $1000 was presented for the Auditorium at the Congress last year, have already asked for rooms.

While in Memorial Continental Hall all requests for rooms had to be made by states, in the new building chapters and individual members will be privileged to have special memorials. Besides the rooms there will be two drinking founts, the elevator, the fire- and burglar-proof safe doors and many other items suitable for individual gifts.

Just as everything we need has advanced in price, and we have had to meet the new conditions, so we must expect our new building to cost more in proportion than did our Hall, and we must prepare to meet the advanced cost.

In spite of the higher cost of building now than five or ten years ago, it is less than it was two years ago, and the period of dullness now here offers an excellent opportunity to build our much-needed offices. The conditions which made building costs excessively high are rapidly being overcome, materials are decreasing in price and labor is more plentiful and efficient. With our plans ready, we will be in a position to take advantage instantly of opportunities to secure materials and labor at reasonable prices. Without our plans and specifications in hand, most favorable opportunities would be lost.

The privilege of being members of our Society becomes greater as our influence for all that is best increases more and more. After thirty years of steady growth and improvement we are now a Society of much power, and the members who join us now must realize that they owe a great debt of gratitude to the pioneer members. To the new members who have not borne the burden of the early struggles should be offered the privilege of doing their part now in making it possible for the Society, which has welcomed them, to take the next forward step, and we count on their aid.

We need the office building and we need it now. D. A. R. members all, will you help the Society attain greater power and strength?
THE PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

TO BE ERECTED MIDWAY BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STREETS AND CONNECTED WITH MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL BY ENCLOSED PASSAGES. WILL BE OF FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION, 100 X 110 FT IN SIZE WITH EXTERIOR OF WHITE LIMESTONE. THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR IS PLANNED FOR THE WORKING FORCE OF THE SOCIETY. THE SECOND FLOOR WILL CONTAIN AN ASSEMBLY HALL, COMMITTEE ROOMS, ROOMS FOR THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND ON THE WEST SIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUILDINGS.
MONG the rare books, treasured, but accessible in the Congressional Library in Washington City, is "The Life of David Crockett," written by himself. A close student of literature has described this book as "A classic of the Tennessee vernacular, as it was, and to a large extent as it is to-day." From these memoirs at least three biographies have been compiled. Perhaps it would be exacting to expect from writers, who have never visited the "Great Smokies," an intelligent interpretation of David Crockett's book, besprinkled, as it is, with ancient Saxon phrases, and unvarnished rhetoric. But in an age of national interest in historical research and genealogy, it is to be regretted that either through ignorance or the desire to enhance the glamour of adventure and romance, not only a wrong conception has been presented, but statements made which are untrue and unjust to posterity. In no instance is this more remarkable than in published narratives and biography relating to the life and ancestry of Colonel David Crockett, hunter, scout, statesman, and hero of the Alamo.

The Crockett family was neither "Irish" nor of "lowly origin" as commonly stated by historical writers. The Crockett families were Scotch-Irish, educated, and allied by marriage with many prominent Presbyterian families who settled the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina; who planted their schools and churches from the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, to the Waxhaws in Lancaster County in South Carolina, prior to the Revolution—and among whom General Washington said, "When all else failed he could plant his banner, and still hope for success!"

About the year 1760, two Crockett brothers, Robert and David, emigrated to America. It is thought that another brother followed the Patrick Calhoun trail into South Carolina. The only authentic history of Robert and David Crockett is contemporaneous with that of the State of Tennessee. In 1769 a party of hunters was organized to explore the lands lying on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, now contained in Tennessee and Kentucky. More than twenty men, with substantial financial backing, were recruited from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Among the number were Bledsoe, Drake, Stone, Mansco, and others whose names are perpetuated in the streams of Tennessee and Kentucky. The party, which had rendezvoused at Fort Chissel in Virginia, spent eight or nine months hunting and ex-
exploring and on its return recounted but one fatality—that of Robert Crockett, who was murdered by a wandering band of Shawnees, and found by his companions lying on the Indian war path leading to the Cherokee Nation.

The success of this expedition inspired further adventurers, known as The Long Hunters, led by Colonel James Knox.

The families of the Long Hunters, and Indian traders licensed by Virginia or Pennsylvania or North Carolina, were among those who first settled in Tennessee, at that time the North Carolina frontier. While no biographer has been able to ascertain his name, it has been told that "Davy Crockett's maternal grandfather was the first man to build his cabin in the present Hawkins County, Tennessee." This may or may not be true. There were cabins erected as early as 1774. The section was called Carter's Valley, for a son of Colonel John Carter, of Watauga, who about this date, built a store in the valley for the purpose of trading with the Indians.

After the boundary line had been surveyed between North Carolina and Virginia, and the Watauga settlers found themselves subject to the latter state, they governed themselves under their own Articles of Association until May, 1776, when they petitioned North Carolina for annexation. The names of David Crockett and his son William are attached to this petition.

In July the frontier was subjected to a well-planned Indian invasion. Fort Watauga resisted the attack, but the Cherokees invaded Carter's Valley, plundered Carter's store, and committed many depredations. While there is no written record, it is a tradition authenticated by Colonel David Crockett, that "His grandfather's family were murdered by the Indians," and the massacre must have occurred at this time. Tradition is not explicit as to the Crockett victims of the Indians. John Crockett is said to have been in Pennsylvania at the time; Joseph escaped with a wounded arm; and James, a mute, after seventeen years of captivity, was ransomed by his brothers in eastern Tennessee. Three brothers, John, Robert and William, resided in Greene County prior to 1800.

Midway between Greeneville and Jonesboro on the Limestone fork of the Nolichucky River in Tennessee a "D.A.R. Marker" nestles amid rural surroundings, and all who read may know that on this spot Davy Crockett,
the hero of the Alamo, was born August 17, 1786! In the memory of the oldest inhabitant a stone chimney once stood, marking the site where the strong log house reared its walls. It was here that John Crockett spent the first years of his married life. He had served as a frontier Ranger during the Revolution, but returned to Washington County in time to participate in

The Brown Purchase was rapidly settled, and in 1783 a new county named for General Nathanael Greene was partitioned from Washington County. John Crockett was appointed one of the magistrates for Greene County. Records show that for several years John Crockett and his brothers, William and Robert, were frequently elected constables, which would seem to indicate that the family possessed certain requisites which made them desirable for this office. John Crockett also served as juror, and was appointed by the court as one of the commissioners “to attend to the laying off and building of a county road.”

David Crockett mentioned in his memoirs his uncle, William Crockett,
who lived in Hawkins County, probably on the land owned by David's grandfather. Another uncle, his mother's brother, Joseph Hawkins, was a respected citizen of Greene County, where he died in the year 1797, leaving seven children and grandchildren.

David also mentioned that he was eight years old when his father and Thomas Galbraith built a mill on Cove Creek. The accuracy of his memory is proved by the fact that records extant show "that in 1794, Thomas Galbraith received a permit to build a mill upon this stream."

The stay of the John Crockett family on Cove Creek was short and tragic! Before the mill was completed a flood, common to this region, swept every vestige of it away and the home was also inundated!

In 1783 North Carolina had authorized the surveying of land in what is now Tennessee for officers and privates who had served in the North Carolina Continental Line. While there is no way to distinguish Revolutionary grants, it is known that men who had served in the North Carolina Line from Washington and Greene County obtained and moved upon grants in what is now Jefferson County. Jefferson County, taken from Greene County in 1792, was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, and its County Seat was called Dandridge, for the wife of General Washington.

John Crockett, David's father, moved from Cove Creek to his grant in Jefferson County. Davy tells us that "he had lost all of his capital which was invested in the mill." He possibly now contracted the debts later paid by David in "twelve months of farm labor." The next venture was an "ordinary," or roadside tavern. This was located on the road from southwest Virginia through east Tennessee to Nashville and into Kentucky. Besides the droves of cattle sent to eastern markets, emigration had become so extensive in 1796 that a company of Rangers was paid out of the treasury to conduct emigrants in safety to middle Tennessee and Kentucky. Obviously, in the hands of the right man the "ordinary" should have proved a financial success, but John Crockett seems to have been a round peg in a square hole. His family also had increased until it numbered nine children. In the words of David Crockett: "Moving to Jefferson County was the beginning of hard times—and hard times a-plenty."

Andrew Jackson was now States Attorney. He had received his first license to practice law at the court where John Crockett presided as one of the magistrates.

To those gifted to read between the lines of David Crockett's book we imagine that John Crockett may have considered a son like Davy, who would not go to school, who cut off the pigs' tails to roast, and took the calves away from their mothers at night that the bawling might keep awake the travel-weary guests, as coming under the category of "trials and tribulations."

David's first love affair when seventeen was an infatuation for the niece of Quaker John Kennedy, who came on a visit from North Carolina, and it required all the tact the pretty Quakeress possessed to tell him of her engagement to her cousin, Quaker John's son. David is very frank in his book concerning his second love affair, and does not disguise the fact that he was jilted. Not every one knows, however, the name of this girl "whom Davy had
known long.” Nor do they know that Davy had procured a license to marry, when the conscientious sister, sorry for Davy, told him preparations were being made for the marriage the next day of his fiancee to another man. The following license is copied from the original preserved in the Jefferson County records in Dandridge, Tenn.:

“To any regular (licensed) minister of the Gospel or Justice of the Peace, Greeting:

I do hereby authorize and empower you to celebrate the rites of Marriage between David Crockett and Margaret Elder and join them together as husband and wife.

Given at my office the first day of October A.D. 1805.

J. Hamilton, Clk.

We do not doubt that David Crockett’s feelings at this sad ending of his romance were such as he describes, and for the time being he was convinced “God had made him odd, and that in all the world there was no mate for him.” But when at the instigation of the Dutch girl, who was kind “but as ugly as a stone fence,” he attended a “frolic,” and saw Polly Findley, he seems to have at once capitulated.

Concerning Polly’s ancestry we are not quite sure—she was probably a granddaughter of intrepid John Findley, the pilot, who first led Daniel Boone into Kentucky. Davy’s marriage bond was, and no doubt still is, hanging in an old-fashioned walnut frame in the clerk’s office in Dandridge:

Know all men By these presents, that we David Crockett and Thomas Doggitt am held and firmly bound unto John Sevier, Governor, and his successor, in office the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to be void on condition there be excuse to obstruct the marriage of the said David Crockett with Polly Findley, Witness my hand and seal this first day of August, 1806.
Davy Crockett and his child-wife began life together in a home near his father. After the birth of two little sons they moved to Lincoln County, and a short time later removed to Franklin County. The latter home, ten miles from Winchester, Tenn., witnessed David Crockett's career as a scout. It also witnessed, after the birth of an infant daughter, the passing of Polly Crockett—the pretty little wife whom David declares "he loved well enough to eat her!"

After his defeat for re-election to Congress in 1836, which he attributed to Andrew Jackson, Colonel Crockett declared that, "Politics could go to H—and he would go to Texas!" While not so authentic as the incidents pertaining to his public life, and travels through eastern cities, we are all fami-
CENOTAPHS AND EPITAPHS IN CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY

By Nelson McDowell Shepard

The burying ground of the century-old Christ Church, known nationally as Congressional Cemetery, is rich in the interest it holds for students of the Revolutionary and succeeding periods of American history. The cemetery lies off frequented paths, yet is easily accessible to visitors in Washington, the National Capital. Its sloping greensward gives an unexpected bit of Old World calmness to a medley of river flats and drab streets scarcely a mile east of the Capital. At the foot of the slope the eastern branch of the Potomac River winds along, while quaint walks, stately cedars and heavily scrolled gravestones transform the upper shore into an interesting, historic spot.

In these surroundings are to be found the only group of cenotaphs—a memorial customary in Europe—ever erected by the United States Government in honor of deceased Senators and Representatives. The strict usage of the cenotaph, however, is not adhered to in every case, for beneath the bleak, gray sandstones lie the bodies of many members of Congress and other dignitaries of the Government who died in Washington during their term of office.

Unlike the usual ornamental cenotaphs in memory of European statesmen, the American cenotaph is so forbidding in appearance that the venerable Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, once declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, in which he was then serving, that the thought of being buried beneath one of them added a new terror to death. Other members evidently agreed with him, as in 1876 Congress refused to appropriate money for the erection of more cenotaphs unless differently designed.

Nearly a century ago Christ Church burying ground was chosen as the resting place for Senators and Representatives who died in office. Later this custom was extended so as to include the burial of other public officers, with a result that the cemetery for years enjoyed a semi-official character and it became generally known as Congressional Cemetery.

Many years have passed since Congress abandoned its plan of concentrating its official dead in one place. The cemetery, however, is still used by the members of Washington Parish, the handsome modern memorials being in sharp contrast to the crumbling relics of an interesting Congressional ruling.

It is said that more patriots whose names are linked with the early periods of our history are buried along this river slope, perhaps, than in any other single cemetery in the country. Two
Vice-Presidents of the United States, one of them a signer of the Declaration of Independence, have been buried there. Private soldiers and those in high command of the Continental Army sleep side by side in the democracy of death. Statesmen of Colonial times, members of the Cabinet, of the United States Supreme Court and of the Congress repose beneath stately monuments and somber cenotaphs, weather stained and moss covered by passing years.

The history of Christ Church leading up to the establishment of the cemetery in April, 1807, is set in the days when the now beautiful Capital of the nation was a track of swamps and country lanes. Before the plans for the National Capital were conceived, a tobacco barn on what was later to be a busy street in Washington, afforded a place of worship for adherents of the Episcopal faith. Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, it is recorded by trustworthy authorities, frequently attended Sabbath services there when travelling through its parish. After the founding of the present seat of government, the Washington Parish was organized and the present edifice, known as Christ Church, still standing...
on its original site, was dedicated in 1808.

Those were the palmy days of the little parish. It became the custom as well as the fashion for the elite of the Capital to attend its Sabbath services. The beloved Lafayette, on his visits to Jefferson and Monroe were among the early Chief Executives who most frequently occupied the "President's Pew."

With this historic background it is natural enough that Congress should have selected the burying ground of Christ Church as the resting place for Senators and Representatives who should die in office. It is interesting, too, in these days of high living costs and reckless public expenditures to know that the idea of a special cemetery for Government officials was abandoned because of the growing expense involved.

From the time the first cenotaph was erected by the Government over the grave of Senator Uriah Tracy, in 1807, until 1876, the same pattern was followed for each stone. Just who selected
the form of these monuments early records do not indicate. But the custom of placing cenotaphs in memory of members of the lower House originated with the monument placed for
taphs bearing the names of John C. Calhoun, the great "Nullifier," and Henry Clay, the "Compromiser." Grouped together in even rows in a conspicuous section of the grounds,

James Lent, Representative from New York, who died February 22, 1833.

According to the register of graves, 109 interments of Government officials have been made in Congressional Cemetery. Monuments have been erected over one hundred of these graves. In addition, eighty-five cenotaphs have been placed in honor of members of Congress who are buried in other cemeteries. Among these latter are cenoe-
"The Honorable ——, a Member of Congress of the United States from the State of —— (or in case of a Senator it reads)—a Senator of the United States from the State of ——. Born —— Died ——."

A number of these cenotaphs still have spaces for names left blank.

Up to 1835 practically every member of Congress who died in office was buried in Congressional Cemetery. Means of transportation were so limited that few families were able to convey the remains of their dead from the Capital, but as facilities for transportation grew more adequate, this practice gradually ceased. By Act of May 23, 1876, Congress abolished the custom of erecting cenotaphs, and provided that thereafter monuments should be authorized only when the deceased member was actually interred in the cemetery.

The names of the Senators buried there, with the date of their death, are taken from the records as follows: Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut, July 19, 1807; Francis Malbone, of Rhode Island, June 4, 1809; James Burrill, Jr., of Rhode Island, December 25, 1820; W. A. Trimble, of Ohio, December 13, 1821; William Pinkney, of Maryland, February 25, 1822; James Gaillard, of South Carolina, February 26, 1826; James Noble, of Indiana, February 26, 1831; Nathan Smith (removed), of Connecticut, December 6, 1835; Elias K. Kane (removed), of Illinois, December 11, 1835; John Fairfield, of Maine, December 24, 1847; L. S. Pennybacker (removed), of Virginia, January 12, 1847; N. F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, January 29, 1842; William Upham, of Vermont, January 14, 1853; Lemuel J. Bowden, of Virginia, January 2, 1854; J. Pinckney Henderson, of Texas, June 4, 1858, and William N. Roach (no monument), of North Dakota, September 7, 1902.

Sixty-eight members of the House of Representatives have been buried beneath the spreading trees of the old cemetery. The first was Ezra Darby, of New Jersey, who died January 28, 1808. Others were Thomas Blount, of North Carolina, who died February 7, 1812; Elijah Brigham, of Massachusetts, February 22, 1816; Richard Stanford, of North Carolina, April 9, 1816; David Walker, of Kentucky, March 1, 1820; Nathaniel Hazard, of Rhode Island, December 17, 1820; John Dawson, of Virginia, March 31, 1814; William Lowndes, of South Carolina, October 12, 1822; James Gillespie, of North Carolina, January 10, 1805 (interred later); W. A. Burwell, of Virginia, February 16, 1821; Daniel Heister, of Maryland, March 8, 1804 (interred later); Thomas Hartley, of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1801 (interred later); David S. Kauffman, of
Texas, January 30, 1851; James Jones, of Georgia, January 11, 1801 (interred later); Edward Bradley, of Michigan, August 5, 1842; George Holcomb, of New Jersey, December 4, 1828; James Lent, of New York, February 22, 1833; elapsed before the body of this venerable figure of the Revolution, friend of George Washington and early governor of New York, was taken to his old home in New York for burial.

Tobias Lear, that faithful private

Richard Manning, of South Carolina, May 1, 1836; T. J. Carter, of Maine, March 14, 1838; Barker Burnell, of Massachusetts, June 15, 1843; John Smiley, of Pennsylvania, December 30, 1812, and Narsworthy Hunter, Territorial Delegate from Mississippi, March 11, 1802.

George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, was first interred in Congressional Cemetery, and years secretary to George Washington and the vigilant "Joseph Tumulty" of the Washington Administration, also is buried in this section of the grounds. Close by are the graves of Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, noted Choctaw chief; Scarlet Crow, another famous Indian warrior; General James Jackson, a distinguished Georgian; William Pendleton Barbour, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, who died in 1841.
H. Brockholst Livingston, also of the United States Supreme Court; William Wirt, an Attorney General of the United States; and Abel P. Upshur, a former Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy.

In view of the late “unpleasantness” with the Prussians, it is curious to see also here the grave of Baron Frederick Greuhm, first Minister to the United States from Prussia, who died in Washington December 1, 1823. Upon his tombstone is inscribed: “This monument is erected by order of His Majesty, Frederick Wilhelm III, King of Prussia.” Frederick Wilhelm ruled from 1797 to 1840.

The bodies of nearly a hundred soldiers and seamen of the Revolutionary period, the War of 1812, and a few Northern and Southern soldiers of the Civil War are also interred in the cemetery. Pausing before a weather-stained monument of simple design, one reads inscribed thereon the story of one of the most regrettable tragedies of the early American Navy. Beneath the monument, side by side in a single grave, rest the bodies of Captain Beverley Kennon and Abel Parker Upshur, victims of the explosion of a gun aboard the U. S. Frigate Princeton, February 28, 1844. Both natives of Virginia, the two men formed a friendship in early youth that lasted even to the grave.

For many years a touch of romance was added to the cemetery by the grave of Nathan Cilley, a member of Congress from Maine, of brilliant promise, who fell on the field of honor at Bladensburg, Maryland, one of the last victims of the duello in this country. The body of Representative Cilley has since been removed to his home in Maine, but the circumstances of his death are still told with the cemetery legends.

The monument over the grave of Push-Ma-Ta-Ha, known as “the White Man’s Friend,” is similar in design to the Congressional cenotaphs and was erected by the Councilmen of the Choctaw tribe. Several lines of its inscription, dignified and simple in the eloquence of the Indian tongue, are taken from the memorial address delivered over the body of the chieftain by John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Push-Ma-Ta-Ha died while in Washington in 1824 on a mission for his tribesmen. His career was one of notable achievement. “Let the big guns be fired over me,” were among the dying words of the chief. Whether guns were fired in salute over the body of the old Indian warrior available records do not indicate, but it is highly improbable that the dying wish of “the White Man’s Friend” was denied by
Andrew Jackson, with whom he had fought in many campaigns. The inscription reads:

Push-Ma-Ta-Ha
a
Choctaw Chief
Lies here
This monument to his memory
is erected by his Brother Chiefs
who were associated with him
in a
Delegation
From their Nation
in the year 1824 to the
General Government
of the
United States.

On the other side of the monument may be found these words of John Randolph:

Push-Ma-Ta-Ha was a warrior
of great distinction.
He was wise in council,
Eloquent in an extra degree,
and on all occasions and
under all circumstances,
The White Man's Friend.

He died in Washington,
on the 24th of December, 1824,
of the croup, in the 60th year of his age.

Within a few yards of this unusual memorial is the family burying plot of Tobias Lear and the Honorable Elbridge Gerry, whose grandson now occupies a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Rhode Island. The Gerry monument was erected by Act of Congress in 1823. The inscription shows nothing to indicate his proud Revolutionary record as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. It also makes no mention of the fact that in 1797 he was one of the envoys sent to establish relations with France. Later Gerry was elected Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and then elevated to the Vice-Presidency in 1812.

The inscription reads:

The tomb
of
Elbridge Gerry,
Vice-President of the United States,
Who died suddenly in this city
on his way to the Capitol
as President of the Senate,
November 23, 1814.
Aged 70.

Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction:
"It is the duty of every citizen, though he
may have but one day to live, to devote that
day to the good of his country."

Tobias Lear rests beneath a great flat slab of granite, erected over his grave by his "desolate widow," who lies beside him. The inscription on the tombstone, barely legible, sets forth these facts:

"Here lies the remains of Tobias Lear.
He was early distinguished as the
Trusted Secretary and friend of
The Illustrious Washington
and after
having served his country
with Dignity, Zeal and Fidelity
in many
honorable stations,
died
Accountant of the War Department
11, October, 1816,
Age 51.

His desolate widow and mourning son
have erected this monument
to mark the place of his abode
in the
City of Silence.

His "desolate widow," Frances Dandridge Lear, so her tombstone records, was born November 17, 1779, and died December 2, 1856. She was Lear's third wife and a great-niece of Martha Washington. Although forty long years elapsed, Frances Lear remained steadfast to the end—a "desolate widow." Other graves in the family plot bear the names of Benjamin Franklin Lear, born March 1, 1792,
died October 1, 1832, and "Maria Lear and infant daughter."

Tobias Lear came to his death in 1816 by his own hand. Early records do not state why. On Washington's election as President, Lear was appointed *Private* Secretary to the President of the United States, and served as such until some time in the latter part of 1794, when he went to Europe. He had a severe illness in 1793-1794 (the exact dates are vague) and Bartholomew Dandridge began acting as secretary to the President in 1793. William Jackson was a secretary from the autumn of 1789, and George Washington Craik did secretarial work for the President. After Lear's return from Europe in the spring of 1795, he did not resume his position as secretary to Washington until 1798, when Washington appointed him his *Military* Secretary in the Provisional Army establishment. Lear was with him in that capacity until Washington's death in 1799.

In the extreme northern end of the cemetery is the grave of Uriah Tracy, United States Senator from Connecticut, who was the first person interred in the old Christ Church burying ground.

The name of Tracy is closely linked
with the earliest development of New England. Uriah Tracy was the great-great-grandson of "Lieutenant" Thomas Tracy, who came to this country in 1637, and founded the town of Norwich, Conn. Colonial records show that Tracy served many terms in the State legislature and was one of the leaders among the Federalists. In 1792 he was chosen Speaker of the House and the following year witnessed his promotion to the United States House of Representatives, serving until 1796, when he was elected to the Senate. He remained in the United States Senate until his death on July 19, 1807.

During his service in Congress Senator Tracy became one of the leaders of his party, a man of profound statesmanlike ability, and was particularly famed for his rare wit. Upon his death, the members of the Senate for the first time wore crape about their left arms as a mark of their affection and respect which they held for their colleague.

James Gillespie, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is another whose Revolutionary service is noteworthy. He died January 11, 1805, and his body was transferred from the old Presbyterian Cemetery in Washington and placed in Congressional Cemetery April 14, 1892, with appropriate honors. He was the last Congressman buried...
there. Gillespie served with distinction in the State convention of 1776 and in the State House of Commons from 1779 to 1783. The only mark on his grave reads: "James Gillespie, North Carolina, died January 11, 1805."

A member of the United States Supreme Court buried in Congressional Cemetery is H. Brockholst Livingston, of New York, who died in Washington March 19, 1823. He entered the Revolutionary army with rank of captain and won the grade of lieutenant colonel.

General Thomas Blount, of North Carolina, is another interesting figure of the Revolution. At the age of sixteen he entered the army and in 1780 became a deputy paymaster general. He was a major in command of a battalion of North Carolina militia at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He enjoyed a long Congressional career, dying February 7, 1812.

The Pennsylvania Muster Rolls record Henry Black as a private in the York County militia; corporal in the Cumberland County militia, and as a captain in the Bedford County militia. For many years he was a member of Congress from Somerset, Pa. He died November 28, 1841, but was reinterred in Congressional Cemetery the following year.

Honorable Levi Casey, of South Carolina, a brigadier general of militia in the Revolutionary War, also is buried in the cemetery, by reinterment, August 1, 1832. He died in Washington, February 1, 1807.

"Major John Kinney, of New Jersey, an officer of the Army of the Revolution, died in this city July 17, 1832, aged seventy-five years" is the brief inscription carved upon another stone.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., retired, has prepared a list of men buried in Congressional Cemetery who may have served in the Revolutionary War. More than one hundred and thirty-five names are included in the list. Among them are Commodore Campbell, who died in 1823; Major General Jacob Brown, buried in 1826; Commodore Isaac Chauncey, 1839; Major Alexander Forrest, born 1762, died 1834; James John Kenney, 1757-1832; Capt. Peter Lennox, buried 1833; Colonel Morrison, of Kentucky, died 1823; Col. Lemuel William Ruggles, died 1835; Capt. Robert Taylor, died 1831; Tappan Webster, died 1821; Commodore Thomas Tingey, born 1750, died 1829; Major Moses Young; Joseph Wilson, born 1743, died 1827; Lieut. William Ross, died 1826.

Near the main entrance a tall, majestic column rears itself to the memory of twenty-two women war workers killed by an explosion in a cartridge factory on the grounds of the Washington Arsenal, now the Army War College, during the Civil War. Close by is the monument to Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General of the Army, born in Boston, December 22, 1788, and who died in Washington, October 17, 1836. It is recorded that in April, 1812, "on the eve of the hostilities with Great Britain, he entered the military service of his country as a surgeon and served with distinction throughout the war." He soon was promoted to the head of the medical department "which, 'til the close of life, he directed, improved and adorned."

Another distinguished patriot buried in this section of the cemetery grounds is John Fotsym, whose gravestone simply states that he was a "Secretary of State, died October 21, 1841."
PLANTING D. A. R. MEMORIAL TREE AT MOUNT VERNON

By Emma Wilder Derwent, Chairman

The 29th Continental Congress adjourned on April 23, 1920, to again honor the memory of the immortal Washington, America's greatest soldier, America's greatest statesman, America's greatest citizen.

The journey was made by boat down the Potomac River. Colonel Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, received the Daughters of the American Revolution upon their arrival. The Chairman of the Mount Vernon Service Committee had conceived the idea of bringing a tree from historic Yorktown, the scene of Washington's greatest triumph, and planting it at Mount Vernon. The tree was obtained through the cooperation of Mrs. Margaret P. C. Smith, postmaster of Yorktown, who was greatly interested in the project.

The ancestors of the small mulberry which was planted were brought to this country in 1664, to provide food for the silkworms. Historic soil from every State in the Union was brought by the State Regents. The names of the States were called alphabetically and as each State Regent scattered the soil around the roots of the tree, she told whence it came:

California. This soil is from South Pasadena, a historic spot marked by the Oneonta Park Chapter. Here were the headquarters of General José María Flores, an officer in the army of California, before his capitulation to General John C. Frémont, January 15, 1847, at Cahuenga.

Connecticut. The earth which Connecticut sends comes from the grounds around the homestead of Oliver Ellsworth at Windsor, now the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Oliver Ellsworth was one of the makers of our Constitution, a plenipotentiary to France, the third Chief Justice of the United States, and a loved friend of Washington.

Colorado. One of the younger States of the country dedicates this soil, taken from the site of the first schoolhouse in the State.

Delaware brings soil consecrated by the blood of heroes who fell at Couch's bridge, September 3, 1777, when the Stars and Stripes was first unfurled in battle.

District of Columbia's soil is brought from the roots of the oldest oak tree in the District, which stands in the Dean place, and is known as "Treaty Oak." It derives its name from a treaty of amity negotiated under its branches in Colonial days between the Indians and the white settlers.

Florida. This soil is from De Leon Springs, discovered by Ponce De Leon, four hundred and seven years ago. The Spanish settler who followed him built a sugar mill, the old wooden wheel of which is turned by the overflow of water from the spring.

Georgia. The soil is brought from the spot where General George Oglethorpe, Georgia's founder, pitched his tent when he first landed at Savannah. Other soil is from the grave of the great Tomo-chi-chi, chief of the Yamacraw Indians, whose friendship for the white man made possible the settlement of the State of Georgia.

Iowa. This soil comes from the State richest in productiveness, and in the name of the Daughters of Iowa is brought to help nourish the tree from Yorktown.

Idaho. This soil is brought from the old Oregon trail, just inside the city limits of Twin Falls.

Illinois. The soil from Illinois is from Springfield, from the only home ever owned by Abraham Lincoln. Also, soil is brought from the home of General Grant at Galena, and from Camp Grant at Rockford, where so many men were fitted for true patriotic service in the World War.

Kentucky. This soil is from Fort Boonesborough, the first fortified station west of the Alleghany. The descendants of the pioneers at Fort Boonesborough have given to our country many of her most distinguished statesmen, jurists, ministers, scholars, writers and financiers. Therefore Kentucky brings this soil to cover the roots of this tree.

Kansas. This soil is from Lawrence, Kan.,
the earliest settlement in the State and the stronghold of those who came determined to make a free State of the new territory. Also soil is brought from the garden of Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, who served as Kansas State Regent from 1896 to 1911. She raised the funds for the restoration of the slave quarters of Mount Vernon. 

Mississippi. This soil and spray of gray moss are from old Biloxi, "Biloxi by the Gulf Coast," where, in 1699, De Iberville planted the first French colony on the southern shores.

Michigan. This earth is brought from a Michigan garden which did service in the World War.

Indiana. Greetings from Indiana, the State that gave the first President General to our organization. The soil was brought here by an Indiana boy, Robert Wasmuth, a page in the Senate, whose home is on the banks of the Wabash River.

Massachusetts brings a tribute to the sacred memories of Mount Vernon, to which this tree is consecrated, in earth from the plot upon which stands the Washington Elm in Cambridge, under which General Washington took charge of the American forces on July 3, 1775.

Missouri. This earth came from Missouri, the gateway to the Golden West, and is dedicated to the honor and glory of George Washington in the name of General John J. Pershing, a native-born Missourian.

Montana. Montana soil is brought from Camp Fortunate, at Two Forks, now Armstead, the most important site on the trail of Lewis and Clark and the highest navigable point on the Missouri River. Here, Sacajawea, the Indian girl guide, led the white men to her tribe and established friendly relations between them. The soil is not only significant from its connection with the fortunes of "The Bird Woman" and Lewis and Clark, but it is from the bank of the Missouri—the Redrock River. The earth comes, too, from the foot of the last lap of the Continental Divide, only a few miles from the Lemhi pass, on the summit where Sacejawea pointed the way westward.

Maine. The soil is from the State of Maine in full view of Penobscot River, along which the British warships came in the War of 1812.

Maryland brings earth from the old State House site at St. Mary's City, where Maryland's colony was first planted in 1634, when the Ark and the Dove brought Leonard Calvert and his followers, and earth from Doughregan Manor, the home of Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. This soil was dug and sent to support this historic tree by Master Charles Carroll, eighth in line from the "Signer."

Minnesota brings historic soil to mingle with that of the hallowed home of Washington, from the hearthstone unearthed from its coverings of three feet of earth, at the site of the first blockhouse ever built in what is now Minnesota, and the first in the Louisiana Purchase. It was built by Captain Zebulon Pike, surveyor and explorer for the United States Government in 1805, at what is now the city of Little Falls. Also earth from the camping place of the Red River cart drivers in St. Paul. Historic soil also is here from the first cantonment built by Lieutenant Henry Leavenworth in 1819 by the soldiers who came with him. This cantonment was called Fort St. Anthony, and later became Fort Snelling.

Nebraska. This soil is taken from one of the most if not the most, historic spot in the State of Nebraska, Central Avenue and 5th Street, Nebraska City. Lewis and Clark camped here or about July 18, 1804. It was here that the old Fort Kearney blockhouse was built in 1847, the western outpost of the United States Army in the old Louisiana Purchase territory. In this same blockhouse the present Nebraska City News (the oldest newspaper in Nebraska) was put in type by Thomas Morton, November 14, 1854. From this spot, also, the Overland freighting trains set out for Denver and Salt Lake.

North Dakota. This North Dakota soil is dedicated to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, who found health and strength to enable him to do his life's great work in the sunshine and wonderful air of the North Dakota prairies.

New York. Through the courtesy of the Regent of Saratoga Chapter soil is brought from the historic spot where the decisive battle of Saratoga was fought, which victory resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne ten days later. This surrender proved a material aid to our ancestors in the struggle for American independence.

New Hampshire. This soil is brought from the old Granite State, which gave to Washington such friends as the Revolutionary heroes, Stark and Sullivan.

North Carolina. This earth comes from the old neglected family burying ground in Caswell County; also from the grave of a Revolutionary patriot, of whom we are all proud, Starling Gunn, of whom history relates, "He fired the first gun at the battle of Yorktown and was an eye-witness to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis."

New Jersey. This is Holy Soil, for it is from the ground upon which Washington and Wayne camped during the period between 1775-1779. It is consecrated by Nova Cæsarea Chapter, D.A.R., and dedicated to this other Holy Ground. The spot from which this earth is taken is marked by a huge boulder and a bronze tablet with an appropriate inscription, which has been erected by Nova Cæsarea. May this soil
PLANTING D. A. R. MEMORIAL TREE AT MOUNT VERNON

Oklahoma. This soil came from the Northwestern State Teachers' College, established in territorial days in 1895, in Aola, Okla.

Pennsylvania. This soil was taken from the well site of Fort Augusta, located at Sunbury. This fort was in use in Colonial days and during the period of the Revolutionary War.

Rhode Island. This soil is brought from the birthplace of Nathanael Greene, Washington's lifelong friend, second only to him.

South Carolina. When General Greene was sent to supersede General Gates, the tide turned, with Yorktown as a result. The scenes of the exchange was two miles from Cheraw, and from this spot South Carolina brings soil to help nourish the tree brought from Yorktown and planted at Mount Vernon. And soil is also brought from the grave of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who lies buried in Columbia, S. C. It was through her heroic efforts that Mount Vernon was saved as a mecca for the people of all countries.

Tennessee brings soil from the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson. He was Tennessee's first President of the United States, a soldier, a statesman, whose impress upon the Nation stands with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

Texas. This soil was brought from the land of Sam Houston, to rest around the roots of this historic tree at Mount Vernon.

Virginia. This soil is brought from the graves of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and George Wythe. With the soil from the graves of these heroes of the Revolutionary days is mingled also soil from the fields of Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Woods, The Somme, and Verdun, thus uniting in a material way the spiritual union which exists between those who made possible the victory of democracy in America with those who have made victory possible in Europe. With this soil from these battlefields is also mingled soil from the grave of John McHenry, a lineal descendant of the Secretary of the Navy under George Washington, who was killed in the battle of Belleau Woods.

Washington. This soil came from the spot where the first public school in Spokane was organized in the home of Rev. H. T. Cowley on a tract which was once owned by the sub-chief, Enoch, of the Spokane Indians.

West Virginia brings earth to mingle with that of her mother State in memory of the brave boys who fell in France. This soil comes from the historic site of the Bush Fort, near Buchanan, which in Colonial days was a refuge for the pioneer settlers from the depredations of the Indians, and later, during the Revolutionary War, a place of defense.

Wisconsin. This handful of earth which Wisconsin places at the roots of the tree planted here today is not dust from the graves of any of its sons or daughters. It is from the Blue Mound Road, a part of the old Winnebago Trail, over which the pioneers advanced to their settlement in Wisconsin. This trail leads out of Milwaukee, straight to Prairie Village, now Waukesha, and on into the State, passing through Atalan, the most wonderful pre-historic village in the United States.

Wyoming. This soil is brought from the old Oregon Trail, near Fort Caspar, where young Casper Collins laid down his life to save a comrade from the Indians.

OUR COLORS PASS

By May Marcy Bowman

Our Colors pass, and heads are bared,
And eyes, aglow with pride,
See battlefields where heroes dared
And bravely fought and died.
    Our Colors pass.

The vision fades, and Mem'ry's screen
To some shows nameless graves;
While some see naught but Glory's sheen
Where'er our Banner waves.
    Our Colors pass.

The music swells in tuneful praise
    Of Red and White and Blue;
Thru' misty eyes stern Patriots gaze
Upon our Colors true.
    Our Colors pass.

Our Colors pass, but something stays
    In each true Patriot's heart,
Which throughout all his length of days
From him shall ne'er depart.
    Our Colors pass.
BRADBURY

Bradbury, Bradberrie, Bradberrye, of Saxon origin. In 1433, Robert, the head of the American Bradburys, was found living at Ollerset, Co. Derby, England. He married a daughter of Robert Davenport, of Bramhall, Co. Chester, who was buried at Stansted, Mt. Fitchet, Co. Essex. Their son, William, of Braughing in Hertfordshire, Patron of the Church of Westmill, 1462, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Geoffrey Rockhill, of Wormingford, Co. Essex. Their grandson William was named in the will of Sir Thomas Bradbury, 1510, to whose estate he succeeded. This William was Lord of Manor Mancenden; later he acquired the Manor of Catmere Hall in Littlebury, County Essex, in 1534, and was buried at Littlebury in 1546.

Their great-grandson Wymond, of Wicken Bonant, afterwards the parish of Whitechapel, Co. Middlesex, was baptized at Newport Pond in 1574, was of London 1628, died 1650. Married, as her third husband, Elizabeth Whitgift, who died in 1612, aged thirty-eight, and was buried at Crogden, Co. Surrey.

Their son Thomas, born at Wicken Bonant, February 28, 1610, is supposed to have come to New England prior to 1634 and appears at Agamenticus, now York, Me., as agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of the Province of Maine.

Thomas Bradbury, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., held the following offices: Schoolmaster, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Deputy to the General Court, County Recorder, Associate Judge and Captain of Militia. He married Mary, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich.

MACDONOUGH

Teige, King of Connaught, who died in 956, married Creassa, daughter of Arca, Lord of West Connaught, and aunt of Brian Boru, Monarch of Ireland. By her he had two sons, Conchobar, who was afterwards King of Connaught, and Mulroona Mor, who had a son Murtogh, Prince of Moylurg, who married a daughter of the Lord of Tyrawley.

Their great-great-grandson Diarmaid (Irish, the god of arms), had a son Conchobar or Connor, who was the first of the family to assume this surname, and he had a son Tomaltach Na Carriga (cairig, Irish, a rock), who had a son Donoch, brother of Cormac, Lord of Moylurg.

Donoch was the ancestor of the Clan Donchada (of Connaught), anglicized McDonough.

Thomas MacDonough of Salmon Leap, County Kildare, who married in 1712, Jane Coyle, was descended from Donoch, mentioned above, and they were both Protestants.

They had two sons, James, born 1712, died 1792, married in 1746 Lydia, daughter of Peter Laroux, and settled in Delaware. Their second son, John, settled on Long Island.

The famous naval hero of the Battle of Lake Champlain, Commodore Thomas MacDonough, 1783-1825, was a direct descendant of the Delaware branch, being born on the farm in New Castle Co. owned by his father and grandfather. His father served with honor in the Revolution, and his elder brother, a midshipman, was in the engagement between the Constellation and Insurgente.

After the victory of Lake Champlain, Thomas MacDonough received a vote of thanks and a gold medal from Congress, and gifts from Vermont, Delaware, Connecticut and New York.
The latest treatment of the period, 1789–1815, is in Channing's *History of the United States*, vol. iv. Three volumes of the *American Nation*, Bassett's *Federalist System*, Channing's *Jeffersonian System*, and Babcock's *Rise of American Nationality* cover these years. The most elaborate treatment of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison is in Henry Adams' *History of the United States*, while two important general histories, Schouler's *History of the United States Under the Constitution* and McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, are now available. For a brief outline use any school history.

### The Federalist Ascendency, 1789–1801.

1. **Washington as President.**
   - Wilson: iii, 98–104.

2. **Domestic Affairs.**
   - **The Organization of the Government.**
     - Schouler: i, 103–108.
     - Hamilton's Financial Measures.
     - Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. 2.
   - **Channing: History of the United States, iv, 65–88.**

3. **Foreign Relations.**
   - France—Genet.
     - McMaster: ii, 98–141.
   - Spain and the West.
     - Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. 5.
     - Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. iv, ch. 4. (Sagamore ed., pt. 6, pp. 36–41, 118–134.)

4. **The Election of 1800 and Its Significance.**

### Thomas Jefferson.

5. **His Political Theories.**
   - Wilson: iii, 166–172.

6. **His Contest With the United States Courts.**
   - Johnson: *Union and Democracy (Riverside History)*, 134–141.
   - Adams: ii, 142–159, 218–244.

7. **The Purchase of Louisiana.**
   - Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. iv, ch. 6 (Sagamore ed., pt. 6, ch. 4).

### Drifting Into War.

- **Bassett: Short History, 306–321.**
- **Babcock: Rise of American Nationality, 50–66.**

8. **The European Aspect.**

9. **Impressment and the Chesapeake Affair.**
   - **Channing: History of the United States, iv, 365–373.**

10. **"Pacific Defense."**
    - **Johnson: Union and Democracy, ch. 10.**
    - **The Embargo.**

### The War of 1812.

- **Johnson: Union and Democracy, ch. 12.**

11. **The War in the West.**

12. **The Last English Invasion.**
    - **Channing: History of the United States, iv, 503–520.**
    - Washington and Baltimore.
      - Babcock: 132–143.
    - New Orleans.

13. **The Naval War.**
    - Babcock: 106–121.
    - The Blockade.
    - The Frigate Duels.
      - McMaster: iv, 70–96.
    - The Privateers.
      - McMaster: iv, 109–120.

207
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

8834. LUKE.—General Andrew Lewis, of Botetourt Co., Va., the hero of Point Pleasant, m. Elizabeth Givens, of Augusta Co., Va., in 1749. Their son John Lewis m. Patty Love, of Alexandria. Their fourth child was Eliza, who m. 1st John Luke, of Alexandria, Va.; 2nd, a Mr. Ball, of Ky.; and 3rd, Alexander Keith Marshall, of Walnut Grove, Marin Co., Ky. Charles Thomas Marshall, known as Black Dan, b. at Walnut Grove, Ky., July 14, 1800, d. near Lewisburg, Ky., Mar. 5, 1846, m. in 1827 Jane Love Luke, b. Apr. 16, 1808, d. July 5, 1876, his step-sister, dau of his father's 2nd w. Jane Love Luke had a sister Ann Luke, who m. a Mr. Anderson & was the mother of G. W. Anderson. Eliza Lewis Marshall, b. Sept. 8, 1834, m. Mar. 28, 1859, George W. Anderson, b. May 22, 1832, in Jefferson Co., Tenn. Eliza visited her maternal uncle, John Luke, at Louisiana, Mo., & there met her cousin, G. W. Anderson, & they were m. He rose to distinction, went to Mo. in 1853, was in the House 1859, & in the Senate 1862, was a colonel of mil 1862-1864, was twice elected as a Republican to Congress. He & his w. separated in 1876. See History of Marshall Family, by Wm. M. Paxtin, Platte City, Mo., pp. 58-59, 161-162, 273-274; also Lewis Genealogy, in Louisiana.—Mrs. Wm. D. Claroye, 466 Ferry Road, Winnipeg, Canada.

8879. (a) HILLMAN.—In the Pa. Archives, Vol. 7, 5th Series, p. 103, may be found the photographic copy of the commission of Adam Heilman as lieutenant. The original is still in existence. This Adam Heilman is the son of John Adam Heilman who came to America in 1738. Our record states that Adam Heilman m. Catharine Schmidt, dau of Peter & Barbara Lovengood Schmidt.—Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz, 545 Centre Ave., Reading, Pa.

Refugees of 1776, Albany, 1913. (12) N. Y. in Rev as Colony & State.—Marion Eleanor Seelye, Abilene, Kansas.

9922. CHILES.—Lieutenant Colonel Walter Chiles, the immigrant, b in England, came to Va. some time prior to 1638, bringing with him his w Elizabeth, their sons William & Walter, Jr., & four other persons. He, the immigrant, owned land in Charles City Co., was a Burgess from Charles City in 1642; from James City Co. in 1645, 1646, 1649; was chosen Speaker in 1652; Member of the Council in James City 1761. He d in 1653. His son William d shortly after arrival here. Walter, Jr., succeeded his father as Burgess from James City Co. in 1658, 1659, 1660, & 1663. He was Church Warden in Jamestown Parish. He m 1st Mary Page, dau of Colonel John Page, the Councillor, & by her had 2 ch: John & Elizabeth. He m 2d Susannah —— & had 1 ch, Henry. His will is dated Nov. 15, 1671, & he d soon after. John, son of Walter, Jr., & Mary, m 1st Mary Boucher, & after her death Eleanor Webber, dau of Capt. Henry Webber. Ch by his 2d w: John, Henry, Susannah, William, Micajah, Eleanor & Jane. Micajah, son of John & Eleanor, m a dau of Joel Terrell & lived in Caroline Co., & had ch John, Manoah, Micajah, Jr., Thomas, Sally, Anne, & Agatha.—Brice Edwards, 212 6th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

KING.—Joshua King m Hannah ——, their ch were: Silas, M., b Sept. 15, 1793, m Frances, b Sept. 11, 1795, dau of Thomas, Rev soldier, & Elsie Marshall Parker; George, Jesse, Rachel, Susan, Elizabeth, Jane, Polly Ann, Sarah, & Nancy. This data is copied from an old family Bible.—Mrs. Henry Haviland King, Columbia, Mo.

8857. NEAL.—Mary Neal, of Scotch parentage, m William Faris (Farris) b on the ocean between Ireland & America. It is thought they lived near Pittsburgh. Their ch were: David, 1803-4, captain of the first ship that ran the blockade at New Orleans in the Civil War, ship & all on board lost; Mary, b 1806, m —— Goldsborough; William, b 1808; Margaret, m Stephen Hodgins; James, b Oct. 22, 1809, m Martha Newnam (not Newman), of Del., dau of William Newnam.—Mrs. O. W. Gibbons, Box 507, Centralia, Wash.

8995. MEAKER.—One Samuel Meeker, of Duanesburgh, m Sarah Finch, & their ch were Alfred, Eli, Ann, Eliza Van Rensselaer, Deborah, Elijah, Oliver, Andrew, Lorenza, Elvira, & Samuel. Another reference is made to Samuel Meeker & his w Sarah Finch, natives of Mass., who settled at Quaker Lake, Pa. I think the Meekers were from an eastern state before coming to N. Y., although “N. Y. in the Rev” gives the names of eight who served from N. Y. —Mrs. J. E. Fraser, Garner, Iowa.

9957. BROYLES.—Wanted name & parentage of w of Michael Broyles, b Culpeper Co., Va., June, 1740, & served in Rev from Culpeper & western N. C., D. Washington Co., Tenn, 1833, & is buried in the old fam burying ground of the Broyles. His son Simeon Broyles, 1787-1874, buried there also. He m in Greene Co., Tenn, Mary Fox. Their ch Elizabeth, 1796-1893, m Brooks Bell, whose father was Rev sol; Jesse, Jefferson, Jacob, 1816-1901, m Eliz. Good; Pollie Ann, & Archie.—G. T. H.

9958.—SPENCER.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of W. Rauleigh Spencer, who was wounded at Battle of Brandywine. His fam originally settled in Va., the part now known as W. Va., but later moved to N. C. He had 3 bros, Abram, Leonard & Thos. Sharpe Spencer, the first two were killed in Rev, the last was the noted Indian fighter & Government Scout & is known as the first permanent settler of Middle Tenn.—N. S. McG.

9959. DRAKE.—Abigail Drake m Hugh Owen. Was Capt John Drake, who m Rebecca ——, her father? Wanted Drake gen & rec of Rev service.—M. L. F.

9960. WHITSEL-GREINER.—Catherine Whitsel m George Greiner in Culpeper Co., Va., abt 1796-7, & later moved to Ohio. George Greiner may have spelled his last name with a K instead of a G at the time of his m, as for some yrs it was spelled both ways. He was a Rev sol in the Penna. Line. Catherine Whitsel had one bro. Anthony & perhaps others. Wanted her parentage & Rev rec of her father.

(a) HALL-FOLKERTH.—Annie Hall & Michael Folkther were m in Frederick Co., Md., bet 1800-1808, & later moved to Ohio. George Greiner may have spelled his last name with a K instead of a G at the time of his m, as for some yrs it was spelled both ways. He was a Rev sol in the Penna. Line. Catherine Whitsel had one bro. Anthony & perhaps others. Wanted her parentage & Rev rec of her father.

9961. BOONE-WILCOXEN.—In Feb., 1917, issue of Magazine, it was stated that Sarah Boone, sis of Daniel Boone, m John Wilcoxen. Wanted place of residence and names of their children.—F. C. R.

9962. FAIRBANKS.—Wanted gen & Rev ser of ancestors of Dorcas Fairbanks b Dec. 23, 1768, d July 22, 1832, m 1784, to Southworth Whiting. Also date of m & place of her birth.—D. W. B.

9963. CLARK.—Wanted parentage of Anna Clark, b Sept. 1, 1733, Kingston, N. H., with book reference, for same. She married Wm. Cilley, Nov. 29, 1754, & moved to Gorham, Me.
Fort Larned Chapter (Larned, Kan.). The past year, 1919-20 (Miss Eva Beer, Regent), has been pleasantly spent in the study of history and the Constitution of the United States.

Our first meeting took place on Flag Day, and was celebrated by a picnic held at the home of the Regent. At other meetings there were excellent papers on the early settlement of America and Colonial life.

Americanization and arousing patriotism have been the chief aims of the Chapter this year. Believing that training the young to love their country and respect the flag is a sure way of developing loyalty, our Chapter, through its Patriotic Committee, sent to every teacher in the county Constitution Day pamphlets, requesting that that day be observed; likewise placards of rules for displaying the flag, and the American Creed to be taught to every child. Two flags were presented to the two pupils in the village high schools for the highest grade in historical subjects, and a prize of $5 to the graduate of the Larned High School who made the highest grade in history and civics.

We have gained five new members this year; our roster now numbers 32; resident members 19, non-resident, 13. All of our meetings are social as well as literary. The principal social event of the year was a luncheon given by the Regent; there was a large attendance and the good music and social intercourse was greatly enjoyed. One of the interesting reports of the year was that of Mrs. Josephine Wickwire, our delegate to the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress.

The present year, 1920-21 (Miss Nellie Heaton, Regent), has begun auspiciously with an excellent program to be carried out, and we are looking forward to another year of service and social enjoyment.

Anna E. Van Voorhees,
Historian.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.), organized in September, 1917, now has a membership of nearly fifty, not including 15 non-resident members. Two of our number are life members. Our meetings are held every month in the year on the third Thursday. The attendance each time varied from 20 to 25 members. Each meeting is made very interesting; often we have a program of musical numbers, again, a speaker, who talks on some subject of civic or National interest, or occasionally just a social time, with ancestral stories by our own members. Once a year we have a luncheon. During the summer the meetings take the form of picnics, which are quite informal, and are held either at the summer homes of members, or in some picturesque spot in the vicinity, for there are many such places, beautiful beyond description, in and near Minneapolis. We have found these picnics most enjoyable, and a very satisfactory way of keeping up the interest of our members in the Chapter. St. Anthony Falls Chapter has the reputation, which we think, well merited, for being a loyal, congenial Chapter and one which has never failed to respond promptly and willingly to any call made upon it, of whatever nature. Our charter was presented by one of our members, a flag by another and a gift of $100 came from another recently. We have a very efficient set of officers and committees, each one ready at all times to do the work assigned to her and eager to keep up the reputation of the Chapter.

Our Chapter, with other Minnesota chapters, erected the Pike Monument, furnished the bronze tablet, with inscription for it, and assisted at the dedication ceremonies at Little Falls, Minn. This monument marks the spot on which stood the first blockhouse in Minnesota, built by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and party in 1805. The cobblestones and boulders, which formed the fireplace in the original house were used in the construction of the monument, which is in pyramid form, and stands six feet high, on a point of the west bank of the Mississippi River about five miles below Little Falls, Minn. Mr. Lyman F. Ayer, who unveiled the monument, was the first white child born in the state of Minnesota. He died at the age of eighty-six years.
St. Anthony Falls Chapter was the first to invite Miss Maria Sanford, Professor Emeritus in English at the Minnesota State University, to become a D. A. R., she being a Real Granddaughter. We recalled our invitation, later, that Miss Sanford might have the greater honor of being an Honorary Member of the State D. A. R. Our former Regent, Mrs. Little, accompanied Miss Sanford and took especial charge of her on her last trip, which was to the National Congress of the D. A. R. in Washington, D. C., in April, 1920. Here Miss Sanford delivered her wonderfully impressive “Apostrophe to the Flag,” which has been so widely copied and is now so well known. She never returned to her beloved state, for she died, very suddenly, before the end of the Congress. Mrs. Little was with Miss Sanford constantly on this trip and was the last person to whom Miss Sanford talked. She was eighty-three years old at the time of her death.

Her “Apostrophe to the Flag” has been copyrighted, and copies will be sold by Minneapolis D. A. R. Chapter, the proceeds to be used to establish a “Maria Sanford Scholarship” at the University of Minnesota.

(Mrs. E. J.) Clarissa T. Wallace, Historian.

Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.) began the work of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers of Washington County, October 21, 1920. The State Regent was a guest of the Chapter, and gave an interesting talk concerning the work of the National Society in this direction. The grave of the Revolutionary soldier, William Wright, was found in an old family burial ground and covered with myrtle. William Wright served in the Revolution in North Carolina under Captain James Robinson, Captain Rawles and Captain William Gray, a three months' service each time, making nine months in all. He came to Washington County in the early days of pioneer life, following his youngest brother, Philbird Wright, who came about 1809. William Wright married Betsy Morgan, and their family of eight children became worthy citizens, establishing homes in the county and state. One son, Arwin Wright, was chosen as one of the escorts to Lafayette when he visited Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1824. It seems very probable this honor was conferred upon Arwin because of his father's service in the War of the Revolution.

The Wright family has been an interesting one in the history of Washington County, and men and women of sterling worth to the community have been characteristic of the name. The Christopher Harrison Chapter considers it an honor to begin the work of marking the graves of Revolutionary heroes with the name of William Wright.

Martha Tucker Morris, Registrar.
HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in:
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1281 subscribers.
REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, February 9, 1921, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General in her prayer asked for guidance for the members of the Board in the problems they had come together to solve.

The President General announced that the Recording Secretary General was unable to be present on account of illness and on account of the death of her husband, and that, therefore, the Board would elect a Secretary pro tem. Mrs. Hanger nominated Mrs. Elliott to act as Recording Secretary pro tem. Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Buel and carried.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary pro tem., the following members being recorded present: Active Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison; State Regents: Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Davis, Miss Temple; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Heron.

The President General requested that the Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Hume, Vice President General, make their report. Mrs. St. Clair read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The grim Reaper has again entered our National Board and plucked one of its sweetest flowers, Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General from the State of Wisconsin; and,

WHEREAS, Mrs. Hume has served this Society as Organizing Regent of her Chapter from 1908 to 1916; as State Regent of Wisconsin from 1916 to 1919; as Vice President General from April, 1919, to November, 1920; and,

WHEREAS, She performed the duties pertaining to each of said offices with unusual ability, grace and dignity; and,

WHEREAS, her genial manner, happy and gentle disposition endeared her to all with whom she came in contact; and,

WHEREAS, the members of this Board admired and loved those traits of a noble character which were her natural heritage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved: The National Board of Management desires to place upon the record the sorrow that it feels at the loss of its beloved member,

Resolved further: That this Board will miss her cheery smile, and her prompt and active cooperation in all that was of the best interest to the Society.

Resolved further: That we extend to her family our deepest sympathy, and the assurance that we also loved her.

MARY E. ST. CLAIR,
BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Temple and Mrs. Schoentgen, and carried, that the resolutions upon the death of Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General, as presented by Mrs. St. Clair, be accepted, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Hume's family.

Mrs. St. Clair moved that a telegram of sympathy be sent to our Recording Secretary General on the death of her husband. Seconded by Mrs. Whitman and carried.

Mrs. Hanger moved that a letter of sympathy be sent Mrs. A. W. Cook upon the death of her mother. Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

This report of your President General covers the period from the October Board meeting to the present time, except this one item which was omitted in the last report, namely, a trip to Mount Vernon, October 2nd, on the President's yacht, Mayflower, as your representative by invitation of Secretary Daniels. This occasion was held in honor of the guests from England and Holland who were visiting this country in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pil-
grims. It was a memorable event, this trip to beautiful Mount Vernon, sacred to the memory of George and Martha Washington; a beautiful October day, a distinguished company of Cabinet Officers and their families, Army and Navy Officers and their wives, besides the Ambassador from Great Britain and Lady Geddes, the Minister for the Netherlands and the heads of several Patriotic Societies. Speeches were made by Secretary Daniels, Ambassador Geddes and the Minister for the Netherlands, at the tomb of Washington, and wreaths were placed in remembrance. I can never forget the beauty and solemnity of the scene. When opposite Mount Vernon the ship’s engines were stopped, the company stood at attention, the flag was lowered to half-mast, while the bugler sounded taps, and then the band exultantly played “The Star-Spangled Banner.” A scene full of beauty, patriotism, love of country, and honest pride in America.

My first activity after the October Board meeting, if one can call attendance at a lovely party an activity, was attending the reception given in honor of the President General by the District Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Washington Club on the evening of October 20th, the evening after the Board meeting. On October 22nd and 23rd, I attended the New Jersey State meeting, held in Atlantic City, and went from there to St. Louis to attend the Missouri State Conference held on the 25th, 26th and 27th; from thence returned to Connecticut to attend a luncheon given by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, in honor of the President General. On November 4th the State meeting of Connecticut was held in New London, by invitation of my own chapter, and was attended by several National Officers. It was with very great pleasure and pride that I welcomed them to Connecticut and to my home.

On November 10th I went to Boston to meet the Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts, and such members of our Fountain and Painting Committee as were at that time appointed and available, in order to view the three proposed sites for our Pilgrim Memorial Fountain, and on the 12th several members of our committee drove to Plymouth by invitation of our Librarian General to look over the ground and confer with the local officials. On November 15th I came to Washington to care for several matters here and then started for Charleston, West Virginia, to attend the State Conference on November 17th and 18th. After spending another day in Washington I returned to Connecticut, stopping over in New York to attend a demonstration of moving pictures under the Visual Education Society, arranged for by our Historian General in the interest of teaching history in our public schools. On November 30th an invitation was accepted for luncheon in New York, to which the heads of twenty-three National Patriotic and Civic Societies were invited by the National Security League, to discuss cooperation and coordination of Americanization and other patriotic work. The next day I attended a meeting of a group of patriotic and welfare societies, held in the interest of Americanization and naturalization.

On December 5th I returned to Washington and received at a dance given by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, for the benefit of their Americanization work, and was present on December 7th at a Special Board Meeting for the admission of members, and later at a meeting of the Executive Committee. December 9th and 10th were given up to a luncheon and meeting of the Esther Stanley Chapter and a meeting of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, both of Connecticut.

On December 21st it was my privilege to represent our Society at the official celebration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. A special train from Boston was provided for the official guests of the Commission and also reserved seats in the theatre where the exercises were held, which included a fine address by Vice-President-Elect Coolidge, and an historical oration by Senator Lodge. Afterwards there was a bountiful luncheon at the Armory and a pilgrimage to Plymouth Rock, Burial Hill, Pilgrim Hall and other places of interest until four o’clock, when the special train returned to Boston. It was a day full of inspiration, and I wish every member of our Society could have been there. It is to be regretted that owing, I presume, to the fact that the time was so near Christmas, but few of the members of the Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee were able to avail themselves of the invitation of the Tercentenary Commission to attend this notable celebration. A meeting of this Committee was held in Boston on the evening of the 21st. Little was done except to talk over plans. The only action taken was to appoint the State Regents as a Finance Committee, for raising the funds. Those members who were present at Plymouth viewed the sites suggested for our fountain. We must, however, await definite word from the Commission as to which of these positions may be taken into consideration by our Committee.

The full list of members of the Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee, as appointed by the President General, is as follows:
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Mrs. Frank W. Bahnisen, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Mrs. Henry McCleary, Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. William H. Wait, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

It has seemed best to me to put the painting also in charge of this Committee.

On January 3rd, the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, gave a luncheon in honor of the President General at the Hotel Taft, in New Haven, and on the 6th I represented the Society at the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of Roosevelt Memorial, in New York City, on the 7th attended the Ball given by Constitution Chapter of the District of Columbia, at the Woman's City Club, and on the 11th received with notable women at the Americanization Ball given by the District Daughters at the Hadleigh.

On January 14th Dr. Anita McGee and I went, by appointment, to interview Secretary Baker in the interest of securing pensions for nurses who served in the Spanish-American War. The results of this visit I am unable to state, except to say that Secretary Baker promised his interest and influence.

The last two weeks in January were spent in the South visiting the Daughters of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and a few of the schools and colleges in which our Society is interested. It was a most inspiring trip, everywhere revealing enthusiasm and activity in the Society. It included visits to the State Conference of Florida, held in Miami the 17th, 18th and 19th, and thence northerly to chapter meetings in Daytona, Jacksonville, Maryville, and Knoxville were attended and in Macon and Atlanta, Georgia. A visit was paid to the Martha Berry School, at Rome, Georgia, and to Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, and the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. In all of these visits it was a pleasure to see the splendid work being done for the mountain boys and girls. Meetings of the Daughters in Maryville and Knoxville were attended and finally a meeting of the home chapter of our Historian General, Miss Coltrane, in Concord, and also that of our Vice President General, Mrs. Reynolds, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Three meetings of your Executive Committee have been held, namely, on December 7, 1920, January 15 and February 8, 1921. The meeting of December 7th was called because of the necessity for sending a reply to the Government in regard to the renewal of the lease of our land on which one of its buildings stands, in the rear of our Hall. This in turn involved the question as to whether or not the Society's office building was to be started at once or action be deferred. It is to be remembered that the greater portion of our land has been leased rent free to the Government, but there is a certain small parcel, purchased from owners who had rented it to the Government, which now yields a rental to our Society, and if the office building could not be started at once, it was well worth while to secure this rent again if possible.

As regards the office building, a very grave doubt has been growing up in my mind as to the advisability of entering upon its erection under present building conditions and high interest rates. I have felt for some time that it was the better part of wisdom to delay it, if possible, until conditions materially improve, and so advised the Chairman of your Office Building Committee. I therefore consulted with your Executive Committee on this matter and stated to them that I had been given to understand that such a building as we are planning would cost at least $300,000, at the present price of labor and materials, whereas Congress had authorized a loan of only $200,000; that rates of interest were not less than seven or seven and one-half per cent, and that maintenance expenses also had to be considered. In view of the heavy obligations involved, I advised delay, in the expectation that in another year conditions would be more stable, prices and interest lower, and that then our building might come within the authorized cost. I also pointed out that the financial condition of the Society did not warrant large interest payments, for we have had to borrow $20,000 for current expenses until dues came in; that although it has been the usual practice in past years to borrow money toward the end of the year, pending the receipt of dues, this is nevertheless an unwise practice as the dues of each year should meet that year's expenses, and that, therefore, it seemed unjustifiable to incur a debt and interest charges heavier than Congress authorized, at least not without reporting back to Congress for further instructions. Your Executive Committee unanimously passed the following resolution:

Because of the high price of building material, the high rates in the money market, and general unsatisfactory building conditions, be it resolved that the matter of erecting a new office building be delayed until conditions improve.

By authority of the meeting held January 15, I signed an amended "Memorandum of an.
Agreement" with our architects, with accompanying letter qualifying the agreement, and providing for delay, in order that your Building Committee might be in a position to submit plans, specifications and estimates to Congress, but this does not involve any obligation to start building at once.

In view of this motion of delaying work on the office building your Executive Committee voted that "the United States Government be offered the privilege of renewing their lease, on the adjoining land, for the period of one year from termination of present lease," but the Government has since notified us that it has decided not to renew.

A letter from Messrs. Thompson and Laskey, the lawyers retained by Mr. Mellis to represent our Society in the case of Piper vs. the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been received, stating their wish to withdraw from the case and leave the Society at liberty to engage other counsel and that they had so informed the plaintiff's attorney. This letter was submitted to your Executive Committee, which voted that Messrs. Thompson and Laskey be requested to turn over the papers in this case to the National Society. This has been done and the case has been placed in the hands of Minor, Gatley and Rowland, the attorneys who have served this Society for several years past.

The matter of the Executive Manager is still under consideration by your Executive Committee.

An offer of a position has been made to a woman who has been given two or three weeks to consider it and we are still waiting to hear from her.

Your Executive Committee has also voted to curtail the publication of the Lineage Book, on account of the high cost of printing, reducing the number printed this year to one, or at most two volumes, if our contract with the printers permitted. A further report on this matter will be made by your Historian General.

The work of compilation still goes on.

Two very interesting reports on the condition of our work in Tilloloy have been received, one from Mrs. Harris and one from Madam de La Grange, showing fine progress in the digging of the well, which it is hoped to complete by the middle of February, after which the pipes will be laid. Photographs accompanied Mrs. Harris’ letter and designs for the fountains were submitted with Madam de La Grange’s letter.

It is hoped to have the work completed or nearly so by next summer, at which time the President General will be asked to come over to dedicate it.

So far, according to Madam de La Grange’s report, 120,000 francs have been expended upon the work.

I have long had it in mind that our Life Membership fees should constitute a permanent endowment fund for our Society. This seems a sound business proposition for us to adopt.

If our Life Membership fee were reduced to $50 (by amendment to the by-laws) and put on interest in saving banks or by investment in Liberty Bonds, we should net the same income of $2.00 a year from each Life Member which we now get in annual dues from other members, and this would be for all time. It would not cease with the death, resignation or dropping of members. Eitherto our Life Membership fees (the one-half which remains with the National Society) have been applied to the permanent fund set aside for the erection of Memorial Continental Hall and have been spent; the chapters in most cases spent their one-half. But if the National Society and the chapters would invest their respective portions, and use only the interest, each would receive the one dollar a year and perhaps a little more from each Life Member, the same as if the member were paying annual dues. A certain and sure income not subject to losses in membership would thus be established for the Society and whether small or large would be of great benefit to it.

I therefore recommend that the following amendment to our by-laws be proposed by this Board to the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

Amend Article V, Section 5, by striking out "One hundred" and inserting "Fifty"; and further amend this section by adding the following after the sentence ending, "to which the member belongs."

"The Twenty-five dollars to the National Society shall be placed in a permanent fund; the interest of which shall be applied on current expenses; the chapters likewise shall place their share of this life membership payment in a permanent chapter fund, the interest of which should be used as are other dues, and on the transfer of the member, the life membership fee shall be turned over to the chapter to which the life member transfers."

In closing my report I wish to add that Mrs. Robert H. Wiles has been appointed Chairman of Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress, to succeed Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, resigned; Miss Annie M. Wallace, Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, to succeed Mrs. John P. Hume, deceased; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Chairman of Finance Committee of Memorial Fountain and Painting Committee, and Mrs. Wallace G. W. Hanger, Chairman of our
Respectfully submitted,  

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
President General.

The President General stated that unless there was objection all reports would be received without their recommendations, and that the recommendations might be taken up under new business, or acted on directly after the reports if the Board so wished. Mrs. Hall moved that recommendations contained in reports be acted upon directly following the action taken upon the report. Seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried. On motion of Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, it was carried that the report of the President General be adopted without its recommendation. The adoption of the President General’s recommendation in regard to life membership was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Coltrane, and carried.

Mrs. Elliott read the report of the Recording Secretary General as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General  
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:  
Since the meeting on October 20th last, the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual.  
The minutes of the regular meeting of October 20th and of the special meeting of December 7th, were duly prepared for the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were promptly mailed to the 3674 new members admitted.  
The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were duly sent out.  
The notices to members of the Board of the February Board meeting were mailed a month in advance of the date of the meeting.  
One hundred and sixty-seven orders for Block certificates have been filled.  
Certificates of membership numbering 2585 have been sent out since the last regular meeting.  
RITA A. YAWGER,  
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.  
Mrs. Elliott then read the report of the Executive Committee as follows:

Report of Executive Committee  
Motions adopted at meeting, December 7, 1920. Because of the high price of building materials, the high rates in the money market and general unsatisfactory building conditions, be it resolved that the matter of erecting a new Office Building be delayed until conditions improve.  
In view of the motion just passed delaying the erection of the proposed Office Building, moved that the United States Government be offered the privilege of renewing their lease on the adjoining land for the period of one year from termination of present lease.  
That the firm of Thompson & Laskey be asked to turn over to the National Society any papers they may have in the case of Piper vs. National Society.  
It was the consensus of opinion that the President General represent the National Society at the meeting of the committee called by the National Security League as she did at the previous one (unofficially), and then come to the February Board meeting for official authorization if she thought best.  
January 15, 1921.—The President General reported that she had placed the case of Piper vs. N. S. D. A. R. in the hands of Mr. Benjamin Minor, and that the case might come up in two or three weeks.  
The matter of signing the contract for the Office Building was brought up by the President General, and an amended agreement with an accompanying letter qualifying the agreement was presented. On motion of Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, it was voted, That the President General be authorized to sign the “Memorandum of an Agreement,” with qualifying letter dated January 14, 1921, submitted by the architects this day in order that the Building Committee may be in a position to submit plans, specifications and estimates to the Congress.  
At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on February 8th, no action of any kind was taken.  
Mrs. Phillips read her report as Registrar General, requesting that she be permitted to bring in a supplemental report before the close of the meeting.

Report of Registrar General  
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:  
I have the honor to report: 2194 applications presented to the Board and 610 supplemental papers verified; 2804 total number of papers verified; permits issued for 1200 insignias, 400 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.  
Among the applications accepted to-day are...
those of Mrs. Harding, wife of the President-elect and those of Mrs. Elizabeth Eckert, a Real Daughter, and her daughter, Dixon, Ill.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants for membership.

The Registrar General’s Office finds itself up to date with its application papers that came in up to the ten-day limit.

The membership is thriving, but there is a lack of clerks to handle the increase in original and supplemental papers, so the latter are behind, but are receiving attention.

The condition of the office to date is:

All notices have gone to the Chapter Registrars of members admitted in December.

The cards of the members admitted at that meeting have all been turned over to the Organizing Secretary General.

The list of the members admitted at that meeting have been sent to their respective State Regents.

Eighteen volumes of application papers have been sent to the binders and returned.

Duplicate papers of the members admitted in October have been returned.

All names and numbers for the October and December Meetings have been put in the Duplicate Book and the papers for both Meetings have been numbered.

The national numbers of the members admitted at the October and December Meetings have been placed on the Ancestral Cards, together with the names of the children of the Revolutionary soldiers, through whom these members descend.

There were a great many new records in the October Meeting. The permits for both Caldwell and Mrs. Key are up-to-date.

There are many of our Daughters and applicants throughout the United States who do not know the workings of our office and feel they are being neglected, when they are not admitted as quickly as they wish, and fix the blame on our office. In order to show all who are in earnest in learning why their papers are delayed, I have asked our President General’s permission to keep a standing notice in the D A U G H T E R S O F T H E A M E R I C A N R E V O L U T I O N M AGAZINE notifying them what they must do to perfect a paper before sending it to the Registrar General’s Office. We can not verify incomplete papers and the saving in postage and clerks’ work would be an agreeable help to us. Please, State Regents, carry back to your States a word that with the congested condition of our office, we would greatly appreciate more help from them in filling out papers.

You will hear from the Treasurer General’s report what it is costing the Society for clerical service for the office of the Registrar General. You are all pleased when an increasingly greater number of members are admitted and feel, perhaps, that the outlay is justifiable. For copying papers for which the Society charges a fee of 25 cents each we employ clerks at $3.00 a day. These clerks cannot copy more than six papers a day and in addition it takes the time of two clerks to compare the papers. This, with the expense of typewriters, postage, makes each paper copied by the Society actually cost the Society $1.00, for which only 25 cents is received. This is a positive leak and contrary to all business practice.

One other phase of the work in the Registrar General’s office which is done at a considerable loss to the Society is the verifying of supplemental papers. I realize in the early days it was desirable to have as many records verified as possible, but now with the great amount of work that is being done, does it seem fair that the Society should be required to verify, in many cases, eight or ten additional papers for some of its members without making any charge for this service? I would recommend that $1.00 be charged for every additional paper verified.

The Registrar General’s office is the vital working power of the Organization. If we can admit 10,000 applicants in a year, the Treasurer General receives $20,000 from our admissions alone. If we can have more money for supplemental papers and for copying the papers, we add that to the Treasurer General’s accounts, so that to succeed the Registrar General’s office must have a good working force.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Registrar General.

The motion of Mrs. Phillips that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for 2194 members was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary pro tem. announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2194 applicants members of the National Society. There being no objections, the report of the Registrar General without its recommendations was adopted. After considerable discussion as to the best way to solve the problem of allowing the Registrar General to charge $1.00 for copying papers, which proposition met with the approval of many of the members, it was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried, that the recommendation of the Registrar General be deferred until she can bring forward a proposed amendment exactly covering the points that she wishes to amend. Mrs. Phillips read
her recommendation in regard to charging $1.00 for the verification of supplemental papers. The adoption of recommendation that members pay one dollar for the verification of each supplemental paper was moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1st to December 31, 1920.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1920 .................. $1,614.54

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $28,344; initiation fees, $3496; Apostrophe to the Flag, $4.45; certificates, $3; copying lineage, $.75; creed cards, $48.73; D. A. R. Reports, $25.68; die of insignia, $1.54; directory, $4.86; duplicate papers and lists, $129.05; exchange, $2.38; gavel, $1.50; hand-books, $11.34; index to Library books, $11.65; interest, $19.29; lineage, $427.06; Magazine—subscriptions, $4841.85; single copies, $99.26; advertisements, $886.25; proceedings, $21.01; remembrance books, $1; rent from slides, $42.87; ribbon, $5.94; rosettes, $1.50; stationery, $38.15; telephone, $14.58; books for Library, $101; index to Lineage books, $30; Auditorium events, $300. Total receipts ........................................... 38,914.69

Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank .................. 10,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $276; initiation fees, $29 .................. $305.00

President General: clerical service, $403.70; traveling expenses, $777.52; postage, telegrams and telephones, $65.12; rent and repairs to typewriter, $16; letter circulars, $2.75; expressage, $42. Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $808.89; parchment, $400; lithographing and engrossing, $45.55; cards, envelopes and circulars, $33.50; program of organization, $30.25; Regent’s lists, $98.70; postage and telegram, $11; sharpening erasers, $1.80 .......................... 1,429.69

Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $678; committee lists, $782.50; expressage, $.60 .......................... 1,265.51

Certificates: clerical service, $266.85; certificates, $200; engrossing, $181.50; altering plate, $30; postage, $120; pencil sharpener and repairs to typewriter, $2.40 .......................... 820.76

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $329.04; postage, $84. Registrar General: clerical service, $3334.79; binders, cards, rule, eraser and stamp, $89.29; binding books and repairs to typewriter, $18.50; postage and sharpening erasers, $6.20 .......................... 3,448.78

Treasurer General: clerical service, $3329.82; blanks, binders and instructions, $169.75; postage and telegrams, $5.18; repairs to typewriter and rent safe deposit, $4.10 .......................... 3,508.85

Historian General: clerical service, $675; circulars, $12.70; postage, $5. Reporter General: C. R. S. I.: reprint of reports .......................... 15.00

Librarian General: clerical service, $643.14; accessions, $14.92; book labels, $15; binding volumes, $49.35; postage and expressage, $12.09; repairs to typewriter, $50 .......................... 735.00

Curator General: clerical service, $261.54; postage, $2; sharpening erasers, $15 .......................... 263.69

General Office: clerical service, $540.78; clerical service (Magazine), $320.64; messenger service, $71.36; postage and stamped envelopes, $1055.92; carfare, expressage and sharpening erasers, $9.64; supplies, $18.75; flowers, $10.98; President General’s pin, $60 .......................... 2,088.07

$50,529.23
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $5; postage, $1.50; Conservation and Thrift—circulars, $9.25; paper and envelopes, $4.03; postage, $.60; Finance—clerical service, $30; International Relations—circulars, letterheads and envelopes, $21.25; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, $19.80; postage, $14.25; National Old Trails Road—circulars, letterheads and envelopes, $34.50; Patriotic Education and Americanization—letterheads, envelopes and circulars, $90.62; reprints of reports, $31; postage, $10.70; telegram, $.72; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—clerical service, $2.50; slides, $61.86; postage, telegrams and expressage, $12.29; Philippines Scholarship—reprint of reports, $11; Preservation of Historic Spots—circulars, $3.10; postage, $.2; Prevent Desecration of the Flag—reprint of reports, $4.50; Reciprocity—clerical service, $21.75; folders and clasps, $2.50; Statistics—reprint of reports, $17.50

Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, $2230.54; electric current and gas, $102.19; ice and towel service, $40.60; repairs to elevator and motor, $10.85; hauling, $.5; cleaning curtains, $11.25; water rent, $15.21; supplies, $73.11

Printing Machine—expense: Printer, $70; paper, $290.70; die, $1.80.

Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $111.86; stationery, $29.90; blanks, $9; folders, $30; postage, $166; Editor—salary, $500; stationery, $12.15; postage, $157.66; telegrams, $1.34; expressage, $1.47; articles and photos, $186; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," $90; postage, $6; Printing and Mailing September, October and November issues, $9047.81; Cuts, $573.80.

Auditing accounts: 325.00
Auditorium events: labor, lights and refund: 190.00
D. A. R. Reports: postage: 5.00
Interest: 206.11

Lineage: postage, expressage and old volumes, $51.58; 1500 copies, vol. 54, $1698.07
Proceedings: postage and wrapping, $298.18; 2000 copies, $2804.05
Regent's list refunded: 5.00
Remembrance books: clerical service, $50; postage, $36; 2000 copies, $317.50
State Regents' postage: 125.70
Stationery: 1,212.30
Support of Real Daughters: 544.00
Telephone: 129.53

Thirtieth Congress: Credential Committee—blanks, $45; cards, $38; stamp, $.90; postage, $41

Total disbursements: 38,052.38

Balance: $12,476.85

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1920: $6,803.18

Receipts
Charter fees: $50.00
Life membership fees: 350.00
Continental Hall contributions: 247.02
Liberty Loan contributions and interest: 2,303.88
Commissions: Insignia: $252.50
Recognition pins: 38.70

Interest: Bank balances: $43.43
Bonds: 88.43
### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liquidation and Endowment Fund</td>
<td>114.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent from Land</td>
<td>751.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,195.83</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISBURSEMENTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,999.01</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable—Liberty Loan</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—Liberty Loan</td>
<td>89.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,089.44</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td><strong>$8,909.57</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
<td><strong>$500.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL
- **Receipts**: $875.75

#### PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS
- **Receipts**: 11.05

#### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION
- **Balance, September 30, 1920**: $1,572.38
- **Receipts**: 14,774.75
- **Disbursements**: 16,347.13
- **Balance**: 16,194.53
- **Balance**: $152.60

#### PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT
- **Balance, September 30, 1920**: $31.60
- **Receipts**: 219.62
- **Balance**: $251.22

#### PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN
- **Receipts**: 108.00

#### PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS
- **Balance, September 30, 1920**: $139.00
- **Receipts**: 5.00
- **Disbursements**: 144.00
- **Balance**: 139.00

#### RED CROSS
- **Receipts**: $62.80
- **Disbursements**: 62.80

#### RELIEF SERVICE
- **Balance, September 30, 1920**: $552.53
- **Receipts**: 2,610.52
- **Disbursements**: 2,292.02
- **Balance**: 871.03

**Total Special Funds**: **$2,408.65**
### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 9-30-20</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 12-31-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$1,614.54</td>
<td>$48,914.69</td>
<td>$38,052.38</td>
<td>$12,476.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>6,803.18</td>
<td>4,195.83</td>
<td>2,089.44</td>
<td>8,909.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>875.75</td>
<td>875.75</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>1,572.38</td>
<td>14,774.75</td>
<td>16,194.53</td>
<td>152.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>31.60</td>
<td>219.62</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>251.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain</td>
<td>139.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>139.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>62.80</td>
<td>62.80</td>
<td>62.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Service</td>
<td>552.53</td>
<td>2,610.52</td>
<td>2,292.02</td>
<td>871.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$11,213.23</td>
<td>$71,778.01</td>
<td>$58,696.17</td>
<td>$24,295.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Disposition of Funds

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$23,795.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty cash (in Treasurer General’s Office)</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,295.07</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds</td>
<td>2,314.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$110,214.84</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Indebtedness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds as per vote of 28th Congress</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To National Metropolitan Bank for Current Fund, as per vote of National Board of Management</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$25,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. St. Clair, as Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

**Report of Finance Committee**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the honor to submit the following brief report for the months of October, November and December. Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $58,291.17, of which $16,194.53 has been disbursed for Patriotic Education and $2292.02 for Relief Work.

Some other large expenditures were for:

- Clerical service .................................. $11,706.20
- Magazine .......................................... 10,633.65
- Employees of Hall .................................. 2,430.15
- Postage ............................................ 1,708.60
- Support of Real Daughters .......................... 544.00
- Proceedings of 29th Congress ..................... 2,804.05
- Notes Payable, Liberty Loan ..................... 2,000.00
- Interest on Notes .................................. 295.55
- Lineage Book, 54th volume ........................ 1,698.07
- Remembrance Book, July Issue ..................... 317.50
- Miscellaneous as itemized in Treasurer General’s report ................ 5,666.85

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the action of the Board at the Octo-
ber meeting in regard to raising the initiation fee to $3.00 be rescinded.

2. That Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the word one and inserting the word five, so that it reads “The initiation fee shall be five dollars.”

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Francis A.) Mary E. St. Clair,
Acting Chairman.

There being no objections, the report of the Finance Committee was adopted without its recommendations. The President General explained that since the action taken at the October Board many members had expressed the opinion that it would be wise to make the initiation fee $5.00, and while, of course, it was for the Congress to decide what the initiation fee should be, if the proposed amendment set the figure at $3.00, the Congress could not vote to make it $5.00, whereas if $5.00 is proposed, Congress can vote to make it either that sum or less if it should so decide. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried, that the action of the October meeting in recommending an increase of initiation fee from $1.00 to $3.00 be rescinded. The second recommendation of the Finance Committee was duly put and adopted, the point being emphasized that this proposed amendment was merely to be circulated among the chapters and to come up to the next Congress for decision. Mrs. Young requested that her vote in opposition to both the recommendation for increase of initiation fee and for the charge for the verification of supplemental papers be recorded in the minutes.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your committee has met regularly since the report to the October Board Meeting for the purpose of comparing the report of the Treasurer General with the audit by the American Audit Company. The accounts have been audited up to and including December 31, 1920 and have in all cases agreed with the report of the Auditors.

Under authority of the National Board, the Auditing Committee, on October 20, 1920, entered into a new contract with the American Audit Company, effective May 1, 1920, at a rate of $900 per annum. This is an increase of $12.50 a month, per year, over the previous contract.

Respectfully submitted,
Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Miss Coltrane, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

Miss Coltrane then gave her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The regular routine work of our office has been such that at this time we wish only to call your attention to a few facts as we will soon present our yearly report. Letters containing suggestions we felt it wisest to concentrate upon this year, were sent to the State Regents and State Historians just after the October Board Meeting.

Our War Records being unfinished business, we have striven doubly hard to have them completed this year. Each state was asked to have the records ready for the binder by the first of January. This request came to some states as a surprise and a greater surprise to us when we learned the work had hardly been begun by some; of necessity, this means delay, but we would like to bring to your attention that we are concentrating every effort to have them completed as soon as possible. With the earnest and untiring cooperation of Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, our Vice Chairman of the Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committee, through which Committee the work is being carried out, we have sent to each state a plan of indexing, making it possible to have uniformity of compiling, as well as uniformity of blank and the selected binder has specifications which complete the uniformity in binding. We are expecting great results. May we not be disappointed and may we not disappoint you!

Since our October Board Meeting we found it advisable to sell the Lineage Books due to the heavy increase of the cost of printing. Through the State Historians we have tried to find how many chapters would buy them at cost price, also we have striven to have the value of the books stressed before each state, feeling that if the real value of these records were understood better, the clamor for obtaining same would at once make it possible for the books to make expenses. So far we have only 114 promises which as you see is less than one-third of the cost of one issue, as each edition of 800 volumes cost $1946.50. We will continue to have this work brought before the chapters helping them more fully to realize they can hardly be valued in dollars and cents. Volume 55 is now ready for distribution at a cost of $3.00 per volume. Volume 56 is off the press. Volume 57 is ready for the printer when so ordered. Work on Volume 58 is well under way.
Our President General, the Vice President General of New York, our Recording Secretary General and your Historian General viewed the historical pictures prepared by Doctor Bagley, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, for the Society for Visual Education on November 20th. These are animated maps mainly teaching the facts of our history in such manner as to make them unforgettable to the child's mind. Doctor Bagley is a pioneer in this work, and we feel this movement is one that will be of untold value to future generations, as it is given to the school children of our country.

It has been a matter of great gratification to have letters telling of the help of the historical program in our Magazine, we hope in another year this may be of still greater value. We have been pleased with the intense desire of many to have our historical women given a greater prominence in our work of research. A report on this work will not be possible before the Congress. Our highest hope lays in making a keener realization of the great storehouse of knowledge that awaits us, if only we turn our pages of history.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution was, in the absence of Miss Wilson, read by the Recording Secretary pro tem.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Reporter General has been silent at the Board meeting heretofore because, in accordance with the custom which was handed down to her, nearly all the work of the office was done during the last three months of the year.

Up to the time of the June meeting nothing had been done or needed to be done excepting to order a little stationery and write an occasional letter. In mid-summer, blank forms for reports from State Regents and State Historians were ordered, and mailed to those officers in each state in August and September. By the middle of November, with the aid of sundry postcard reminders and persuasive letters, nearly all of these blanks had been returned with the desired information inserted. In a few cases, owing to some unfortunate condition existing in certain states, either the Regent or the Historian was unable to make the desired report. But fortunately in every state but one, Louisiana, one or the other of these officers was able to present an adequate report.

A great deal of correspondence has been necessary in order to clarify obscure points and to correct errors in records; but there has been a spirit of helpfulness and hearty cooperation on the part of the state officers which has been most gratifying and pleasant and has made my task far less difficult than it would otherwise have been.

The severe strain of making up the report this year was increased by the fact that late in the year the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution advised the Reporter General that in order to avoid a long delay in its publication, the report must be submitted by the first of January. Heretofore the required date has been the first of February. However, the manuscript of the report was completed and mailed on December 27th.

This year the Reporter General proposes to change the system a little and to send out the blanks directly after the adjournment of the Thirtieth Continental Congress, so that they may be filled in and returned before the summer vacations begin, and so avoid the extreme rush of work at the last of the year.

Respectfully submitted,
LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

The President General requested that the following letter be also read as part of the report:

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S. A.
December 30, 1920.

Dear Madam:

The manuscript of the Twenty-third Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been received and carefully examined, and is entirely satisfactory in every respect. It will be communicated to Congress today, in accordance with law.

I wish to compliment you on the excellence of the substance and form of the manuscript. It shows not only care and painstaking work in the mechanical part of its preparation, but also editorial ability and knowledge of what these reports should be. It is a concise, though comprehensive, account of the work of the Daughters during the year, which is exactly what was wanted, and I congratulate you on an excellent piece of work.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

MISS LILLIAN M. WILSON

Report accepted.
Mrs. Ellison read her report as Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
Since October many letters have been written to the State Librarians, whom I find most enthusiastic in the work of finding books of historical and genealogical value for our Library. It is with pleasure that in behalf of the Library, I thank the State Regents who have appointed State Committees with the object of interesting the chapters in contributing suitable books.

Again I urge those State Regents who have no State Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee to appoint one. Also it will assist very much if the State Librarians may be invited to explain the needs of the Library at the State Conference and Board meetings.

An Honor Roll has been kept in which each state is credited with its donations of books. I am very happy to say that Massachusetts has given 36, Missouri has given 24, and Alabama has given 22. All these gifts are much appreciated, and we are also deeply grateful to 33 other states for the books which they have so kindly sent to the Library.

These books have been given by the chapters and individuals through the State Librarians, and thus the states are adding to the value of their respective collections at Memorial Continental Hall.

I have the honor to report the following additions to the Library:

BOOKS

ALABAMA:
The following eight books and one pamphlet were received through Miss M. C. Thurber, State Librarian of Alabama:

- *Year Book Parish of Christ Church, Mobile*, 1883. Presented by Miss Thurber.

GEORGIA:
The following two volumes were presented by the Governor John Milledge Chapter.

- *Book of the United States. Literary and Miscellaneous Scrap Book.*

District of Columbia:

- *Rhode Island Manual 1898-1890*. The last two presented by Miss Catherine Barlow.

CONNECTICUT:
The following three volumes were presented by Faith Trumbell Chapter:

- *History of the First Church in Preston, Conn.* 1900.
- *History of Norwich, Conn*. F. M. Caulkins 1845.

CALIFORNIA:
The following eight books and one pamphlet were received through Mrs. W. S. Bullis for Los Angeles Chapter.

The following three books were received through the Kentucky State Librarian, Miss Emily Morrow.


History of Kentucky. Mann Butler. Gift of the Jane McAfee Chapter.

Annals of Sandy Spring, Md. Wm. H. Farquhar. 1884. Presented by Mordecai Gist Chapter through the Maryland State Librarian, Mrs. C. T. Marsden.

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Malden, Mass. 1900.


Historical Outline of the Ransom Family of America, and Genealogical Record of the Colchester, Conn., Branch. W. C. Ransom, 1903. Presented by Old South Chapter.

From Faneuil Hall Chapter were received the following three volumes:

Twenty-fourth Report Record Commissioners of Boston. 1894. Presented by Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Regent.


Michigan:


New Jersey:


Somerset County Historical Quarterly. Vol. 8, 1919. Presented by General Frelinghuysen Chapter, N. J.

New York:

NORTH CAROLINA:


NORTH DAKOTA:

From the State Librarian of North Dakota, Mrs. Kate E. Glaspell, the following two books were received:

Stutsman County in the World War. N. J. Gillespie. n. d.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Through the South Carolina State Librarian, Mrs. F. C. Cain, were received the following five volumes:


VERMONT:

History and Map of Danby, Vt. J. C. Williams. 1869.
History of Town of Fair Haven, Vt. A. N. Adams.

Rupert, Vt., Historical and Descriptive. G. S. Hibbard. 1899.
Pawlet for One Hundred Years. Hiel Hollister. 1867.


VIRGINIA:


WASHINGTON:

Commemorative Celebration at Sequatchee Lake, Pierce County, Washington, July 5, 1906. The last two volumes presented by Mrs. W. P. Bonney through Mrs. H. W. Patton.

WISCONSIN:

The following two volumes were received from Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, Wisconsin.

Along the Wisconsin River. A. Decker
Presented by E. P. Arpin.


WEST VIRGINIA:


From Mr. Philip Lee Phillips the following seven volumes were received:


The following received through exchange:
Giles Memorial, by J. A. Vinton, Boston, 1894.
Jordan Memorial, by T. F. Jordan, Boston, 1882.
Doane Genealogy. B. A. A. Doane, Boston, 1902.
Dudley Genealogy, by Deane Dudley, 2 Vols., and supplement, 1886–1898.
Stiles Family of Connecticut, by H. R. Stiles, 1895.
Foster Genealogy, by F. C. Pierce, Chicago, 1899.
Report of the American Historical Association for 1917.
National Year Book S. A. R., for 1919–1920. A volume presented by the N. S. S. A. R.

PAMPHLETS

Record of suit of Amedee Menard against Samuel Massey, both of Missouri, April, 1844. Presented by Mrs. C. M. Knapp, Regent, Noah Coleman Chapter, Missouri.
Nos. one and three, Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer. 1860, 1862. The last three presented by Mrs. G. F. Ripley through the Vermont State Librarian, Mrs. W. F. Root.
Historical Discourse delivered on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Piscataqua Association of Ministers, October, 1881. By George B. Spalding, 1882. Presented by Mrs. George R. Blinn.
From the South Carolina State Librarian, Mrs. F. C. Cain, were received Nos. 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, and 21 of the Collections of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.
The following two pamphlets were received from Ah-dah-wa-gan Chapter:
Dedication of the Memorial Tablet to Allen Bread. Presented by Miss Clara Breed.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin N. S. S. A. R. October
Genealogy. November, December.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics. October.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register. January.
Maryland Historical Magazine. December.
Mayflower Descendant. April.
The Missouri Historical Review for October.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly. April, July.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. October.
Palimpsest. December.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April, July, December.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. April, July.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. October, January.
William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. January.

The above list comprises 124 books, 30 pamphlets and 39 periodicals; 106 books were presented, 15 received in exchange and 3 purchased; 26 pamphlets were presented, 1 received in exchange and 3 purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANK D.) ANNIE E. ELLISON,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report approved.

In the absence of Mrs. White, who had been called to Missouri by the illness of her sister, the report of the Curator General was read by the Recording Secretary pro tem. as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the October Board Meeting:

Bohemian glass decanter, presented by Mr. M. F. Savage, N. Y.; Silver spectacles, in silver case, powder-horn, and leather bullet bag, two brown water bottles, by Mrs. Mattie Wagg Emerson, Maine; stock, worn by George Washington, by Mrs. Jane W. Laidley through Boudinot Chapter, N. J.; brass spoon mold, rat tail design, iron snuffer, wooden sand shaker by Miss Edith Gammans, Mass.; spode plate, by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Va.; printed circular, sent out by Wm. H. Harrison, dated 1800, by Mrs. Frank W. Farrar, D. C.; 3 brass buttons worn by —— Morris, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, by Mrs. Elizabeth Lilley, D. C.; silver shoe buckles, by Miss L. M. Bemis, Maine; knitted lace cushion cover, 1798, by Mrs. M. C. Jameson, De Soto Chapter, Florida.

One Royal Worcester Saucer, 33 pieces of Lowestoft china, presented in memory of Miss Mary Virginia Greenway, a former member of this Society; one piece of Continental money, dated 1779, by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenway, Maryland.

One net baby's cap, hand embroidered, 1 hand-embroidered handkerchief, 1 hand-embroidered vestee, 1 hand-embroidered sleeve, 1 piece of very fine darned embroidery on Brussels-net, one-half of a yard insertion, hand-embroidery. These articles, Mrs. Guy Warren Cheney, New York, gave in memory of her great-grandmother, Maria Phoenix Godwin, daughter of David Godwin and Catherine Waldron. David Godwin served through the Revolution. Mrs. Cheney also gave a wooden and gold pin and earrings, 1 hair chain, 1 hair pin, flower design.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is a brief report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since October 1st.

Eighteen hundred and two letters were received, of which 1374 were answered, others being turned over to the different offices to which they were intended.

The number of supplies as issued were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application blanks</th>
<th>32,487</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets &quot;How to Become a Member&quot;</td>
<td>2,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets of General Information</td>
<td>2,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets of Necessary Information</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Cards</td>
<td>1,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutions</td>
<td>1,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted,

LILY LYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee:
Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, I have the honor to report as follows:

Our auditorium continues in demand, not only on account of its beauty and exquisite condition, but on account of its unusual acoustic properties. Since my last report the auditorium has been or will be used as follows:

On November 27th, by our D. A. R. National Chairman of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides for the lecture, "Romantic History of the Pilgrims." Invitations were issued to the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and the Americanization schools in the District of Columbia;

On December 21st (the date set aside by President Wilson to be observed nationally in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims) the Tercentenary was celebrated by the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, Monsieur Jusserand and Bishop McDowell being the speakers of the evening;

On February 22d, in commemoration of the 189th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, a joint celebration will be held by the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution;

On February 24th our D.A.R. National Vice Chairman of Conservation and Thrift will have the use of our auditorium for a meeting to be held under the auspices of the U. S. Treasury Savings Department;

On February 28th to the alumna of Dobbs Ferry for a concert.

On March 1st and 2d to the District of Columbia D.A.R. for their annual state conference.

March 11th and 12th the use has been granted to the Washington alumnae of Simmons and Wellesley Colleges to be used by them jointly.

Except in cases where the meeting is governmental or strictly D.A.R., the regulations are complied with governing the loan of our auditorium.

The following gifts have been received:

"The Tales of Peter Parley" to be placed in the bookcase in the Michigan Room. This book was presented through the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter by Mrs. Charles Carroll Follmer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a descendant of Noel Lyman, owner of the book.

A crystal chandelier, the gift of Miss M. A. Walter, Bridgeport, Conn., has been accepted by the Art Committee, the chandelier to be hung in the President General's suite in the new Office Building. It is given in memory of Rebecca Elizabeth Webb Bassick.

Through our honorary President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the Declaration of Independence presented to the National Society by the Secretary of State has not only been framed by Mrs. Guernsey, but a mahogany stand to match the frame has been ordered by her for the same. When completed, this Declaration of Independence will be placed in the lobby of Memorial Continental Mall. The Art Committee has passed upon the design for the stand.

On November 24th, upon the request of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, the banner with the insignia (which our President General carried at the Tercentenary celebration in Provincetown) was loaned to the District of Columbia Daughters, to be carried in the District of Columbia Tercentenary parade.

The steel stack for the Registrar General's office has arrived and been placed.

The following purchases have been made:

One (1) small card catalogue and box for the Organizing Secretary General.

A multigraph machine.

Two (2) Underwood typewriters for use in the Treasurer General's room.

One (1) Underwood typewriter for the use of the clerk in the certificate division under the Recording Secretary General.

In closing I would like to draw your attention to the fact that you have made a good purchase in the new multigraph machine. A careful record has been kept of the work done in the building on this machine, and figures prove that the cost to the Society has been at least one-half less than outside estimates would have been.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER, Chairman.

The adoption of my report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried.

The President General stated that Mrs. Bissell was not able to be present on account of the illness of her husband, and Miss Lincoln would therefore combine with her report as Editor the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Four issues of the magazine have been published since my last report to this Board in October, and the March magazine is now on the press. In this time we have published
articles which have been widely and most favorably commented upon, notably Mr. Belote's account of the Commemorative Medals of the World War (December, 1920), Mrs. Richard Mansfield's diary during the siege of Urfa (November, 1920), Mrs. George Barnett's "Commodore Sinclair and the First Nautical School" (October, 1920), and "Some Youthful Memories of an Octogenarian," written by the late Mrs. Robley D. Evans, which appeared in the January, 1921, magazine, and of which we have not a single copy left. The October edition is also completely sold out.

Another edition which is as popular as ever is that of September, 1920, containing the account of Memorial Continental Hall and the new office building by Mrs. Guernsey. I wish to thank our Curator General and her clerk, Miss Hall, for interesting the many tourists who visit the Museum daily; as a result Miss Hall has sold over 500 September magazines to them, besides gaining us numerous subscribers.

We were so fortunate as to secure for our March magazine an article by Lee Phillips describing a survey of Alexandria, Va., made by George Washington and recently purchased by the Library of Congress. It has never been reproduced in print before.

Another article containing hitherto unpublished material has been promised us by Charles Moore, Chairman of the U. S. Fine Arts Commission, and Acting Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. The Library has just acquired some newly discovered letters of Nellie Custis, daughter of Martha Washington, and Mr. Moore has selected our magazine for their publication.

Among the letters which have come to my desk in praise of the magazine is the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington,
January 24, 1921.
Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Editor,
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington.
Dear Madam:

Your Magazine contains many articles of great value to the work of any library, and it is especially interesting to us on account of the articles pertaining to the War Department and subjects of a similar nature. We thoroughly appreciate it.

By Order of the Quartermaster General:
H. F. Keyser, Librarian,
Q. M. G. O. Library.

In the "Historical Outlook," is a column conducted by L. F. Stock, of the Carnegie Bureau of Historical Research, which lists the worth-while historical articles appearing in the periodicals of the preceding month. Articles printed in our magazine are quoted in this column nearly every month. The Historical Outlook is conducted for the benefit of thousands of school teachers.

Besides these complimentary references to the Magazine our articles have been extensively reprinted in the daily press, and this publicity has aided us in our efforts to obtain advertisements.

In the absence of Mrs. Bissell, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who is detained by the illness of her husband, I was requested to tell you of the check received from our publishers for advertising. It came too late to go in the report of the Treasurer General. The check is in payment for advertising from July, 1920, to December, 1920, inclusive, and amounts to $2087.50. This raises the sum received from advertising since April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, to $3265. Another check will come to us before the Congress for advertising appearing since the close of 1920.

During the past year the charges for publication have been four times as great as in previous years, owing to paper shortage and labor difficulties. Now, at last, the cost of paper is coming down, and our February bill has an allowance for this reduction of $130.50. This allowance will be credited to us each month as the paper continues to go down in price.

Our sale of single copies of the Magazine since October 1st amounts to $99.26. A year ago, in the same period of time, our sales from them only totalled $44.59. And not only has the demand for single copies increased, but our subscriptions now total 14,171, as against 11,713 reported to the Board at the meeting last February. Thus we have gained 2478 subscribers over last year.

Our increase in subscriptions has trebled the business of handling them. It is hard, exacting work, for each subscription has to be carried through the same channel before it is listed in our mailing catalogue. It is most important that this work be done methodically and with promptness, and much praise is due Miss Bright, who handles our subscriptions, for her loyal and efficient work. In order to succeed, the Magazine must retain the confidence of our members in its integrity, enterprise, and business efficiency. Mistakes will crop up, especially when we are short handed and swamped with subscriptions, but these mis-
takes cannot always be charged to the Magazine. For instance, we received a letter recently from a member in Michigan, stating that 14 subscriptions had been sent in on November 9th by the Chapter Magazine Chairman, but up to that date no magazine had been received. It happened that no money had been enclosed with the names and the Treasurer General wrote to the Magazine Chairman. It was not until January 29th that the Treasurer General got an answer from the Chairman enclosing the $14; in the meantime the subscribers were blaming us for the nearly three months’ delay in receiving their magazines.

The Treasurer General has told you that we have discontinued sending receipts to subscribers, following the business methods of other nationally known magazines. This means a saving of much money in postage and quickens handling of subscriptions.

There is another matter which I hope you will call to the attention of members and that is, that a notice of a change of address must reach us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, and the old address should always be given with the new one.

We are glad to furnish chapter and state chairmen with subscription blanks and circulars to aid them in soliciting subscriptions. The J. B. Lippincott Company have furnished us free over 10,000 circulars and blanks to send to new members and chairmen.

We opened the new year auspiciously—by beating our January record of a year ago, then we received 1254 subscriptions, while this January we have 1772, and two-thirds of them are renewals.

This steady and continued gain in our subscriptions is the argument for the Magazine which no amount of criticism can weaken.

Respectfully submitted,

Natalie S. Lincoln,
Editor.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. Mrs. Buel, as State Regent of Connecticut, congratulated the State of Pennsylvania through its representative, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Heron, for having taken the lead in Magazine subscriptions and gone ahead of Connecticut, the state which had been leading.

It being twenty-five minutes of one o’clock, it was moved and carried that an adjournment be had until half-past one o’clock for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 1:55.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Printing Committee as follows:

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the October meeting of the National Board of Management, the printing of the Society has been readjusted and coordinated so as to secure better and more direct service to the Society. By and with the cooperation of the Business Office, all printing orders must be first approved by the Chairman of the Printing Committee, and then pass through the Business Office so that a proper record can be made of them. And all applications for printing, whether to be done within or without the building, must be made to the Printing Committee.

The purchase of the new printing outfit voted by the Board in October, has greatly reduced the necessity for outside orders and has resulted in a saving to the Society on this class of work.

The machine was installed early in December and since that time the following pieces of work have been executed:

10,000 subscription blanks for the Magazine were printed at a cost of $11.75; outside printer’s price, $31.00; saving to the Society, $19.25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 cards</td>
<td>$7.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>19.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 cards</td>
<td>$7.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 Notices for Treasurer General</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Certificate circulars</td>
<td>$22.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>10.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 copies President General’s letter to State Regents</td>
<td>$5.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>16.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulars for Committee Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>15.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance blanks for Treasurer General’s office</td>
<td>$48.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s price</td>
<td>68.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>20.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10,000 report blanks for Treasurer General's office $56.53
Printer's price 84.50

Saving 27.97
Letters for Credential Committee 7.16
Printer's price 32.00

Saving 7.16

20,000 Membership application blanks 347.05
Printer's price 600.00

Saving 252.95

Making a total saving to date to the Society by means of the purchase of the machine in October of $412.85. This is more than half the cost price of the machine.

Had this same work been placed with outside printers it would have cost the Society $937.75. Our cost, $524.90; our saving, $412.85. It will be noted that the saving in some instances is greater than in others. This is because in some kinds of work, as in the application blanks, forms or plates, had to be made for that special work. These plates will not have to be duplicated so that on the next orders there will be a greater saving than on those first executed.

The paper used in all this work has been the same quality as we would have received had we placed the orders with the city printers. We have been able also to buy this paper at wholesale rates from the manufacturers, and are paying the same prices as the regular printers.

In placing the order for the new issue of the Remembrance Book which went to a city firm, we were able to save $28.00 over the former price, making a total saving to the Society of over $440.00 in our routine printing bills since the middle of December.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Recording Secretary pro tem, drawing for those states not represented. The drawing resulted as follows:

1 New Jersey 10 Oregon
2 Minnesota 11 Alabama
3 Kansas 12 Connecticut
4 North Carolina 13 Hawaii
5 Michigan 14 Oklahoma
6 Iowa 15 Orient
7 Illinois 16 Texas
8 Pennsylvania 17 Colorado
9 Georgia 18 Tennessee
19 Nebraska 106 Washington
20 North Dakota 37 Arkansas
21 Massachusetts 38 South Dakota
22 California 39 Wyoming
23 Ohio 40 Maryland
24 Utah 41 New Hampshire
25 New York 42 Idaho
26 Virginia 43 Vermont
27 Cuba 44 Montana
28 Missouri 45 New Mexico
29 West Virginia 46 Mississippi
30 Kentucky 47 South Carolina
31 Florida 48 District of Columbia
32 Arizona 49 Delaware
33 Indiana 50 Maine
34 Louisiana 51 Rhode Island
35 Wisconsin

Mrs. Guernsey appeared at this time to read her report as Chairman of Office Building Committee, the Board rising to greet her.

Report of Office Building Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Office Building Committee begs leave to report that the "Agreement" or Contract between the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the architects selected to draw the plans for the office building have been signed by the President General for the Society and by Messrs. Marsh and Peter Architects; and that work is progressing upon the drawing of the plans which will be completed and ready for exhibition at the Congress in April.

(MRS. GEORGE T.) SARAH E. GUERNSEY, Chairman.

The Agreement is as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT

Made the fifteenth day of January, 1921, between the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, hereinafter referred to as "Owners," and William J. Marsh and Walter G. Peter, associated as Marsh and Peter, of Washington, D. C., hereinafter referred to as "Architects," WITNESSETH:

1. The owner proposes to erect on the property located in Square 173, bounded by 17th & 18th, C & D Streets Northwest, in the city of Washington, D. C., a two-story and basement, fireproof office building, with connections and minor alterations to the present building of the owner immediately adjoining on the east, and hereby employs the architects for the professional services involved in the designing and planning of the building, with connections to the present building, for the preparation of working drawings and specifications to fully represent and describe the build-
ing, to procure from contractors proposals for materials and work necessary to erect and complete the building, including the approaches and regulation of surrounding grounds, to prepare contracts and to supervise the erection of the building, to audit the accounts of the contractors and to certify that payments on account of the construction and other work are properly due. The services of the architects do not include the interior decorations or the selection and purchase of furniture, window shades and other interior fittings, for which drawings by the architects are not required.

2. The architects will employ and pay for the services of consulting engineers in connection with the foundations, structural work, plumbing, ventilating and heating work and electric wiring, required for the building.

3. The drawings prepared by the architects will remain in their possession, but they will furnish to the contractors six complete sets of general drawings and specifications and one copy of each scale and detail drawing, and at completion they will deliver to the owner a full set of drawings and specifications.

4. In consideration of the proper performance of the above-mentioned services by the architects the owner will pay them a fee equal to six per cent. on the cost of the construction work of the building and connections to the present building.

It is optional with the owner to employ the architects in the matter of the permanent improvement of the grounds, the interior decorations, the selection and purchase of furniture, window shades, etc., for which special drawings are not required, and the fee to the architects for such service, if rendered, will be two and one-half per cent. of the cost of the respective items of work.

The fees of the architects will be payable as follows:
- $2000 when the preliminary drawings are approved by the chairman of the Building Committee, and the working drawings are begun.
- $6000 when the working drawings and specifications are completed, proposals obtained, contracts made and the construction of the building begun.
- The remainder of the fee will be due in instalments during the progress of the work, as the usual services are rendered.

5. The architects to be entitled to no further remuneration except for serious alterations and additions to the building, made by authority of the owners, and involving serious changes in the designs and drawings after they have once been completed and approved.

6. Should the erection of the building be postponed, the architects shall be entitled to an equitable proportion of the fee, for services rendered, based on the cost to the architects for drawings and specifications prepared, office expenses, etc., the amount to be determined by mutual agreement.

7. Should either of the architects die or become incapacitated for professional work the other shall continue the work to completion, and if both should die or become incapacitated, their representatives shall deliver to the owner all drawings and papers relating to the building or work, and receive an equitable proportion of the fee.

8. Signed in duplicate, the day and year first above written:

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

By

President General;

Architect;

Architect.

Motion adopted at Executive Committee meeting, January 15, 1921.

I move that the President General be authorized to sign the “Memorandum of an Agreement,” with qualifying letter dated January 14, 1921, substituted by the architects this day in order that the Building Committee may be in a position to submit plans, specifications and estimates to Congress.

Marsh and Peter Architects
522 Thirteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Subject: Office Building, National Society, D. A. R.
January 14, 1921.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

In reference to the agreement with the architects, it is quite satisfactory that the clause relating to the permanent plans for the surrounding grounds, and the selection and purchase of furniture, window shades, etc., be made optional with the Society, free to make any desired arrangement for these items.

In reference to the clause covering the fee in case of the postponement of the building, it is satisfactory to eliminate reference to the “Schedule of fees as endorsed by the American Institute of Architects” and substitute one providing for the reimbursement of expenses and cost incurred by the architects to that stage of the work.
While it is not possible at this time to state the exact cost to the architects, it is estimated that such cost will be between four and five thousand dollars, and for the convenience of the Society we will make it a point to keep within $4500.

We are proceeding with the understanding that the general drawings, about twenty sheets, are to be exhibited to Congress in April, and we will arrange our office work to complete the drawings by that time.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. J. Marsh,
Marsh and Peter,
Architects.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. Mrs. Guernsey explained with regard to the architectural plans shown to the Board, stating that picture drawings would later be furnished and careful estimates as to what the building would cost, together with a plan for financing the proposition.

The President General requested Mrs. Guernsey to remain while the plans which had recently come for the fountain at Tilloloy were displayed for inspection, together with some pictures that had been taken by Mrs. Harris.

Mrs. Reynolds reported the result of recent investigations into the conduct of a school in the mountains of North Carolina called Dorothy Sharpe School, toward whose maintenance some of the chapters had been contributing, although it developed neither the school nor the women connected with it were known to the North Carolina National or State Officers of the National Society. Members of the Society were urged to send money only to those schools which were known and endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing the recreational and educational value of the motion picture and the conditions under which pictures that had been taken by Mrs. Harris.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 260 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 244 had resigned from the Society, and 182, who had been automatically dropped July 1, 1920, because they had failed to pay their dues, had now complied with the requirements of the constitution and wished to be reinstated. She therefore moved that the 182 members who were automatically dropped July 1, 1920, be now reinstated by this Board of Management, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these members. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary pro tem, announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the ballot and the President General declared that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these members. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary pro tem, announced the casting of the ballot for these members.

Local legislation prohibiting all-night shows; protests from right-minded persons against degrading posters at the theatre entrance and questionable advertising in newspapers, periodicals and through the mails; proper ventilation of exhibition halls and theatres; proper care in handling inflammable films, proper fire protection and competent operator who has secured the necessary public license and permit; light enough in exhibition halls and theatres to reveal the outline of individuals.

Finally, we believe, for the future safety of the country, that a campaign of constructive criticism must be waged by women and women's organizations to enforce higher standards for motion pictures and the conditions under which they are given.

Seconded by Miss Temple and carried. The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 260 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 244 had resigned from the Society, and 182, who had been automatically dropped July 1, 1920, because they had failed to pay their dues, had now complied with the requirements of the constitution and wished to be reinstated. She therefore moved that the 182 members who were automatically dropped July 1, 1920, be now reinstated by this Board of Management, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these members. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary pro tem, announced the casting of the ballot for these members.

The Treasurer General stated that requests
had been received from chapters who had had members dropped for non-payment of dues and who had subsequently died, whom the chapters wished by the payment of the dues to have reinstated on the books of the Society, and as it did not appear possible to reinstate a deceased member, the matter was brought to the Board for instruction as to how to reply to these requests from chapters. The President General ruled that a member who has died after she has dropped cannot be reinstated.

Mrs. Wiles, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress, was presented, and reported as follows:

Report of Chairman of Committee on Legislation in U. S. Congress

February 3, 1921, the President General appointed me Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress.

Our endorsed bills have practically no chance of passing at this session of Congress, except the bill for an Archives Building and the Sheppard-Towner Bill, which is the so-called Maternity Bill, providing for federal aid in caring for mothers and children at the time of child birth.

The latter bill has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee of the House. To gain consideration during this session, the Rules Committee of the House of which Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, is Chairman, must bring in a special rule for consideration of the bill. Any help that you can give by letting your congressman (or any congressman with whom you have personal acquaintance) know that you and the Daughters of the American Revolution believe in the principles of the bill and wish it to pass, may be just the turning point in securing the passage of the bill. In any case, any effort that you may make in this direction will not be lost, because it will surely help in securing the passage of the bill in the special session of Congress in the early spring.

I come before you to ask this assistance, and also to ask that you endorse the principles of the bill now before Congress for placing the teaching of household economics on an equality with the teaching of agriculture and industrialism, in the federal vocational work now done by the government. I ask this endorsement at this time, because our Continental Congress has often endorsed vocational training and always with household economics included, and this bill is simply an amendment to the Smith-Hughes Act, now a law, which gives $3,000,000 to promote agricultural education, and the same amount for industrial education, but only provides that one-fifth of the latter amount may be devoted to the teaching of household economics. We ask that the appropriation for household economics, agricultural and industrial education be equalized.

This bill will be reintroduced at the earliest possible moment in the next Congress, and undoubtedly before the next meeting of the National D. A. R. Board. We wish to have it introduced with the backing of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is only possible if the Board gives the principles of the bill its endorsement. It is not unreasonable to ask this because it is a subject to which full and adequate consideration has been given in the past by this Society.

Alice Bradford Wiles,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, that the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the principles of a bill now before Congress to amend the Smith-Hughes Act by placing the teaching of household economics on an equality with the teaching of agriculture and of industrialism in the aid now given by the federal government to the state governments.

Mrs. Phillips, in compliance with the motion adopted in the morning session that she bring forward a proposed amendment to meet her desires regarding the copying of papers, presented the following:

Your Registrar General in her report this morning outlined to you the cost to the Society for copying papers of members for which a charge has been made of 25 cents and showed that the Society copied these papers at a loss of 75 cents for each paper copied. If the members of the Board feel as I do, that this is not good business, you will agree that the charge should be increased to $1.00 for each paper copied. As the By-Laws of the Society requires chapters to give transferring members a copy of their papers for a fee of 25 cents for each Revolutionary ancestor, the National Society cannot make a charge of $1.00 and require chapters to give this service for less money; therefore, in order to give the chapters the privilege of making the same charge for copying papers that the National Board of Management feels the Society must have, it becomes necessary to amend that section of the By-Laws referring to the fee chapters may charge for copying papers. By so amending the By-Laws any chapter that did not desire to make copies of these papers can get the copies made by the National Society at the same rate that the chapter is permitted to charge. I, therefore, move that the National
Board of Management submit the amendment to the By-Laws as follows:

Amend Article IX, Section 9, by striking out the words "twenty-five cents" in line 9, and inserting the words "one dollar."

After some discussion, the motion was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

The President General then read the following proposed amendments to the By-Laws, some of which had been found necessary to clarify some points not entirely understood when trying to work under them, and others that were felt to be essential to meet the growing needs of the Society:

Amend Article I, Section 1, by inserting the word "treasurer" after "chapter" in line 15, so that the sentence will read, "The application thus approved and accompanied by the initiation fee and annual dues shall be sent by the Chapter Treasurer or State Regent, etc."

Amend Article II, Section 4, by striking out "delegates" and inserting "voting members."

Amend Article V, Section 7, by striking out the entire section and substituting the following: "A member who is in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to representation at the meetings of the National Society, nor shall she be entitled to vote for delegates or alternates to meetings of the National Society, nor to act as delegate or alternate at such meetings, nor to resign from membership. If such delinquent, after two notices from the Treasurer General (at least a month apart) have been sent her of unpaid dues, does not pay her indebtedness within six months after the amount is due, she shall automatically be dropped from the roll of members. Notice of such action shall be sent within ten days to the member at large or to the Regent of the chapter to which the member belonged and reported at the next meeting of the National Board of Management. If the delinquent is a member of a chapter, the notices of unpaid dues may be sent to her through the chapter Regent."

Amend Article V, by inserting a new section between Section 8 and Section 9, to read as follows: "A member having resigned from membership may be reinstated by the National Board of Management to membership at large, upon payment of the dues for the current year."

Amend Article IX, Section 7, by inserting the words "or alternate" after the word "delegate" in line 2.

Further amend Article IX, by inserting a new section to be called Section 9, which shall read as follows: "The representation of any chapter for any meeting of the National Society during that year shall be based upon the actual paid-up membership as indicated on the books of the Treasurer General, February 1st preceding the Continental Congress, except that a chapter organized after February 1st shall be entitled to be represented by its Regent, or, in her absence, by its Vice Regent, provided it has the required number of members."

Amend Article X, Section 3, by striking out "delegates" and inserting "representatives."

The motions made and seconded by Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. St. Clair, and Mrs. Shumway, for the circulating of these proposed amendments for action at the 30th Congress, were adopted.

The President General stated that the Chaplain General had been obliged to leave, but had requested that the suggestion be presented from her that instead of the Books of Remembrance, which are now sent to each National Officer and State and Chapter Regent, some 1800 in number twice a year, a Book of Remembrance be kept at Memorial Continental Hall, in which all obituary notices shall be placed. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Miss McDuffie, and carried, that Mrs. Spencer's suggestion be presented to Congress.

The President General presented from the National Chairman on Historical and Literary Reciprocity a request that a stated sum be appropriated for the use of her Committee in having the papers copied that are being circulated. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded and carried, that the Reciprocity Chairman be given $100 to spend in her work during this year.

Miss Temple told of the work the Tennessee Daughters had undertaken in the effort to erect one of the Buildings at Lincoln Memorial University—the quota for the Memphis Chapters was $7000, and they were finding great difficulty in raising their quota, and as the State had never appealed to the Society for help for its schools, they hoped they might be allowed to ask the State Regents and the Chapters for their cooperation in this endeavor. One of the activities adopted for the campaign was the editing of a D. A. R. number of the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, and they were asking subscriptions to that edition at 15 cents.
moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the National Society allow the State Society of Tennessee to circulate the State and Chapter Regents for educational purposes in the interest of Lincoln Memorial University.

A communication from the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, O., was read by the President General, in which they requested permission to incorporate for the purpose of holding real estate. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried, that the Western Reserve Chapter of Ohio be allowed to incorporate for the purpose of holding property.

Mrs. Phillips here presented her supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Supplemental Report of Registrar General. Applications presented to the Board, 706, making a total of 2900. Largest number ever admitted at one meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. James S.) Anna L. C. Phillips,
Registrar General.

After the applause which greeted the reading of the report had subsided, Mrs. Phillips moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 706 members admitted on supplemental report. This was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 706 members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented the names of two members for reinstatement and moved that the two additional members having complied with the requirements of the Constitution be reinstated, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these two members. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Secretary having cast the ballot, the President General declared these two former members reinstated.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General, this report having been held back all day waiting until the last report of the Registrar General had been given to the Board.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Annie Irvine Jones-Williams, Montevallo, Ala.; Mrs. Robert Lee Purse Haile, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Claude Gibson Alford, Sylvester, Ga.; Mrs. Lillian Woods Maury Cranston, DuQuoin, Ill.; Mrs. Ola F. Dee, Beverly Hills, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Emily Dole Oblinger, Mattoon, Ill.; Mrs. Alice Cook Wilhelm, Jonesboro, Ill.; Mrs. Hazel Thompson Coats, Veedersburg, Ind.; Mrs. Winnifred Miles Carter, Corydon, Ia.; Mrs. Kittie M. Jordan, Sutherland, Ia.; Mrs. Anna B. Taft Buck, Blackstone, Mass.; Mrs. Mabel Fisher Malcolm, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. Lillis Egleston Framer, McKinley, Minn.; Mrs. Jennie Dawson Kehoe, Scottsbluff, Neb.; Mrs. Lavonne Cushman Gibson, Bayshore, N. Y.; Mrs. Elsie Mooers Powell, Devils Lake, N. D.; Mrs. Alice Hume Cooke, Greenfield, O.; Miss Dene M. Herriff, Kent, O.; Mrs. Katherine Wertz Fleck, Tyrone, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Turner Wilson, Bethlehem, Pa.; Mrs. Cynthia McCraw Singletary, Lake City, S. C.; Miss Katherine R. Glass, Winchester, Va.; Mrs. Eliza Hart Harvey, Hanford, Wash.; Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwood Engel, Appleton, Wis.

The State Regents have requested the authorization of the following chapters: Globe and Miami, Ariz.; Belvidere, Herrin and Tuscola, Ill.; Deposit, N. Y.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Idal Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Fla.; Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson, Kissimmee, Fla.; Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow, Lavonia, Ga.; Mrs. Elethea May Morse Adair, Nampa, Idaho; Mrs. Lillian E. Loughhead Burch, Rockwell City, Ia.; Mrs. Sara W. Lee-Mortimer, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, N. Y.; Mrs. Lettie G. Brett, Ardmore, Okla.; Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick, Castle, Wash.

The following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Lillian E. Loughhead Burch, Rockwell City, Ia.; Mrs. Emma Avery Hawkins Cook, Spearfish, So. Dak.; Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castello, Prescott, Wis.

The State Regent of Iowa reports the resignation of Miss Elizabeth A. Davis as Organizing Regent at Sutherland, Ia.

The State Regent of Washington requests the location of the chapter to be formed at Spokane, be changed from Spokane to Hilliard, Wash.

I have to report the organization of the following chapters since the December Board meeting: Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette, Vallejo, Calif.; the chapter at Sterling, Colo.; the chapter at Champaign, Ill.; Othoche, Attica, Ind.; Alden Sears, Charles City, Ia.; Okabena, Worthington, Minn.; Elizabeth Poe, Flat River, Mo.; Chief Taughannock, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Fayetteville, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Red River Valley, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Juliana White,....

Permits for National Officers' insignia, 4; permits for Regents and Ex-Regents' pins, 62; Organizing Regents notified, 28; charters issued, 11; Regents lists issued to National Officers and Chairmen of Committees, 16; lists issued, paid for, 4.

The work of my office is in excellent condition and the correspondence has been carefully and promptly answered.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The President General referred again to the fountain to be erected at Tilloloy and to her suggestion that a committee be appointed to draw up the wording of a suitable inscription to be placed thereon. Moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to frame the inscription to be placed on the fountain at Tilloloy.

The President General brought to the Board the message contained in a communication received from Mrs. Morris, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee that it was important to get as many signatures as possible to the petition for the purchase by Congress of Yorktown for a National Park. No bill has yet been introduced, but it is hoped at the beginning of the next Congress such a bill will be introduced and the petitions will then be ready to send to the proper person.

It was announced by the President General that the Transportation Committee had been able to secure from all of the divisions except the southeastern division a reduction of fare to the Congress amounting to one and one-half, those attending the Congress paying full fare to Washington, and one-half fare on returning, if within the dates set by the railroads.

The death of Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, former Vice President General, at her home in Roanoke, Va., on January 22nd, was reported by the President General, and on motion of Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Buel, it was voted that a letter of condolence be sent to the relatives of Mrs. Jamison, former Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary pro tem. read the motions, which were approved as constituting the minutes of the meeting, and, on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 5.55.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

Special Meeting, February 26, 1921

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, February 26, 1921, at 10.20 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened the meeting with prayer, the members of the Board joining with her in the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hanger was elected to act as Recording Secretary pro tem.

The following members responded to the roll call: Active Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter; State Regents: Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Young, Miss Temple, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett.

The President General explained that the meeting had been called to fill the vacancy, until the next Congress, in the office of the Registrar General caused by the death of Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, and dwelt on the loss the Society and the Board felt in the death of Mrs. Phillips, who had been such an enthusiastic and faithful worker.

Nominations were called for by the President General. Mrs. Hanger nominated Miss Emma T. Strider, saying: "I feel it a rare privilege to place in nomination Miss Emma T. Strider, of the District of Columbia. I use the words rare and privilege advisedly, for I consider it rare to find a young woman so peculiarly qualified to fill such an office; I consider it a privilege to nominate her. Miss Strider has lived in the District of Columbia all her life, has been closely identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. She is a young woman who is adaptable, who is courteous, who has executive ability, is extremely tactful and conservative. While not a trained genealogist, she has had unusual experience in that work, therefore, it is with entire confidence that I place Miss Emma T. Strider in nomination to fill the office of Registrar General."

The nomination was seconded by Mrs. Charles W. Barrett and Mrs. St. Clair, also by Doctor Barrett for the Daughters of Virginia, and Mrs. Buel. There were no other nominations. The President General appointed Mrs. Young and Mrs. Charles W. Barrett to act as tellers, who reported that ten votes had been cast for
Miss Strider for Registrar General, whereupon the President General declared Miss Strider elected Registrar General. Mrs. Hanger was requested to communicate with Miss Strider that she might take the oath of office.

While Mrs. Hanger was out of the room the President General reported the loss by death of Mrs. Hanger's mother, and that Mrs. White had also lost a sister, and on motion of Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Doctor Barrett, it was voted that the Corresponding Secretary General send a note of sympathy to Mrs. Hanger on the death of her mother, and to Mrs. White on the death of her sister.

A motion was also adopted that the President General appoint a committee to present resolutions of sympathy to Congress on the death of Mrs. Phillips; the committee that had presented the resolutions to the Board on the death of Mrs. Hume to also present them to the Congress. The President General appointed Mrs. Heavner, State Regent of West Virginia, Miss Grace M. Pierce, the former Registrar General and a warm friend of Mrs. Phillips, and Mrs. Elliott, Corresponding Secretary General, to serve on the committee to present the resolutions on the death of Mrs. Phillips to Congress.

Miss Strider having appeared, she was notified by the President General of her election as Registrar General, the Chaplain General administered the oath of office, she was invested by the President General with the National Officers' ribbon, and then introduced to the members of the Board. Miss Strider expressed her appreciation of the honor conferred upon her and pledged herself to justify to the best of her ability the confidence placed in her.

The Recording Secretary pro tem. read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved, and at 10.45, on motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

(Mr. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger, Recording Secretary pro tem.

BOOK REVIEWS


A vivid, yet concise, history of the part played by the United States in financing the World War against Germany and her allies is found in "The Story of the Liberty Loans" by Labert Sinclair. The volume, which has been handsomely produced, goes farther than the financial side of the great effort made by this country. It gives in illustration and in text much information regarding the actual conduct of the war, without in any way being an attempt at a military review.

Mr. Sinclair, who was intimately connected with all the Liberty Loan drives, has been in a position to gather from the official records of the government the story of the war from the financial angle. He deals also with the men who conceived and carried through the great loans in this country.

From a pictorial point of view, the volume is probably as fine as anything that will be produced in connection with the war. All of the splendid posters used in the loan drives, by Montgomery Flagg, Christy, Pennell, Underwood, Leyendecker and many other artists of wide fame are shown in colors. In addition are many reproductions of photographs taken in this country and abroad during the war.


The story of the development of the "Stars and Stripes" into the form that is familiar to-day is told interestingly, and with great regard for historical accuracy, by Louis Barcroft Runk, Major, Ordnance Section, U.S. R. Originally the story of the flag, as now published, was delivered as an address before the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots.

The part that the Continental Congress, General George Washington and others had in the final adoption of the flag is well told. Flag etiquette is a sealed book to far too many Americans. In fact, outside of military and naval circles, attention paid to flag etiquette is not considerable, though it has been growing since the late war with Germany. Major Runk, without tiresome details, has provided a handbook on flag etiquette which should prove of interest and benefit to the general public.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1920–1921

President General
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1921)
MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS,
644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
MRS. FRANK B. HALL,
27 May St., Worcester, Mass.
MRS. CHARLES H. AULL,
1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.
MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, Ind.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1922)
MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1923)
MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,
1502 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS,
6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS,
2101 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
MRS. EDWARD P. SCHOENTGEN, 407 Glenn Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Chaplain General
MRS. SELDEN P. SPENCER,
2123 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution
MRS. LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
MRS. FRANK D. ELLISON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MISS EMMA T. STRIDER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE,
Memorial Continental Hall.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1920-1921

ALABAMA
MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON, BIRMINGHAM.
MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH, MOBILE.

ARIZONA
MRS. HOYAL A. SMITH, BISBEE.
MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 817 W. 5TH AVE., PHOENIX.

ARKANSAS
MRS. CLARENCE S. WOODWARD, 2006 SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK.
MRS. ALEXANDER H. BARROW, 817 N. 5TH AVE., PINE BLUFF.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. OSWALD H. HARSHBARGER, 269 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.
MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY, 1240 W. 29TH ST., LOS ANGELES.

COLORADO
MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE, ALTA VISTA HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN, 605 SPENCE ST., BOULDER.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, LITCHFIELD.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL, SOUTHINGTON.

DELAWARE
MRS. S. M. COUNCIL, 1515 FRANKLIN ST., WILMINGTON.
MRS. JOHN W. CLIFTON, SMYRNA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. FRANCIS A. ST. CLAIR, 1319 T ST., N. W., WASHINGTON.
MRS. WILLIAM B. HARDY, 119 5TH ST., N. E., WASHINGTON.

FLORIDA
MRS. EVEREST G. SEWELL, 317 14TH ST., MIAMI.
MRS. J. A. CRAIG, 233 W. DUVAL ST., JACKSONVILLE.

GEORGIA
MRS. MAX E. LAND, 306 14TH AVE., COGBLE.
MRS. WILLIAM G. VEREEN, Moultrie.

HAWAII
MRS. HERMAN HUGO, P. O. BOX 248, HONOLULU.

IDAHO
MRS. ROBERT C. HUDELSON, Box 324, GOODING.
MRS. KENNEDY PACKARD, 421 W. 2ND ST., JACKSONVILLE.

ILLINOIS
MRS. H. EUGENE CHUBBuck, GRAND VIEW AVE., PHOENIX.
MRS. FRANK O. LOWDEN, SPRINGFIELD.

INDIANA
MRS. FRANK FELTER, 1224 N. JEFFERSON ST., HUNTINGTON.
MRS. OTTO ROTT, 611 N. COLLEGE AVE., BLOOMINGTON.

IOWA
MRS. FREDERICK ERNEST FRISBEE, 804 6TH ST., SHELDON.
MRS. AMY E. GILBERT, STATE CENTRE.
NEW YORK
MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH, 8 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. CHARLES M. BULL, 269 Henry St., Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. W. O. SPENCER, Winston-Salem.
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER, Elm City.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. GEORGE MORLEY YOUNG, Valley City.
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER, Elm City.

OHIO
MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE WILSON, Church and King Sts., Xenia.
MRS. JAMES HENRY ALLEN, 431 North Detroit St., Kenton.

OKLAHOMA
MISS SARAH A. CRUMLEY, Alva.
MRS. HARRY C. ASHBY, 1421 S. Boulder Ave., Tulsa.

OREGON
MRS. JOHN KEATING, 8 St. Helen's Court, Portland.
MRS. WILLARD L. MARKS, 807 S. Ferry St., Albany.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, State College.
MRS. JOHN E. HERON, Hazleton, Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. SAMUEL H. DAVIS, Westerly.
MRS. FREDERICK MORSE, 4 Summit St., Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. E. WALKER DUVALL, Cherokee.
MRS. JOHN TRIMMIE SLOAN, Colombia.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. FRANCIS W. WARRING, 1100 Walnut St., Yankton.
MRS. M. R. HOPKINS, 115 8th Ave., S. E., Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE
MISS MARY B. TEMPLE, 516 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
MRS. E. M. SHORT, Brownsville.

TEXAS
MRS. I. B. MCFARLAND, 1319 Castle Court Blvd., Houston.
MRS. A. D. POTTS, Belton.

UTAH
MRS. GEORGE H. DERN, 36 N St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. M. E. PARSONS, 720 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT
MRS. JOHN H. STEWART, Middlebury.
MRS. JENNIE A. VALENTINE, 302 Pleasant St., Bennington.

VIRGINIA
MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT, Alexandria.
MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON
MRS. GEORGE H. GOBLE, 1011 7th Ave., Spokane.
MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, Commercial Bldg., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. CLARK W. HEATNER, Buckhannon.
MRS. JOHN E. REED, 100 12th St., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN
MRS. RUDOLPH B. HARTMAN, 4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee.
MISS HELEN DORSET, 330 S. 6th St., La Crosse.

WYOMING
MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS, Casper.
MRS. MAURICE GROSHON, Cheyenne.

ORIENT
MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER, Shanghai, China.
MRS. TRUMAN SLATTON HOLT, Manila, Philippine Islands.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. JOHNN W. FOSTER, MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARAH A. HINNERY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. HUBBELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAYREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
J. E. Caldwell & Co.

Official Jewelers and Stationers

N.S.D.A.R.

Since Its Foundation.

Insignia Catalogue Forwarded Upon Request

Philadelphia

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.