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Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Historian General

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE
HISTORIAN GENERAL

MISS COLTRANE, AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE D.A.R. TABLEAUX, GIVEN ON APRIL 22, 1921, IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.
THE MANUSCRIPT FROM WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.,
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

The story of the writing of the Declaration of Independence usually begins with what is called the first draft of that immortal document, in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, which was submitted to Congress, June 28, 1776, as the report of the committee appointed June 11 to draft a declaration. Few people know that there is, in the Jefferson Papers, in the Library of Congress, a practically unknown manuscript, which is the very first arraignment of the charges of tyranny against the British king and from which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

It is a six-page, folio document, entirely in Jefferson’s handwriting and endorsed by him:

"Constitution of Virginia first ideas of Th: J. communicated to a member of the Convention:"

The first page of this manuscript is in the form of a preamble, or series of reasons why Virginia repudiates her allegiance to George III and establishes for herself a constitution of her own making. This manuscript has remained in its undeserved seclusion through one of those curious misadventures, unhappily all too frequent with our valuable governmental records, which usually end with the loss or destruction of the papers. That this paper survived was a fact unknown until comparatively recently, and now that this draft has been repaired and safely protected against all future accident it should be given its proper place among the truly great historical manuscripts of American history.

The date of the writing of this paper lies sometime between May 27 and June 10, 1776, before the appointment, by Congress, of the committee to draft the Declaration. A copy of it was sent by
the hand of George Wythe to Edmund Pendleton, the President of the Virginia Convention. By the time Wythe reached Williamsburg, a constitution had been decided upon, so Jefferson’s plan arrived too late. The Convention liked his Preamble, however, prefaced their constitution with it, and adopted the whole on May 29, 1776.

The Declaration of Independence is blood brother to the Virginia Constitution and the Bill of Rights of 1776. Its genesis, roughly speaking, is the first three sections of George Mason’s immortal composition, Thomas Jefferson’s Preamble to the Virginia Constitution, and Richard Henry Lee’s resolution of independence which the Virginia Convention had directed its delegates in the Continental Congress to introduce. The first three sections of Mason’s Bill of Rights are easily recognized in Jefferson’s polished condensation in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth lines of the original, signed Declaration:

1. All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which . . . they cannot by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty . . . and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people . . .

3. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community; . . . when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it . . .

Jefferson’s Preamble, or charges of tyranny against King George, come next, and lastly, Lee’s resolution is incorporated, word for word, as the finish and climax.

The Declaration of Independence thus is a Virginia product, for George Mason’s Bill of Rights was adopted June 12, 1776; Jefferson’s Preamble was adopted (with the Constitution), May 29th and Lee’s resolution of independence, closely approximates the language of Virginia’s resolutions of independence which were passed by the Convention May 15th, the authorship of which rests jointly in Patrick Henry, Thomas Nelson, Edmund Pendleton and Meriwether Smith.

Now let us take a brief survey of the situation: Some time between May 27th, when Jefferson, in Philadelphia, first learned of Virginia’s intention to break with Britain and form a new constitution, and June 10th, he composed a plan of government, or constitution, for his native state, of which the first page, or Preamble, is here shown in facsimile. On June 7, 1776, acting upon the instructions received, Richard Henry Lee moved, in the Continental Congress, “That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.” This motion was heatedly debated for nearly a month, but from the first it was apparent that eventually the resolution would be adopted. It would be the great and final casting of the die of separation, and Congress felt that a form of announcement of that step would be needed that would be more impressive, more of an attention riveting manifesto, than the short and concise wording of Lee’s resolution would present. In anticipation of the adoption of the resolution Congress appointed, on June 11, 1776, a committee to prepare such a form of announcement, or declaration, of the expected assumption of independence. This committee, composed of Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert
THE ORIGINAL MS. FROM WHICH THOMAS JEFFERSON COMPOSED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
R. Livingston and Roger Sherman, met on that same day for the first time, to plan a declaration. How the composition of the document was intrusted by the committee to Jefferson and Adams and by the latter entirely to the former is not of great moment here. It was so left, and Jefferson found himself confronted with a task precisely similar to the one he had voluntarily set himself but two weeks before. Then he had planned a series of reasons, justifying to the world the breaking of Virginia's political association with Great Britain and followed it with his plan for a new government; now he was to justify the breaking of the political bands binding the Colonies to Britain and to follow that justification with the formally adopted resolution (Lee's) of independence. There is no doubt of his action. The ink was scarcely dry upon his plan for Virginia's constitution; John Adams says: "We were all in haste; Congress was impatient . . ." With this manuscript draft of the Preamble before him, Jefferson copied of its charges of tyranny against the king.

There are sixteen numbered charges in the Preamble, subdivided into twenty-three separate reasons why the Colony of Virginia considered herself no longer under the allegiance of George III. Some alterations, of course, were made, and the twenty-three of the Preamble became the twenty-eight of the Declaration by the addition of three new indictments and the expansion of the sixth of the Preamble into the eighth, ninth and tenth of the Declaration. The exact order of the accusations in the Preamble is altered but twice in the Declaration and, of the twenty-eight reasons in the Declaration for the assumption of independence, but three are missing from the Preamble and only one of the Preamble's twenty-three is missing from the Declaration. This one, the accusation of inciting slave insurrections, and of preventing the Colonies from checking the growth of slavery, was in the draft of the Declaration submitted to Congress. It was suppressed by that body, but a hint of it remains in the twenty-seventh of the Declaration's charges: "He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

An examination of the reproduction of the original draft of the Preamble shown herewith, by means of a good reading glass and a comparison of its sentences with the text of the Declaration, will prove of considerable interest to the reader.

While at work in committee upon the revision of the Preamble to suit the new need, a copy of the Virginia Bill of Rights, as adopted, reached Jefferson through the public prints. The clarion note of liberty in its first three sections found sympathetic echo in his brain; he seized upon them and, with the artist's perfect judgment, commenced the Declaration with the trumpet blast of their bold principles; the revised Preamble followed and, after that, Lee’s resolution was written in to close the achievement. The draft of this completed effort was finally agreed to in committee and submitted to Congress four days before the passage of Lee’s resolution. It was laid on the table until that resolution could be disposed of and, on July 1st, Congress for the first time gave consideration to it. On July 2nd, Lee’s resolution was adopted, and immediately thereafter Jefferson's draft of the Declaration was taken up as unfinished business in the committee of the whole. Some changes were made, the most drastic being the suppression, as before stated, of the noble principle involved in the charge of not allowing the Colonies to stop the
slave trade and, on July 4, 1776, George Mason's theory of liberty, Jefferson's Preamble to the Virginia Constitution, and Richard Henry Lee's resolution of independence were agreed to by Congress as the form of the announcement that the United Colonies had, on July 2nd, become free and independent States. July 2, 1776, is the day upon which the United States became a nation and on July 4th we declared “to a candid world” the action taken on July 2nd.

The genius of Jefferson and his high literary skill nowhere show to better advantage than in this work of fusing together in the Declaration of Independence the three basic elements noted. As revised in the Declaration the Preamble is smoother, clearer and more forceful. Edmund Pendleton wrote to Jefferson on July 22, 1776, after reading the Declaration for the first time: “I expected you had in the preamble to our form of Government [the Virginia Constitution], exhausted the subject of complaint against George III, and was at a loss to discover what the Congress would do for one to their Declaration of Independence without copying, but find you have acquitted yourselves very well on that score.”

The Declaration was not signed on July 4, 1776. The evidence as to this is overwhelming and complete. It was first published in printed form and these printed copies, or broadsides as they are called, were set up and run off from the press of John Dunlap, printer to Congress, during the night of July 4th. They were ready for distribution the next day, July 5th. The engrossing and signing appear to be something of an afterthought. The important step was the assumption of independence; that being taken and the fact published it was not until about two weeks later, July 19th, that Congress ordered the Declaration to be engrossed and signed. This engrossing was not completed until August 2nd, and it was on that day that most of the signatures were affixed to the parchment. At least fifteen of the signers were not in Philadelphia on that date and their signatures were added at various times during the months of August, September, October and November. One signer, Matthew Thornton, from New Hampshire, signed near the end of the year 1776, or early in 1777, and Thomas McKean, from Delaware, could not, from what we know of his whereabouts, have signed until about the year 1781; but with the exception of McKean and, possibly, Thornton, there was no more signing after the year, immortal in American annals, of 1776.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

HIS message is the first to be written after our splendid Congress; it is therefore my first opportunity to emphasize a few matters of importance that have resulted from the Congress, and to express my grateful appreciation of the fine spirit of harmony and cooperation which marked its every session. I feel confident that the inspiration gained from this Congress will flow back to the states and chapters, filling them with renewed enthusiasm and an increased interest in the great work of our Society.

I hope all State Chairmen will feel an added sense of responsibility. They have done valuable work in the past; they must be even more active in the future. The Congress revealed the importance of their position in our Society. Upon their shoulders rests the responsibility in conjunction with their State Regents, of carrying out our National Society's work in each state, as outlined by their National Chairmen. They are the connecting link between the states and chapters and the National Society. The good record of a whole state may be impaired if they fail to function. Prompt distribution of circular literature sent to them by National Chairmen; active direction of the committee work of their states by helpful suggestions to the chapters; prompt reports—all these are essential in an efficient State Chairman. Reports of our National Committee are compiled from material supplied through the activities of State Chairmen. I therefore echo the appeal of our National Chairmen for earnest active cooperation on the part of all State Chairmen who, as heretofore, will compose their National Committees.

Our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine should still have its strong appeal for our members, even though Congress found it necessary to raise its subscription price to $2. It is worth that price. It is an instrument for disseminating American influences, for teaching American history, for offsetting lying propaganda. It should be placed in every school in this country. No National, State, or Chapter officer or chairman can do her work really intelligently without it. It would make a very acceptable and complimentary gift from our chapters to such foreign families in their communities as would appreciate it. Give its Americanizing influence as wide a field as possible, as a part of your patriotic education work.

I want to call especial attention to the resolution pledging our sympathy and care to the American Indian. A great injustice has been done to the Indian. He is quite as worthy of education and citizenship as many to whom we give these privileges without question. The American Indian Institution at Wichita, Kansas, has been placed by this resolution on our official list of schools and colleges. It is high time for us to remember the Indian and his education. Seventeen thousand Indians served our country in the world war and fewer slackers disgraced that race than any other, only 200 seeking exemption yet they are still denied citizenship. Here is a wide field of service to enter. Justice for the Indian is more to be sought after than a grudging charity.

This coming year must be a year of increased activity for every chapter. It must be a year in which the loyal influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution must make itself felt in every community to offset the insidious disloyalties that are being more and more brazenly proclaimed among us. Be vigilant; be quick to act; be fearless to expose these groups of agitators, the “hyphenates” who have been so well defined by General Pershing as those who seek “to settle American questions for foreign reasons.” This loyal vigilance is the highest service which our Society can render to our country today.

Anne Rogers Minor,
President General.
LIVING PICTURES OF HISTORIC AMERICAN WOMEN

By Jenn Winslow Coltrane
Historian General, N.S.D.A.R.

The Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records, N.S.D.A.R., decided to give during the 30th Continental Congress a series of tableaux on Friday evening, April 22nd, in Memorial Continental Hall. Each tableau was to honor one woman from each State, and the selection of these women was left to State Historians. The plan aroused enthusiasm and thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia were represented by pictures. As there were no funds for such an entertainment, it was financed through gifts. Those who contributed were: Mrs. George M. Minor, Mrs. J. L. Buel, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Miss Florence M. Crofut, Mrs. F. D. Ellison, Mrs. A. M. Elliott, Mrs. J. G. Forney, Mrs. G. W. W. Hanger, Mrs. B. D. Heath, Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Mrs. Henry McCleary, Miss A. L. McDuffee, the State of Michigan, Mrs. J. T. Morris, Mrs. J. T. Moss, Miss Katherine Nettleton, Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Mrs. W. D. Sherrord, Mrs. S. P. Spencer, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. E. V. Sewell, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mrs. W. H. Waite, Mrs. G. W. White, Mrs. C. S. Whitman, Mrs. W. M. Wilson and Mrs. J. F. Yawger.

The tableaux were staged under the able direction of Commander Theodore C. Jewell, U. S. Navy, and he was assisted by Mrs. Louis A. Abbot, State Historian of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Eugenia Brown and Miss Louise Weedon.

The tableaux were arranged in six groups between which musical selections were given under the management of Mrs. Nobel N. Potts. The musical program, which was selected to conform as nearly as possible to the dates of the pictures, was as follows:

- Romance ........... 18th Century, Beethoven
  Violin solo, Mr. Edward Stitt
  "Forgotten Kisses" ... 18th Century, Anatole
  "Nina" ............. 18th Century, Pergolesi
  Prince Michael Gargarine
  Air Minuet ............ 1756, Mozart
  Mrs. Melville D. Lindsay
  Violin obligato by Mr. Lindsay
  "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes," 1775, Johnson
  "Believe Me" .............. Moore
  Miss Ada Amelia Hadel
  Captain Boyd W. Perkins
  "Chide Me Not" .......... Mozart, 1778
  Mrs. Noble Newport Potts
  American Indian Songs
  Mr. Frederick W. Sheick
  Songs 1830-1865—
  "Long, Long Ago" .......... Bagley
  "Ben Bolt" ............ Haynes
  Miss Minnie Niemann, accompanist

Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath and Miss Florence Crofut represented our Commit-
I have arranged the descriptive sketches read before each tableau for publication. To our regret one or two tableaux were not photographed successfully. It had been our hope to have them all published with this article.

The first tableau shown was that of Mary Ball, mother of General Washington. She needs no eulogy but the character of her illustrious son, for history has proved that every great son has possessed a great mother. La Fayette, in describing his visit to Mt. Vernon, said: “I have seen the only Roman Matron living at this day.” Iowa chose to honor Mary Ball and selected Mrs. Jay Patterson, of Ottumwa, Iowa, to pose for her.

Perhaps no woman in history has ever received greater homage than Martha Washington. In our portrait she was impersonated by Mrs. William N. Richardson, Hampton, Va., as the young and charming widow who, on that summer’s day in Virginia in 1758, attracted the young officer, fresh from his first military triumph.

Turning back our pages of history to 1638, we find Mary Dyer, of Rhode Island. While in England on a mission with her husband Mrs. Dyer became a convert to Quakerism. On her return, her convictions were so strong that she was imprisoned in Boston. Later, she was reprieved and returned to Rhode Island. Her faith remained unshaken, so she paid the supreme price for her religious convictions, and was hanged on the Boston Common in 1660—the only woman to suffer capital punishment during the oppression of the Friends the world over. Mrs. Albert L. Calder,
2nd, of Providence, R. I., posed for her picture.

We love our everyday women, yet history is slow to call them heroines. Ann Story, of Vermont, portrayed by Mrs. A. B. Saul, of Woodstock, was a widow with five small children alone in a wilderness clearing. Her husband had been killed by a falling log while he was building a cabin, so Ann fitted up a cave on the banks of a creek and she and her family lived in it. An Amazon in stature, her bigness of heart and depth of patriotism corresponded with her physical proportions. Her deeds of heroism were connected with Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys.

The influence of woman is woven into the very fabric of our Union. Elizabeth Stark's fame began at the Battle of Bennington, when General Stark during the advance exclaimed: "Boys, there are the Red Coats. Before night they are ours or Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Mrs. Stark was in camp with her husband during the evacuation of Boston by the British. General Washington, suspecting treachery from the enemy, ordered Colonel Stark to capture the battery at Copp's Hill. Before starting, the Colonel instructed his wife, Molly, to mount her horse and upon receiving a signal to ride into the country and spread the alarm. New Hampshire chose to honor this woman of their own state, and Mrs. G. H. Warren, of Manchester, portrayed her.

How often in our History we see that woman's keen-witted intuitions and man's careful deliberations go hand in hand. New York could honor no woman of finer Dutch type than the charming "Sweet Kitty V. R.", as her lover always called her. In Catherine Van Rensselaer Schuyler we find a woman of the highest type of society. Although reared in the greatest luxury she was taught to be
frugal, industrious and an excellent housekeeper. There are many delightful stories told of her. In 1777, when the British were nearing Saratoga, she made a perilous journey to her country place, absolutely against the protests of her friends, and to her friends' protest she replied: "A General's wife afraid!"

Upon her arrival she sent back her carriage and horses and made her return journey, carrying her treasures in an ox-sled drawn by a pair of steers. On leaving, she struck a match and lighted her rich harvest of wheat, that the enemy might not reap the grain. Her husband and General Washington were great friends, and he was the godfather of one of her children. Mrs. E. Spencer Roche, of Plandome, N. Y., posed as Mrs. Schuyler.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina took great interest in studying their women of history. They made a state feature of it and 1507 votes were cast to select a woman of the Revolution. Out of that number 761 votes were cast for Rebecca Motte. The British officers fortified her home from which she had been expelled. Word was brought to her that it was necessary to destroy her house to check their advance, and so she brought to Marion some com-

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MERCY WARREN
POSED BY MRS. GERTRUDE L. MOORE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONCHA ARGUELLO
POSED BY MRS. GEORGE MITCHELL, OF CALIFORNIA
bustible arrows. The arrows not doing the work, a soldier helped her roll a ball of pitch and brimstone which was thrown on the roof, and soon the British surrendered. The dress worn by Mrs. S. L. Carter, who posed for Mrs. Motte, belonged to Mrs. Van Buren while at the White House and was loaned by Mrs. Allen Green, of Columbia, S. C.

It has been said that the woman of the Revolution was equal to any emergency; in fact, could make anything from her bonnet to her destiny. We find that Mrs. Rachel Edgar once planned to aid three British soldiers desert. When the soldiers arrived she was absent, and her husband followed out her directions and plans. The deserters were captured and made to confess, which of necessity caused Edgar, who was with the British Navy, to take French leave. He journeyed to the far settlement of Kaskaskia, in Illinois. Later, Mrs. Edgar joined him there. She was able to save much of value among their possessions and about $12,000 in money. Mrs. Charles W. Irion, of Illinois, impersonated Mrs. Edgar.

Faith Trumbull, impersonated by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, was the great-granddaughter of Rev. John Robinson, the famous Pilgrim leader, and she was the wife of Connecti-
cut's Revolutionary War Governor. Mrs. Trumbull's home was the meeting place for distinguished Americans and their friends. Rochambeau, after being her guest, as a token of esteem presented her with a magnificent scarlet cloak. When her son, who was a distinguished artist.

New Jersey gives us the "Livingston Graces," daughters of the famous War Governor of that state during the time of the Revolution. Mrs. Joseph A. Reid posed as Susan Livingston.

It is difficult to decide which of these sisters was the most interesting, but Susan was famous for her foresight and quickness. One dark night two regiments of redcoats went to the Livingston home, Liberty Hall, to capture the rebel Governor. Finding he had escaped, they angrily rushed through the house demanding his despatches. Susan rose to the
occasion, led them to every nook and corner in the house but the right one. When at last they came to the little locked secretary containing the precious papers, she pretended they were her own love letters and begged the officers not to touch them, stating she would give them the despatches. They believed her and went with her to the library, where she handed over some important looking "law briefs" taken from the top shelf. The officers departed happy, never dreaming they had been foiled by a girl's quick wit.

It is often by humble, homely heroism that the great cause of liberty is sustained. Dorothy Combs was the daughter of a wealthy Englishman who came to Georgia in 1775. She married George Walton, and when war was imminent chose to remain with her husband instead of returning to England with her father. She was taken prisoner during the Revolution and was sent to the West Indies, but exchanged after a brief period. Her husband was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, twice Governor of the State, then United States Senator, and later Judge of Superior Court and Chief Justice of Georgia. These official positions gave added responsibilities to her
SACKALALEA
POSED BY MISS CATHERINE YOUNG, OF NORTH DAKOTA

ELIZABETH MAXWELL STEELE
POSED BY MRS. LYMAN A. COTTON, OF NORTH CAROLINA

HOPI INDIAN
POSED BY MRS. HOVAL SMITH, OF ARIZONA

DOROTHY WALTON
POSED BY MRS. J. L. WALKER, OF GEORGIA
BETSY ROSS
POSED BY MISS ISABEL WALKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. FRANCIS M. SHORE, MISS ADA A. HADEL, AND MRS. NOBLE N. POTTS, WHO GAVE MUSICAL SELECTIONS BETWEEN THE TABLEAUX
MARCIA BURNE'S VAN NESS
POSED BY MRS. LIDA VAN NESS THORN AND ELIZABETH SIMonds, LOUISE ALLEN, RICHARD EDWARDS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
as a loyal wife and courageous patriot. Mrs. J. L. Walker, of Waycross, Ga., posed in our picture of her.

Delaware has given us a woman who was true to her only love. Mary Vining, impersonated by Mrs. E. P. Moody, of Wilmington, was born in Dover in 1756 and was a famous beauty of Delaware. In fact, her fame extended to the French Court and LaFayette and Louis Phillipe both paid their respects to her when on a visit to this country. One is not surprised that she was a little spoiled by so much admiration and was disinclined to settle down to a prosaic existence. But she met her conqueror in the person of "Mad Anthony" Wayne. She had followed his career with intense interest, but they never became acquainted until Miss Vining was forty and General Wayne had become a widower. The day for their marriage was set when word was received of the death of her lover. Thereafter Miss Vining always wore widow's weeds and dedicated her life to public service.

Mercy Otis Warren was born on Cape Cod, Mass., one of thirteen children, of Pilgrim descent. Her brother, James Otis, was a famous patriot, and Mercy was carefully educated under the same tutor. After her marriage to James Warren, of Plymouth, their home became a meeting place for great leaders, among them John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Knox. She was a writer and one of the most brilliant and intellectual women of her time. She once said, "I should blush if in any instance the weak passion of my sex should damp the fortitude, the patriotism and the manly heroism of yours." Mrs. Gertrude L. Moore, Springfield, Mass., posed for this portrait.

Miss Harriet P. Marine, of Baltimore, represented Margaret Jane Ramsay, of Maryland. When the British arrived in Boston, there was a call for American
troops and Maryland was among the first to respond. Mrs. Ramsey, feeling she might give first aid to the unfortunate and that she could best serve near her husband, decided to follow him. She was provided with a chaise, in which was a small military chest of supplies, and started on her journey. She sacrificed the comforts of home to administer to those who gave their all for their country. The dress of green brocade worn by Miss Marine is of historic value. It was worn by Mrs. Charles Young, daughter of Gunning Bedford, in 1762, and has been exhibited many times, as well as at the World’s Fair in Chicago. It is now owned by Mrs. William Reed, of Baltimore, the great-great-granddaughter of Gunning Bedford.

During the darkest days of the Revolution General Nathanael Greene found shelter under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, of Salisbury, N. C. One stormy night the General, having met defeat on many sides, weary, wet and despairing, came to the home of Mrs. Steele. Flinging himself into a chair he buried his face in his hands and said aloud, “All is lost, my troops are discouraged, I am without money or friends; unless help comes we have failed.” His despairing remarks were overheard by Mrs. Steele. Stepping forward she handed him two bags of specie, saying, “Take them, General, it is all I have, but my country needs them more than I.” “Never,” says General Green’s biographer, “did relief come at a more propitious moment. Next day he continued his journey with his spirit cheered, and lightened by this touching proof of a woman’s devotion to the cause of her country.” Aided by her gift Green resumed his brilliant campaign which led to the Battle of Guilford Court House, one of the turning points in the American Revolution. This historic mo-
ment lived again in the tableau when Mrs. Lyman Cotton, of Salisbury, N. C., represented Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, her great-great-grandmother. The necklace worn by her belonged to Mrs. Steele.

Tennessee is naturally proud of Catherine Sherrill, known as "Bonny Kate." In 1779 she was one of a little band of pioneer men and women living in Fort Lee, under the command of John Sevier. Owing to lurking Indians no one was safe outside the stockade, but on one occasion the women were allowed outside the gates. Suddenly came the cry "Indians!" Those nearest the fort rushed to safety, and Catherine outdistanced her pursuers. Climbing the stockade she fell into the arms of young Sevier. Four years later "Nolichucky Jack," as John Sevier was called, and Catherine Sherrill were married. The groom was attired, not in a hunting costume, but in a colonel's uniform, and "Bonny Kate" had cast aside her home spun for a stately satin gown. Through the thirty-five years of their married life, Catherine Sherrill, afterwards "First Lady of Tennessee," was ever the guiding star of her distinguished husband. Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of Chattanooga, represented her in the tableau.

Perhaps no American woman is more widely known than Betsy Ross, of Pennsylvania, impersonated in the tableau by Miss Isabel Walker, of Norristown. Betsy's family recorded her birth as "Born on the first of the month, the first of the year of the new style." At twenty-one she ran away and married John Ross, which caused the Society of Friends to disown her. The young couple opened an upholstery shop, and there she remained even after being left a widow. Hence at this shop it was that a Committee from Congress, composed of George Washington, Robert Morris and Col. George Ross, came to see her. With one clip she cut the five-pointed star in place of the six-pointed one, and made the first United States flag. The day after the flag was adopted by Congress (June 14, 1777), she married Joseph Ashburn, a
sea Captain, who died a prisoner. Her third husband, John Claypoole, died of wounds from battle. It has been said the lives of her three husbands were sacrificed for her country, which fact created sobriquet at the Battle of Monmouth when she brought water to the American wounded under fire. When her husband fell she took his place at the gun. The next day General Washington com-

even greater sympathy for this woman who served as best she could at all times.

Idaho desired to honor Sacajawea, but as the Indian maid had been chosen previously by another State, she selected Molly Pitcher. Molly, otherwise Mary Ludwig Hays, the wife of an artilleryman in the Continental army, gained her mended her and she served in the Army eight years, wearing a soldier’s coat and a cocked hat. She was given the rank of sergeant and it was recommended that she be allowed half pay for life. Miss Helen Hotchkiss, of Washington, D. C., represented Idaho’s choice.

It is hard to select only one incident
MARGARET PEALE RAMSAY
POSED BY MISS HARRIET MARINE, OF MARYLAND

out of the life of Elizabeth Zane, of West Virginia, who by her daring saved Fort Henry when it was besieged by Indians. The defenders of the fort needed powder, and recollecting that there was a keg of powder in her brother's house outside the stockade, Elizabeth begged permission to get it, saying that her life was of less value to the garrison than that of a man. Permission was given reluctantly and as she made ready for her venture Elizabeth said, "Now . . . ask God to spare my life long enough to reach the gate."

As she approached them, the Indians cried in contempt, "Squaw! Squaw!"

Before they grasped her errand she was in the house, had poured the powder from the keg into a tablecloth and slinging it across her shoulders, raced back to the fort under a fusilade of shots. One bullet cut off a lock of hair, another wounded her in the arm. We were happy to have this heroine represented in our tableaux by her great-great-niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Zane Etzler, of Wheeling, W.Va.

Kansas, through Mrs. D. E. Leatherman, chose to bring to our attention a splendid Quakeress, Lydia Darrah. During the winter of 1777 when the British Headquarters were in Philadelphia, officers were quartered in her home.
one occasion she was ordered to prepare a room for their meeting, that her family were to retire early and she would be called later to close the house. The Quaker tenets forbade Lydia taking an active part in the war, but she was a strong partisan of the patriots' cause. During the conference she listened at the keyhole and overheard the plot laid to entrap the Continental Army. Silently she slipped into bed wondering where her duty lay, and feigned sleep when the Adjutant called her to close the house for the night. The next morning she went to the grist mill for flour, left her sack, and fled to the outpost of the Continental Army. There she told what she had learned and returned to her home without arousing suspicion. When the British reached Whitmarsh the next night they found Washington's army drawn up for battle. Her warning had been just in time.

In its tableau selection Ohio honored the daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, the renowned Indian fighter and Governor of the Northwest Territory. Louisa St. Clair was a charming girl of eighteen, beautiful, and highly educated, who became a crack shot and a splendid horsewoman. She braved dangers among the Indians, in fact, one young Mohawk Chief
MARGARET HAUGHERY, THE ORPHANS' FRIEND
POSED BY MRS. A. B. AVERY AND HER DAUGHTER, OF LOUISIANA
desired to marry her, and when she refused him threw his influence against the settlers. She seems to have had many beaux to her string and finally, when denied the happiness of marrying the man of her choice, because of the opposition of her father, she asked a young violinist by the name of Robb if he would become her husband, and he graciously accepted. For one of such charm and vivacity and daring it is sad to relate that after the defeat of her father in the year of 1791, they returned to Pennsylvania where they lived in extreme privation. Louisa's charm was gracefully depicted by Miss Eleanor Garde, of Canton, Ohio.

George Eliot said, "What furniture can give such finish to a room as a tender woman's face." The District of Columbia gave us Marcia Burnes Van Ness. Marcia Burnes was the daughter of David Burnes, who once owned the land on which stands, to-day, the Pan-American Union and our own Memorial Continental Hall. Marcia, the heiress, married John P. Van Ness, Congressman from New York. After the War of 1812, Mrs. Van Ness worked untiringly for an asylum for children, and was first Directress of the institution, holding that place for fifteen years. After the death of her only child she redoubled her philanthropy. She was so beloved that upon her death she was given a public funeral. The picture we showed of her was copied from an old painting in the Washington City Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Van Ness was represented by Mrs. Lida Van Ness, Thorn, and the three children, Elizabeth Simonds, Louise Allen and Richard Edwards, members of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mississippi is justly proud of her early educator. We speak of higher education for women as if it were a new thought. Yet in 1803, Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield Roach agitated the question of a college for women. She donated to the Mississippi Methodist Conference a building and lot for a school, in the little town of Washington, the territorial capitol. From this sprang Elizabeth Female College, chartered in 1819, and the first institution to grant degrees to women. The college was
burned and never rebuilt. Mrs. R. Burgess, of Mississippi, posed as Mrs. Roach.

There is no record of the girlhood of Mrs. George C. Sibley, represented by Mrs. A. H. Connelly, of Kansas City. We only know she lived in St. Charles, Mo., and accompanied her husband, Major Sibley, to the outposts of civilization. Her hospitality made her home a refuge for all. She had the first piano in western Missouri and people traveled miles both to see and hear something better than a violin. In 1830 she and her husband returned to St. Charles, and she devoted her life to humanity and civilization. One of her benefactions was to endow Lindenwood College. She will always be remembered for her unselfishness in good works and for her self-sacrifice as a Pioneer woman of Missouri.

Nancy Stinnett Marshall, a native of Arkansas, was of great personal charm, living in the midst of pioneer surroundings. When very young she married Gilbert Marshall, who had migrated to her home from Kentucky. He became prominent in the affairs of that locality, and upon Mrs. Marshall fell the duties which pertain to the wife of a leading citizen. Her death in 1831 occurred at the height of her beauty and vigor, but she is remembered in the honorable and distin-
guished lives of her descendants. The dress worn by Mrs. Clarence Woodward in her picture of Mrs. Marshall is an heirloom of that period.

Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams, presented by Texas, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, of Amarille, posing, was the second Mistress of the White House. Mrs. Adams' letters give us the clearest insight into her nature—"sometimes she is a farmer discussing weather and crops, then a merchant reporting prices and rates of exchange or directing the making up of invoice; next a politician speculating on the probabilities of peace and war, and again as a devoted mother writing the most exalted sentiments to her son."

Minnesota gives us Mrs. Harriet Leavenworth, portrayed by her kinswoman, Mrs. James Morris, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Leavenworth was the wife of Colonel Leavenworth (for whom Fort Leavenworth in Kansas was named), of Old Fort St. Anthony. The most beautiful lake in Minneapolis was named Harriette in honor of Mrs. Leavenworth. She was one of the first white women to reside in Minnesota and she and her little daughter were carried in a palanquin by Indians in her perilous trip across the country.

New Jersey, the older state, gave us
Susan Livingston, and Indiana, the younger state, honored her step-daughter, Anna Symmes Harrison. Susan Livingston married Judge John Clive Symmes and Anna went with her parents to Ohio in the pioneer days. At the age of twenty Anna married William Henry Harrison. When questioned by his future father-in-law about his prospects he touched his sword and replied, "Here is my means of support." Captain Harrison was made Governor of Indiana Territory, which included Illinois and Michigan, and he held this post under three Presidents. Mrs. Harrison, living in the fine old mansion in Old Vincennes, was a charming and hospitable hostess. The wife of the ninth President of the United States, the mother of ten children, the grandmother of another President Harrison, she takes her place worthily in history. She was shown in our picture, by Mrs. Harrell, of Indiana, at the period of 1840, when her husband became President.

Our next pictures are suggestions of pioneer development. Sacajawea was born in Idaho, but she was living near Bismark, North Dakota, when on April 5, 1805, she accompanied her husband with the Lewis and Clark expedition, and with her three
weeks' old papoose on her back, was the only woman in the party. Once she warned them of Indian treachery, casting her lot with the white men. It was her quick and intrepid action which rescued the valuable papers, scientific instruments and medicines when the boat overturned. It was she who found the pass for Clark on the return journey and she also negotiated with other tribes for the party's welfare. With her knowledge of herbs and medicines she prevented starvation and sickness. Miss Catherine Young, of Valley City, North Dakota, posed in our picture of Sacajawea.

How many of us wish that Ponce de Leon had really been successful in his pursuit of the Fountain of Youth! Florida honored Donna Dolores, and Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., of Jacksonville, took the part. Dolores was the daughter of an inn-keeper in the Kingdom of Leon, who won the heart of the lad, Ponce de Leon, and later came to share his fortunes in the new world. When as Governor of Porto Rico he sailed away to seek the Fountain of Youth, of the Indian Legend, he set sail in a ship she had named Dolores. It was on this voyage in 1512 that he so nearly discovered Florida. This romantic adventurer never lost faith in the fabled
ney he died. Beautiful Concha became a Mother Superior and many of the old-established families sent their daughters to her to be educated.

Kentucky honored Rebecca Bryan Boone, whose portrait was posed by Mrs. Bedell Parker, formerly of Kentucky. One night young Daniel Boone, of North Carolina, out hunting, spotted a deer, whose shining eyes peered at him through the darkness of the forest. He was about to fire when the object bounded away with the young man in hot pursuit, to the door of the wilderness cabin. There to his surprise he found the fugitive to be, not a wild animal, but a fountain, and in his death delirium he imagined her—beautiful Dolores drinking from a shell at the sought-after fountain. She was portrayed in this picture as he saw her in his vision.

Concha Arguello, of California (posed by Mrs. George Mitchell, formerly of California), was the daughter of a well-known family in Alta, California. Nicholai de Rezenov came to the shores of California hoping to subjugate the Spaniards, and fell deeply in love with Concha. He promised her family to make a pilgrimage to Rome for the Papal consent to an alliance between a Greek and Roman Catholic and on his perilous jour-
young girl of fresh beauty, who leaned against the door. Thus was the first meeting of Rebecca Bryan and Daniel Boone. Following him in after years over the mountain she was the first white woman to stand on the banks of the Kentucky River.

Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, who was honored by the State of Washington, was a Christian patriot. In the year of 1836 she went with her missionary husband on a 4000-mile wedding journey. She was one of the first two white women to cross the Rocky Mountains and in her diary of the trip we find they crossed the Great Divide on July 4, 1836. She did not accompany her husband on his second trip east when he went to bring settlers to the great Northwest, but as a result of their labors it may be asserted that three stars were added to our flag, the Washington, Oregon and Idaho of today. She was an indefatigable worker in the Indian Schools which they established, but her life of usefulness was cut short, when she and her husband were victims of an Indian massacre in 1847. Mrs. M. S. Walker, of Seattle, in our picture, was attired in a dress that was worn in 1832 at a reception for Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson when they were opponents for the Presidency of the United States. The collar worn in this picture belonged to Narcissa Whitman herself and is one of a very few possessions that were saved from the fire and massacre in which she perished.

Arizona gave us a Hopi Maiden, a tribe in Arizona in 1540, at least they became known to the white man then. They are descended from the Cliff and Cave Dwellers and the women built their historic adobe structures. The Hopi, meaning “Peaceful Ones,” live on a beautiful reservation called the Painted Desert. They are very rigid when it comes to following their religious beliefs. They pray over, caress and carry in their mouths the rattlesnakes and place them on sacred altars in religious ceremonies, and are famed for their wonderful “Snake Dances.” Mrs. Hoval Smith, of Bisbee, Arizona, was dressed as a Hopi maiden in her wedding gown. The gown was loaned to us through the United States Museum in Washington. The women marry at 15, and on reaching maturity the girls dress their hair in whorls at the side of the head to imitate the squash blossom and then go forth to seek their husbands. When a man sees a maid thus attired approaching him, he
runs away, unless he wishes to be the happy bridegroom.

Perhaps the most beloved woman in New Orleans during the middle of the 19th Century was Margaret Haughery. Mrs. A. B. Avery represented her in the tableau. Bereaved suddenly at the age of twenty-three of both husband and child, she turned for consolation to the good Sisters of Charity, helping them in caring for orphans. At first she shared with them a life of great privation, but being a born business woman, she succeeded in raising a fund to build an asylum. During her lifetime she built three orphanages and gave thousands of dollars to charity. She became proprietor of a large baking establishment which was the source of revenue for her good works. New Orleans has erected a monument to her memory.

Michigan is justly proud of Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, a woman of brilliant mind who, when she came to Kalamazoo with her husband as president of the College, which was then a part of the University, she developed marked power as a teacher. She was an early advocate of co-education and did more than any one else to establish it at the University of Michigan. Through her influence women were also placed upon the Faculty at the University and scholarships were awarded women. She is thought to be the first to institute Travel Classes, as she used that means to illustrate History and Literature. She believed in self-development for service and was directly responsible for founding fifty Woman’s Literary and Study Clubs in the Middle West. Under President Angell, she was awarded the Honorary Degree LL.D., issued by the University of Michigan. Miss Mary Isabel Wright, of Kalamazoo, impersonated her.

In 1852, Abigail Scott started on the perilous journey, from Illinois to the Oregon country, with her parents. This trip took about six months, during which time her mother died and was buried in the wilds of Wyoming. In 1853 at the age of eighteen, Abigail married Benjamin Duniway, and endured the hardships and privations of a pioneer wife and mother. She taught school and also engaged in business. She found that a married woman could not legally own property, and convinced of this injustice she determined to devote herself to obtaining equality for women before the law. In 1871 she moved to Portland and began the publication of a weekly newspaper. Her subsequent career for over forty years as writer and lecturer is known nationally. In her latter years she received merited recognition and was known as “The Mother of Equal Suffrage in Oregon” and Oregon’s “grand old woman.” The Daughters of the American Revolution felt it would not be satisfactory to have a presentation of her by a living person and wished us to show her photograph, but as this was impossible, Miss Elisabeth Pierce, of the District, appeared in a costume of 1870.

Oklahoma, Miss Jane Robinson, of Tulsa, dressed to represent the state, presented Oklahoma’s most famous woman, Representative Alice M. Robertson. We are proud of Miss Robertson, who is an active member of our Society. She held the position of first Court Reporter in Oklahoma and was appointed Postmaster of Muskogee by President Roosevelt.

In our last portrait we gave a model of American womanhood, Anne Rogers Minor, President General.
ANCESTRY.—The fundamental idea of the Declaration of Independence, that long-continued misgovernment justifies resistance by the people, was by no means a new one. For a discussion of this point see Adams' *Outline Sketch of English Constitutional History*, 45-51; and for the instances referred to Green's *Short History of the English People*.

PREDECESSORS—Three documents of the Continental Congress, less famous than the Declaration, but illustrating the growth of feeling, are the Declaration and Resolves of the First Continental Congress, October 14, 1774; the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms, July 6, 1775; and the Petition to the King, July 8, 1775, given in MacDonald's *Select Charters*, 1606–1775.

ADOPTION.—Lee's Resolutions were debated July first and second; the Declaration from the second to the fourth. Even at this stage it was difficult to secure a unanimous vote, and the Declaration was adopted by the votes of only twelve colonies, New York concurring later (Friedenwald, *Declaration of Independence*, 116–120). For the circumstances, see Channing, *United States*, iii, 199–206; Fiske, *American Revolution*, i, 203–231.


SIGNATURE.—Not on July fourth, but on August second and in some cases still later. For a detailed discussion see Friedenwald, *Declaration of Independence*, 145–151.

TEXT OF THE DECLARATION.—Given in most school histories and in such collections of sources as MacDonald's *Select Documents*. Friedenwald gives on opposite pages Jefferson's Draft and the Engrossed Text. There are facsimiles in Winsor, vi, 260–267, of a part of Jefferson's original draft, the autographs of the signers, and a contemporary broadside, with some interesting details about the signers.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE DECLARATION.—Is based upon the political principles developed in England in the preceding century, and made familiar to the Colonists by the pamphlet literature of the past fifteen years. Jefferson, like most of the patriot leaders, was a student of John Locke (for Locke's political philosophy see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, xvi, 847–848) and drew on him for phrases and ideas. The influence of Rousseau, sometimes referred to, was little if any. For a good discussion see Merriam's *American Political Theories*, 88–93.

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

ALLEN-HUDSON.—The following is taken from the family Bible of Nathaniel Allen, who m Pamela Hudson in 1778: Nathaniel Allen d in 1812 and Pamela, Feb. 2, 1798. Their ch were Elizabeth, b Sept. 11, 1779; Thomas, b July 12, 1781; Nathaniel & Pamela, twins, b Nov. 3, 1783; Sally, b Nov. 15, 1786; Nancy & Anphelada, twins, b June 12, 1788; Susannah, b Aug. 7, 1792; Hudson, b Feb. 1, 1793; Polly, b Aug. 21, 1795; Rebecca and Lucy, twins, b Feb. 2, 1798. Another dau was born to Nathaniel Allen by his 2nd w, Feb. 22, 1800, named Sophia. Would like to correspond with desc of this family.—Mrs. Geo. Berleth, 2017 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.


8888c. DUNBAR. Dr. John Creigh, son of Col. John, was b April 4, 1773, d Nov. 7, 1848, at Carlisle, Pa., & is buried in South St. Graveyard. He m Eleanor, dau of John Dunbar, May 12, 1796. Wm. Dunbar & Catherine, his w, natives of the north of Ireland, emigrated to America abt 1730, & settled near Meeting House Spring, Cumberland Co., Pa., & were near neighbors of the Parkers & Creighs. Their ch were Jane, Elizabeth, John m Jane Parker (see Parker Gen.), Sarah, Thomas, Martha, Mary, Wm., & Samuel & Margaret twins. Name of Dunbar found on land warrants between 1743-1786. Wm. of Cumberland Co., Pa., d prior to 1769, leaving w & ch. See Egle’s Notes & Queries, Vol. 1, pages 97-102.” John Dunbar, an original purchaser of lots from the trustees of the Big Spring (Newville, Pa.) Presbyterian Church—sale commenced Sept. 9, 1790, & continued 10 years. Ref., “History of Cumberland & Adams Counties.” Richard Parker, see “Parker Gen.-Egle,” p. 514; emigrated from Ulster Co., Ireland, 1725, acquired land near the Presbyterian Glebe Meeting House by patent, 1734. He d prior to 1750 Janet, his w surviving him 15 years. Their ch were John, b 1716, in Ireland; Thomas, b 1720, in Ireland; Richard, b 1725; Wm., b 1727; Martha, Susannah, James. Thomas, b 1720, d April 23, 1776, Cumberland Co., Pa. He m Eleanor Ferguson, b 1727, in Ireland, d July 23, 1775,
Carlisle, Pa. He was a prominent man in the French & Indian War & was an officer in the provincial service. Their ch were Wm., b 1749, d Dec. 24, 1812; John, b 1731; Jane, b Feb. 14, 1753, m John Dunbar; Susannah, Martha, Richard, & Mathew. Jane Parker, b Feb. 14, 1753, d June 2, 1810, m John Dunbar, s of Wm. & Catherine Dunbar. Their dau Eleanor, b April 4, 1775, m Dr. John Creigh, May 12, 1776, d Carlisle, Pa., Aug. 4, 1861. Ref., “Egle’s Penna. Genealogies,” p. 514.—Mrs. Edward P. Buffet, Mount House, Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y.

8969. MITCHELL.—Lieut. Col. David Mitchell was b July 17, 1742, in Juniata, Cumberland Co., Pa., served through the whole war & was made General in the War of 1812. He died at the place he was born, May 25, 1818. He m Martha Brown; their sons were John, Robert, David, James & Wm.—Mrs. Francis Lee Bash., Hanford, Washington.

8969. MITCHELL.—Family history says Mary Mitchell was not mentioned in her father’s records, because of a quarrel over religion, but she named one of her sons David & another Mitchell & her records were in an old Bible owned by Mrs. Alex. McCartney. This Bible once belonged to Mattie Mitchell, w of Gen. David, but was destroyed by fire, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma. See Pa. Archives, 5th Series, for General David Mitchell’s Rev. record.

M0NK.—Mary was the dau of Elias Monk, bapt Jan. 2, 1726, d at Stoughton, Mass., and his w Elizabeth Buck, whom he m June 28, 1744. Elias served in the Rev and his record can be obtained from the State Librarian, Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Ellen Little McCartney, R. F. D. No. 9, Meadville, Pa.

8999. WILLISTON.—Israel Williston, who was a Lieut. in the Rev war, & through whom I became a member of the D. A. R., m 1767, Phebe Chapin, of West Springfield, Mass., b 1748, d 1809. Ref., “West Springfield Records,” Vols. 1 & 2, pp. 103, 166.—Miss Anne Slater Bothfeld, 238 75th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9907a. GIDDINGS.—Stephen Giddings went from Ipswich, Mass., to Campton, N. H., in 1793, with 8 ch, and d Feb. 5, 1814. He m 1st April 3, 1766, Mary ——, who d 1788. He m 2nd, Aug. 21, 1790, Polly Pierce, of Plymouth, N. H., who was b Feb. 4, 1756. Stephen, s of Stephen & Mary, was b June 16, 1777, m & had one ch. Mary Ann. Ref., “Giddings Family,” by Minot S. Giddings, p. 201.—Miss Avis C. Yates, 1042 Clayton St., San Francisco, Calif.

9929. GOODRICH-CLARK.—According to “Goodrich Family in America,” Isaac Goodrich (4) (David (3), Ephraim (2), William (1)), m Hannah Strickland, Jan. 4, 1786, & resided in Glastonbury, Conn. Ch Catherine, b Aug. 26, 1787; Julia, b Aug. 3, 1788. A letter to the Town Clerk, Glastonbury, will probably bring the Strickland data you desire.—Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, Creosote, Washington.


10029. MILL.—Wanted Rev rec of Wm. & Mathias Miller, also rec of their m. Their desc. Samuel Miller, was b in Salem Co., W., New Jersey. Sept 1, 1906. Wanted Miller gen.—M. J. H.

10030.—wanted any data of the following men & their ancestry: Samuel Ireland, of Caroline Co., Md.; James Holloway, Halifax Co., Va.; Edward Rudder, Lunenburg Co., Va.; Thomas Chambers, Lunenburg Co., Va.; Nathaniel Pass, Halifax Co., Va.; Sir Antione de Bordeaux, born in France, came to Charleston, S. C., then to New Hanover Co., N. C. Supposed to have been a Provincial Secrtary & during the Rev a minuteman, wanted proof of this service; George Allen, of Orange Co., N. C.; Jesse Croom, son of Shel & Eliz. Croom, b Jan., 1740, m Sara Hardy, from Eastern N. C.—A. B. C.

10031. BRALEY.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of ances. of Lucy H. Braley, who m Samuel Cook Chapin in Rowe, Franklin Co., Mass. Died in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 24, 1845, aged 41 yrs.—F. B.
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 1265 subscribers.
Regular Meeting, April 16, 1921

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 Saturday, April 16, 1921, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord’s Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present. Active Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White. State Regents: Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Land, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Frisbee, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Ringer, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Waring, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Hartman. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Maupin.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our last regular Board meeting on February 9th, we have suffered another loss in the death of our Registrar General, Mrs. James Spillman Phillips, on February 12th, just three days afterwards. All who attended that meeting will remember how pleased she was to be able to present 2900 new applicants for admission to our Society. They will remember her satisfaction when we passed the recommendations made by her to make a charge for verifying supplemental papers and to propose the circulation of an amendment to raise the price for copying application papers. She had made a study of the cost of doing this work in her office and found that it was costing the Society on the average of about $1 for each paper. I desire to express my personal appreciation of her faithful and efficient service as a member of our official family. During her brief tenure of office from April, 1920, to February, 1921, we admitted 8212 new members.

Resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Phillips will be presented to Congress next Monday morning. Mrs. Phillips was laid to rest at Arlington Cemetery on February 15th. Several members of the National Board and two clerks from her office accompanied the President General to the station to meet the family and go with them to the services at the cemetery.

On February 26th a special meeting of the National Board was called to fill the vacancy caused by her death. As so few of the members could be present, and perhaps not all of you have read the minutes of that meeting in the MAGAZINE for April, your President General will report that Miss Emma L. Strider, of the District of Columbia, was nominated by Mrs. Hanger, and unanimously elected to fill this vacancy until Congress. No other business was transacted.

The President General has attended five State Conferences since the February Board meeting, viz., Maryland, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Connecticut, and three Executive Committee meetings have been held at which she presided.

By courtesy of Our Flag Chapter the Board was invited to visit the United States Bureau of Standards and have luncheon there on February 10th, the day after the last meeting. Many availed themselves of this privilege and were greatly interested and enlightened by this view of the work being carried on there. That same afternoon a reception from four to six was tendered your President General by this same Chapter at the home of Mrs. A. J. Wilkinson.
On February 16th the President General was invited by the Dames of the Loyal Legion to attend the breakfast given by them at the New Willard and spoke briefly of the work of our Society and our ideals for the future.

On the evening of February 16th the Mary Washington Chapter gave a reception in honor of the President General at the Washington Club, where she gave her address entitled "Home and Country." This address was repeated on February 17th at a luncheon of the American Liberty Chapter given by Mrs. Edgar Allen at her home.

The Hugh Washington will case of long-standing has been taking up a good deal of the time and thought of the President General and also of your Executive Committee, as you will learn from the report of that Committee. The case is scheduled to be tried the latter part of this month.

The Government buildings on our land back of our Hall are now being removed as per contract with them.

By vote of your Executive Committee Mrs. Sarah Pepper has been engaged for the position of Executive Manager in accordance with the resolution passed by the last Congress. She began her duties with us on April 1st, and we believe that when she has had time to become acquainted with the workings of our Society, she will be of great service in coordinating our work and relieving our National Officers of much burdensome detail.

In conclusion your President General wishes to express to every member of the Board her great appreciation for their help and cooperation in carrying out the work of our Society during the past year, and also her regret that we are to lose seven members of our Board who must retire by time limitation at the close of this Congress. These are: Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Fox, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell and Mrs. Guthrie. We shall miss their presence and their wise counsel. We know we shall still have their interest, and their friendship we shall never lose.

**ANNE ROGERS MINOR,**

*President General.*

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the President General's report be accepted.*

The President General stated that unless there was objection all reports would be received without their recommendations, and that the recommendations would be acted upon just after the reports.

*Mrs. Yawger then read her report.*

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**Report of Recording Secretary General**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Since my last report to you at the February Board meeting, 1686 certificates of membership have been sent out, the minutes of the regular meeting, and that of the special meeting on February 26th, turned over to the editor of the *Magazine* and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were also attended to.

The appointees on the Congressional Committee were notified, the acceptances and regrets noted and filed, and lists forwarded to the Chairmen and arranged for the program.

The proposed by-laws to be submitted to the coming Congress were prepared for the printer.

One hundred and fifty-five orders for Block certificates have been filled.

**RITA A. YAWGER,**

*Recording Secretary General.*

There being no objections, the report was accepted. The following recommendations of the Executive Committee were then read by the Recording Secretary General:

**Report of Executive Committee**

Motions adopted at meeting March 11, 1921:

That the Executive Committee does not approve the payment of $500 in an attempt to make a compromise in the settlement of the Hugh Washington will case.

That the President General appoint a committee of three to represent the Society at the National Congress on the coordination of Patriotic and Civic Work called by the National Society League at the New Willard on March 15th.

March 12th: That the position of Executive Manager be offered to Mrs. Pepper at a salary of $2000 a year, and that she be requested to report for duty April 1st.

April 13th: In regard to the Hugh Washington will case, in the light of all information we have been able to gather, we deem it unwise to enter into any negotiations with the caveators.

That Clephane & Latimer be informed that we consider our interests the same as Mrs. Bellamy's, which is another reason for not accepting the proposition to compromise with the caveators.

The adoption of the first recommendation of the Committee on Clerks, that the two clerks employed for night work in the office of the Registrar General to meet an emergency be paid seventy-five cents an hour.
That Miss Elsie King be transferred from the temporary roll to the permanent roll at $85 a month to date from April 1st.

That Miss Eva Bright, who has filled the office of Chief Clerk in the Business Office from November 23rd and will continue to do so until April 23rd, be given a bonus of $112.50, that being the difference in salary between her position as sub-clerk in the Record Room and that of Chief Clerk in the Business Office.

That Mrs. Ross, who has served as temporary clerk since January 6th, be transferred to the permanent roll to fill the vacancy existing as Chief Clerk in charge of Membership Books, at a salary of $85, that being the original salary for that office.

Recommendations of Building and Grounds Committee:
That Miss Helen E. Barnhouse be employed as telephone operator from April 1st to April 30th at $75.

That hereafter a deposit of $200 be required for the use of the Auditorium, of which amount $75 be applied to the charge for wear and tear, this ruling to go into effect at once, excepting for those events for which permission has already been granted by the President General, the amount charged to wear and tear to be kept in a separate fund for special repairs subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Yawger moved that these recommendations be approved by the Board. Seconded and carried.

The President General introduced the new Registrar General, Miss Strider, who presented her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

April 16, 1921.

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management:

With every member of your Board I share the sense of loss in the death of our friend and Registrar General, Mrs. James S. Phillips.

Through the assistance given the Registrar General's office by the Building and Grounds Committee in providing a typewriter with card attachment, of the Committee on Clerks in providing additional clerical aid, of the unfaltering work of the clerks under severe strain, I am enabled and have the honor to report as follows:

2760 applications presented to the Board and 495 supplemental papers verified; 3255 total number of papers verified. Permits for 600 insignias, 200 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.


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

The cost of clerical service in this office increases from month to month, and must of necessity do so as our Society continues to grow.

Since the last Board Meeting, the charge of one dollar for verifying supplemental papers, voted at that meeting, has been put into effect. You will hear of the revenue it is producing from the Treasurer General's report. Even though supplemental papers are paid for, your Registrar General considers that the examination of original application papers should take precedence over supplemental papers, as it is through the applicants that the membership of the Society increases.

The following recommendation is presented, that one set of blanks shall be used for the service of each ancestor.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA T. STRIDER.

Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the vote for the acceptance of the 2760 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2760 applicants members of the National Society. Moved by Mrs. Bahrnsen, seconded by Mrs. Cook, that Miss Strider's recommendation concerning the application papers be adopted. Miss Strider explained that this recommendation was presented in order to facilitate the working of the rule for the collection of the fee for verifying supplemental papers; that at present the rule made it permissible to file the service of both father and son on the same set of blanks, and that when this was done it became a question which, if either, became the original and which the supplemental; that many times it required two different searches, as in many cases father and son served in different states; and that it seemed a manifest injustice that one member should pay only one dollar for the privilege of wearing two ancestral bars, while another must pay two dollars for the same privilege. The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Registrar General requested that she might be permitted to submit a supplemental list later in the day, which request was granted.

The Organizing Secretary General stated that as her report embodied confirmations by reinstatements through the Treasurer General's office and admissions through the Registrar General's office, she would not give her report until all the reports from the two abovementioned offices had been given.

Mrs. Hunter read her 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 January 1 to March 31, 1921:

### CURRENT FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1920</td>
<td>$12,476.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues, $89,734; initiation fees, $5084; Supplemental papers, $347; certificates, $4; copying lineage, $1.25; creed cards, $84.11; D.A.R. report to Smithsonian Institution, $31.06; die of Insignia, $50; directory, $2.37; duplicate papers and lists, $178.42; exchange, $3.43; gavel, $1.50; hand books, $7.75; index to Library books, $7.79; interest, $247.77; Lineage, $415.88; Magazine—subscriptions, $492.65; single copies, $80.59; advertisements, $313.15; printing minutes of National Board, $500; proceedings, $17.60; remembrance books, $2.30; rent from slides, $79.44; ribbon, $47.87; sale of old typewriters, $45; sale of waste paper, $1.50; slot machine, $6.60; stationery, $28.95; telephone, $35.06; books for Library, $35; index to Lineage books, $25; Auditorium events, $450; contribution for Real Daughters' pensions, $5.</td>
<td>$109,734.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds: annual dues, $1370; initiation fees, $41</td>
<td>$1,411.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President General: clerical service, $406.18; hotel and traveling expenses, $954.12; postage, $36; expressage, $1.02; telephones and telegrams, $31.66; cards, index, $6.50</td>
<td>$1,435.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $848.15; engrossing, $19; parchment and plates, $316; postage, $8.50; cards, envelopes, book and waste basket, $121.26; adjusting typewriters and sharpening erasers, $3.45</td>
<td>$1,316.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $753.94; officers' lists and admission cards, $175; paper and calendars, $6.60; postage and expressage, $4.02; adjusting typewriter, $50</td>
<td>$940.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate: clerical service, $286.86; certificates, $50; engrossing, $454.80; postage and telegram, $240.86; tubes, $367.91; adjusting typewriter, $1</td>
<td>$1,851.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $348.99; paper for blanks, cards and book, $481.35; postage, $80; expressage, $2.75</td>
<td>$913.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General: clerical service, $3711.31; permits, cards, stamp, ribbon and perforator, $21.75; postage, $66.75; expressage, $1.55; binding records, $81; adjusting typewriters, $5.15; sharpening erasers, $6.60</td>
<td>$3,888.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General: clerical service, $3767.85; binders, books, cards, paper and receipts, $426.74; postage, $62; rent safe deposit, $10; adjusting typewriter and sharpening erasers, $6.35</td>
<td>$4,272.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian General: clerical service, $675; binding books, $4; typewriter ribbon, $2; expressage, $3.11</td>
<td>$684.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporter General, C.R.S.I.: clerical service, postage and expressage, 22nd report, $10; indexing 22nd report, $40; clerical service and postage, 23rd report, $52.67; indexing and proof reading 23rd report, $100</td>
<td>$202.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian General: clerical service, $615.21; accessions, $331.59; book and binding volumes, $69.35; postage, $11; expressage, $98</td>
<td>$1,028.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator General: clerical service, $261.54; postage, $1</td>
<td>$262.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Office: clerical service, $453.75; messenger service, $120; postage and stamped envelopes, $876.30; supplies, $264.06; expressage, $4.76; telegram, $76; carfare, $3.90; adjusting typewriter, $3.00; flowers, $48; proposed amendments, $32.50; Parliamentarian’s R. R. expenses, $67.20; Professional services, in re Board Room, $50; land leases, contract for office building and Constitution and By-Laws, $150

Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $20; photo of marker, $3; telegrams, $0.18; Conservation and Thrift—blanks, $7.90; envelopes, $1.83; postage, $3.30; Finance—clerical service, $30; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $49; folders and clamps, $2.40; International Relations—postage, $4.50; circulars, $8.15; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $36.60; postage, $10; paper, $9; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $6.25; Patriotic Education and Americanization—circulars, blanks, envelopes, $49.77; creed cards, $68.50; postage, $7.05; telegram, $6.65; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—slides, $6; postage and telegrams, $15.59

Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $2374.25; 93 tons coal, $1287; gas and electric current, $419.01; ice and towel service, $33.94; expressage and hauling, $55.90; inspection and repairs to elevator, $5.25; repairs to fan and boilers, $191.94; tuning piano, $3.50; water rent, $13.55; supplies, $409.62

Printing Machine Expense: printer, $120; supply contracts, $200; ink and plates, $116.73

Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $547.64; postage, $183.78; blanks, cards and slips, $48.30; Editor—salary, $600; postage, $50.88; telegrams, $10; stationery, $12; articles and Photos, $322.25; Genealogical Editor—expense “Notes and Queries,” $90; Printing and mailing December to March issues, $12,451.57; cuts, $622.80

Auditing accounts

D.A.R. Reports: postage and old volumes

Furniture and Fixtures: multigraph and stand, $715; 3 Underwood typewriters, $233.75; steel book rack, $265; numbering machine, $42.50; cabinet, $19.50

Interest

Lineage: Vols. 55 and 56, $4666.04; postage, expressage and old volumes, $48.30

Notes payable

Remembrance books: 2000 copies, $246.04; clerical service, $50; postage, $40

Ribbon

Spoon for Real Daughter

State Regents’ postage

Stationery

Support of Real Daughters

Telephone

Thirtieth Congress:

Credential Committee—clerical service, $194.60; postage, $16.50; paper, $9.16; House Committee: invitations, $34; postage, $2

Transferred to Magazine account by order of 28th Congress

Total disbursements

Balance, March 31, 1921
## PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1920 $8,909.57

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life membership fees</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>648.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan contributions and interest</td>
<td>3,229.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidation and Endowment Fund</td>
<td>715.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissions: Insignia</td>
<td>$641.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition pins</td>
<td>163.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>51.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent from land</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td>6,690.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$15,600.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life membership fee refunded, Ohio</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes payable—Liberty Loan</td>
<td>3,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paving Street, Lots 11 and 12</td>
<td>418.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtains</td>
<td>113.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame, brackets and palm</td>
<td>19.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs to roof—Banquet Hall</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
<td>4,102.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, March 31, 1921</strong></td>
<td>$11,497.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Petty Cash Fund</strong></td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### IMMIGRANTS’ MANUAL

| Balance, December 31, 1920 | $875.75 |
| Balance                    | 11,481.31 |
| **Balance**                | $12,357.06 |

#### PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

| Balance, December 31, 1920 | $11.05 |
| Balance                    | 3,297.96 |
| **Balance**                | 3,309.01 |

#### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

| Balance, December 31, 1920 | $152.60 |
| Balance                    | 48,177.39 |
| **Balance**                | 48,329.99 |

#### PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

<p>| Balance, December 31, 1920 | $251.22 |
| Balance                    | 583.16 |
| <strong>Balance</strong>                | 834.38 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 12-31-20</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 3-31-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$12,476.85</td>
<td>$109,734.64</td>
<td>$74,321.60</td>
<td>$47,889.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>8,909.57</td>
<td>6,690.61</td>
<td>4,102.82</td>
<td>11,497.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants’ Manual</td>
<td>875.75</td>
<td>11,481.31</td>
<td></td>
<td>12,357.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>11.05</td>
<td>3,297.96</td>
<td>3,309.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>152.60</td>
<td>48,177.39</td>
<td>48,329.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>251.22</td>
<td>583.16</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>584.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Mothers’ Memorial Fountain</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>8,855.84</td>
<td>8,963.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>139.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>121.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Service</td>
<td>871.03</td>
<td>5,354.62</td>
<td>6,225.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,295.07</strong></td>
<td><strong>$194,204.73</strong></td>
<td><strong>$133,277.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>$85,222.54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISPOSITION OF FUNDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$84,722.54</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>$85,222.54</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds ........................................... $100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago & Alton Bonds .............................. 2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond ......... 1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds ......................... 7,150.00

Total Investments ......................................................... $110,464.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of
28th Congress ........................................................ 1,600.00

Respectfully,
(MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Report of Finance Committee

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
During the months of January, February and March, vouchers were approved to the amount of $126,663.11, which includes contributions received for Patriotic Education amounting to $48,326.69, and $6,225.65 for Relief work.

Other large amounts were for:
- Clerical service .................................................... $12,922.02
- Magazine .......................................................... 15,030.56
- Employees of Hall ................................................. 2,695.50
- Postage ............................................................. 1,818.09
- Support of Real Daughters ....................................... 552.00
- Lineage (vols. 55-56) .............................................. 4,666.04
- Notes Payable, Liberty Loan .................................. 3,400.00
- Miscellaneous as itemized in the Treasurer General's report ...... 31,026.56

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOTISLE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
Your Auditing Committee has met regularly each month since the January Board Meeting. The accounts of the Treasurer General up to and including March 31, 1921, and the audits thereof by the American Audit Company have been compared and found to agree.

At the March meeting the attention of the Committee was called to the fact that the reports of the Treasurers General, and the audits of same of previous administrations were deposited in a secretary in the Alabama Room, and similar reports of the present administration were also kept there. As the drawer was practically filled so that there was little or no room for subsequent reports, the Committee recommended that the reports of prior administrations be placed elsewhere for safe-keeping.

At the April meeting, the matter was again discussed by the Committee, and it was voted that the condition of these records be reported to the Board with the recommendation that necessary steps be taken to have these valuable papers filed with fireproof protection.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

The acceptance of the Auditor's report was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried. Moved by Miss Coltrane, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that the Treasurer General and Audit Company reports be placed with fireproof protection. Mrs. Hanger, as a former Chairman of Auditing Committee, stated that at the end of her year of service the Treasurer General's reports and the Auditor's reports were placed with the corresponding months and filed with the Recording Secretary General.

Miss Coltrane asked permission to waive her report as Historian General, as it would be of necessity a duplicate of part of her report given to Congress on Monday.

The President General stated that in a letter received a few weeks before from Miss Wilson, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, from Italy, she said she had expected to be back in time for the Congress, but she had been ill and would not be able to return to America, and would not, therefore, be here for the Congress.
Mrs. Ellison gave her report as Librarian General, with the permission of the Board omitting the reading of the lists of books.

**Report of Librarian General**

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

I have the honor to present this morning the regular report of books received since the February Board Meeting, which includes 392 books, 63 pamphlets, 25 periodicals and 14 manuscripts.

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**


**ARKANSAS**

From Little Rock Chapter the following five volumes were received:


**CALIFORNIA**

Five volumes received from the California State Librarian, Mrs. Chas. B. Boothe:


**COLORADO**


The Union Colony at Greeley, Colo. 1869-1871. J. F. Willard. Last two presented by Arapahoe Chapter.

The Union Colony at Greeley, Colo. J. F. Willard. Presented by Miss Maude M. Meeker.

In Memoriam General Lewis Baldwin Parsons. 1818-1907. Presented by Miss Parsons.

**CONNECTICUT**


Two volumes presented by Miss Barbara A. Rogers through Faith Trumbull Chapter:

- *Celebration of the 150th Anniversary—Franklin, Conn.* Sanford Family of Newton, Conn. W. A. Sanford. Presented by Mrs. F. A. Monson.


- Three books received from Lucretia Shaw Chapter:
  - *Ye Ancient Buriall Place of New London, Conn.* Compiled and presented in the name of Harriet N. Fentis by Edward Fentis.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

*Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford.* 1635-1885. God's Acre, Old Middle Street Burping-Ground, 1745-


**DELAWARE**

*History of Pencader Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, Dela.* 1899. Presented by Cooch's Bridge Chapter.

*Cesar Rodney Chapter gave these 10 volumes:*

- *St. Anne's Church, Middletown, Dela.* 1705-1914. Early History of Delaware and Drauger's Congregation. George Fort.


*Delaware Archives.* 6 Vols. 1911-1919.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


*Life of Senator Benjamin H. Gill of Georgia.* H. Hill, Jr. Last two given by Mrs. R. R. Evans.

*Caesar Rodney Chapter gave these 10 volumes:*


*Georgia State Memorial Book.* Presented by the Georgia Daughters.


**GEORGIA**

These six volumes received from Pulaski Chapter:

*History of Georgia.* C. C. Jones, Jr. 2 Vols. Presented by the Chapter.


*The Life of Robert Toombs.* P. A. Stovall. 1892.


Eight volumes presented by the Indiana Daughters.

*The Norwich Jubilee.* 1859.

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Ogle County.* 1886. Given by Anna B. Turkington.


*History of Randolph, Jackson, Perry and Monroe Counties.* Presented by Mrs. J. C. Harvie.

*History of Randolph County.* Presented by Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ellet.


**ILLINOIS**

These eight volumes received through Illinois State Librarian, Miss Elizo Exler.

*History of Grundy County, Ill.* 1882. Given by Mrs. J. C. Harvie.

*Henderson.* Presented by Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Exler.

*History of Williamson County.* Milo E. Erwin. The last three presented by the Illinois "Daughters."

*History of Washington County.* Presented by Mrs. L. S. Johnson and Mrs. Victor.

**INDIANA**


*Life of Francis Marion.* W. G. Simms. 1854. Presented by State Reciprocity Bureau through Mrs. Mindell C. Wilson, State Librarian.

*History of Fort Wayne.* Wallace A. Brice.

*History of Wyanne County, Ind.* A. W. Young.


**INDIANA**

*History of St. Joseph County, Ind.* Presented by Mrs. J. B. Grant.

*Collegical History of Vincennes.* Judge Law. Last seven volumes presented by the Indiana Daughters.
Iowa

History of the Spirit Lake Massacre. A. G. Sharp. Last two volumes presented by "Ladies of the Lake Chapter.

History of Koszau and Humboldt Counties, Iowa. Presented by Mary Brester Chapter.


History of Carroll County, Iowa. Presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Presented by Mrs. W. A. Brown.


William Peters Hepburn. J. E. Bridger. These three presented by Hannah Caldwell Chapter.


Kansas
Don Coronado Through Kansas, 1541. Presented by Abilene Chapter.


Received through the Kansas State Librarian, Miss Addie I. Ames.

F. L. Beck.

Alfred V. Naef.


Maine
Through the State Librarian, Mrs. E. C. Carll:


History of Boothbay, Southport and Boothbay Harbor. Presented by Dr. E. G. Leffler, through Waterboro Chapter.


Maine History, Resources and Government. Presented by Mrs. W. Seth Fitz.

History of Gardiner, Pittston and West Gardiner. J. W. Hanson. Presented by Mrs. Anna H. Farnham.

Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine. 4 Vols.


Notes, Historical, Descriptive and Personal of Livermore, Maine. Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Vols. 4 and 5.

Last eight volumes presented by Miss Louise H. Coburn.

1850 Census of Hallowell Maine. Maine Local History. Drew B. Hall. Last two volumes presented by the Mary Kilton Drummer Chapter.

Maryland
Through the State Librarian of Maryland:


The Semmes and Allied Families. R. T. Semmes. The gift of Mrs. Adam Demond, Mrs. Charles Marden and Mrs. J. P. Gough.


Ancestral Records and Portraits. 2 Vols. Presented by Peggy Stewart Chapter.

Massachusetts
Received through the Joanna Aspinwall Chapter:


History of the First Congregational Church, Concord, N. H. 1750-1901. Presented by Mrs. N. N. Walker.


Presented by Mrs. W. Seth Fisk.


From the Lyman Cobb Chapter:


The Book of Taunton.


Annals of Antiquities of Every Town in Massachusetts.

J. W. Barber. Presented by Mrs. Anna Hathaway.

Peabody Genealogy. S. H. Peabody. Gift of Mrs. J. C. Peabody and Margaret Corbin Chapter.

From the Deborah Wheeler Chapter:

Proceedings of the Taft Family Gathering. 1874.

Historical Address, Uxbridge. 1864. Henry Chapin. These four volumes received from Quequechan Chapter:


Connecticut Historical Collections.


The Bridgewater Book. 1899. Presented by General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter.

Memorial of the Dead in Boston. Thomas Bridgman.

Records from the Life of S. V. S. Wilder.

Life of William Hickok Prescott. George Ticknor.

New England Scenes, Etc.

The Sickness and Health of the People of Bleaburn.

Extracts from the Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence. W. R. Lawrence.

Advertisements for the Unexperienced Planter of New England.

Memorial of Frederic T. Greenhalge.

Military Record of Pepperell, Mass. C. P. Shattuck. 1877.

The last fifteen volumes and two numbers of The Historical Bulletin presented by Miss Annetta S. Merrill.


History of the Town of Lancaster, Mass. 1843-1879
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Rev. Abijah P. Marvin. Presented by Natick Chapter. Through the Mercy Warren Chapter:
Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. T. F. Waters. Presented by Mrs. E. S. Magna.
History of Town of Hanover, Mass. J. Dwelly and J. E. Simmons. Presented by Mrs. E. S. Magna.
The Indian Races of North and South America. C. DeWolf Brownell. Presented by Mrs. Frank Metcalfe.

MICHIGAN

These two volumes received from Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter:

These six volumes received from Ypsilanti Chapter:
In Memoriam Edwin Atson Strong. Presented by Frances Strong.
How to Figure Profit. P. R. Cleary. Presented by author.
Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan. G. N. Fuller.
Life of Stevens Thomas Mason. L. T. Hemans. The two volumes were given by the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of Michigan.
Bay County Past and Present. G. E. Butterfield, editor. 2 copies. Presented by Anne Frisby Fitzhugh through the Regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Shields.
From the Petoskey Chapter:

MINNESOTA

These two volumes presented by Mrs. Anna M. Perkins through Lake City Chapter:
History of Goodhue County, Minn. History of Goodhue County, Minn.
History of Wabash and Winona Counties, Minn. These two volumes received through Mrs. E. Sott: Wisconsin and Its Environs. L. H. Bunnel. Presented by the Winona County Old Settler's Association.

These twenty-eight books received through the Minnesota State Library Committee:
Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars. 1861-1865. 2 Vols.

Glimpse of the Nation's Struggle. 6 Vols.
History of Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry

Volunteers During the Great Rebellion. 1861-1865. A. L. Brown.


Minnesota by Counties.

MISSOURI

History of Lafayette County, Mis. Presented by Lafayette-Lexington Chapter.
History of Pike County, Mis. Presented by Col. Jonathan Pike Chapter.
Campfire and Battlefield. Presented by Hannibal Chapter.

History of Buchanan County and St. Joseph, Mis. Presented by Mrs. J. B. Mosse.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter presented these nineteen volumes:
Missouri State Gazetteer. 1876-1877. Memorial and Biographical Record of Kansas City and Jackson County, Mis. Kansas City Annual.


History of Missouri. Davis and Durrie. History of Pike County, Mis. Presented by Mrs. Laura Campbell in memory of her daughter Mary A. Campbell Taylor.

History of Jackson County, Mis. Presented by Kansas City.

History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties. 1886. Presented by Major Molly Chapter.


NEBRASKA


NEW HAMPSHIRE


NEW JERSEY


New Jersey as a Colony and as a State, F. Basley Lee. 4 Vols. 1902. Presented by the Trenton Chapter.

NEW YORK

History of the Presbyterian Churches at Quaker Meadows and Margonan, 1780-1913. A. C. Avery. Presented by Miss Cordelia Phifer.

NORTH CAROLINA

History of the Presbyterian Churches at Quaker Meadows and Margonan, 1780-1913. A. C. Avery. Presented by Miss Cordelia Phifer.

OHIO


These five volumes received from Mrs. E. H. Hoysmer.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON


From Lady Stirling Chapter:


WEST VIRGINIA

Seventh Day Baptists in Europe and America. 2 Vols. Presented by Lowther-Fitzrandolph Chapter.

WISCONSIN

From Waubun Chapter:
History of Columbia County, Wis. 1870. Presented by Mrs. Drayton A. Hillyer.


The Family Tree of Columbia County, Wis. A. J. Turner.

Leading Events of Wisconsin History. H. E. Legler. These two presented by Miss Mary B. Clark.


Bunker or Banker Families of America. H. J. Banker.

BERGEN FAMILY. T. E. Bergen.

Opdyke Genealogy. C. W. Opdyke.

Genealogies of the Potter Families. C. E. Potter.

The Grant Family, Descendants of Matthew Grant of Windsor, Conn. A. H. Grant.


The Grant Family. Descendants of Matthew Grant of Windsor, Conn. A. H. Grant.

Deacon Samuel Haines and His Descendants in America. A. M. and T. V. B. Haines.

The Campbells of Kishacouquillas. H. C. Sherrard.

Biographical Genealogies of the Virginia-Kentucky Floyd Families. N. J. Floyd.


The Grant Family. Descendants of Matthew Grant of Windsor, Conn. A. H. Grant.

Deacon Samuel Haines and His Descendants in America. A. M. and T. V. B. Haines.


The Harvey Book. Oscar J. Harvey.

Cypelky Genealogist. C. W. Osgood.

Genealogies of the Potter Families. C. E. Potter.

Thomas Sanford Genealogy. 1634-1910. C. E. Sanford. 2 Vols.


Essex Institute Historical Collections. Vol. 56.


New England Historical and Genealogical Register.


Register of Kentucky State Historical Society. Vol. 18.


South Carolina Magazine. Vol. 20.


Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Vol. 3.

Record of Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1810. 2 Vols.

Genealogical Records of the Descendants of John and Mary Palmer. Lewis Palmer.
Genealogy and History of the Shreve Family from 1641. L. F. Allen.

PAMPHLETS

ALABAMA
Official Guide to the City of Montgomery, Alabama. 1930.

ARIZONA

CALIFORNIA

CONNECTICUT
Presented by Edna Miner Rogers through Faith Troumbull Chapter:
Inscriptions from the Long Society Burying Ground, Preston, Conn.
Inscriptions from Graveson in Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.
Old Families of Norwich, Conn. 1660-1800. Compiled by Mary E. Perkins.
List of the Congregational Ecclesiastical Societies Established in Connecticut before October, 1818.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
The History of Freemont, Mich. L. S. Weaver. Presented by Mrs. Annie Emily through Frances Scott Chapter.

GEORGIA
Name Index of Persons Mentioned in White's Historical Collections of Georgia. A. C. Dalton. Presented by the Georgia "Daughters."

IOWA

KENTUCKY

MAINE
Received from the State Librarian, Mrs. E. C. Carll:
One Hundred Years of Statehood. Presented by Dr. A. D. Thomas. Tree Planting. J. H. Briscoe.
One Hundred and Twentieth Pagenant. 1920-1920. Rose Adelle Gilpatrick.

MASSACHUSETTS
Some Historic Houses of Worcester, Forty Immortals of Worcester and Her County. Both presented by Mrs. Emma Upham Aline.
Historic Winthrop. 1630-1902. C. W. Hall. Presented by Miss A. G. Dunham.

MICHIGAN
Received from Ypsilanti Chapter:
Un Petit Livre. E. J. Crampton.

MINNESOTA
The Prairie Flora of Southwestern Minnesota. L. R. Morter.
Minneapolis After Fifty Years.

MISSOURI
Siege and Battles of Atlanta. W. P. Archer.
The Battle of Lexington, Missouri. 1861.
Old Trails Road Book. These three presented by Lafayette-Lexington Chapter.

MISSOURI (St. Louis)

NORTH CAROLINA
The Declaration of Independence by Citizens of Mecklenburg County, May 20, 1775. The three pamphlets presented by Miss C. W. Phifer.
From Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter:
History of the First Presbyterian Church, Concord. Mrs. R. S. Harris.

OHIO
Early History of Pique and Pioneer Women. Compiled and presented by Picua Chapter.

OREGON
Exploration Northwestward. F. G. Young.
The above five pamphlets and twenty-three numbers of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly and miscellaneous magazines received from Chemeketa-Ta-Chapter.

TEXAS

WISCONSIN
From Waupun Chapter through Mrs. E. M. Bennett:
Baraboo, Dells and Devil's Lake Region. H. E. Cole.
The Wisconsin Dells. H. H. Bennett.
Report of Curator General

Madame President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

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

CONNECTICUT: Pewter double plate, space between for hot water, to keep food warm, presented by Mrs. Charles T. Watson, Eve Lear Chapter. Small silver teaspoon, from the wedding outfit of Catherine Langdon, daughter of Capt. Giles Langdon, and wife of Asa Woodruff, Conn. Captain Langdon served in the Revolutionary War; presented by Miss Lucy J. Upson, Hannah Woodruff Chapter. Silver snuff box, and a very interesting doll pen wiper; both are presented through Elizabeth Putnam Chapter.

Set of hair jewelry acorn pattern, presented by Mrs. Dwight Sharpe, Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.

Piece of wedding dress of Lucy Swan, married to Major Paul Wheeler, 1781; and he served in the Revolutionary War.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Tea, found in the boot leg of a member of the Boston Tea Party, presented by Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, Sarah St. Clair Chapter.

White material, spun and woven by Patience Lucas for her wedding dress. Married in 1782; presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, Judge Lynn Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Six silver teaspoons, belonged to Lucy Loomer, who married Oliver Watkins, a Revolutionary soldier; their daughter Julia married a Brass and was a Real Daughter, a member of the Chicago Chapter. A granddaughter of Mrs. Julia Watkins-Brass, Mrs. Cecilia L. Briggs, gave them to the Chicago Chapter; presented by Chicago Chapter.

IOWA: Pewter plate, made by an English pewterer, who first made pewter in London, 1748. His name was Samuel Ellis, and that is the name stamped on back of plate, with many "Hall marks"; by Mrs. E. S. Ellsworth, Iowa Falls Chapter.

Newspaper—Morning Chronicle—issued in London in 1795, presented by Mr. C. S. George.

MAINE: Brass plate warmer, owned by the donor's great great-grandfather, Thomas Cushing, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, 1779-1788. During his term of office many of the dignitaries of that generation were his guests and this plate warmer standing before the fire-place of his hospitable home in Boston, has warmed plates for Washington, Lafayette, Hancock, Franklin, and many others of national fame; presented by Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

Report approved.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON.
Surgeon's scarificator used during the Revolution for cutting and bleeding. Staffordshire pink and white tea pot and platter, two glass bottles, brass scales, linen tester, small china pitcher; presented by Mrs. Mattie Wagg Emerson, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

Pewter tea pot, presented by Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

Massachusetts: Hand-spun linen towel, and a daintily embroidered silk bag, presented by Miss Maria W. Carter, Old Boston Chapter.

Hand-embroidered round collar, presented by Mrs. James R. Savery, Peace Party Chapter.

Pewter cup, found buried on the Hubbardton, Vt., battlefield, a few years after the battle was fought—1777; presented by Mrs. J. E. Colton, Peace Party Chapter.

Piece of Dolly Madison's brocade dress, presented by Mrs. H. L. Dunham, Peace Party Chapter.

Staffordshire china plate, and a pewter plate, both from the property of General Israel Putnam; presented by Mrs. Edgar Whiting.

Letter (printed), belonged to Col. John Daggett, 1724; presented by Miss Alice A. Daggett, Attleboro Chapter.

Handkerchief, spun and woven by Phoebe Morgan about 1790, a daughter of Lucas Morgan, who was in the Revolutionary War; presented by Miss Katherine Morgan; not a member.

Small silver teaspoon, marked "E. C.", in memory of Alzada and Oliver H. P. Hawkins; presented by their son and daughter, Louisa and W. H. Hawkins. Miss Hawkins is a member of Woonsocket Chapter (R. I.).

Michigan: Tiny silver teaspoon, made in Holland, 1600, brought to this country in 1742 by Martha Selleck, a great-great-great-grandmother of donor; presented by Mrs. Mary T. Howe, Mary Butler Chapter.

Piece of linen sheet spun and woven by Molly Stark. It came from the Stark place at Dunbarton, then known as Starkstown (N. H.); presented by Mrs. Clara V. Parent, Mary Butler Chapter.

Pewter plate and pewter teaspoon, presented by Mrs. Laura E. Varney, Mary Butler Chapter.

Staffordshire china plate, belonged to Mary Butler-Eastman. Manuscript signed by Josiah Bartlett, the signer, and witnessed by his two sons, Levi and Ezra; presented by Mrs. Mary Gale Hibbard, Mary Butler Chapter.

New Jersey: Wine set, mahogany case, six handsome gold ornamented bottles, cut mushroom stoppers, two missing. This wine set was originally the property of General Phillip Schuyler and presented to his friend Col. George Strover, who purchased the Schuyler Mansion at Schuylerville, New York, from the General. It is still in the possession of his descendants. Presented by his granddaughter, Grace B. MacSymon, through Orange Mountain Chapter.

Fork, very crude, hand wrought, was dug on the grounds of Phillip Schuyler about 1700, at Schuylerville, N. Y.; presented by the Orange Mountain Chapter.

Ohio: Two Staffordshire plates (Warwick vase design), one Staffordshire pitcher, Canton sugar bowl, Staffordshire dark blue sugar bowl, china creamer and sugar, landscape design, very old; presented by Mrs. W. H. Maddox, Wauseon Chapter.


Silver shoe buckles, worn by Walter Durfee, Revolutionary soldier, Massachusetts; presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Nora A. Durfee Wilhelm, Canton Chapter.


Manuscript, presented by Mrs. Arthur Colby, New Connecticut Chapter.

Two pewter plates, pewterer's name on back, "Townsend," London, and many "Hall marks." These plates were owned by an ancestor, Fannie Hawes Wright; presented by Mrs. Daphene Smith, Mary Redmond Chapter.

Gold ring, three in one, called an engagement ring; presented by Mrs. Mary A. G. Anderson, Mary Redmond Chapter.
Silver Sheffield salver, presented by Elizabeth Strong Brown, Mary Redmond Chapter.

Oregon: Small lustre pitcher, given in loving memory of the donor's daughter, Grace Owen Bogart; presented by Mrs. B. L. Bogart, Oregon Lewis Chapter.

Washington: Brocade silk, width of flounce from a dress which came from Paris to form part of the trousseau of Prudence Merritt. Her father, Aron Merritt, served in the Revolutionary War; on his service the donor came into the N.S.D.A.R.; presented by Mrs. F. W. May, Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

West Virginia: Gold earrings, originally belonged to Susanna Bettes, wife of Leonard Bettes, a Revolutionary soldier; presented by their great-granddaughter, the donor.

Embroidered mull under-sleeves, cashmere shawl and scarf, all were worn during the Revolutionary Period by Miss Agnes Spencer, Massachusetts, who was a great-great-great-aunt of donor.

Ridgeway willow ware, hot water plate.

Child's toy book, Revolutionary Period. These six gifts are presented by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Regent, West Virginia.

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:
The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to submit its final report for the year ending April, 1921:

Acting upon the suggestion of the Committee, the following states have purchased new curtains for their respective rooms: Alabama, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Tennessee and Texas. Maryland has purchased new window shades for the record room of the Treasurer General's office, thereby adding much to the appearance of the room and comfort of the clerks.

Your committee has authorized the purchase of the much-needed curtains and window shades for the Banquet Hall.

In taking the inventory of Silver Gifts to the Banquet Hall your Committee finds that very little flat silver has been presented, and we make mention of this fact in the event that you may wish to complete at some future time the flat silver service.

Upon request of the Registrar General, Miss Strider, and authority from the executive committee, an Underwood typewriter (No. 5, with specially built-in card attachment) was purchased for the sum of $80.75, this low price made possible by the turning in, through your committee, of an old typewriter.

The three typewriters authorized by the November Board have been purchased and are in use—two in the office of the Treasurer General and one in the certificate division under the Recording Secretary General.

Our Banner with the Insignia, carried by the President General in the Tercentenary Parade at Provincetown, Mass., was, upon the request of the State Regent of New York, sent to New York to be used at a large Patriotic Celebration on February 22nd, in Carnegie Hall.

The Art Committee has accepted two paintings from the estate of Eliza Swinburne, "Home of Lafayette" and "Enterprise and Boxer." These were bequeathed to the National Society by Mrs. Swinburne, who resided in Rhode Island. Before being hung, the pictures must be cleaned by an expert and frames repaired.

Two volumes of the "History of Saginaw County" have been received from Saginaw Chapter, Michigan, and placed in the Michigan room.

Through the courtesy of the President General our auditorium was used by the "Near
East Relief” on March 16th, and permission has been given by the President General for the following events:

May 7th Girl Scouts Rally, at which Mrs. Warren G Harding, wife of the President of the United States, is to be present and presented with a “Tenderfoot Pin.”

May 10th Masonic Mass Meeting, when admission will be strictly by card.

May 19th Annual Convention American Federation of Arts.

June 8th American University.

We have a request for the use of the auditorium in May, 1922. The President General has given her consent for its use at that time by the noted, international Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. All these meetings to comply with the required regulations.

The general repairs on the building have been attended to by our regular force under the Superintendent. The special repairs, for which outside labor has been required, are as follows:

1. The roof on the building continues to be an ever-present source of care. As in our report of June, 1920, the committee believes that a new roof will be necessary in the near future. More or less damage is done to the building during every storm, but we have deemed it unwise to recommend the putting on of a new roof this year owing to the continued high cost of labor and materials, knowing that temporary repairs could be made by our own force under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips.

Your committee feels that its careful and economical work has been largely possible through the vigilance and assistance of the Superintendent. We feel it due to good management that our entire building has been cleaned and our grounds cared for without extra help. This is a big piece of work which has been done without added expense to the Society. Incident to Congress week extra telephones have been installed, telephone operator engaged, extra doors to the auditorium put up, also the awning on the South Portico, each room has had its spring cleaning, and your committee feels that Memorial Continental Hall is not only in good running order, but in readiness to welcome its Daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Chairman.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Bissell, Chairman of Magazine Committee, stated that Miss Lincoln had requested her to say she had no report to make as Editor, her report to Congress coming early in the week, and the same was true of the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The request was made by Miss McDuffee, Vice Chairman in charge of Americanization, that the State Regents impress upon their State Chairmen the great importance of reporting promptly their year's work to the National Chairman or Vice Chairman in order that her report might be gotten ready in time for the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General presented a request from the State Regent of Illinois for permission for the Thomas Walters Chapter to incorporate for the purpose of owning property. Moved by Mrs. War, seconded by Mrs. Aull, and carried, that the request of the Thomas Walters Chapter at Lewistown, Ill., to be allowed to incorporate, presented by Mrs. Chubbuck, be granted.

Mrs. Yawger presented also a request from the George Clymer Chapter of Pennsylvania for confirmation by the Board of their incorporation in January, 1921. A chapter house which had been presented to the chapter came into its possession last fall, and having been informed that this real estate could not be held unless the chapter was incorporated, a charter was granted in January by the resident judge. The chapter did not at that time know that it was necessary to get permission of the Board to be incorporated, and it now asked that the Board grant this permission and ratify the action of the chapter. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, that the request of George Clymer Chapter that the National Board of Management ratify their action in becoming incorporated in order to hold property be granted.

Moved by Miss Campbell, seconded by Mrs. Felter and Mrs. Hall and carried, that the Kansas D.A.R. be given permission by the Board to incorporate under the laws of Kansas in order that they may own property.

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett presented the matter of the proposed gift by Mrs. Francois Berger Moran of one of the sets of bronze doors to the Hall, with Mrs. Moran's offer of a check for $1407.80 to pay for the balance due on the doors. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, that the request of George Clymer Chapter that the National Board of Management ratify their action of the chapter. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Aull, and carried, that the request of the Thomas Walters Chapter at Lewistown, Ill., to be allowed to incorporate, presented by Mrs. Chubbuck, be granted.

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, of New Hampshire, and carried, that West Virginia Daughters of the
American Revolution be incorporated under the laws of the State in order to own property.

Recess was here taken for luncheon.

The afternoon session called to order at 2.20 p.m.

The President General announced a reception to be given by Lady Geddes to the National Officers and State Regents at the British Embassy on Monday afternoon at half-past five o'clock. The President General stated also that in accordance with the desire of the Board, expressed at the February meeting, she had appointed a Committee, consisting of Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Buel, to draft an inscription for the fountain at Tilloloy, and because there was some doubt as to the exact amount of space the inscription might occupy, two inscriptions were drawn up and sent to Baroness de la Grange.

The President General referred to the vote taken at the February Board meeting in regard to supplemental papers which had been recommended by the then Registrar General, Mrs. Phillips, on the understanding that there was no ruling to prevent the carrying out of this motion. The 13th Congress in 1904 had adopted a resolution that a charge of twenty-five cents be made for the verification of all supplemental papers, which ruling had been declared unconstitutional by the National Board of Management during the year 1904 and never enforced. The Parliamentarian had now advised that the ruling by the Congress was in accordance with the constitution and was in effect and the National Board of Management could not now adopt any motion modifying a ruling of the Congress, and the Registrar General had therefore a motion to propose.

That this Board recommend to Congress to so amend the resolution of the Thirteenth Congress relative to a charge for supplemental papers that it read "one dollar" instead of twenty-five cents, moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Elliott and carried unanimously.

The question was brought up by the Corresponding Secretary General as to the present form of application blanks, permission for the change having been given by the National Board. Mrs. Elliott told of the many complaints that were received because of the lack of space for writing in the necessary information, and of the burden entailed on the applicants of attempting in such small space to put in all the information regarding the children in the various generations which it had seemed at the time it was proposed would be a splendid way to gather up the history of the families in the succeeding generations and thus make history. After some further discussion, in which the Registrar General told of some of the difficulties that had been encountered in her office in the use of the present blank, she moved that we return to the form of application blank in use prior to that authorized at the meeting of the Board on October 20, 1920. This was seconded by Mrs. Shumway. Miss Strider stated that she would ask the endorsement of the Board for a recommendation that she would present to Congress in her report that a committee be appointed by the President General to embody such changes as may be thought necessary in the old form of blanks. The motion of Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Shumway, was put and carried. The President General stated that it was realized by all the members of the Board that Mrs. Phillips had the good of the organization at heart when she recommended the change in the application blanks, which was in the nature of an experiment; and had she lived she would herself have seen the impracticability of the working out of her plan.

The President General referred to the service given to the National Society by the Official Parliamentarian, Mrs. Anderson, and the amount of money paid her by the National Society, $150 for the Congress, which hardly paid her railroad and hotel expenses for the week, and it was felt by the President General and so stated to Mrs. Anderson, that the National Board of Management would be willing to pay Mrs. Anderson her expenses. Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, that the expenses of the Parliamentarian be paid by the National Society in addition to the $150 paid for her services.

In reply to a question as to the pay of the Official Reader, the President General stated that heretofore the Official Reader had been paid $100, but that this year Mrs. Willey, of the District of Columbia, had offered her services free to the Society.

Mrs. Hartman moved that the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution be allowed to incorporate under the laws of Wisconsin. Seconded by Mrs. Sparks and carried. Moved by Mrs. Hazlett, seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried, that the National Board of Management ratify the action of the General Knox Chapter of Maine in incorporating under the laws of their State. Moved by Dr. Barrett, seconded by Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Heavner, and carried, that the State D.A.R. of Virginia be authorized to incorporate. Mrs. W. O. Spencer moved that the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution be allowed the privilege to incorporate. Seconded by Miss Campbell and carried. Moved by Mrs. Arnold, seconded by Mrs. McFarland and carried, that the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution be permitted to in-
corporate in order to hold property Mrs. Hoval Smith moved that Arizona be allowed to incorporate under the state laws of Arizona to enable them to hold property. Seconded by Mrs. Heavner and carried. Mrs. St. Clair stated that the District of Columbia Daughters asked permission to incorporate for purposes of buying real estate for a chapter house. Seconded by Mrs. Hoval Smith and carried. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Sherrod, Mrs. Ringer, and Mrs. Keating and carried, that any State wishing to incorporate under the laws of that State and in conformance with the Constitution of the National Society D.A.R. be permitted to do so.

Mrs. Wilson moved that the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Ohio be allowed to circularize the chapters of the National Society in behalf of the proposed Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial at Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio. This was seconded by Miss McDuffee and Mrs. Wait and carried.

Mrs. Morris, National Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, showed to the Board a copy of the Revolutionary map of Yorktown, and spoke of the bill to be introduced in Congress requesting the Federal Government to acquire all the fortifications, etc., at Yorktown and make of the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis a National park.

The President General introduced to the Board the new Executive Manager, Mrs. Pepper, who entered the employ of the National Society, April 1st.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 273 members. The Board rose in silent memory to these deceased members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 122 members had resigned from the Society, and 195 desired to be reinstated. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded and carried, that the Secretary cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 195 members. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the member reinstated.

Miss Strider presented her supplementary report as follows:

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 230 applications for membership, making a total of 2990, largest number ever admitted at any one Board meeting.

Respectfully,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded, and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for 230 applicants. Mrs. Yawger announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 230 members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General:

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. Rosa A. Rhoads, Pacific Grove, Calif.; Mrs. Edna Sheldon Dunaway, Abbeville, Ga.; Mrs. Mahala E. G. Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Annie Campbell Bradwell, Bainbridge, Ga.; Mrs. Lulu M. Pearce Farmer, Thomson, Ga.; Mrs. Nancy Byers Vance Allred, Buhl, Ida.; Mrs. Wilhelmina McMahan Rother, Huntingburg, Ind.; Mrs. Lillie Britton Gibson, Fontanelle, Ia.; Miss Caroline Dean, Nevada, Ia.; Mrs. Winnie Elgin Reed, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. Ruth M. B. Mackintosh, Ipswich, Mass.; Mrs. Maud Adams Raymond, Galesburg, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Col-

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. J. Myrrl Maxfield, Emmett, Ida.; Mrs. Alice Campbell Brownell, Pondera Valley Ranch, Mont.

Through the State Regent of Idaho, the reappointment of Mrs. J. Myrrl Maxfield, of Emmett, Idaho, is requested.

The resignation of Mrs. Madge Lane Lawrence as Organizing Regent at Ellsworth, Kansas, has been reported by the State Regent.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests a chapter to be authorized at Martinsburg, W. Va.

By request of the State Regent of Virginia the location of the Major George Gibson Chapter is to be changed from Ewing to Gibson Station, because a greater number of the members are now living at the latter place.

The State Regent of New York requests the location of the Champlain Chapter be changed from Port Henry to Port Henry and Crown Point, as the members are about equally divided between the two places.

The following chapters have reported organization since the February Board meeting: Sunbury at Winder, Ga.; Asa Cottrell at Belvidere, Ill.; Bayberry at Sibley, Ia.; Betty Alden at Emmetsburg, Ia.; Mary Osborne at Rockwell City, Ia.; Richard Dobbs Spaight at New Bern, N. C.; Waightstill Avery at Brevard, N. C.; El Reno at El Reno, Okla.; Bethlehem at Bethlehem, Pa.; Kishacquillas at Lewiston, Pa.; Catherine Littlefield Greene at Phenix, R. I.; Fort Prince George at Pickens, S. C.; Black Hills at Bellefourche, S. D.; Nolachucy at Tusculum, Tenn.; Francis Wallis at Cherrydale, Va.; The chapter at Douglasville, Ga.; The chapter at Mattoon, Ill.; The chapter at Concordia, Kan.

Permits for National Officers, insignia, 6; permits for Regents and ex-Regents' pins, 153. Organizing Regents notified, 24; charters issued 4; Chapter Regents' list issued to Chairman of Committees, 1; Chapter Regent's list issued, paid for, 3.

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

Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read, and on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 4.15 P.M.
(MRS. JOHN FRANCIS) RITA A. YAWGER, Recording Secretary General.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of a former National Officer; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice President General 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, and Corresponding Secretary General 1898, 1899, 1900, who died on June 9, 1921, at Washington, D. C.
A tribute to her memory will be published in the Remembrance Book.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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