# Contents

**APRIL, 1922**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The National Cathedral, Washington</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Days at Mount Vernon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Charles Moore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Message from the President General</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statue of Jeanne d'Arc Unveiled in Washington</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Cathedral, Washington</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Elisabeth E. Poe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hanover (Virginia) Petition, June 6, 1783</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice V. D. Pierrépont</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Twentieth Century Indian—An American</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winning Prize Essay By Mabel W. Randall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Museum in Memorial Continental Hall</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Conferences</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Program</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted By George M. Churchill, Ph. D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Page in Heraldry</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of the Chapters</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Board of Management—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Meeting of</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official List of</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honor Roll of the D. A. R. Magazine</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

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


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

Single Copy, 25 Cents
Yearly Subscription, $2.00
Foreign Postage, 50 Cents Additional

Copyright, 1921, by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
The National Cathedral, Washington.

The fulfillment of George Washington's plan of a great national house of prayer for all people in the Capitol of the United States.
Thursday, December 12, 1799, General Washington, as was his custom, rode out to his farms about ten in the morning and returned at three in the afternoon. Soon after he went out the weather became very bad, rain, hail and snow falling alternately, driven by a cold wind.

On coming in he franked some letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the post-office. He told his anxious secretary, Tobias Lear, that his greatcoat had kept him dry; but Lear saw with concern that his neck was wet and snow hung on his hair. He went to the dinner table without changing his clothes and in the evening he appeared as well as usual. The next day a heavy fall of snow kept him indoors, save for a brief sally into the grounds to mark some trees for cutting, to improve the view.

In the evening he sat in the parlor with Mrs. Washington and Mr. Lear. He was very cheerful, and read aloud from the papers items that interested or amused him. Being quite hoarse, he asked Mr. Lear to read to him while Mrs. Washington went up to Mrs. Lewis’ room. A fortnight before, Frances Lewis had been born, and the mother was still in a very weak state.

The General declined to take anything for his cold, saying: “You know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came.” Between three and four in the morning of the 14th, the General awoke Mrs. Washington. He said he felt very ill and had an ague. He spoke and breathed with difficulty; but forbade his wife to call a servant, lest she should take cold. At daylight, Caroline appeared to make the fire, and Mr. Lear was summoned.\(^1\)

\(^1\)Tobias Lear left two accounts of the last days of General Washington.
sent for; then Rawlins, one of the overseers, was called to bleed the General. When Mrs. Washington remonstrated at the loss of so much blood, the General firmly called “more.” Doctor Craik came at nine and applied the usual remedies. At eleven, Doctor Brown came from Port Tobacco, and at three Doctor Dick appeared. For the fourth time the General was bled—a remedy now superseded, but then the most efficacious method known. Even with modern science, it is doubtful if Washington’s life could have been saved.2

About four o’clock the General asked Mrs. Washington to bring two wills from his desk. He selected one and asked her to burn it. She did so. He told her to put the remaining one in her closet. When this was done, he gave other directions, for he felt that his end was near. To his old friend and companion, Doctor Craik, he said: “Doctor, I die hard; but I am not afraid to go.” He asked when Lawrence Lewis and George Washington Parke Custis would return from New Kent, whither they had gone for a visit.

About ten o’clock Saturday night, the 14th of December, the General died without a sigh or a struggle. Mrs. Washington, from her place at the foot of the bed, asked: “Is he gone?” Mr. Lear lifted his hand in acquiescence. “Tis well,” she said; “all is over now. I have no more trials to pass through. Soon I shall follow him.”

Congress, on hearing of the death of General Washington, immediately sent to his widow the request that she allow his body to be placed in a crypt in the Capitol, then building; and she “taught by the greatest example I had so long before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will,” consented to the request, “and in doing this, I need not—I cannot—say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.” Clearly, firmly, and in writing that bears the marks of high breeding, she wrote the words that, as she thought, separated her in death from the husband whose life she had shared to the fullest extent in camp and public office and home. Fortunately the separation was never made in fact. It is not possible, in view of the modern examples in Europe and this country, to conceive the crypt of the Capitol converted into a shrine comparable in any particular to Mount Vernon.

When General Washington’s will was presented at a court held for the County of Fairfax, on January 20, 1800, it was found that he had conferred immortality on a multitude of friends and relatives by naming them in a document written in his own clear and finely formed handwriting. Also, that he had divided his estate according to a fine sense of justice tempered by both mercy and kindly affection. “It has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased,” he wrote, “to consider the grandchildren of my wife in the same light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them; more especially by the two whom we have reared from their earliest infancy—namely—Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Parke Custis.”

So to Bushrod Washington, whose father had superintended the Mount Vernon estate while Washington was in the French and Indian War, he gave the four thousand acres that had come down to him from his father and his half-brother. To George Steptoe and

---

1 Washington’s Death; Transactions of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, Vol. 25; 1903. Also Washington’s Death and Doctors, by Dr. I. Solis Cohen; Lippincott’s Magazine; 1889.
Lawrence Augustine Washington, sons of his five-times-married brother Samuel, "who from his youth had attached himself to my person and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late Revolution," and afterwards had cared for Mount Vernon, he gave some two thousand acres, adjoining the Mount Vernon property. Since the death of their father he had educated the boys at an expense of $5000, and this debt he cancelled, just as he cancelled the debts of other relatives, both his own and his wife's. To the children of his heart, Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Lewis, whose marriage had gladdened his last birthday, he gave two thousand acres, together with his mill, distillery and other buildings, including what he considered the finest site for a house in all this land. Twelve hundred acres and Square No. 21 (west of the Naval Hospital) in Washington, he gave to George Washington Parke Custis. The residue of his estate he divided into twenty-three parts, for distribution among his nephews and nieces, including in the distribution his wife's granddaughters, Elizabeth Parke Law and Martha Parke Peter. The value of each of these shares, according to his computation, was over $23,000.

The two years and five months that Mrs. Washington lived as a widow marked a period of adjustments for the household at Mount Vernon. The Lawrence Lewis family began to build Woodlawn, and George Washington Parke Custis meditated his reproduction at Arlington of the temple of Paestum. Meantime, the daily routine was to be observed. Letters of condolence came by every post, and the task of answering the more intimate ones fell to Mrs. Lewis. Writing to Mrs. Pinckney, less
LETTER OF MARTHA WASHINGTON CONSENTING TO THE BURIAL OF HER
REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN
which you have had the good fortune to benefi-
tome - and in doing this a need not I can not say that a sacrifice of individual
feeling I make to a sense of public duty
with greatest acknowledgments
and unfeigned thanks for the great con-
respect and veneration of conduct and
tivity to our Gulf and your self -

remain very respectfully,
for
you must believe me

Mrs. N. Washington.
than a month after General Washington's death, she says: “The shock was so sud-
den and unexpected that I very much fear’d my Revered Parent could not sup-
port it; but that pious resignation to the dispensations of Providence, however
afflicting, which has through life distin-
guished her, the most devout submission
to his Divine Will, has enabled her to
support this severe trial with uncommon
fortitude. Her health has suffer’d but
she is now pretty well, & I trust in
Heaven that she will be preserved many
years to bless her children and friends.

“At the awful moment which depriv’d
me of a Friend and Belov’d Father, I
was prevented paying the last sad duties
by confinement, my Child was a fortnight
old and I in a very weak state.”

On November 9, 1800, Mrs. Lewis
writes to Mrs. Pinckney, acknowledging
for herself and her sisters (Mrs. Law
and Mrs. Peter) a gift of plumes sent by
General Pinckney. “We are very vain
of them, I assure you,” she says, “and
whenever I wish to look particularly
smart, I become a Major General.” She
and her child had spent five weeks with
her mother, Mrs. Stuart, “but ague and
fever still pursued us.” Mrs. Washington
“was very sick for a short time with a
bilious attack, she is now recovered &
looks better than when you were here.”
She continues: “We have had races in
Alexandria, balls, plays, &c. I was one
morning there, but could not leave
my daughter for the evening parties.
She is more amusing to me than
any entertainment.”

Six months later, May 9, 1801, Mrs.
Lewis again writes to Mrs. Pinckney.
Both the writer and her grandmother had
been suffering from violent coughs, and
her brother “was for a long time ill
with a bilious fever and something of
a Pleurisy.” She “had serious appre-
hensions of a decline in which my friends
and Physician concurred, but the timely
and constant use of milk punch and a
conserv of roses, with air and exercise,
have removed those fears and I now
begin to fatten a little.”

The joy of the household was the baby,
Frances Lewis. “My darling child,”
writes the fond mother to Mrs. Pinckney,
“has been remarkably healthy the last six
months. She is very short but as
fat as a little partridge, chatters, runs
about, and is in every kind of mischief;
her hair curls very prettily and I often
wish you could witness her improvements.
I am sure it will please my dear Mrs.
Pinckney to know that my little Frances
is the darling of her good Grandmother
and seems to afford her comfort and
amusement. My Beloved Parent is de-
lighted when my child is fond of her,
calls her Grandmama and gives her
sweet Kisses; my only fear is my
daughter will be spoilt, she is indulged
in everything, stays with her grand-
mama the most part of every day and
is never denied anything she takes a
fancy to. I cannot describe to you how
perfectly delightful my sensations are
when I see my venerable Parent, to whom
my utmost gratitude and devoted attach-
ment are due, fondling my darling
cherub, who is more necessary to my
happiness than I can express. I feel
more grateful if possible for the renewed
love of my Grandmama to my child than
for all the benefits and affections she
has bestowed upon me; can I possibly
fail my respected Friend in any of the
duties and affections of a Mother when
I have such an example constantly before
me? When I remember the care, the
anxiety, the unremitting attention and
affection of my revered Parent to me?
A PAGE FROM A LETTER TO MRS. PINCKNEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA WRITTEN BY ELEANOR PARKE LEWIS AND BEARING THE LATTER'S SIGNATURE

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
“My Frances runs about everywhere, sings, dances, and is much delighted with a doll I bought for her in Alexandria, she is extremely fond of her Father and myself—he is as much attached to her as I am, and as soon as he returns from his Farm he plays on the violin for her to dance and attends a great deal to her.”

With the defeat of General Pinckney, the Federalist candidate for Vice President, by Aaron Burr, and the election of Thomas Jefferson as President, the family at Mount Vernon began to experience the change in the temper of the times—a change which they regarded as but temporary. The successive defeats of General Pinckney for the Presidency in 1804 and 1808 marked the downfall of the Federalist party, and the beginning, also, of a new social order. How little relished at Mount Vernon was the change is made evident in the letter above adverted to. Mrs. Lewis writes:

“The regard of Genl. Pinckney and yourself is allways remember'd and mention'd with pride and pleasure, & I assure you with sincerity, that you have not more zealous admirers in the world than are to be met with at this time at Mount Vernon. Sincerely have we deplored the infatuation of our Country-men and the triumph of democracy, we are completely degraded in my opinion, my only consolation is that it is probably for the best. Americans have hitherto been so happy they did not properly appreciate the blessings they enjoyed, not experiencing calamity they were unmindful of felicity, and ungratefully repined without having a grievance to complain of. Now the scene is changed adversity will teach them repentance and submission. They will regret the blessings they have lost by their own folly—their eyes will be opened, reformation will be effected and we may then hope for the millenium so long predicted—what think you of my prophecy? For Genl. Pinckney’s own comfort I should never wish him to be a President, happiness is not an attendant on that situation. I am persuaded he is far happier in his present employment, but for his Country I think the loss is irreparable for the present four years—after that expires I trust America will retrieve her character by electing him unanimously and for life.

“The much valued plume was worn to an Assembly the 3rd of March. I was very much indisposed, but as it was the only Assembly during my stay in the City I went for the pleasure of wearing my badge of Federalism, my sisters wore theirs during the winter, it was a very dull party and I was glad to return to my Frances with a resolution of not attending another dance for three years at least.”

On January 3, 1802, Mrs. Lewis, answering Mrs. Pinckney’s letter of the previous September (so dilatory was the correspondence), writes that “my revered Parent, with other friends here, are quite well. I am myself in better health & fatter than I have been for two years last past, my children are fat & rosy. My precious Frances is her Grandmama’s darling and my little smiling Martha is one of the most quiet children I ever saw. I love them equally. I do not feel the least difference in my affection for them. My dear Mother [Mrs. David Stuart] has just recovered from her confinement with her twentieth child, it is a very fine girl, large and healthy. * * *

“On Thursday I dined, in company with my sister & Mr. Lewis, at Woodlawn our new House, it was so novel to me to preside in a House, that I spent a very happy day and my little Frances,
who was with me, was delighted with everything. It is nearly ready for us, and I hope next summer we shall be favored with the company of yourself and Genl. Pinckney there.”

The last letter of the series, written on January 19, 1803, is full of pathos. Mrs. Washington had died on the 22d of the previous May;* Mrs. Lewis had been ill physically and mentally. She was on the road to recovery physically, but the whole aspect of life had changed with the departure from Mount Vernon.

“We live at Woodlawn in a small part of our intended House, it is rather inconvenient, but we are always pleased with our house and our poor little Frances is a constant comfort, had my Martha and my little son lived, we should have been as fortunate Parents as any in the world, but they are much more fortunate in being spared the trials which attend every one in this life.

“The last summer I passed in Frederick County. I went to Harper’s Ferry, to the house where General Pinckney and yourself resided, and viewed it with regret. I wished to have gone to Shepherds Town to see your residence there. ** Next season we propose passing entirely in the upper country. I shall then certainly visit Shepherds Town. ** I am charmed with that Country and should like very much to reside there entirely, or to leave Virginia [blot] the Eastern States.

“I live now in sight of Mount Vernon, and it is a continued source of uneasiness to reflect on times past which can never be recalled.”

In 1839, Lawrence Lewis died at Arlington and was buried in the tomb of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon. Thereupon his wife removed to Audley, an estate of her husband’s near Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia; and Woodlawn was deserted. Thus, after a quarter of a century, Nelly Custis, as she is best known, achieved the wish expressed to Mrs. Pinckney—to get away from scenes associated with such sad memories. At Audley she lived until 1852. On July 19th of that year, she was buried at Mount Vernon, outside the vault, separated from her husband. A modest monument marks the grave of the daughter of George Washington’s heart.

---

* Died—at Mount Vernon, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Martha Washington, widow of the late illustrious General George Washington.

To those amiable and christian virtues which adorn the female character she added dignity of manners, superiority of understanding, a mind intelligent and elevated.—The silence of respectful grief is her best eulogy.—Washington National Intelligencer, Wednesday, May 26, 1802.
A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

HE time is rapidly approaching when I shall again welcome the members of our Continental Congress. I am looking forward to this reunion with the utmost pleasure. It will be good indeed to welcome them, gathering once more in their own Hall to transact the business of our Society.

As I go about among the states I find there are quite a few in our Society who cling to the idea that we are a social organization; with a background, perhaps, of historical purposes and reminiscent tendencies, but mainly devoted to social pleasures, tea table chit-chat, and a superficial kind of flag waving. In some chapters there is a restive protest against "too much business" on the programs. Members are "bored" when officers and chairmen read their reports, or when state and national circular letters and appeals are read. There are some who do not see why they need take any interest or part in work outside their own communities. "If we must work," say they, "let us work at home." Some accept official positions and never even answer the official communications addressed to them. Others protest against being called upon to pay their quotas toward state or national patriotic work, claiming that the National Society "has no right" to put upon them the burden of such tasks. One visit to a Continental Congress would change this point of view. It would be seen that work and service, not social pleasures or prestige, are the fundamental principles of our Society. Work first, then play, is our slogan! To those who are coming to our Congress this month—and to those who stay at home—I want to repeat that the work of our Society is their first duty and the individual responsibility of each one. The "business" which "bores" whether in Chapter, State Conference or Congress, is an opportunity for service to home and country. No organized work of any value to the world was ever accomplished without "business" and "business meetings." We are about to assemble in the biggest business meeting of the Society. Let us bring to it the highest spirit of service. Let us come with ideals and put them into practice—ideals for the betterment of our dear land and the safety of its institutions, built up by the blood and sacrifice of our ancestors. We are living in a time when these institutions are being put to the severest test in all their history. In the walter and chaos left by the War, it would be a thing to marvel at if the firmest foundations did not shake. But in that walter there are many stabilizing influences at work.

Our Society is one of those influences. It is a powerful one, growing more and more powerful with our increasing members, but mere members will not count if the spirit of service is lacking. We come to our Congress to put this spirit into action; to give and receive ideas for useful patriotic work in town and state; to legislate for the best interests of all our Chapters and members; to educate ourselves in order that we may educate others in the ideals of the forefathers; to catch the spirit of true Americanism and carry it home and spread it abroad throughout all the land. This, and not social pleasures or elections of candidates is the high mission of our Congress. It is a stabilizing influence in our country, powerfully offsetting the radical influences that are working to destroy us. Come to it with a faith that puts the faint-hearted pessimist to shame—faith in America and her institutions, faith in the justice and righteousness upon which they are built, faith in God over all—and then go back home and work for America; work in the schools, to make them better and guard them against all that is not loyally American; work in the churches and homes for a revival of that religious faith of our fathers which established this country; work everywhere for a return to normal, orderly living, free from the excesses and extravagances that have run riot amongst us for so long.

It is our sacred duty as American women to stand on the bed rock of the American traditions in which we were brought up, and build them up as sure foundations in the rocking, agitated world about us. For these traditions have grown up through centuries of development because right and truth, justice, liberty, and faith lie at the base of them. Therefore they cannot perish from the earth, if we but do our duty. "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty, as we understand it." Lincoln spoke these words in a great national crisis. We are now passing through a world crisis. In Congress assembled may the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution see clearly, think calmly and dare to do its full duty in the service of America.

Anne Rodgers Minor,
President General.
STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC
UNVEILED IN WASHINGTON

The statue of Jeanne d'Arc, a gift from the women of France to the women of America and presented by "Le Lyceum," Société des Femmes de France à New York, was unveiled in Meridian Hill Park, Washington, D. C., on January 6, 1922, in the presence of the President of the United States, high Government officials and an assemblage of distinguished guests. The statue is a replica of that of Jeanne d'Arc by the sculptor, Paul Dubois, which stands in front of the Rheims Cathedral, France.

The services attending the unveiling were extremely simple. They comprised introductory remarks by Col. C. O. Sherrill, U. S. Army, military aide to President Harding and presiding officer at the ceremonies; invocation by Rev. Pere Wucher; presentation and donation of the statue by Madame Carlo Polifeme, presidente fondatrice "Le Lyceum"; unveiling of statue by Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Madame Jules Jusserand, with salute of seventeen guns by U. S. Artillery; the playing of the national anthems of France and America by the U. S. Marine Band; acceptance of the statue by the Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks; the acceptance of the dedication for the women of America by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and an address by the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles Wood. The singing of The Battle Hymn of the Republic, by Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon and the audience, completed the program.

In presenting the statue, Madame Polifeme said:

It is with the greatest emotion that I appear before you to-day to play a part, perhaps, in the destinies of our great nations. To all of us who have been brought consciously or unconsciously to travel the path of great aims with impeccable and staunch faith, with perseverance and patience that wavers not, comes a day so majestic in its aspects that it radiates like a divine inspiration.

Assembled as we are here under the power of our Governments, represented by their faithful sons, Ambassador Jusserand and President Harding, I praise the Almighty that granted us the time of this memorable Convention to manifest our sincere expression of love and loyalty.

I shall not attempt to discourse on the character of the "Maid of Domremy." I leave this to our historians and orators; we are toilers, we express ourselves with our efforts.

When "Le Lyceum" organized for the purpose of giving French and American women a field of culture amenable to friendship and understanding, we resolved as an expression of love toward our new Country to erect to our Patron, Jeanne d'Arc, a monument, to be dedicated to the Women of America and offered to Washington.

Little did we think then of the terrible years just past, which impeded our work by other work more pressing, paralyzing at times our energies and resources by anxiety, worry and sorrow.

While in France under Verdun, our soldiers cried: "On ne passe pas." The American boys rejoined, "Hold on," and we did hold on, on all sides, and proceeded forward. These
terrible years brought us nearer together, the blood of America has sprinkled the field of France. Together we have suffered, together we must pray and pray and pray for Peace! Jeanne d'Arc is our living prayer.

For Liberty and Peace Lafayette brought you his sword; for Peace and Justice Jeanne d'Arc brings you her Faith (the Cross).

Jeanne d'Arc, la bonne Lorraine, la grande Française will keep alive the burning flame of our love and from her new basilica bring blessing over her new Country.

Nothing more sacred could be dedicated to the Women of America, nothing more beautiful offered to the beautiful City of Washington than this work of art by Paul Dubois, an exact replica of that which stood immune in front of the ruined Cathedral of Rheims during the four years of the greatest carnage of the world.

Jeanne d'Arc is a living prayer, our living and eternal prayer.

Mr. President, in the name of "Le Lyceum," Société des Femmes de France à New York, I have the honor to present to you the symbolic figure of Jeanne d'Arc, the heroine of France.

"I feel greatly honored," said Secretary Weeks in his speech of acceptance, "to be the medium through which the people of the District of Columbia and the entire United States gratefully accept this beautiful statue of Jeanne d'Arc. It is another evidence of the lasting friendship between the peoples of two great republics.

"I do not think a more appropriate site could have been selected, for from this commanding position the statue of this heroic maid overlooks one of the great capitals of the world and stands as a monument to the highest attainments in human life—faith in God, devotion to country and a character without blemish.

"Many individuals have had their day in the life of a nation and have acquired national reputation. A few have rendered such service to mankind that they have attained international reputation and permanent place in history. Such men and women do not belong to the country of their nativity, but to the whole world.

"America has given the world two such men—Washington, whose leadership brought victory to our struggle for independence and made possible this great republic, and Lincoln, who saved the republic from destruction and gave freedom to an enslaved race. France has given mankind Jeanne d'Arc, one of the most striking and unusual figures in the world's history.

"It is my privilege to express to the members of the Société des Femmes de France à New York the deep sense of gratitude of the people of Washington for this generous gift, and it is my great honor and personal pleasure to accept on behalf of the District of Columbia this Statue of Jeanne d'Arc."

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, as the representative of American women, in her address stated:

"The privilege of speaking to-day for the women of America to the women of France touches me very deeply; it inspires thoughts and emotions which are difficult to express in
the cold medium of words. Spirit speaks to spirit in a moment like this, the spirit of America to the spirit of France. To seek to imprison this spirit in a formal address is a task that defies adequate fulfillment. Nevertheless, there are two or three thoughts that may be emphasized in the brief time available on such an occasion as this, and I feel it an honor to be given this opportunity to express them.

It is peculiarly fitting that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution should be chosen as the representative of the women of America—should be given the honor of accepting in their behalf this monument erected to Joan of Arc, that great emblem of patriot womanhood, and dedicated by the women of France to the women of America. This Society, which I have the honor of representing, is national in scope and patriotic in purpose, being dedicated to the service of Home and Country; it represents every State in the Union and is composed of the descendants of the patriot founders of this country; therefore it may well speak for the womanhood of America. It represents America itself, American ideals, American institutions, American homes, American women of patriot lineage whose forefathers fought and died for liberty. It speaks for the women of the past who gave their husbands and sons for liberty, who welcomed as their comrades in arms the renowned Lafayette and Rochambeau of France. It speaks for all the women of the present, the women of American birth and the women of foreign birth who likewise gave husbands and sons to die for that same liberty on the battlefields of France. Truly our Society is well fitted to express—and we do express—to the women of France in New York the deep appreciation of the women of America for the gift of this monument to Joan, immortal Liberator of France, whose high and sacred patriotism impelled her, too, to give her life as a supreme sacrifice for her country; we express our deep sense of friendship between our two great Republics to which this monument is also an enduring and eloquent witness.

Furthermore, for the women of America we express our undying admiration for France—France the martyr, France the defender of the world's liberty. France, liberated by Joan of Arc five centuries ago, is to-day the martyred saviour of the world's civilization and liberty; she is Joan incarnate, the world's Joan of Arc who led the Allied flags to victory under the immortal Foch, who gathered the hosts of freedom under her banners at the Marne and at Verdun; who said to the invading hordes, "They shall not pass"; and who to-day is rising again from her ruins, unconquered, undaunted, immortal. Truly the spirit of France and of Joan of Arc are one, and both are immortal, even as human liberty and divine truth and justice are immortal.

And finally, one other thought should be expressed to-day. As the spirit of Joan of Arc is the emblem of patriotism, of self-sacrifice for liberty, of the immortality of liberty, truth and justice, so is it also the emblem of faith, faith in the divine guidance of God. Here Joan of Arc and the Pilgrim founders of this nation clasp hands across the centuries. Here the simple French peasant girl and the English seekers after religious and civil liberty meet on the common ground of faith; in this simple faith in God France, England and America may be said to be one, and so long as each nation has held firmly to this faith, it has prospered and advanced. While Joan heard the voices, saw the vision, opened her spirit to the divine guidance, she led the white banner of France to victory; when her task was done and she no longer was conscious of the divineness, she was led captive to her martyr's death; she lost her hold on men's minds and hearts. Just so, France; when in the madness of communism during the Reign of Terror, the French Revolutionists renounced God and set up human reason in His place, France lost her grip upon herself and for one mad, brief interval played the game of spiritual death. But faith returned; religion was restored; like Joan who again heard the voices at the stake guiding her spirit to victory and clearing her vision in death so France rose from that death of the spirit into the immortal life of a free and regenerated people.

Thus may it ever be with the nations that love liberty and spurn license and tyranny and oppression. Let us hold fast to the faith that spoke to Joan in voice and vision, the faith that brought the Mayflower across the raging seas, the faith that worked miracles at the Marne. Let us hold to the vision or we perish.

At this time we need this lesson in faith—we need to study it well and keep it in mind, for we are all too prone to crowd it out of our lives.

In this epoch-making hour, when the nations are meeting together in Conference to maintain the world's peace and promote good-will among men, do we not especially need to learn again this simple, trusting faith of the peasant girl of France, who saw God's hand leading her and heard God's voice calling her to the service of her country?

That faith was not superstition or hallucination; it was real; it filled her life; it animated her every act and word. It will guide us to-day if we will but listen to it; and listen we must if we are to hold fast the victory for freedom.
and righteousness won over the evil forces let loose by German lust for power.

In Memorial Continental Hall the Allies are again assembled around the council table, but this time the council table is not one of war but one of peace; let us have faith in their sincerity and earnestness of purpose; have faith that peace and good-will are their ruling motives; have faith above all that God is guiding their counsels to the advancement of His Kingdom; thus good-will and justice and mercy will flourish upon earth and the faith that led Joan of Arc to victory will lead mankind to peace.

Again, in behalf of the women of America, I accept with profound appreciation this beautiful monument erected by the women of France to the glory of all womanhood and dedicated to the women of America, in whose hearts the love of France and of her heroic martyr and patriot, Joan of Arc, will remain forever enshrined.

MANUAL OF UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Italian Manual for Immigrants has just been issued. The Manual may now be obtained in the English, Italian and Spanish languages. The Yiddish, Polish and Hungarian are in process of translation.

The book is already winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it has not yet been found practicable to distribute it at the ports of entry, a new ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants. In this way spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

For text-book use, or for purposes other, than the above, a charge will be made as heretofore, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single copies</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In lots of 25 or more</td>
<td>15 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In lots of 100 or more</td>
<td>12 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In lots of 1000 or more</td>
<td>10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This to apply to all languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orders with money should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Orders for free books should be addressed to the State Regent, stating the purpose to give it directly to the immigrant. The State Regent will forward the order to the Corresponding Secretary General.

State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants’ Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.
THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, WASHINGTON

By Elisabeth E. Poe

In the Sunday preceding the sessions of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a special service, with a patriotic sermon, is always held at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Mount St. Alban, in the District of Columbia.

The history of this national cathedral is both romantic and interesting, and is linked with General George Washington's plans for the Capital City of the United States.

General Washington, in his outline of the city to Major Pierre L'Enfant—the French engineer whose plans were used—included a church for national purposes. The builders of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul have kept this ideal of Washington ever in mind, and have tried to realize his vision of a "great national House of Prayer for all People."

Major L'Enfant, in laying out the city, planned a State church, to be built on the site of the present Patent Office, an "American" Westminster Abbey in effect, yet to belong to no denomination. It is interesting to note the words of L'Enfant on the topic. He thus describes it:

"A Church (to be erected) for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgiving, funeral orations, etc.; and be assigned to the special use of no particular denomination or sect; but to be equally open to all. It will likewise be a shelter for such monuments as were voted by the last Continental Congress for the heroes who fell in the cause of liberty."

The State church was never built; yet there was the germ of the idea of a National Cathedral, which was strengthened through the patriotic and religious action of one churchman of that period.

Joseph Nourse, first Registrar of the Treasury, was Washington's intimate friend, and a man of deeply religious sentiment. He lived on what is now Mount St. Alban, the Cathedral Close. Near his Colonial mansion, and overlooking the infant Capital, was a grove of beautiful oak trees. Here he would often go and pray that some day a church might be built on that spot. The years passed and Joseph Nourse went to his grave with his dream unfulfilled, his prayer unanswered—or so it seemed.

Some years later when his granddaughter, Miss Phoebe Nourse, died, among her effects was found a small box containing fifty gold dollars, with instructions that it be used to erect a "free church on Alban Hill." Touched by her desire to bring her grandfather’s prayer to fruition, friends and the boys of a neighboring school dug the foundations, and a small Chapel was erected.
and named St. Albans. The present parish church of St. Albans is within the Close and dates back over one hundred years.

The Cathedral project slumbered through the years, until in 1893 a charter was granted by Congress for a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation. In 1895 work to establish the Cathedral. A tentative site had been secured in Chevy Chase. After a time it was seen that this site would not do and then by a curious coincidence the trustees of the Cathedral were enabled to secure the very site upon which Joseph Nourse had prayed nearly a century before that a Church of Christ might be built. The wisdom of this selection has been well vindicated, not only from a sentimental standpoint, but from a practical one as well.

On the crest of the hill, overlooking the entire city, is a park of forty acres. This park is the Cathedral Close. It has the same area as had the Temple at Jerusalem. At the highest point and at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church authorized the formation of a new diocese to include the City of Washington as well as certain counties in southern Maryland. The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, of New York, was elected its first Bishop.

From the beginning of his episcopate Bishop Satterlee was indefatigable in his
the same elevation above Washington that the Temple was above Jerusalem is the site of the National Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

In 1898, in the presence of the Bishops, the Clergy and the lay delegates of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, the President of the United States, and thousands of people, there was raised the Peace Cross, to mark the consecration of the Cathedral site.

At the service of the unveiling of this Cross, President McKinley said: "I appreciate the very great privilege given me to participate with the ancient church here represented, its Bishops and its laymen, in this new sowing for the Master and for men. Every undertaking like this for the promotion of religion and morality and education is a positive gain to citizenship, to country and to civilization, and in this single word I wish for the sacred enterprise the highest influence and the widest usefulness."

Around the Peace Cross on summer evenings are held open air services. Among the preachers have been the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and many other distinguished prelates.

The plans for the National Cathedral were drawn by Sir George Bodley, the English master of Gothic architecture. He was assisted by his American pupil, Henry Vaughan. Sir George had planned many notable buildings in Great Britain, including the Liverpool Cathedral, the largest in the world. But the Washington Cathedral was his masterpiece and it ushered in a revival of Gothic architecture. The general architectural features will be along the lines of the famous Cologne Cathedral. The nave will be five aisles across and at the choir three aisles wide. Three altars will make possible three simultaneous services. The length of the Cathedral edifice is to be 500 feet, the span of the nave, 39 feet, the height 93 feet, and the area 63,500 square feet. Allowing seven square feet for each person seated, the Washington Cathedral will seat over 5000 persons.

A great tower, to be named the Gloria in Excelsis Tower, will spring from the centre 220 feet from the ground. Two smaller towers at the west entrance will emphasize the splendid beauty of the design. The spacious nave will be lighted by stained glass windows through which the light is to be thrown in alternating mist and brightness down the nave, giving a beautiful effect. High on the rood screen will shine the Rood or Cross, rising out of the gloom, the most prominent object in the entire Cathedral, so lighted by the great stained glass windows of the Sanctuary Altar back of it, that it will catch the eye of the worshipper immediately upon entering.

The treatment of the porches at the west entrances are to resemble those of the magnificent Cathedral at Amiens, France. The two front doorways are seventy feet across, while the inner porticoes measure nearly fifty feet. Arcading and statues of personages celebrated in Old Testament history will further enrich these porticoes.

Before the fabric of the National Cathedral was begun, even before the design was selected, there were brought to this country the stones around which this great fane will shape itself. From the Quarries of Solomon and from the ledge of rock in which the sepulchre of our Lord was hewn, were quarried the rocks which have now been fashioned into the high altar of the Cathedral. This altar is the joint gift of American dioceses and congregations and is tem-
THE PEACE CROSS
THE NAVE LOOKING EAST (FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING)
porarily placed in the Little Sanctuary, a memorial to Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, given by her children and now used as a chapel for the Boys' School. In the Little Sanctuary are, in addition to the Altar, the Bishop's chair or Cathedra, made of stones of Glastonbury Abbey, where, according to ancient writers, Joseph of Arimathea established his mission and founded his church among the ancient Britons. Here is also the Canterbury Ambon, made of stone taken from Canterbury Cathedral and fashioned into a pulpit, which illustrates in stone the history of the English Bible. These will ultimately be placed in the great Cathedral.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Julian James the final payment of $50,000 was made on the site in 1906. This act is commemorated by the Cathedral landmark set up in the form of a sun-dial which marks not only the hours of the day, but also the seasons of the Christian year and on which are inscribed the names of those whom the gift commemorates.

Not long after the preliminary designs were drawn, Doctor Bodley died and Mr. Vaughan continued the work alone, completing the plans, including models of the exterior and interior. He supervised the building of the Bethlehem Chapel and the Sanctuary or Apse until his death on June 30th. He is buried in the crypt of the great Cathedral he had helped to design.

Education in the past found an early home in the ancient Cathedrals, and in 1900 a National Cathedral School for Girls, the gift of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, was erected. Later a Cathedral Choir School for Boys was started. This was the gift of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President James Buchanan.

The first building on the Cathedral grounds used for worship was the beautiful Little Sanctuary, through whose wide gateway a view of the entire city of Washington can be obtained. To date one-fourteenth of the entire Cathedral has been built. It is expected to resume building operations this Spring. The building fund in hand amounts to $700,000, of which $150,000 is available for the foundations. These will cost $300,000, and as soon as the foundations of the entire fabric are laid, work will start on the remainder of the Cathedral.

The Apse, or Sanctuary of the Cathedral, received a generous donation from Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne. In the Apse, in a richly carved niche, is to be placed the Book of Remembrance, wherein are inscribed the names of the donors to the Cathedral.

Embedded in the foundations of the Apse, in memory of Bishop Satterlee, the gift of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President James Buchanan, and in the Apse, in a richly carved niche, is to be placed the Book of Remembrance, wherein are inscribed the names of the donors to the Cathedral.

The Cathedral Chapter comprises:


In the contributions of $2,500,000 made thus far toward the Cathedral, the whole Nation is, geographically at least, represented in the offering of this great temple to God. This new world “West-
minster Abbey," will stand, too, as a thank offering for the safe return of millions of Americans from the World War, and also as a memorial for the thousands who have not returned, having laid down their lives for their country.

And it is just as truly a memorial to the far-sighted vision of the great Washington who saw that a nation must be built on the enduring rock of spiritual power and belief in order to survive.

The National Cathedral will redeem the City of Washington from being the only capital in the civilized world which has no great temple of worship standing forth in the sight of all men.

---

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

To be assured of the delivery of your magazines, changes of address should be sent one month in advance. Only one change of address can be recorded at a time. The old address must always be given. Kindly use the following blank for this purpose:

Treasurer General, N.S., D.A.R.
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly change the address of

(Miss) (Mrs.) ......................................................

From ...............................................................

To ...............................................................

---
THE HANOVER (VIRGINIA) PETITION,  
JUNE 6, 1783  
Copied From The Records By Alice V. D. Pierrepont

O the Hon-ble the Speaker and other Members of the House of Delegates of Virginia:  
The remonstrance of Sun-dry, the Freeholders and other Freemen of the County of Hanover Humbly sheweth that From the vicinity of our Situation to the seat of Government we have had an opportunity of hearing that there now lies before your hon-ble House a Bill to exclude particular classes of British Subjects from the rights of citizenship within this Commonwealth. The propriety of this measure appears so obvious to us that we should not have offered to your Hon-ble Body our sentiments upon the subject had we not been to our great surprise informed that the Bill was like to meet with warm opposition in the passage.

We have even been informed, but know not how to believe, that some Gent-"m of Great Influence in the Legislature mean to exclude those only who, having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to our Government, have afterwards adhered to the British Interest. Men whose lives are already forfeited as Traitors to their Country, and against whom we conceive no prohibiting laws are now necessary. But we, as a part of that great Community over which you Preside, beg Leave to present to you our opinion on this very important point, Submitting it to your determination with the firmest reliance on the wisdom and Patriotism of your Hon-ble House.

As Freemen, sensible of and putting a proper value upon those blessings we have just obtained, and for which we have risked everything that is dear to us, we cannot hear without the utmost concern that there exists the most distant probability of admitting to an equal participation of those blessings with ourselves, men who have hazarded nothing in the attainment of them; men who have ever been zealous in opposition to our cause; and who have in many instances exerted their whole Powers to reduce us to the most servile subjection to British Tyranny.

We conceive that those persons who are most obnoxious and who cannot with safety be suffered to return among us, may be classed under three heads:

1st—All natives of America who have taken part with Britain in the Late contest or who have resided in the British Dominions without giving some assurance of attachment to our Interests.

2nd—Those who have previous to the war resided in this Country and enjoyed with us all the blessings of tranquility and who in the day of danger left us alone to combat british oppression.

3rd—The Third Class we wish to distinguish are a Sett of men who having
received the most benevolent Indulgences from a Convention of our Representatives so abused those unmerited favors as to render it necessary for a subsequent Assembly to take off those indulgences and by Enforcing the Statute Staple of Edward III, compelled them to leave the Country which they proved themselves inimical to.

These different distinctions of men are so extremely obnoxious that we never can again live in harmony with them, and we so much dread the great and fatal influence that they may have over the inhabitants of this country that we consider it as our duty to entreat you in the most supplicating terms that you will not suffer those dangerous people ever to be reestablished amongst us.

Signed on June 5, 1783.

The Signers of the Hanover (Virginia) Petition were:

James Hayes.
George Anderson.
Wm. Anderson jun.r.
Chris. t Thompkins.
James Turner.
Isaac Dabney. Kg. Wm.
Thos. Trevilian.
D. Truehart.
Edw. Garland.
R. Brooke.
Thomas Hitt.
Parke Goodall.
Geo. Clough.
David Hall.
John Lawrence.
John Norvell.
George Wiley.
Holman Rice.
Wm. Woody.
Jno Starke Sen.r.
Littlebury Wade.
John Pasley.
Charles Talley.
Joseph Talley.
Richard Mathys.
(=difficult to decipher=)
(=difficult to decipher=)
(=difficult to decipher=)
(=difficult to decipher=)
Jno. Alex. r Still.
Jos. Cross jr.

Wm. O. Winston.
Turner Richardson.
Bowler Cocke.
John Hicks.
John Hill.
Burnet Timberlake.
O. Harris.
Nathaniel Thomson.
Smith Blakey.
Christopher Cawthorn.
Charles West.
David Rowland.

These different distinctions of men are so extremely obnoxious that we never can again live in harmony with them, and we so much dread the great and fatal influence that they may have over the inhabitants of this country that we consider it as our duty to entreat you in the most supplicating terms that you will not suffer those dangerous people ever to be reestablished amongst us.

Wm. Ellis.
Billey Talley.
William Cocke.
William Street.
Sam Earnest.
Wm. Henderson.
Bartlett Talley.
David Clarke.
Thos. Bowles.
John Ross.
Solomon Passley.
John Hendrix.
Wm. Norvell.
Jeremiah Glimm.
Jas. Richardson.
Wm. Tinsley jun.r.
Shadrack Watts.
John Christian.
John Crenshaw.
Thos. Green.
Peter Christian.
Robert Kimbrough
(=difficult=)
Wm. Tompkins.
Morris Abraham.
Wm. Semay.
Peter Foster.
Fortunatus Crutchfield.
Wm. Blair.
Wm. Burgh.
Jno. Jones.
N. or M. D. Clough
(his signature was a monogram).
John Cobbs.
John Austin.
Wm. Harris.
Wm. Nelson.
Fras. Taylor.
Isaac Butler.
Benja. Thomson.
John Starke Jr.
Nelson Barkley.
Chas. Mason.
Wm. Truett.
Ballard Smith.
John Passley.
John Garland.
John Anderson.
Rich.d Timberlake.
Wm. Brame.
Wm. Jones.
John Roberts.
Samuel Butler.
Major Winfree.
Wm. Peatrop.
Zach Stephens.
Wm. Thomson.
Wm. Sims.
Arch. d Dick.
Jno. Hickman.
Nelson Anderson jun.r.
Thomas Smith.
S. n. M. Lear
(=difficult=)
Claudiner Veal.
Zack Clarke.
Wm. Spiller.
Bds Webb.
Philip Tinsley.
James Blackrodt
(=difficult=)
Wm. Jones.
Jn. u Catlett.
Wm. Littlepage.
Andrew Caslin.
Benj. Toler.
Edw. Cook.
James Nelson.
John B. Anderson.
Thomas Mallory.
Walter Austin.
Littlebury Via
(=difficult=)
Richard Austine.
Joseph Valentine.
John Wingfield.
Benj. Mills.
Wm. Barrett.
John Priddy.
Edmund Anderson.
Peter Vial (difficult).  
John Wingfield.  
T. Rootes.  
William Lumpkin.  
Sam'l Cruchfield.  
D. Taylor.  
Jno. Grimes.  
George Crawford.  
Chap. Hustin.  
Ben Johnson.  
Chas. Hundy.  
Elisha Archer.  
John Timberlake.  
Charles Knight.  
John Cocke.  
Wm. Provel.  
John Boules.  
John Foster.  
John Overton jr.  
Geo. Holland.  
Peter Grantland.  
Jno. Thomson.  
Wm. Gilliam.  
John Crenshaw.  
Nathaniel Talley.  
William Duval.  
Jas. Tate.  
James Turner.  
Steph. Davis.  
G. Johnston  
Thomas Harden.  
Thomas Hanes.  
Jermiah Pate.  
Hugh Nix (difficult).  
John A. Richardson.  
A. N. Morris.  
Robert Sharpe.  
William Hanes.  
Joseph Pease.  
Isaac Burnett.  
Walter Davies.  
Wm. Hooper.  
John England.  
Benjamin Haynes.  
John hite (difficult).  
Henry Hicks.  
Stephen Pettus.  
Byrd Hendrick.  
Wm. Alexander.  
Peter Mallory.  
Wm. Harris.  
John Wingfield.  
Mathias Abbott.  
William King.  
John Carter.  
Mathew Whitlock.  
Jno. Harris.  
Foster James.  
John Ellis.  
Jno. Davis.  
John Priddy.  
Wm. Bon.  
Christopher Butler.  
Thomas Coleman.  
Thomas Wingfield (difficult).  
Joseph Hicks.  
Sam'l Winston.  
John Ragland.  
Wm. M. c Quarles.  
Obediah Hooper.  
William Oglesby.  
Sam'l Sandsy.  
Dabney Turner.  
Thos. Bacherel.  
Demack Hay.  
William Barlow.  
William Claybrooke.  
Sam'l McFaul.  
Reuben Davenport.  
John King.  
Pettus Ragland jun.r.  
Paul Woolfork.  
Jacob Williams.  
G. M. Davenport.  
Wm. Bacon.  
Parker Bailey.  
John Tinsley.  
Henry Cross.  
Finch Ragland.  
Jno. Walker (difficult).  
Isaac Perrin.  
Jno. Miller.  
Stephen Hanke.  
David Hanes.  
James Laurence.  
John Bow (difficult).  
Roger Gregory jr.  
John Beal.  
W. Johnson.  
John Wyatt.  
Henry Hicks.  
Wm. Hughes.  
Nathaniel Pope jr.  
John Roberts.  
Joseph Abrams.  
Joseph Valentine.  
John Priddy.  
Shelton Ragland.  
Thomas Ulland (difficult).  
Note: "I certify that the above is a true copy  
of a petition in the Virginia State Library.  
H. R. McIlwain, Librarian, Virginia State  
Library, Richmond, Va., September 28, 1921."

SUBSCRIBE EARLY TO SECURE D. A. R. MAGAZINE

To insure receiving copies of the current issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, subscribers should send in their names without delay. Make all checks and money orders payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

With the ever rapidly increasing circulation of the magazine we have difficulty in filling the frequent orders for back numbers, and in many cases have been unable to supply the desired copies.

Make your renewal promptly. It may be sent to the local Chapter Magazine Chairman or to the Treasurer General. A colored renewal slip in the magazine notifies you when your subscription is out. Look for it.

The subscription price of the magazine is two dollars a year.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,  
Chairman Magazine Committee.
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY INDIAN—
AN AMERICAN

By Mabel W. Randall

RS. MABEL W. RANDALL has been adjudged the winner of the fifty-dollar prize offered by Mrs. Walter C. Roe, of Colony, Oklahoma, for the best essay in appreciation of the services of the North American Indian in the World War and his worth as an American.

Her essay, "The Twentieth Century Indian—An American," received the highest number of votes of the judges.

Mrs. Randall is Regent of the Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, of Watertown, Connecticut.

The winning essay is printed in full herewith, and the prize will be awarded to Mrs. Randall during the Thirty-first Continental Congress.

(MRS. EDWARD L.) EVA GOULD HARRIS,
National Chairman, Patriotic Education Committee.

Our introduction to the American Indian dates back to the discovery of America. Tradition tells us that they were the successors of the Mound Builders, and were their inferiors in civilization. Recently it has been claimed that all the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent were of one race; and that the arts, sciences and architecture of the Mound Builders, as well as of the Indians, came from the superior civilization and development of Central America and Mexico, demonstrating what is termed "the northern drift of civilization." Previously, it was believed that the Indians had been driven south by savage tribes from the north.

The Indian had no organized church; no priest heard his confession or assumed responsibility for his soul. His belief in the Great Mystery had been handed down to him from his forefathers for many generations. Who knows how many? Who knows from what sage or savant came these teachings? They were firmly established as a quality in the life of every tribe.

The worship of the Great Spirit was "wordless, silent, solitary and free from all self-seeking." He met in the Great Mystery and saw Him in the shadowy depths, in the vaulted skies, and flying clouds. The voices of nature, the thunder, and music of the winds, to him, were echoes of that voice divine.

His attitude toward peace and war, life and death were logical. Customs of long standing marked his observance of these elements of existence. A perfect self-control gave the Indian a great advantage over the exigencies of his time. War made him a cruel antagonist, but in that he was only human. Like the old Romans, he loved his native land! He loved, in a literal sense, the "rocks and rills, the woods and templed hills," as well as his liberty and freedom. His symbol of "Peace on earth and good will toward man," was the smoking of the peace-pipe, and on a parallel with our drinking of wine and breaking of bread, as a ceremony. He believed that the prayer for peace arose in the smoke, as incense, to the Spirit Father.

There were many religious festivals, among them the rites of baptism and communion. In the long-ago days when the Indian found his life in danger, he reverently offered a prayer to his Father, the Sun, asking that his life might be saved. If this prayer proved effectual, he acknowledged the blessing by performing the Sun Dance. This dance was not altogether free from bodily suffering, and was meant as a thank-offering or confession of faith. When death came to this man of unknown ancestry, he acknowledged the Great Presence again. His wish was to die in the open, that his spirit might pass from his body, under the open sky. At this supreme moment his attitude showed a belief in his spiritual relationship between man and his maker.

Thus do we picture the early Indian. Then occurred the great transition. The white men came and took possession of the land and slowly, but surely, the Indian was subdued.
He ceased to be nomadic, and became a ward of the white conquerors. He and his tribesmen no longer reigned supreme. Cruelty and barbarity, like dark shadows, crept into the picture. Year by year the power of civilization bore down upon him, until at the end of a century, a race, degenerated and degraded, struggled to sustain life.

We have no authentic history of this era. We know that greed and whiskey proved disastrous. Reservation life did not inspire his once lordly spirit. Gone were his lands! Misunderstood and down-trodden he was near the end of the trail, and there was nothing left but remembrance.

But, as his own maize comes to its fruition, so the Indian has come into his heritage. Through education and help from the very source which seems to have most deflected the current of his life, he appears about to rise to even higher heights than before the decline of his power and character.

The Indian as a race, it would seem, was not made to die. Though fewer in number, he is growing greater in individual strength. Schools have done, and are doing much for him at the present time, but perhaps nothing has opened our eyes to the value of the Indian as a citizen, so much as the declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Did the Indian respond when the call came? Yes! To the number of 13,000 and more. From its long lethargy came forth the battle-lore of his fathers. The latent dignity and endurance of an almost forgotten generation suddenly leaped from the past to defend a land, long his by right of inheritance, and a flag, his by adoption.

Bright with war paint came fourteen chiefs of fourteen Indian tribes. They hastened to Washington. From West Point, from Carlisle and Haskell Institute, and from many smaller schools came the Red-man in response to the call to arms. Out of 33,000 eligibles, nearly 9000 entered the army; 2000 entered the navy; 500 more performed other necessary war work, Year by year the power of civilization bore down upon him, until at the end of a century, a race, degenerated and degraded, struggled to sustain life.

In referring to a review of a brigade of American troops, upon their return from France, Mr. Sells is said to have made the following statement: "In that triumphal scene were descendants of men who were Americans before 'Attila's fierce Huns' were beaten at Chalons, perhaps before the Siege of Troy."

It seems only right and fitting that the names of some of these descendants should be made known, and that an account of their bravery should hold a place in the history of their people. What story could be more thrilling than the record of Private Joseph Oklahombi, a Choctaw of Company D, 141st Infantry? He received the Croix de Guerre for service described in Marshal Petain's citation as follows: "Under a violent barrage, dashed to the attack of an enemy position, covering about 210 yards through barbed-wire entanglements. He rushed on machine gun position, capturing 171 prisoners. He stormed a strongly held position, containing more than fifty machine guns and a number of trench mortars. Turned the captured guns on the enemy, and held the position for four days in spite of a constant barrage of large projectiles and gas shells. Crossed No-Man's Land many times to get information concerning the enemy and to assist his wounded comrades."

Alfred Q. Bailey, a Cherokee of Oklahoma, made the supreme sacrifice. He had been with General Pershing in Mexico, but was a sergeant when killed in action in France. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for entering the lines of the enemy, alone, in advance of his regiment, where he killed two German machine gunners, and captured the third.

Wisconsin may well be proud to record the name of Walter G. Sevalia, of Brule, a corporal in Company F, 7th Engineers. He was cited for "extraordinary heroism" in action in France in November, 1918. He swam the Meuse, under terrific fire, with a cable for a pontoon bridge, and later carried another cable over the Est Canal and across an open field, covered by enemy machine guns. He was wounded, but returned, bearing a message of great importance. The first American soldier to cross the Marne in the great battle that threw the Germans back for the last time was an Indian.

Sergeant O. W. Leader, a Choctaw, must have been imbued with the quality of endurance so typical of his race. He was cited for bravery in battle. He fought at Cantigny, May 28, 1918, fought at Soissons, Chateau Thierry, July 18, 1918; fought at St. Mihiel Salient, September 12, 1918; fought at Argonne Forest, October 1, 1918. He was wounded twice and gassed twice. Besides having this fine military record, Sergeant Leader was selected by the French Government as the model original American soldier of whom a portrait should be painted, to hang upon the walls of the French Federal Building, where
types of all the Allied races will be exhibited.

The Keshena Indian School in Wisconsin claims John Peters, a young Menominee, who served with the First Engineers. He, too, paid the great tribute, but how gloriously for his people, for of him it is said, "He was among the first to enlist, the first to embark and the first to die."

Colonel Henry Smith, a man of prestige and ability in the art of military tactics, is an Indian. He is a graduate of West Point, and served with the General Staff in France throughout the World War.

Lieutenant Cameron Brant was the first Indian killed with the Canadian forces. He was a direct descendant of Joseph Brant, the Indian, whose military ingenuity so greatly aided the British during the War of the Revolution.

Pershing's gallant Indian Scouts taught the world what real camouflage meant.

The United States Marine Corps, that most ancient and honorable branch of the service which existed even before the Navy Department was organized, saw some of the most desperate fighting of the war. In this branch were Joseph E. Oldfield, a grandson of the Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, and Private Pete Garlow, Carlisle's gridiron hero. Joseph Cloud, a Sioux, was a machine gunner of the 121st Machine Gun Battalion. He fought with the Mad Marines in saving Paris, and went "over the top" twice. After one of the hottest and bloodiest battles, he is said to have remarked, "I did all I could for my country; I am proud that I did, and I would do it all over again, too. My nation gave liberally to the Army. The men wanted to go; the women ordered us to go. No good Indian would run away from a fight. We knew the life of America depended on its men, and we are Americans."

The La Fayette Escadrille counted Floberth W. Richeter as its first Indian aviator. Others joined the air service, among them Two Guns White Calf, whose father presented Glacier National Park to the United States.

The Hog Island Ship Yards employed over half a hundred Indians. Munition plants, motor plants and factories found them skillful workers, and capable, respectable citizens.

One might go on and on with true records of adventure and sacrifice, scattered here and there through every branch of the service. The absence of Indian regiments like those composed of Filipinos and negroes often draws an exclamation of wonder, but no word of complaint comes from the Indian because of unofficial recognition. When he enters the United States service, he does so on exactly the same basis as any white citizen of the country, and except that he is usually the most popular man in his company, becomes indistinguishable from his comrades. Pershing's Scouts, and one company of the 142nd Infantry were composed entirely of Indians, but without official designation.

The business and domestic life of the Indian as a people has its optimistic side. Many hereditary traits of character crop out, indicating an ability to carry on profitable and useful occupations. The Indian girl is an ideal nurse, with her soft voice, precise obedience to orders, quiet movements, and unemotional exterior. Her steadiness in the presence of pain and death win courage and admiration.

It is remarkable that the Indian has accomplished so much in the world of business, considering the meagre education and commercial training which he has had. One of our former Indian Commissioners gives the following facts: "I know of a full-blooded Indian on the edge of the Rocky Mountains who cultivated his farm with his own hands, lived in a house as well built and as sensibly furnished as any of his neighbors; sent his children to school and taught them to work afterward; kept a bank account and scrawled his name on his own checks. Yet he could not write anything except that name, or read anything except figures, or speak a word of English. His white acquaintances respected him. I know of another on the Pacific Slope who began life as a bound boy, does not know one letter from another, yet counts his fortune in five figures, and made it all as a cattle dealer and freight contractor."

In so far as education and other great advantages are concerned, the Indian is far behind his white brother, but economically he is nearly his equal. As a people they hold some 60,000,000 acres of land, which if brought together would make a tract of land more than twice as large as the State of New York. It is safe to say that the land is worth $363,000,000. This land has a timber growth worth at least $71,000,000, and the annual income from the forests is nearly $2,000,000. The Indians are rated altogether at about $7,000,000,000. They raise about $11,000,000 worth of crops, and sell about $5,000,000 worth of live stock annually. As landlords they raise about $5,000,000 a year.

Some of the Indians, both as tribes and individuals, are much better off than others, many are among the most favored of fortune, while others, probably the majority, are poor and uneducated.

From various reports we find that 56,000 are self-supporting, out of a population of over 350,000, and that thousands have broken away from all tribal relations and are living among the white population making their way accord-
ing to that standard. As sheep men, lumber-
men, trappers, hunters and farmers, the Indian
is successful. Many are becoming good
mechanics and engineers, the more progressive
are taking up the arts and sciences; where the
ancestor shaped the spear and ground the
arrow, the scion carves furniture or engraves
our jewelry.

There are over 61,000 Indian children in the
schools, out of 84,000 eligibles; 120,000 Indians
speak English, and 113,000 are religious church-
going people; 79,000 are citizens; 119,000 wear
citizens' clothing, and over 28,000 are voters.

So prosperous and so patriotic were these few
of the great Indian population, that they in-
vested over $25,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds,
or about $75.00 per capita, and about $1,000,000
in War Saving Stamps.

The great war has made us co-discoverers
with Columbus; it has helped us to rediscover
the Indian—his individuality, his bravery, his
worth as a citizen. Let us put forth the right
hand of fellowship and welcome him as he
deserves, as a citizen of the twentieth century—a
real American.

SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

By Jennie McCarty Kirk
Historian of Tioga Point Chapter, D.A.R.

With the death November 24, 1921, of Mrs.
Anna Hyatt Stewart, formerly of Waverly,
N. Y., Tioga Point Chapter, Daughters of the
American Revolution, lost a Real Daughter.

Mrs. Stewart was born in the town of
Barton, Tioga County, N. Y. She was the
oldest child of John and Rachel Ralph Hyatt.
Nearly her whole life was spent in Tioga
County. Mrs. Stewart's grandfather, John
Hyatt, took part in the beginning of the
Revolutionary War. His wife died soon after,
leaving two children, a boy—John, a girl—
Deborah, who went to live with her grand-
father. He took the boy, a lad of thirteen,
with him into the army. This lad was Mrs.
Stewart's father. He served at the Battle of
Bunker Hill as a drummer boy. As soon as
he was old enough to fight, he enlisted as a
private and did not leave the service until the
close of the War. He served under Colonel
Spaulding, who was one of the three men that
captured Major Andre, and whose names will
never be forgotten. Mrs. Stewart is survived
by a son, John Stewart, of Barker Pl., Waverly,
N. Y., and a daughter, Mrs. Belle Hannes, of
Rochester, N. Y., at whose home she died.
MONG the recent acquisitions to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall is the gift from the Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C., of five pieces of silver, comprising a tea-pot, sugar bowl, tray, tongs, and tea-strainer. The tea-pot and tray were presented to Margaret Marshall as a wedding gift by Dolly Payne, afterward the wife of James Madison, president of the United States. Miss Marshall, daughter of the Revolutionary hero, Benjamin Marshall, married Hugh Morrison and Dolly Payne was one of her bridesmaids. The tea-pot and tray are said to have been made from silver shoe buckles, sword trappings and buttons taken from the British officers captured during the Revolution.

Mrs. W. F. Simes, great granddaughter of Margaret Marshall Morrison, directed her daughter, Mrs. Jennie L. Wyndham, to send these heirlooms to the Dolly Madison Chapter from whom the museum received them.

The development of the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall has progressed steadily and today numbers 1167 historical relics on exhibition in its cases. The history of the museum dates from the second Board meeting on October 18, 1890, when the following resolution by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was passed:

That ** the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics ** which may come to the Society. ** This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fire-proof building."

A "Revolutionary Relics' Committee" was appointed to take charge of all gifts and donations. This committee continued its capable work until April, 1914, when the 23rd Continental Congress created the office of Curator General. The first to hold this office was Miss Catherine B. Barlow who, elected in April, 1915, served two consecutive terms. Her successor in office was Mrs. George W. White, the present Curator General.

Among the thousand and more valuable historical articles in the museum, which corresponds in size to the Library in Memorial Continental Hall, are Houdon's bust of Washington and two Sevres vases, the gift of the French Republic to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in grateful recognition of its war work; the pen used by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of the State, in signing the treaties at the close of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament; a silver cup which belonged to General George Washington and which the general gave to Andrew Ellicott in recognition of his work as civil engineer in laying out the City of Washington; a tea set of Queen Anne silver lustre; an original certificate of the Society of the Cincinnati, dated 1784 and signed by General Henry Knox, secretary; and a collection of American coins.

The rules of the Museum do not permit loans of historic articles. They must be gifts outright to the National Society and cover the Revolutionary period only, from 1770 to 1800. Heirlooms of that date which are accepted can be manuscripts, miniatures, silk, bead bags, fans, laces, jewelry, silver, pewter, china, bronze, silver lustre, glass, mantel ornaments, samplers, fireplace furnishings, knee buckles, and snuff boxes.
NEW MEXICO

The third State Conference of the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution met on Friday, October 28, 1921, in the M. E. Church, south of Roswell, with the Roswell Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. H. H. Jackman, of Roswell, opened the morning program with a pipe organ selection, during which the pages escorted the State Officers to the platform. The State Regent, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, called the Conference to order, and the Rev. S. E. Allison gave an appropriate Scripture reading and the Invocation. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," and more especially the "Salute to the Flag," led by Mrs. Mary Cooney, of Roswell, the State Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag, contributed much to the D. A. R. spirit that was evidenced during the transaction of the business which followed.

The address of welcome from the Roswell Chapter was given by Mrs. Violet Stevens and the response was made by Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Regent of the Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter of Sante Fe.

Mrs. J. F. Hinkle gave an inspiring address followed by the announcement of her committees. A message from our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Keith, of Roswell. A report of the tender of Ft. Marcy to the New Mexico Historical Society in Sante Fe, by the Hon. and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, was read by the Secretary. It will be remembered by many that Mrs. Prince organized the first Chapter in the Southwest and that the establishment of many of the western chapters is due to her interest in and loyalty to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At 12.30 a luncheon was served in the basement of the Church.

The afternoon session opened by all repeating the American's Creed, after which the reports of the State Officers were received. Our Historian, Mrs. Ella C. Welltmer, of Sante Fe, presented twenty-four Military War Service Records, all properly compiled for filing, with the Historian General. Mrs. Earl P. Denburgh, of Roswell, gave two delightful vocal numbers. The reports of the State Chairmen and the Chapter Regents were heard with great interest; the three chap-

ters represented reported one hundred per cent. support to the three big objects of the National Society.

Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, of Silver City, Past State Regent, was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. R. P. Barnes, of Albuquerque, State Regent; Mrs. F. C. Wilson, of Sante Fe, Vice Regent; Mrs. Theodore Sutherland, of Roswell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. H. Porter, of Albuquerque, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. C. Weaver, of Roswell, Treasurer; Mrs. Reed Holloman, of Santa Fe, Registrar; Mrs. L. B. Morrell, of Silver City, Historian; Mrs. Alvin White, of Silver City, Librarian.

NEW YORK

The New York State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was for the fifth time the guests of the Irondequoit Chapter in Rochester on October 19-21, 1921. Several changes were introduced in the order of procedure. Wednesday morning a Council of Chapter Regents was held in the Irondequoit Chapter House at 9 o'clock with Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, presiding, the object being to secure expressions from the various Regents on programs of work and other matters. The suggestions made were later laid before the State Board of Management which met at 11 o'clock. The Chairman of State Committees held their meeting in the ball room of Powers' Hotel at 10 o'clock. Following the morning conferences an informal luncheon was served at the hotel.

The bugle call, given by Mrs. Wheeler, announced the opening of the Conference at 3 o'clock, when the State and National Officers, with distinguished guests, entered, escorted by thirty pages. The personal page of the State Regent was Mrs. Prescott Lunt, one of the young matrons of Rochester Chapter. When Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, with the fall of the gavel, declared the Twenty-sixth New York State Conference open, the first quarter century of state achievement had passed into history.

The invocation by Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, State Chaplain, was followed by singing of the
Fifth anniversary, the State and National officers can sing the "Song to the Empire State." Mrs. Nash responded, her fine address being an earnest appeal for thoughtful consideration of present-day problems. At its close, the distinguished guests were introduced, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, Vice President General, representing the National Society, Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, a former Vice President General. Mrs. Nash read the greetings; Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. Edwin Earl Sparks, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

At the Wednesday evening meeting which was given to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary, the State and National officers and these former State Regents as honor guests, Mesdames Story, Wood, Benjamin F. Spraker, and Miss Stella F. Broadhead entered, escorted by the pages, and the audience sang the "Song to the Empire State." Mrs. Nash presided. An interesting feature of the opening session was the reading of "An American Hymn," by Mrs. Edith Willis Linn Forbes, with an original musical interpretation by Mrs. Leon D. Lewis. The hymn was written in 1904 by our second N. Y. State Regent, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth. The former State Regents present gave greetings and reminiscences of their terms of office. The State Regent then read greetings from Mrs. Albert Nelson Lewis, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Mrs. Henry R. Roberts, and Mrs. William Little, former State Regents; Mrs. Mary E. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General, organizing founder; Miss Grace Pierce, former State and National officer, and Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpool, founder and twenty-five years Regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

The paper of the evening was a history of the twenty-five State Conferences, prepared by Mrs. Nellie Lohnas Hayden, Past Regent of Saratoga Chapter, of which the State Historian is a member. Mrs. F. H. Calhoun, former State Regent, and Vice President General from South Carolina, spoke of the Tomassee D.A.R. School in South Carolina, and the N. Y. State building to be erected there as the twenty-fifth anniversary endeavor of N. Y. State Conference. Mrs. Calhoun's address was so eloquent and appealing that at its close over three hundred dollars was subscribed to place water in its buildings.

Thursday morning, meeting opened by Mrs. Nash, when reports of state officers were given. Mrs. Nash's annual report was of special interest, showing the growth and activities of over one hundred and forty-three chapters, from each one of which fine reports had come. The total membership in the state being 14,157, which represents one-eighth of the National Society, having made decided gains during the year. Thursday afternoon reports of the many state committees were given by their chairman, not only indicating the scope and breadth of their different endeavors, but offering plans for future work. Mrs. J. P. Mosher, State Director of the C.A.R., called attention to the importance of establishing branches of the junior societies throughout the State.

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General, arrived during the day, and at this time gave an interesting description of the laying of the cornerstone of the D.A.R. Administration Building on October 19, 1921. Mrs. Yawger spoke of the increasing interest shown in the Society since the World War. Thursday evening the reception to the State and National officers, distinguished guests, and members of the S.A.R. was a most pleasing occasion.

Friday morning, Mrs. Nash called the meeting to order at 9:30. The election of three State Directors was announced—Mrs. Daniel Wilber, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, of Binghamton, and Mrs. James E. Pope, of New York. Mrs. William B. Hale, Regent of Rochester Chapter, was appointed a member of the N. Y. State building committee at Tomasee, of which Mrs. R. H. Gibbs, of Schenectady, is chairman, and Mrs. C. C. Court, Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, and Mrs. Joseph S. Wood are members. By invitation of Mrs. Wilber, Regent of Mahwawasugis Chapter, the 1922 Conference will meet in Poughkeepsie. The singing of "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" closed one of the most interesting, enthusiastic and largest State meetings ever held.

The social features were not forgotten. On Tuesday the Iroquois Society, C.A.R., gave a luncheon at the Irondequoit Chapter House, to State officer and Presidents of the Society, preceding their convention which opened in the
SOUTH CAROLINA

The twenty-fifth annual State Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Charleston on November 16 and 17, 1921. The sessions, with the exception of that of the first evening, were held in the famous "Old Exchange Building," now the property of Rebecca Motte Chapter, the Conference hostess chapter.

This historic old edifice was erected before the Revolution, of material brought over from England, and first used as an Exchange and Custom House. In 1774 the famous cargo of taxed tea was stored there and taken therefrom to be emptied in the Cooper River. In 1774 assembled also the first Provincial Congress and set up the first independent Government in the United States. During the Revolution many prominent citizens were imprisoned in the cellar and from thence the martyr, Isaac Hayne, was led forth to execution. In 1791 George Washington was entertained there, and for many years the building belonged to the Federal Government, being used as a custom house, postoffice and lighthouse office. In 1913, by Act of Congress, it became the property of Rebecca Motte Chapter, the Conference hostess chapter.

Here, on the morning of November 16th, the State Conference was most auspiciously opened. Hearty addresses of welcome were delivered by Mrs. Marie Gary Eason, Regent, in behalf of Rebecca Motte Chapter, and by Miss Louisa Poppenheim, in behalf of the city of Charleston. A happy response was given by Mrs. von Tresckow, of Camden. Greetings from the New York D.A.R. were brought by Mrs. F. A. Des Portes, of Winnboro; and Auditor, Mrs. Hayne Rice, of Aiken.

With the exception of a tea given by the wide-awake City Federation of Women's Clubs and a visit to the fleet of destroyers then in Charleston harbor, the social affairs were associated with Charleston's glorious past.

An interesting relic shown to the Visiting Daughters was the crimson flag carried by Col. William Washington at the Battle of Eutaw, and now the cherished property of the "Washington Light Infantry." The famous old "Pringle House," owned during the Revolution by Miles Brewton, was hospitably opened to visitors by its present owners and many took advantage of the opportunity to visit this magnificent old mansion, rich in historic furnishings and relics. The tea given by the Colonial Dames was held in the Old Powder Magazine, which as far back as 1715 was known as the Old Powder Magane. Among the inter-
An afternoon reception was tendered by the Charleston Chapter, U.D.C., at their chapter rooms, and here too are displayed relics, those of the South's "Lost Cause." The final reception was given by the Hostess Chapter and was the first social affair held within the "Old Exchange" since President George Washington's ball in 1791. And no doubt there were present many descendants of the ladies and gentlemen, who more than a century and a quarter ago, gathered to dance the stately minuet and honor the Father of His Country.

MARION LALLEY,
Historian.

WISCONSIN

The twenty-fifth annual State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wisconsin, which convened at the invitation of Oshkosh Chapter, in the Twentieth Century Club, in Oshkosh, October 1 to 12, 1921, was made memorable not only as the Silver Anniversary of the Wisconsin Society, but also by the presence of our distinguished President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. The bugle call was sounded by Howard Hall of the Boy Scouts and the State officers led by Mrs. R. B. Hartman, State Regent, and Mrs. Minor took their places on the platform and the State Regent called the meeting to order. The cordial welcome by Mrs. E. M. Crane, Regent of Oshkosh Chapter, was responded to by Mrs. C. F. Eckels, of Port Washington.

Greetings were read from State Regents of Illinois, North Carolina, Florida, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James Morris, Vice President General of Minnesota. Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Honorary State Regent, gave a short greeting. A touching memorial to our dearly loved and deeply mourned Vice President General, Mrs. Julia C. Hume, was read by Mrs. Edward Ferguson.

The President General gave an inspiring talk and read an interesting account of her visit to the battlefields of France, and the presentation of the waterworks to the village of Tilloloy.

The State Regent reported 2378 members, an increase of 162 during the year. The reports of Chapter Regents showed large contributions to mountain schools, beside two scholarships of $100 each to Tomassie School; medals for study in American History, and much active work in marking historic spots and investigating old trails. Inspired by the President General's account of the helpful work of the "Manual for Immigrants," a silver offering of over $100 was made toward the Manual fund.

The Conference voted to furnish a committee room in the new Administration Building, to be known as Wisconsin Room, and also to contribute money toward the purchase of the prehistoric village of Aztlan, Wis.

The following State officers were elected:
Regent, Mrs. George Parker; Vice Regent, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Chas. D. Weeks; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John M. Whitehead; Treasurer, Mrs. Norman T. Gill; Historian, Mrs. Geo. Dexheimer; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Frank C. Buckley; Librarian, Mrs. H. C. Lawton.

Greetings were sent to our Real Daughters, Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers and Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, and to Mrs. Ada F. Kimberly, Honorary State Regent. The Credentials Committee reported 156 in attendance.

The social features included the luncheons and dinners, which the Conference enjoyed as guests of Oshkosh Chapter, a lecture on the "Village of Aztalan," by Dr. S. A. Barrett, an auto ride about the city, a concert in the First Congregational Church, and a reception at the home of Mrs. E. M. Crane, Regent of Oshkosh Chapter, at which, the guest of honor was the President General, whose cordiality and winning personality won her the loyal support and lasting friendship of every Daughter.

(MRS. A. C.) HELEN STANTON UMBREIT,
State Corresponding Secretary.
VIII. WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

1. GENERAL.—A general idea of woman's position in industry may be gained from the articles in the standard encyclopedias, especially the International (Woman's work and Women in industry) and Americana (Women in the industries and professions). Bliss' *New Cyclopaedia of Social Reform* has an article on Woman's Economic Position in the United States. Carrol D. Wright's *Industrial Evolution of the United States* devotes a chapter (xvi) to this topic, as does Adams and Sumner's *Labor Problems* (ch. ii), and a more general discussion may be found in the earlier edition of J. A. Hobson's *Evolution of Modern Capitalism*, ch. xii. Two general works are Helen Campbell's *Women Wage Earners* (chapters ii, iii, iv are historical) and Edith Abbott's *Women in Industry*. From a somewhat different standpoint is Earl Barnes' *Woman in Modern Society*, ch. xvi. Edna D. Bullock's *Employment of Women* in the Debater's Handbook series reprint articles from many sources with a good bibliography.

2. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND THE TRANSITION.—The position of women in colonial industry has been indicated by references in previous numbers. Abbott's *Women in Industry*, ch. ii and iii, covers this period, and so do the general works already mentioned. It should be noted that the transition came naturally, as lines of work formerly done in the home were taken over by the factories; and in many quarters was looked on with favor.

3. THE FIRST FACTORIES.—For the first factory conditions, as shown at their best in the Lowell mills, see Abbott's *Women in Industry*, ch. vii, Harriet H. Robinson's *Loom and Spindle* gives a more detailed account, with extracts from the *Lowell Offering*, the publication of the Lowell mill girls, which Dickens said (American Notes) would "compare advantageously with a great many English Annuals."

4. OCCUPATIONS.—The list generally assigned to Miss Martineau of the seven occupations which alone were open to women in the early nineteenth century—teaching, needlework, keeping boarders, the cottonmills, bookbinding, typesetting, and domestic service—is not quite correct (Abbott, *Women in Industry*, p. 65) but serves to illustrate the early restrictions upon women's work. Compare with this the list of 295 trades in which women are engaged quoted by Miss Abbott (Appendix E) from the United States Census of 1900. As to how far women really replaced men, compare the statements in Wright's *Industrial Evolution* with Bliss' *Cyclopaedia*, p. 1291, and the article on Occupations; the point seems somewhat uncertain. Many popular works written from the side of vocational guidance, of which E. W. Weaver's *Profitable Vocations for Girls*, and Mary A. Laselle's *Vocations for Girls* are types, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of individual occupations.

5. WAGES.—The general works already cited touch this topic incidentally. Abbott's *Women in Industry* has a chapter (xii) and Bliss' *Cyclopaedia* an article on Women's Wages. Other facts may be obtained from Nearing's *Wages in the United States*, by using the Index. The discussions on the minimum wage—foreshadowed by Mathew Carey as far back as 1828—deal largely with woman labor. See the *International Encyclopedia* article Minimum Wage and vol. 23, p. 691-693 (in article Woman's Work). Several States (e. g., Massachusetts) have minimum wage commissions whose publications may be used.

6. TRADE UNIONS.—On the status of women in trade unions there is an article by Florence Kelly in the *Outlook*, v. 84, p. 926-931 (1906) and the article in Bliss' *Cyclopaedia* may be used. For discussion from the trade union side see John Mitchell's *Organized Labor*, ch. xvi, and F. J. Carlton's *History and Problems of Organized Labor*, ch. xiv. A special work on the subject is Alice Henry's *The Trade Union Woman*.

7. DOMESTIC SERVICE.—On this subject Lucy M. Salmon's *Domestic Service*, ch. iv, discusses American conditions; and Lilian Pettingill's *Toilers of the Home* gives some interesting pictures.

8. WOMEN IN BUSINESS.—Many individual biographies of business women are given in Mrs. Logan's *Part taken by Women in American History*, p. 893-907, and Farmer's *What America owes to Women*, p. 381-453.
The house of Monnet took its name from a town situated in Bailiwick of Poligny, near the River Ain.

The family of Ancient Poitou, France, had its origin in the Maison de Monet de la Marche, which had its beginning as the "Seigneurs and Barons of Saint-Martin, of Sombrun, of Pontiac, etc. This family has always occupied a distinguished place in the order of nobility of the Province of Bearn (France) and possessed a number of Fiefs and Seigneuries, which placed it among the Barons of the Province.

In 1572, Pierre Monnet, a member of the family being a partisan of the King of Navarre, was massacred in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572, and he was the ancestor of all the Protestant Monnets of the Huguenot Province. It was to either him or his son, that the Coat-of-Arms was granted in 1570.

His great-great-grandson Pierre Monnet, Huguenot refugee, born 1640 died in London 1715, married Catharine Pil lot, a granddaughter of Nicholas Pillot of ancient Poitou. These Monnets left the town of Poitou and took refuge in the fortress at La Rochelle, soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, from whence they embarked, with their sons, for London, where they were naturalized in 1688.

These sons later came to America, Isaac, settling in Calvert County Maryland about 1700, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Williams.

Robert, another son settled in Cecil County, Maryland and married Margaret Darrell.

Pierre, still another son, settled on Staten Island, joining the Huguenot Colony there several years before 1712, as he died about that time.

Hastings is a name older than the Norman Conquest, 1066, for the Castle of Hastings was held by that family when William the Conqueror landed, and the land in the region on which the Battle of Hastings was fought, was in the possession of the family before 871.

The first of the family to be elevated to the peerage, was Lord Henry Hastings, son of William de Hastings, Steward of Henry 2nd 1154-1189. This office of Steward being hereditary in the family.

The Hastings, through marriage, became allied with the Royal families of England, Scotland and France, tracing, in direct lines to Charles Martel, Duke of Antrim, A. D. 732, the grandfather of Charlemagne. They also trace directly to Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, St. David, King of Scotland, Henry 1st, King of France and his wife Anne of Russia.

George, the 3rd Lord Hastings, was created Earl of Huntly, 1529 and married the daughter of David, King of Scotland.

The American Hastings family trace their lineage back through the English branches to the Danish origin. Sir Henry & George Hastings grandsons of the first Earl of Huntington, became Puritans and fled to New England. In 1634 Thomas Hastings and his wife came to this country and in 1638 John followed with his family. They were probably cousins. Joshua, the head of this branch of the family, came from Swerford Co., England a member of that distinguished family at whose head was the Marquis of Hastings.

One of Joshua's descendants married into the old Stackhouse family which traces its origin further back than the Doomsday Book.
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

6073. SMITH-LAYNE.—Lydia Lane was the dau of James & Lydia Hardage Lane who were m abt 1734. James Lane made a will dated 1790, Loudoun Co., Va. He was the s of Wm. Lane of Westmoreland Co., Va. who m Martha, dau of Wm. Carr. James & Lydia Hardage Lane had 7 or 8 ch. Lydia b 1751 m Temple Smith b April 6, 1745, s of Nathaniel & Elizabeth Smith. Temple Smith had twin brothers, Withers & George Smith b 1740. Would like to correspond with you. The above data is taken from “Seldens of Virginia & Allied Families.”—Mrs. Chas. S. Passmore, 717 W. Granite St., Butte, Montana.

6603. RONEY.—James Roney Sr. m Rachel Muller and settled in Chester Co., Pa. He was a farmer & owned property three or four miles from New London Cross Road, Chester Co. He had five sons & four daus. His s James Roney b Oct. 27, 1797 m June 8, 1819, Rachel Larew. They had 8 ch. Their youngest, Rachel Maria was only a few months old when they moved to Ohio. She m Darius Buxton & lived in Union Co., O. Would be glad to correspond with enquirer.—Mrs. C. E. Passmore, 717 W. Granite St., Butte, Montana.

6691. HINCKLEY.—Samuel Hinckley, Co. Kent, England, came to New England in the ship “Hercules” which sailed about March, 1634. He was accompanied by his w Sarah & ch. He first settled in Scituate & by the early records it appears that his w joined the church there Aug. 16, 1635. He removed to Barnstable in 1639. His 1st w Sarah d Aug. 18, 1656 & he m Bridget Bodfish. He d at Barnstable, Oct. 31, 1662. In Freeman’s History of Cape Cod, he is described as having been a very prominent man in public affairs. His will was dated Oct. 8, 1662. In it he mentions his w Bridget, sons Thomas, Samuel & John and daus Susannah, Mary, Sarah & Elizabeth.—Mrs. Wm. L. Merriman, 15 Terry Road, Shanghai, China.

7714. If the party, signed M. A. L., will write to me I may be able to help them with Cathey-Carruth-Allison data.—Mrs. J. M. Aldrich, Michigan City, Mississippi.

7715. MARTIN—Three sons of General Joseph Martin, the Soldier, Statesman, Planter, Mason, Indian Agent in Ky. & Tenn. under Gov. Patrick Henry of Va., the father of 17 ch, lived in Ky. at the time that General Jackson fought the Battle of New Orleans. They were Col. Wm. Martin, Brice and Patrick Henry Martin. If it is of desc of these pioneers you wish information, & will write to me giving all the information you can, as to their history in the State of Ky. & the names so far as you can, I will be glad to give you their line back to Eng. & on the maternal side, back to abt 1500. Gen. Joseph Martin was a bro of my gr grandmother, Olive Martin Edwards.—Brice Edwards, 212 6th St. S. E., Washington, D.C.

8830. WATERS-HARDIN.—By writing to Mrs. W. H. Crowder, 1430 South Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla. you can secure data regarding these families.
Norway Tidings—Oct. 1887; "Gazetteer of Gage Genealogy" by Rev. Wm. M. Gage; Postmaster of Pittstown, N. Y. by Geo. H. about 1731 & settled in Hamilton Twp, now thur Gage; "History of Pittstown in Renssela Co., N. Y.; Provincial Records, Albany, N. Y.; Revolutionary Soldiers in N. Y.—includes Connecticut, Mass.; and Vermont Rolls. He returned from Dorset to Pittstown where he kept a tavern. Was elected Postmaster at first election April 1, 1789 & became Postmaster 1792. He is bur in Pittstown a few rods from the Post Office. James Adams Gage and his bro Moses, bought 100 acres of land in Norway Herkimer Co., N. Y. & walked one hundred miles to their property in 1793 the first settlers there, & built their log cabin with axes only as tools. They cut the trees into logs & rolled them into place with hand spikes, covered the roof with bark. The chimney served as window & to let the smoke out. They returned to Pittstown for their wives & in Feb. 1794 moved their household goods on a sled drawn by an old team of horses. James sold his land in 1810 & removed to Syracuse, N. Y. & later set in Painesville, O. Children of George & Sarah Adams Gage who were m Sept. 7, 1763, were Elizabeth b 1764 1st Cornelius Smith, 2nd Dr. Randall; James Adams b May 30, 1766 m Eunice Watkins; Moses b April 11, 1768 m Sarah Slauson; Hannah m John Purdy; Rebecca m Roswell Burnham; Lemuel b 1775 m Rosanna Sherman; Daniel David b Sept. 3, 1777 m Abigail Gates; Eli lived in De Ruiter, N. Y.; Charlotte Carr b Apr. 22, 1787 m Isreal Sloan, Jr. The father of George Gage was Thomas, b in Yarmouth, Mass. m Rebecca Rider Oct. 13, 1726 & removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y. aft. 1740, and his father was Benjamin who took the "oath of fideletie" at Yarmouth, Mass., d May 4, 1806 at Pittstown, N. Y. & is bur in Rocky Spring Graveyard, Letterkenny Twp. July 1776 he was placed in command of 5th Battalion of Cumberland Co. & was in the Jersey campaign of that yr. Ref: Egle's Notes and Queries. Franklin Co., Pa. History 1887, gives as taxables in 1786 in Hamilton Twp., Wm., Samuel, John, George, Wm., Robert Thompson. Also Thos. & Joseph Armstrong. In Letterkenny Twp, Alex Thompson. For wills & records previous to 1784 write to Court House at Carlisle, Pa. After 1784 write to Court House at Chambersburg, Pa. For McConohay data write to Court House, Gettysburg, Pa. or York, Pa.—Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg.

10011. STROTHER.—"William Struther, of Virginia and his Descendants" by Thomas McAdory Owen, gives the following about French Strother. French Strother (4) (James (3), Jeremiah (2), William (1) was b 1739 in King George Co. He lived on an estate of 1500 acres, lying on Mountain Run, on the Fredericksburg road between Culpeper & Stevensburg. He was a vestryman & warden of St. Marks Parish. Represented Culpeper Co. for more than a quarter of a century in the General Assembly, before, during & after the Rev. was a member of the Virginia Conventions of 1776 & 1788, opposing in the latter, with Patrick Henry, George Mason & others, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He was Co. Lieutenant & also Presiding Justice of the Court of Culpeper. For his boldness & aggressiveness during the Rev struggle he has been denominated by Grigsby as "the Fearless." The General Assembly, at various times imposed upon him public duties, viz: Trustee of the Town of Stevensburg, Trustee of an Academy to be established in the old gun-factory at Fredericksburg, Commissioner to settle certain Trustees' accounts, Commissioner of a road from Chester's Gap in Culpeper to Richmond, etc. He d intestate Aug., 1811 & is bur at Fredericksburg. His w was Lucy, dau of Robert Coleman (d 1793) formerly of Caroline Co. She was connected with the Claytons, Fosters & Stevens. See Hening 11, 36, 204; 12, 219, 375. He had many distinguished desc. Gilley who m Col. Evans & Elizabeth who m Nimrod
Evans are mentioned among his ch, but dates are not given.—A. P. Strother, Searcy, Ark.

10070. BAKER—George Peter Baker lived at Strassburg near the River Rhine in Germany. He had four sons & one dau who came to this country about 1753. One s d soon after arriving here. The surviving bros were surgeons and performed much government work. They possessed large estates in many parts of the United States. Prior to 1800 they were officers in the army. One, Colonel Henry Baker, became a merchant and had ships at sea, also owned much land in Philadelphia where he d in 1801. Before his d his land was leased for 99 yrs and the business portion of the city to-day is located on this tract. By will his estates fell to his bros Jacob & Peter & his sis Elizabeth. They resided in Lancaster Co., Pa. & later moved to Somerset Co. where Jacob was killed by the Indians about 1816. Peter immigrated to Ohio. Col. Henry Baker d single. "History of Bedford & Somerset Co., Pa. Vol. 3, p. 172." Jacob m Mary Breck & their first ch Catherine was b 1759.—Miss Douglas Hills, Gooding, Idaho.

10082. POND-FISHER—I have the following from the Pension Bureau at Washington "Luther Pond volunteered at Phelpstown, On-land in Philadelphia where he d in 1801. Before 9, 1812 to May 16, 1813. He m at Farmington, 30, 1855. Wm. Foster, 1733-1801, was the s of country about 1753. One s d soon after arriving d 1744. Joseph, 1674-1750 was the s of John in Lancaster Co., Pa. & later moved to Somerset & he d Nov. 3, 1843 in Wayne Cass Co., where Jacob was killed by the Indians about 1816. Peter immigrated to Ohio. Col. Henry Baker d single. "History of Bedford & Somerset Co., Pa. Vol. 3, p. 172." Jacob m Mary Breck & their first ch Catherine was b 1759.—Miss Douglas Hills, Gooding, Idaho.

10087. FOSTER.—Olive Foster b at West Tisbury, Mass. Feb. 15, 1761 d at Ashfield, Mass. May 1796, m about 1780 Cornelius Luce. She was the eldest ch of Wm. Foster b at Tisbury, Nov. 7, 1733 d at Ashfield, May 22, 1801, on Jan. 3, 1760, Deborah Lewis who d at Ashfield May 14, 1830. Their ch were Olive b 1761 m Cornelius Luce; Michael b Feb. 5, 1763 d May 10, 1764; Lewis b Nov. 27, 1764 d at Springfield, Mass. Apr. 5, 1849; Wm. b Apr. 8, 1767 d Oct. 27, 1793; Milton b Jan. 4, 1772 d at Marietta O., Feb. 14, 1852; Susanna b Apr. 26, 1776 d at Pittsfield, Mass. 1794; Hannah b Aug. 9, 1782 d at Ashfield July 30, 1855. Wm. Foster, 1733-1801, was the s of Joseph Foster b 1698 d 1785 who m Elizabeth Milton b 1702 d 1792, and he was the s of Joseph Foster b 1674 d 1750 m Rachel Bassett b 1679 d 1744. Joseph, 1674-1750 was the s of John Foster b 1642 d 1732, of Weymouth who was the s of Thomas Foster who came from Devonshire Eng. 1634. Ref: Pierce's Foster Genealogy. Deborah Lewis Foster was a descendant of Wm. White who came in the Mayflower.—Dr. Walter H. Chapin, 27 Pleasant St., Springfield, Mass.

10090. LONGFELLOW.—Wm. Longfellow b in Eng. 1651 came to Newbury, Mass. 1676 m Nov. 10, 1678 Anne Sewall, dau of Henry & Jane Dummer Sewall. Their s Nathan b Feb. 5, 1690, in Newbury, Mass. m Aug. 28, 1713 Mary Greene & removed to Hampton, N. H. & their s Jonathan b 1714 at Hampton Falls, N. H., m 1731 Marcy (Mercy) Clark removed to Cornwallis, N. S. thence to Machias, Maine in 1765. Have no record of Rev ser, but if there is such it will be in the Massachusetts Records.—Miss Bertha Longfellow, Machias, Maine.

10104. MOXLEY.—Joseph Moxley was b in Glasgo & came to Groton, Conn. when 8 months old. He m Elizabeth Horsford & had ch, Joseph, Jonathan, Samuel, Deborah, Elizabeth & Esther. Joseph Moxley was a carpenter & on the day of the battle he was building a house for Jonathan Latham near the fort. He & his s Joseph Jr., then about 19 years old entered the fort & Joseph Sr. was killed but Joseph Jr. escaped. Jonathan Moxley, the 2nd s m Sally Woodmansee & probably they were the parents of Sally Moxley b 1788 d 1863 who m 1815 Gurden Darrow.

(a) Perkins.—The name of Luke Perkins appears twice among the names of those killed at Fort Griswold Sept. 6, 1781. Luke Perkins & Corporal Luke Perkins Jr. From grave stone in Starr Cemetery, I copied the following "Luke Perkins Killed Sept. 6, 1781 at Fort Griswold, age 29 yrs" also his bro "Asa Perkins Killed, age 33 yrs." Ally's History says "Elnathan Perkins went to the fort with four sons Obadiah, Elisha, Asa & Luke Jr. the last three were killed & Asa & Luke were bur in Starr Cemetery. Elisha, who was a m man was bur beside his two infant ch, his widow, Sarah, later m Wm. Wood.—Mrs. Charles M. Adams, 8 Monument St., Groton, Conn.

10104. MOXLEY.—Joseph Moxley b 1736 d 1781 m 1757 Eliz. Horsford. Jonathan Moxley b 1763 d 1826 m 1787 Sally Woodmansee b 1759 d 1827, these, no doubt, were the parents of Sally Moxley who m Gurden Darrow. Jonathan Moxley also ser in the Rev at the Battle of Groton Heights.—Mrs. Lena Moxley McCluskey, 420 Ontario Ave., Renovo, Pa.

10104. Perkins.—I find in my family Bible the name of Amy Moxley & the date of her d, Sept. 18, 1809.—Mrs. Oscar Samuels, 221 8th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

10110. Doolittle.—The parents of Thankful Doolittle who m Capt. John Trowbridge in 1777, were Isaac Doolittle b Aug. 13, 1721 d at New
Haven Feb. 13, 1800 & his w Sarah b Jan. 30, 1726, dau of Josiah & Abigail Frederick Todd, whom he m Nov. 10, 1743. Ch. of Ambrose Doolittle, who ser in Rev., were Ambrose b Dec. 27, 1751; Amos b May 8, 1754; Martha b Aug. 30 1756; Eunice b June 21, 1758 m Joseph Morgan; Abner b July 27, 1760; Samuel & Silas, twins b Mar. 28, 1763; Reuben b May 1, 1766 m Thankful Bunnell Jan. 31, 1788; Loly b June 9, 1769; Mary Ann b Feb. 23, 1771; Eliakim b Aug. 29, 1772; Lois, & Thankful m Capt. Solomon Doolittle. Ref:—p. 137, “History of Doolittle Family in America.”—Mrs. L. L. Gillogly, Alameda, California.

10416. McCLELLAND-HULIGAN. —Was Huligan who was drowned in the Susquehanna River in 1816, a s of Thos. Huligan of Dauphin Co., Pa.? His w was Abigail or Nancy McClelland. They had three ch Margaret, Abigail & James. Mrs. Huligan lived with her dau Abigail Huligan Ross & may have d in Clearfield Co., Pa. Would like to correspond with anyone having information of this fam.

(a) BUMNAM.—Levi Elwell, in his introduction to “Gravestone Records of Shaftsbury, Vt.” states that in Nov., 1766, John Burnam & George Pengree were residents of Shaftsbury. Records show that in Nov., 1767, Geo. Pengree m Hannah Burnam, & aft his d in 1776, Hannah m a Mr. Bronson. Was Hannah Burnam a dau of John Burnam, pioneer of Shaftsbury?—E. C. M.

10417. KILGORE.-Matthew Kilgore & w Mary, came from the British Isles & set in York Co., Pa. bef the Rev. Did he have Rev rec?


(b) SPRAGUE.—Wanted par of Eliza Sprague b Jan. 8, 1815, m Nov. 10, 1836, in Dayton, Ind. James A. Kilgore.

10418. HALL.—Capt. Nathaniel Hall m Nov. 7, 1745 in Mansfield Conn. Martha dau of Capt. Samuel & Mary Warner Storrs. Their ch were Nathaniel b 1746, Deborah b 1747/8, Ruth b 1751, Olive b 1753, Martha b 1755, Andrew b 1758, Azariah b 1760, Richard b 1762, Aaron b 1764, Asahel b 1766 & Mary b 1769. Whom did Deborah b 1747 & Olive b 1753 m? Wanted names of ch of Timothy & Deborah Hall of Durham, Conn. Timothy was the s of Ebenezer Hall of Guilford.

(a) BEEBE.—Wanted ances of Thomas Beebe of Red Hook, Fairfield Co., Conn., who m Olive Hall & set on Black Creek, Guilderland, N. Y

(b) HALL.—James & Hannah Cook Hall of Wallingford, Conn. had ch James b 1743 & Olive b May 20, 1745. Whom did Olive m?—M. K. C.

10419. TUCKER.—Wanted par of James Tucker b 1762, in Preston, Conn. & also of his w Sarah Angel b 1768, in New London, Conn. Did the father’s of either give Rev ser? James Tucker had sisters, Esther b 1759, Sarah b 1761 & Hannah b 1764.—L. M. McC.

10420. DORSEY.—Wanted ances of John Dorsey & also of his w Eliz Dorsey. They were of the Baltimore Dorseys & lived nr Charles Town, Va. in 1830. John Dorsey d bet 1820 & 1830. His widow moved to Rappahannock Co., Va. They had ch George, Sarah W., Wm. & John Samuel Dorsey.

(a) TERREL.—Wanted par of Abigail Terrel b 1760 m 1775 Wm. Rush of Montgomery Co., N. C. Her bros were Halcott & Timothy.

(b) HARRIS.—Wanted par of Priscilla Harris b in Edgecomb Co., N. C. nr Tarboro 1797. She m Grigsby Rush in 1813. They lived for a time in Montgomery Co., N. C. later moving to Ky. Many of the Harris fam went to Georgia & Miss. It is the same fam from which Joel Chandler Harris is desc.

(c) STUBBLEFIELD-BROWN.—Wanted ances of Hezekiah Brown of Culpeper Co., Va. who m abt 1766 Ann Stubblefield. Wanted her ances also Elizabeth Brown of Prince William Co., Va. m John Priest in 1766. Were Hezekiah & Eliz. of the same fam?—N. A.

10421. ADAMS. —Wanted date & place of b & d of Sarah Adams who m George Gage of Yarmouth, Mass. Sept. 7, 1763. George Gage d May 4, 1806 at Pittstown, N. Y. & in his will mentions, w Sarah & nine ch. Wanted dates of b of these ch.

(a) LEE.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Margaret Jane Lee of Va., said to belong to the fam of Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, who m Matthew McClintock.—O. H. L.

10422. WYTHE.—Wanted the ances & place of b of Kezia Wythe b abt 1775 d Nov. 4, 1827 in Phila, Pa. m Hezekiah Welch.

(a) FRENCH-JOBE.—Abigail French m Jobe & one of their sons was b while they lived in Muhlenburg Co., Ky., 1800. She is supposed to be a desc of Daniel Boone. Their dau Eliz. m—Alexander. Wanted any information of either fam.

(b) BROOCKS-MILLER.—Wanted names of father & bros of Bibulous (Bibby) Broocks who m Isabella Miller. They had dau Lucindia b in Va. 1804. The Broocks were of Dutch desc & Isabella Miller was b in Eng. Wanted her par.—C. P. McG.

10423. HARRIS.—Wanted information concerning Patience Harris, 97 years old in 1850, living in Beaufort Co., S. Car. with R. W.
Simmons aged 46, & his w Kizia, shown on Census for 1830, Beaufort Co., S. Car. living with her s John Harris.

10424. Wooding.—Wanted par, dates & Rev rec of Robert Wooding, Fairfax & Pr. Edward Co., Va. Wanted also the name of his w & ch.

(a) Strong.—Wanted par & dates of John Strong from Hanover or Goochland Co. Va. Wanted also the names of his w & ch.—W. C. C.

10425. Aiken-McFarland.—Deacon James Aiken b June 1, 1731 d July 27, 1817 m Mollie McFarland b 1736 d Dec. 4, 1814. Would like to correspond with any one who can give information of these people.

(a) Strong.—Wanted par of John Strong from Hanover or Goochland Co. Va. Wanted also the names of his w & ch.—M. M. H.

10426. Hardy.—Wanted par & place & date of b of Thomas Hardy who was a resident of Brookfield, Mass. bet 1750 & 1782. His w was Hephzibah Rice.—J. B. H.

10427. Hawley.—Sarah Hawley b New Milford, Conn., Nov. 3, 1768, moved with her father Nathan to Pittsford, Vt. abt 1780. Wanted names of her mother & grandparents on each side.—I. B. H.

10428. Crane-Crain.—Wanted any information concerning Archibald Crane-Crain of Lynchburg, Va. who fought in the Rev. War.—M. J. M.

10429. Pool.—Wanted par of Mary Pool whose m intentions to Jabez Kendall (d Cambridge Oct. 20, 1803) published Jan. 7, 1769. Was she the dau of Liet. Jonathan & Mary Leamun Pool of Reading, Mass. (a) Foster-White-Wing.—David, b 1758, s of Nathan & Phoebe Wing Foster of Dutchess Co. N. Y. m & moved from region of Danbury, Conn. to Williamstown Mass. A Foster gen says his wife's name was Lydia White. Records 2 ch David & Nathaniel Jr. Williamstown Vital Records gives his w name as Susannah White, & b of several ch until Lydia in 1800. Married Jahish York Lewis, 1819. Would appreciate any information establishing the name of w of David Foster or if he had 2 possibly sisters Nathaniel Foster rendered Rev ser for S. E. Precinct in Dutchess Co. N. Y. now Putnam Co. in Gen. Precinct on War Committees also & as Corp in the Conn. Mil. There are several David Fosters on the rolls of N. Y. two being in Dutchess Co. Mil. Would be glad of information to prove war rec of David, s of Nathaniel Foster. Wanted also par of Lydia or Susannah White.—L. L. F.


(a) Shepherd.—Wanted ances of Nancy Shepherd who m Tarrant Putnam b Apr. 1, 1780, d Feb. 21, 1832. Her mother's name was Allen.—O. P. M.

10431. Capell.—Wanted names of ch of Benjamine Capell who d 1711 Ann Arundel Co. Md.

(a) Holland.—Wanted maiden name of w of Jacob Holland b Jan. 20, 1690, s of Anthony Holland of Herrick Creek, Ann Arundel Co. Md. & list of ch.

(b) Want of w of Capell Holland b June 10, 1692, s of Anthony Holland of Ann Arundel Co. Md. & list of his ch.—A. B. C.

10432. Bacon.—Wanted ances Rev rec & any information of Edmond Parks Bacon, whose s Edmond Parks Bacon was Lieut in the War of 1812.—L. B. D.

10433. Ferre-Parsons-Herrick.—Wanted names of ch dates of b & par of both Stephen Herrick, b 1764 & w Nancy Ferre Parsons. See Springfield, Mass. records.—F. M. C.

10434. Taffee-Taffe-Tepe.—Wanted any information & ances of Capt. Taffe who gave ser in French-Irish Reg Savannah, Ga. 1778—D. P. T.

10435. Potts.—Wanted date & place of b & d, maiden name of w & names of ch of Joseph Potts, Capt., Penna. line.

(a) Weber (Weaber).—Wanted place & date of b & d maiden name of w Catherine with her date of m to Frederick Weber who d in Lower Saucon Twp. Northampton Co. Pa. abt 1772. Their s George d in 1770 leaving widow Ann Barbara who afterwards m Anthony Stock. Wanted maiden name of Ann Barbara. Wanted place & date of b of John Nowlane & his w Gertrude & maiden name of latter.

10436. Ruffner.—Emanuel Ruffner, h 1757 d 1848. His w Elizabeth Grove b 1779 d 1842 Shenendoah Co. Va. Emanuel Ruffner ser as teamster in Rev. Wanted proof of this ser. Wanted also par of Elizabeth Grove.

(a) Strawn.—Wanted par of Thomas Strawn b 1770 d 1854 m Hannah—b 1775 d 1814. Did his father give Rev. ser.

(b) Bennett.—Wanted par & Rev rec of father of Abraham Bennett, b 1780 d 1862 Martha—.—A. C. H.

10437. Cole.—Wanted par & any Rev rec in the fam of Sylvanus Cole who went from Vt. to Maine abt 1810.—I. C. F.

10438. Worrall.—Wanted par & place of b of Rachel Worrall who m 1795 Benjamin Griffith
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

& resided on their plantation called "Griffith's Mt." abt 12 miles out of Baltimore, Md. Both Rachel & Benjamin Griffith are bur on this plantation. Any help to establish Rev rec on Worral line will be greatly appreciated. Would like to correspond with some one of the Pa. or Md. branch.—W. C. B.

10439. LESLY.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Wm. Lesly b in Abbeyville, S. C. Nov. 10, 1754 d Dec. 30, 1821 or 1822 m Apr. 29, 1778 Anna Caldwell b Sept. 27, 1759 d July 28, 1800.—I. E. L.

10440. NEELY.—Wanted name of w & dates of b m & d of both of John Neely, Sr. He & his s John were enlisted men in the 2nd Reg. of Ulster Co. Mil. Col. James McClaghry in command. (N. Y. in Rev p. 193) John Neely Sr. & bros Robert & Wm. lived in Neely Town, Ulster Co., N. Y. during the first part of the 18th Century.

(a) WOODFORD.—Wanted date & place of b of Gen. Wm. Woodford who m a dau of Lord Howe & was one of the first in the U. S. to take up arms against the British. For his ser he was given a large tract of land in Ky. He had s Wm. who moved from Rockingham Co., Va. to what is now Randolph Co., W. Va. Married Hannah Moss & has many desc in Central W. Va.—D. N. K.

10441. PIERCE.—Jonathan Pierce's name appears on a monument at Goshen, N. Y. as one who was killed by the Indians at the Battle of Minisink July 22, 1779. He probably belonged to Col. Tusten Reg of Mil. Wanted his place of I) & his Rev rec. Should like to correspond with any of his desc.—M. I. M.

10442. RHODES.—Wanted par of Mary or Martha Rhodes who m Frederick Davis Wimbly, 1780 Bertie Co. N. C. (a) HARRIS.—Priscilla Harris m Henry Thorpe abt 1796 in Greensville Co., Va. moved to Nash Co., N. C. Wanted par of both Priscilla Harris & Henry Thorpe.

(b) LAWSON.—Davenport, s of John Davenport Lawson b abt 1770, moved from N. C. to Ga. owned farm where city of Macon, Ga., is located. Moved from there to Crowell's Indian Agency on Chattahoochee River abt 1825. Children Wm., Margaret, Sabra, Thomas, & others. Some moved to Alabama, Miss. & Texas. Wanted name of w & par of Davenport Lawson. He d abt 1840.—C. T. J.

10443. GRAV.—Edward Graw m Mary Childon's dau Mary. They had a s John. Wanted name of w & ch of this John. Wanted ances of Thomas Graw who ser as Capt in the 15th R. I. Reg Rev War.—M. B. M.


(a) MITCHELL.—Wanted Rev rec of Nicholas Mitchell b 1755. Had s Archibald, Joshua & James & he lived at one time near Murfreesboro, Tenn.—A. J. S.

10446. QUARLES.—Wanted Rev rec date of m & d & last name of w Frances of Richard Quarles. Their s David m Olive Morgan 1795 & he d in Edgefield, S. C. in 1807.

(a) MORGAN.—Wanted Rev rec of Evan Morgan date of his m & name of his w Olive & her gen.

(b) MIMS.—Wanted Rev rec dr of Drury Mims & name of his w & date of m. He was b in Goochland Co., Va. 1744, d Edgefield Co., S. C. 1819 & was m in N. C.

(c) LUCAS.—Wanted first name of—Rufus who m Ailsey Henry of Va. Wanted also his dates & Rev rec. Supposed to have ser throughout the War.—E. L. B.

10447. COON.—Walter Scott Coon b July, 1828 d 1861. His father David b 1806, d 1862, both of Plainsfield N. J. What relationship did they bear to Aaron, Abijah, Daniel & Ebenezer Coon who were soldiers from Somerset Co. in the Rev? Were they related to Felty Levi, Peter or Runy Coon from Somerset Co. who ser in the Rev? Wanted ances of David Coon b 1806.—N. L. C.

10448. TEMPLETON.—Wm. Jasper Templeton, b in Ill. July 27, 1857. His mother Emily Collins lived in St. Charles, Ill. Wanted dates of her b & d & name of her husband. Wm. Jasper Templeton's father was Benjamin & his father Nathaniel Templeton was killed in 1782 in the Battle of Sandusky Plains, Crawfords Defeat. He was from Washington Co., Pa. Wanted ances of Nathaniel and any other information of fam.—R. E. S.

10449. MARSH —Wanted par of Hosea Marsh b Guilford, Conn. 1776, & also of his w Lydia Beal. Did their ances have Rev rec.—W. F. G.

10450. DEAL.—Wanted ances of Catherine Deal who m John Simons or Seaman in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y. in 1826 & went to Mich. Wanted also names of her ch. Was she a desc of Peter Deal of Phila.—M. A. S.

10451. RANDOLPH.—Wanted ances of John Randolph b Feb. 26, 1790, d 1861 whose s Wm. H. Randolph, Capt Co D 5, Va. Inf. was killed at Cold Harbor.—L. S. H.
General Hugh Mercer Chapter (Grove City, Pa.), organized in 1919, closed its second year in June, 1921, with 73 members. It was an interesting and profitable year's work, with Americanization as the keynote. Five hundred copies of the American's Creed were distributed in the public schools, and prizes offered for the best essays on the subject, "Why I am loyal to America." A fine paper on immigration was prepared and read at one of our meetings by a member who is active in Americanization work, and the Chapter contributed $10 for this work.

Our quota was paid in full for the Immigrant's Manual, Memorial Fountain, and the Painting, and contributions were also sent to the Tomasee and Berry schools.

Our receipts for the year amounted to $715.41. We paid $460 to the European Relief Fund, and $62.67 was used for the planting of twenty-three Norway maple trees on the Mercer-Grove City highway in honor of the twenty-three soldiers from this community who gave their lives in the World War. Three trees were also planted in honor of those who died in service on the Mexican border. A beautiful memorial service, in which the soldiers of the community participated, was held on April 9th, when the trees were planted.

There were ten regular meetings held during the year, and also a musical tea. A patriotic meeting was held in February, celebrating the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. The Chapter took part in the Memorial services on May 30th, and also assisted in the sale of French poppies. There were 27 subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and one copy is kept on file in the public library. A letter of protest was sent to Rev. Taylor, of Derry, Pa., against the tearing down of the old stone wall built in 1775, surrounding the graveyard of the old Scotch-Irish settlement.

An automobile ride of ten miles to the home of one of our members was enjoyed by 42 members, and a very interesting meeting was held. Excellent reports were given by our Regent, Mrs. M. A. Young, and Mrs. E. J. Fithian, who were delegates to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. M. C. Zahniser, Historian.

Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter (Caledonia, N. Y.). The past fourteen years since this Chapter was organized have been filled with considerable activity for one of less than fifty members. The past twelve months the meetings were interesting and profitable. Addresses on the following topics were given: "Inaugurals," by Prof. F. C. Shaw, of Caledonia; "Joan of Arc," by Rev. R. G. Higinbotham; "My Recent Trip to Europe," by Mrs. H. F. Remington, of Rochester, N. Y. Our townspeople have given very kindly of their poetic and musical talents. One especially interesting occasion was the presentation of a beautiful American flag to the Chapter by two non-resident members, Mrs. W. J. Boyd, of New York City, and her sister, Honorary Regent Mrs. T. C. Brown, of Shortsville, N. Y., in honor of their father, the late Robert M. Place, a G.A.R. veteran. The customary contributions to Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga., have been sent, and a contribution also to Tomaseee school, a $50 Liberty Loan appropriated to N.S.D.A.R. in raising $100,000. Ten dollars was contributed to Veteran's Mountain Camp, New York State.

In June the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, made an official visit accompanied by Mrs. Hale, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter. In 1920 Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter presented a large flag to Matthew Cleary Post American Legion, Caledonia.
Inscriptions from four Revolutionary soldiers' graves, located in U. P. Cemetery, have been copied, namely: Enoch M. Place, David Fuller, Isaac Butterfield, John Gibson.

The Registrar, Mrs. Deichman, has complied with the request to give names, residences, husbands' full name, names of Revolutionary War ancestors and their places of residence, enlistments, National numbers of the members, etc., sent to Memorial Hall, Washington, as a ready reference.

There are now 49 members enrolled in Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter.

Betty Bonney Chapter (Arkansas City, Kan.), organized in 1907, has a limited membership of fifty. Some very interesting programs have been given, while our luncheons, Christmas party and musicals have been very pleasant affairs.

For several years the Chapter has contributed to worthy schools needing support. Our Americanization work consisted of obtaining and furnishing funds for a teacher and conducting a night school for the Mexicans in the city, teaching them the American language. Many helpful things were done for them.

Recently a charity ball was given and a nice sum raised which was used to help the worthy poor of our own city. Other money-making events are planned throughout the year, the proceeds to go to help some worthy cause.

(MRS. C. W.) Bessie M. Bryant, Historian.

Twin Falls Chapter (Twin Falls, Idaho).

In observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in New England, a community pageant was presented in this city on November 30th, and December 1st, in the Lavering Theatre. Our Chapter presented two of the scenes in the Revolutionary period.

The pageant which was entitled "Pilgrims of the Mayflower" was written by Mrs. Arthur K. Seaver, a charter member of our Chapter. It consisted of four episodes and some fifteen scenes illustrating the onward sweep of American progress from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present, which included an allegorical scene representing the reclamation of the desert on which this city is now located, and Idaho's consequent gift to Columbia of the Twin Falls Tract. Columbia's acceptance of the gift being signalized by settlement from every part of the United States.

The first episode depicted the life of the Pilgrims in three typical scenes, including the Settlement, Treaty with Massasoit, and the first New England Thanksgiving. The second episode presented the Revolutionary period in five scenes: the first, Washington Taking Command at Cambridge, presented to view the General on horseback with the Continental troops drawn up in review, entered Daniel Morgan with his Virginia riflemen who wore their hunting shirts bearing Patrick Henry's famous words, "Liberty or Death."

The second scene depicted the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence." The third scene, "The Birth of the Flag," won round...
after round of applause. Four of our members were disclosed working on the flag. The flag used was the Chapter's own, having been awarded by the State Regent for the greatest increase in membership. Mrs. D. F. Sweet, the Registrar, made a charming Betsey Ross.

The fourth scene presented the "Surrender at Yorktown," showing the Continental soldiers massed under General Washington, the French soldiers under Count de Rochambeau. Marching to the old British tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," came the British in their brilliant red uniforms.

The final scene of this episode was "Martha Washington's Levee," and members of our Chapter appeared in beautiful costumes as Colonial dames. Mrs. P. W. McRoberts took the part of Martha Washington. Our Regent, Mrs. John E. White, is seen standing near a mahogany table (an heirloom) chatting with "Gen. Nathaniel Greene." At the extreme left stands Mrs. Mary Y. Norton, a Past Regent, and who now holds the office of State Treasurer. Our Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. Epler, stands at extreme right talking with "Marquis de La Fayette." As the curtain rises, the man in waiting, announces the arrival of General and Mrs. Hamilton, who advance and courtesy to President and Mrs. Washington. The part of General Hamilton was taken by the Rev. Mr. Baird of the Episcopal Church and the lady is the writer of the pageant.

Among our members are descendants of noted characters in history, Miss Alberta Simonds being descended from Daniel Morgan; Pauline Ware, the young daughter of a member, taking the part of Constance Hopkins; in the first episode is a descendant of that character. Many of our members are Mayflower descendants and took an active interest in the entire pageant, which employed over two hundred costumed actors in its presentation.

The succeeding episode dealt with the struggle for the preservation of the union, while incidents in the development of the Great West were portrayed in the fourth and last episode; notably, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, introducing the famous Indian woman Sacajawea, who was born in Idaho, and guided the party to the coast and back, over the Oregon Trail, Settlement of Idaho, and the Reclamation of the Desert.

Our programs for the year deal with the history of our own State, Idaho, from its earliest inception through the decades to the present.

Twin Falls will be hostess chapter to the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution this year, at which time we hope to have as our honored guest the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor.

(MRS. WILBUR S.) MABEL M. HILL, Historian.

Elizabeth Carey Chapter (Nevada, Mo.).

The ter-centenary of the sailing of the Mayflower and the first landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown, and final settlement at Plymouth, was celebrated on December 2, 1919, by the Elizabeth Carey Chapter with a large and beautiful tea at the home of Mrs. C. E. Gilbert. Several members of this organization are direct descendants of these first Pilgrims to America's shores.

The spacious interior of the Gilbert home presented a beautiful scene, spinning wheels, treasured relics of many generations, priceless china whose beauty carried with it a lost art and rare pieces of pewter and brass, held honored places and were the objects of much attention, while the large fireplace harkened back to the early days with its garland of tiny red peppers and dried apples. Over all was shed light from many candles set in old and curiously wrought candlesticks and electric lights softened by gray shades.

A delightful program, consisting of songs by Mrs. N. B. Macon, Mrs. W. C. Moore, Mrs. S. A. Cubbin, Mrs. W. F. Sterett, Miss Anna May Samuels, and charming numbers rendered by the Misses Farnham, Ferrol, Fitchen, Semple, Camb, Turpin, Mitchell and Jolly.

Parched corn was served with the tea and cakes. Tea was poured by Mmes. C. A. Logan, C. M. Moss, Emmet Sullivan and Mark Daily, and their assistants were the following young girls—Misses Farnham, Ferrol, Fitchen, Semple, Camb, Turpin, Mitchell and Jolly.

In the receiving line which was headed by the Regent, Mrs. Joe Cousley, were the officers of the Chapter and other members of the organizations assisted in welcoming and looking after the comfort of the guests.

The members of the Chapter all wore the traditional Pilgrim costume of gray with snowy linen bertha and caps to match.

MAY DAVIS GLOVER.
REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, February 8, 1922, at 10:10 a.m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General repeated her favorite prayer, the members of the Board then joining with her in the Lord's prayer.

The President General spoke of the illness of Mrs. Ellison, the Librarian General, who was quite ill at the Willard. The President General spoke also of the long illness of Mrs. Aull, ex-Vice President General, and invited a motion to send an expression of sympathy to both of these members. The members of the Board rose in evidence of their sympathy and their desire to have such expression sent Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Aull.

Mrs. Yawger not being present, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Elliott, was requested to act in the place of the Recording Secretary General.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General pro tem, the following members being recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Minor, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. White; State Regents: Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Miss Temple, Mrs. Barrett.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since your President General's last report, presented at the October meeting of the National Board of Management, some very notable events have taken place in the history of our Society.

First among these was the laying of the cornerstone of our own Administration Building, on October 19th, with simple ceremonies, a full account of which has been published in the magazine for December, 1921.

The presence of many members of the National Board, practically all of whom had remained after the regular meeting on the previous day, and also of many Daughters of the District of Columbia and the different states, made a notable and impressive gathering.

The program consisted of the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner"; invocation by Mrs. Spencer, the Chaplain General; address by Mrs. Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Building Committee; address by the President General, Mrs. Minor; reading by Mrs. Yawger, the Recording Secretary General, of the list of articles placed in the sealed box in the cornerstone; the laying of the cornerstone by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Guernsey, and a dedicatory prayer by our former Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth Pierce. The ceremonies closed with the singing of "America," accompanied by cornetist, Mr. Walter F. Smith.

It was a satisfaction to all that our Honorary Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, was able to be present and witness this significant event in the history of the Society which she helped to found. The addresses and list of articles are given in full in the magazine.

From this ceremony your President General and many members of your National Board of Management motored to the home of our Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Elliott, in Ellicott City, Maryland, where they enjoyed her cordial hospitality at luncheon, followed by a reception and musical entertainment. From there your President General drove to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner and luncheon in her honor and a meeting of Donegal Chapter on October 20th, and went thence to a luncheon and meeting of Essex Chapter in Orange, New Jersey, the Regent of which is Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. After the meeting she was privileged to pay a visit to Mr. Edison in his laboratories, where a memorable half hour was spent with this far-famed scientist.

On October 24th your President General had the pleasure of attending the Pennsylvania State Conference at Reading, but a severe cold
obliged her to return home from there, cancelling most regretfully her engagements to be present at the State Conferences of Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, which followed in quick succession, and which she had planned to attend.

A second event of historic note in which our Society took part officially was the burial of America's Unknown Soldier at Arlington on Armistice Day, November 11th. On the day preceding this ceremony your President General, accompanied by other National Officers, placed a wreath, in the name of the National Society, on the bier of the Unknown Soldier in the Capitol where he lay in state, saying as she did so, "With deep reverence I place this wreath in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in grateful remembrance of America's glorious dead—to you our unknown soldier, to you, and to all who made the supreme sacrifice, we pay reverent and everlasting tribute. We as a Society are determined that your sacrifice shall not be in vain. We here consecrate ourselves to carry on the cause for which you so nobly gave your life."

It was with deep and reverent satisfaction that your President General paid our Society's tribute of gratitude to America's Unknown Dead, as she had done for the Unknown Soldiers of Great Britain and France. The inscription on the wreath placed on the coffin was as follows: "In grateful remembrance of America's sacred dead, who made the supreme sacrifice for liberty.

We pay reverent and everlasting tribute to their memory.

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The next day a large delegation from our Society, consisting mostly of District of Columbia Daughters, marched in the parade escorting the hero's body to Arlington. Five seats in the amphitheatre at Arlington were allotted to our Society by the Government for the ceremonies there. These were distributed to National Officers. Owing to a blockade at the bridge we were forced to wait two hours before we could cross, and when we reached the cemetery the crowd was so great we were unable to get to our seats.

On the 12th, the day following the Arlington ceremonies, occurred that great event which will carry our Society down into history as long as history endures—the opening session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and its Far Eastern questions in Memorial Continental Hall. Those who were at the October Board meeting will remember that your President General made announcement at that time that the United States Government would make use of the Auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall for all the public meetings of the Limitation of Armament Conference, and requested that this information be held in strictest confidence until the fact was made public by the Secretary of State. Your President General desires to compliment you upon the faithfulness with which you kept the secret of an announcement which filled us all with so much pride and pleasure. Soon after that, the Department of State began preparing the interior of the Auditorium for the Conference, taking out the central seats, building the false flooring and making minor alterations, all which need not be entered upon here. It is sufficient to report that the Department bears all the expenses of alteration and of course agrees to restore the Auditorium as it was before and leave everything there and about the building in perfect condition. A few days before the opening of the Conference, Secretary of State Hughes telephoned that he desired to meet your President General and Mrs. Hanger when he came here to inspect the place where the Conference would be held. He came, together with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Root and Mr. Underwood, and they all expressed to your President General the warmest appreciation of your act of courtesy in loaning the building and highly praised the building itself and its perfect adaptation to the uses of the Conference.

It is due the Chairman of your Building and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Hanger, to say here, that she has carried on all the negotiations with the Government officials relative to the turning over of our building to the State Department in a most satisfactory and efficient way. It has been no small task to adjust our own offices in order to turn our building over to the Government, and I want to express my personal gratitude to her here and now. All credit should be given to Mrs. Hanger for this important service. I want also to express my warm appreciation to all the National Officers for their splendid cooperation in connection with this loaning of our building to the Government; it has inconvenienced many of you, but you have borne this inconvenience and our business, through your splendid cooperation, has gone on as before. Then, too, my appreciation is expressed to the clerks, who have worked so cheerfully and well under most trying surroundings.

On February 3rd a notable meeting held in Memorial Continental Hall was that known as the "Business Meeting of the Government Departments" for which the Government requested the use of the auditorium. At this meeting addresses were made by President Harding and General Dawes, on the subject of Government Economy and Thrift. To this meeting your President General and all National
Officers who were in the city were invited. The heads of about 1000 Government departments were present.

Your President General has been honored with a place in the box of the wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Hughes, at all the plenary sessions and has been given a limited number of tickets for each session, which she has tried to distribute to as many members of the Board as she could reach, so that every one who could come might have the opportunity to attend at least one session. Your President General has been present at all but one. She feels it is fitting to refer here to the two final sessions, the one on February 4th, at which all business was concluded, and the treaties finally agreed to, and the other on February 6th, at which these momentous treaties were signed.

On February 4th, Secretary of State Hughes brought the proceedings to a close in a memorable speech, the concluding words of which follow:

"And now our grateful thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution (applause), particularly to Mrs. Minor, the President General, and Mrs. Hanger, the Secretary General, for permitting us to meet in this commodious building where we are the guests of this important patriotic organization."

"This building has many memories, but I trust in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy which they desire to see supreme has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples, in order that we may have in place of a worse than fruitless competition a generous cooperation expressive not of the sinister ambitions of despotic governments, but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want, justice, peace and security." (Applause.) This building will indeed be invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory.

"This gracious acknowledgment of your courtesies to the Government deserves our deepest appreciation."

It was pointedly addressed to your President General, to whom the Secretary turned where she was sitting in the box behind him. Then, turning back to the audience, he spoke the words quoted above, and these words ended the final business session of the great Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

On Monday, the 6th, the signing of the treaties in this Hall and the President’s farewell speech, have placed our building among the famous buildings of history where epoch-making treaties have been signed. As I have said on other occasions, the distinction that is ours because of these events and the fact that we have been of service to the Government should be cause for sincere satisfaction.

Three special Board meetings for admission of members and authorization of chapters have been held, and also two meetings of your Executive Committee at all of which your President General has presided.

On November 28th, your President General attended the dedication at Plymouth and Boston of the new canopy erected by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America over Plymouth Rock. It was a three days' celebration of much dignity and distinction. At this time she took the opportunity to meet Mr. Lord and Mr. Kendall on business connected with our Pilgrim memorial fountain. Nothing definite transpired then, nor has since in regard to the choice of site on which the beginning of our work of erection depends. The delay of those in authority to take action on this matter is all that prevents our beginning the construction of it at once. This is to be regretted, but it is hoped that a decision will soon be forthcoming. Your President General has visited the Administration Building from time to time and watched all stages of its construction. She urges you to visit it also at this time and see its good progress for yourselves. A detailed report will be furnished later by the Chairman of your building committee, Mrs. Guernsey, hence it is not necessary to say more at this time other than to express satisfaction with the progress and quality of the work.

On December 1st your President General visited Connecticut to attend a meeting of the State Council of the Connecticut D.A.R. called to consider business relating to this Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall, and again on January 13th to attend the regular meeting of Connecticut Chapter Regents and Treasurers which took final action in this matter. A full statement of this case will be made to this Board, when the recommendation relating to it is presented in the report of your Executive Committee.

Your President General had the pleasure of attending two balls given by chapters in the District of Columbia; also a few Chapter meetings and social functions, including the reception at the British Embassy in honor of the delegates to the Limitation of Armament Conference, and the reception at the White House in honor of the judiciary.

She also attended a meeting in the interests of conservation and thrift held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Daughters at the
Willard on January 20th, on which occasion it was her privilege to speak. 

A very notable occasion in which your President General took part as the official representative of our Society was the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Joan of Arc on Meridian Hill in this city by "Le Lyceum Societe des Femmes de France a New York." This statue is a gift to the women of America from the Women of France. It was a signal honor that our Society should have been selected to accept this gift for all the women of America as the most representative of American women's societies, and your President General was accordingly invited to make the speech of acceptance.

Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, accepted it for the United States Government. The presentation was made by Mme. Polifeme, president and founder of "Le Lyceum" and the unveiling was by Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Mme. Jusserand. An address was likewise made by M. Jusserand. It was a very noteworthy and brilliant occasion, and was preceded by a very enjoyable luncheon at the French Embassy, to which your President General was also invited.

On January 12th your President General, in company with Mrs. Morris, Vice President General from Minnesota, and Chairman of the Historic Spots Committee, called on Secretary of War Weeks, in the interests of our Yorktown Bill, and was very cordially received.

The Secretary expressed sympathy with the bill, and said he would speak a good word for it to the Committee before which it is to come for hearing.

On January 17th, Benjamin Franklin's birthday was quite universally celebrated, and this Society was invited by the New York Printers' Association to participate in a celebration to be held at the Franklin Statue in Park Row and to place a wreath, together with many other patriotic organizations and different societies. Accepting the invitation, your President General requested the Regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran, to obtain for and place in the name of the National Society a suitable wreath, which she did; placing one also in the name of her Chapter, to honor this great American patriot.

In spite of the raising of the initiation fee from $1 to $5, members are joining in ever-increasing numbers. This is most gratifying and gives us an even greater and wider power for service.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The President General stated that just after the final meeting of the Limitation of Armament Conference on Monday one of the secretaries of Secretary of State Hughes brought to her the box containing the pen with which Mr. Hughes had signed the treaties, stating that the Secretary of State wished to present it to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The pen was taken out of the box and shown, and the President General read the description of the pen which had been furnished by the government. The President General also stated that having ascertained that if a gavel were furnished it would be used during the Conference, she had purchased one for the use of Secretary Hughes, it had been used at every session, and it gave her great pleasure to present it to the National Society to be preserved in the Museum. The following letter was then read by the President General:

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT
Office of the Secretary General.
February 7, 1922.

MY DEAR MRS. MINOR:

I am sending you herewith copy of the minutes of the sixth Plenary Session of the Conference, containing amongst other things that portion of Mr. Hughes' address where he thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for the use of Memorial Continental Hall. You will find the remarks on pages Nos 407 and 408.

I hope you will permit me to add one word from the standpoint of the Secretariat General. We have met with such courtesy from you, from the ladies of the National Board of Management, and from all the personnel of the Memorial Continental Hall that the privilege of using your beautiful hall will remain always a very happy memory with all of us.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN W. GARRETT,
Secretary General.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

There being no objection, the President General's report was accepted. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple and Mrs. W. O. Spencer, and carried, that this Board express its most appreciative thanks to Secretary of State Hughes for the gift of this very historic pen. Mrs. Denmead moved that a vote of thanks be given to the President General for the gavel she presented to the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Fitts and Mrs. Bahnsen and carried.

The President General stated that word had just come to her that the Parliamentarian of the National Society, Mrs. Anderson, was in
the building—she had come down to Washington to be at the service of the Board in the matter of proposing such amendments to the By-laws as might come up. Mrs. Guernsey moved that the courtesy of the Board be extended to Mrs. William Anderson, our Parliamentarian to be present at the meeting of the Board. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried.

Mrs. Elliott then read Mrs. Yawger’s report as follows:

**Report of Recording Secretary General**
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting on October 18th last the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual, despite the inconvenience which this office suffered with others in moving all our working equipment to another part of the building to make room for the Limitation of Armament Conference.

The minutes of the regular meeting of October 18th and of the special meetings of November 18th, December 20th, and January 31st, were duly prepared for the magazine. Copies of the rulings of the regular meetings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were promptly mailed to the 5122 new members admitted at the meetings prior to that of January 31st.

The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were duly sent out.

The notices to members of the various Board meetings were sent out, as well as notices for the meetings of the Executive Committee held November 15th and January 23rd.

Two hundred and fourteen orders for Block Certificates have been filled.

Certificates of membership numbering 1505 have been prepared for mailing since the last regular meeting.

**RITA A. YAWGER,**
*Recording Secretary General.*

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The following recommendations were also read by Mrs. Elliott:

**Recommendations of Executive Committee**
November 15, 1921:

Approval of the findings of the Special Committee appointed by the President General to look into the matter of the Major William Overton Callis Chapter in regard to the funds raised for the reconstruction of Tilloloy, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to write a letter informing the Major William Overton Callis Chapter of the decision that “the funds so raised, for this purpose, which have been used for this reconstruction, stand as the rightful use of this fund.”

That the manner of free distribution of the Manual of the United States for Immigrants be left to the judgment of the President General and the Chairman of the Committee on the Preparation and Distribution of the Manual.

That the temporary clerks be paid for a full day on Saturday, November 12th, when the offices were closed for half the day, because of the opening of the Conference upon the Limitation of Armament being held in our building.

That Mrs. Brougham be paid 55 cents an hour for temporary work.

That all literature sold by different committees be also placed on sale in the Business Office.

January 23, 1922:

The adoption by the National Board of Management of the following resolution:

_WHEREAS, The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have agreed to reimburse the National Society for the $6000 paid by Mrs. Manson, through that State, for the Board Room, and_

_WHEREAS, A fund of $1000 was given by Mrs. Manson to the National Society in the nature of a trust, the income of which was to be used for the upkeep of the room, which fund is still intact._

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the offer of settlement made in the pending case of Manson et al versus Daughters of the American Revolution, which proposes repayment of the seven thousand dollars ($7000) and accumulated interest, if any, on the invested portion thereof, it being understood that upon completion of the payments the tablet in the Board Room erected by Mrs. Manson will be removed, and that it is further understood that the foregoing proposition is accepted as a compromise and is not in prejudice of the rights of the defendants.

That Volumes 60, 61, and 62 of the Lineage Book be contracted for at the best price obtainable.

The employment of regular counsel on a retaining fee for one year.

The acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Minor, Gatley and Rowland, inasmuch as their services in the past have been acceptable and they have been highly recommended by our Advisory Committee.

That the Registrar General be granted two typewriters.

The issuing and placing on sale of official postcards of the Limitation of Armament
Conference and the painting of Troopships by Frederick J. Waugh.

That the Chief Clerks should report to the Executive Manager, in the absence of their National Officers, any necessity for overtime work.

The approval of the request of the Organizing Secretary General for a third permanent clerk in her office, as provided for in Rule 11; and that Miss Elena Marseglia be placed upon the permanent roll February 1st in the office of the Organizing Secretary General at a salary of $75 per month, since she has served satisfactorily on the temporary roll in that office for several months.

Granting the request of Miss Nettleton, Chairman of the House Committee, that a stenographer be engaged and placed at the disposal of the Chairman of the House Committee, beginning April 15th, and continuing through this (thirty-first) Congress.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that we approve the action of the Executive Committee of November 15th.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee at their meeting held January 23rd relative to the Board Room was then taken up and the President General read the following statement:

Statement by the President General Relative to the Board Room

In view of the fact that many of the more recent members of this Board have little or no knowledge of the history of the Board Room and the controversy which arose in regard to the marking on the label over the door leading into it from the outer corridor, it is only fair and proper that a brief outline of events should be presented to this Board in order that it may act with intelligence. Therefore the following narrative is presented for your information.

In 1910 the sum of $6000 was given by Mrs. John T. Manson, of New Haven, Connecticut, for the finishing and furnishing of the Board Room in memory of her Revolutionary ancestors. A memorial tablet in the room gives their names and the names of the donor. The check for the $6000 was presented to the Congress of 1910 in behalf of Mrs. Manson by the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

In October, 1911, the National Board of Management voted to carry out the motion made at the previous meeting in June, that all rooms in Continental Hall be marked with a label in the corridor over the door of each, bearing the name of the office and of the State by or through which the room had been given. This was in accordance with a plan of many years standing. Under this vote the Board Room was marked “Board Room—Connecticut.”

About three years or so later, this marking came to the attention of Mrs. Manson to whom it was not pleasing, inasmuch as it appeared to her to give the misleading impression that the room was Connecticut’s gift and not hers.

In April, 1915, she therefore applied to Mrs. William Cumming Story, then President General, to have the name “Connecticut” removed. This was done, and inasmuch as Connecticut entered a protest, a controversy ensued, the history of which is familiar to all who were in active office at the time, and which it is not Connecticut’s desire nor the National Society’s desire to reopen. The matter was finally decided against Connecticut by vote of the National Board of Management in January, 1916.

In April, 1916, suit was brought against the National Society by representatives of Mrs. Manson in the form of a bill of complaint praying for an injunction restraining the National Society from ever replacing the name of Connecticut over the Board Room door. Ever since then this case has been pending in the courts in Washington, D. C.

In 1917, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, having become President General and acting under advice of counsel, replaced the name “Connecticut” in its original position over the door, where it remains to-day. This action was unanimously sustained by the National Board of Management in October, 1917.

Recently the other side has made an offer of settlement out of court which proposes that the National Society repay to the Manson estate the sum of $7000 given by the late Mrs. Manson for the Board Room, $6000 of it being the aforesaid sum given through Connecticut and $1000 given later through Mrs. Story, then President General, for an endowment fund for the upkeep of the room. It was further proposed by the lawyers of the other side that repayment be made of “such interest as may have accumulated up to the time of settlement upon the portion of the fund which has been invested, it being of course understood that upon the completion of such payments the tablet in the Board Room erected by Mrs. Manson will be removed,” and it being further “understood that the foregoing proposition is made solely with a view to a compromise of the pending litigation, and is not in prejudice of any rights of the plaintiffs.” (See letter of October 26, 1921, from Messrs. Peedle and Ogilby, lawyers for the plaintiffs.)

Our Society’s lawyers have advised us that taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case they feel that a settlement such as has been suggested would be a desirable thing to bring about. (See correspondence filed with this statement.)
As a next step it was necessary for the National Society to approach the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of finding out if they would be willing to reimburse our Society for the $6000 paid through Connecticut in the event of its accepting this offer, for obviously the National Society has no funds out of which this $6000 could be repaid, it having been of course spent on the room and the furnishings. The $1000 endowment fund is of course intact, and can be repaid with its unspent interest at any time.

Consequently your President General presented this matter to Connecticut at a meeting of the State Council held on December 1, 1921. The Council unanimously voted to present the following recommendation to the regular meeting of Connecticut Chapter Regents and Treasurers called for January 13, 1922:

“That the Council recommend to the Chapter Regents and Treasurers at their January meeting that the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution repay the sum of $6000 to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Board Room in the event of the National Society’s acceptance of the offer of settlement in the pending case of Manson et al. versus the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, it being understood that the foregoing proposition is accepted as a compromise and is not in prejudice of the rights of the defendants.”

The above recommendation was adopted unanimously by a rising vote at the aforesaid meeting of Chapter Regents and Treasurers.

It is moreover understood that in passing the above vote Connecticut agrees to this repayment only in the event of the National Society’s accepting the offer of settlement, and provided that the aforesaid memorial tablet erected by Mrs. Manson in the Board Room is removed, and that the stand heretofore taken by Connecticut relative to the Board Room is not prejudiced by this compromise settlement.

Under these conditions your President General understands that the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution stand ready to pay this sum of $6000 for the Board Room cash down at any time, and thus retain this room for Connecticut.

Mrs. Hunter moved that the recommendation made by the Executive Committee in regard to the Board Room be adopted:

The adoption of the following resolutions

Whereas, The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have agreed to reimburse the National Society for the $6000 paid by Mrs. Manson, through that State, for the Board Room, and

Whereas, a fund of $1000 was given by Mrs. Manson to the National Society in the nature of a trust, the income of which was to be used for the upkeep of the room, which fund is still intact.

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the offer of settlement made in the pending case of Manson et al. versus Daughters of the American Revolution, which proposes repayment of the seven thousand dollars ($7000) and accumulated interest, if any, on the invested portion thereof, it being understood that upon completion of the payments the tablet in the Board Room, erected by Mrs. Manson, will be removed, and that it is further understood that the foregoing proposition is accepted as a compromise and is not in prejudice of the rights of the defendants.

The motion of Mrs. Hunter was seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried by rising vote unanimously. Moved by Miss Coltrane, seconded by Miss Temple and carried, that the Treasurer General be authorized, and she is hereby directed, to carry out the terms of this vote. Mrs. Buel stated that it was with extreme gratification that she presented for Connecticut a check to the Treasurer General for $6000. Mrs. Elliott moved that a rising vote of thanks and congratulation be given Connecticut for their generous gift of $6000 for the Board Room. This was numerously seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

The further recommendations of the Executive Committee at their meeting held January 23, 1922, were then taken up as follows: That Volumes 60, 61, and 62 of the Lineage Book be contracted for at the best price obtainable. Adoption of the recommendation moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Perkins, and carried. The employment of regular counsel on a retaining fee for one year: the acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Minor, Gatley and Rowland, inasmuch as their services in the past have been acceptable and they have been highly recommended by our Advisory Committee. The President General read the following letter from Mr. Minor, of the firm of Minor, Gatley and Rowland, who, she took occasion incidentally to inform the members, was no relative of hers or her husband, but was the lawyer employed by the previous administration and she had availed herself of his legal knowledge when occasion for such service arose.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DEAR MRS. MINOR:
I have conferred with my partners in regard to the wish of the National Society to employ counsel on a retainer and considering the char-
acter of the services, which would be principally that of advising with you and the other members of the Society, we are of the opinion and are willing to serve you in this capacity for an annual retainer of $500. This amount, however, is not to include any services of an extraordinary nature, such as court litigation, preparation of important legal papers or services requiring our absence from the city.

Yours very truly,

BENJ. S. MINOR.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, that this recommendation of the Executive Committee be approved. The adoption of the recommendation that the Registrar General be granted two typewriters was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried. With regard to the recommendation for the issuing and placing on sale of official postcards of the Limitation of Armament Conference and the painting of Troopships by Frederick J. Waugh, the President General stated that many inquiries had come from Daughters visiting the Hall for such postcards and estimates had been secured. During the discussion it appeared that many of the members desired that there should be postcards of the pen with which, and the table on which, the treaties were signed, and it was explained that while estimates had been secured only for postcards of the auditorium in which the Conference had met, the wording of the recommendation would not preclude the issuing of postcards covering any of the features of the Limitation of Armament Conference. Mrs. Sherrerd moved the adoption of this recommendation. Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. The adoption of the recommendation that the Chief Clerks should report to the Executive Manager, in the absence of their National Officers, any necessity for over-time work, was moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried. In considering the recommendation of the Executive Committee for approval of the request of the Organizing Secretary General for a third permanent clerk in her office as provided in Rule 11; and that Miss Elena Marseglia be placed upon the permanent roll February 1st in the office of the Organizing Secretary General at a salary of $75 per month, since she has served satisfactorily on the temporary roll in that office for several months. The adoption of the recommendation with the additions was moved by Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Mrs. Barrett, and carried. Mrs. Young moved the adoption of the recommendation granting the request of Miss Nettleton, Chairman of the House Committee, that a stenographer be engaged and placed at the disposal of the Chairman of the House Committee, beginning April 15th, and continuing through this Thirty-first Congress.

Miss Strider then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

Two hundred and fifty applications presented to the Board and 1140 supplemental papers verified; 1390 total number of papers verified. Permits issued for 1456 insignias; 548 ancestral bars, and 1400 recognition pins. Papers examined and not yet approved: 827 originals and 460 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 14 originals, 21 supplementals; 1140 new records verified. Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 250 applicants for membership in the Society. The Recording Secretary General pro tem. announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 250 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger now read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Registrar 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. Julia Humphreys Boyd, Adairsville, Ga.; Mrs. Lulah Robertson Prentice, Morganfield, Ky.; Mrs. Alice Paul Smoot, Camden on Gauley, W. Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Blanche C. Dorman, Nashville, Ark.; Mrs. Elsie Colcock Moore, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Rebecca Dobbs Sharpe, Red Bluff, Calif.; Mrs. Clara H. B. Owings, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Pace Wall, Murphysboro, Ill.; Mrs. Genevieve F. W. Wolfram, Des Plaines, Ill.; Mrs. Nellie Maria
The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting: Chapter at Petersburg, Ill.; Chapter at Blackstone and the Chapter at Ipswich, Mass.; Nancy de Graff Toll at Monroe, Mich.; John Hoyle at Hickory, N. C.; Chancellor Wythe at Ashland, Va.; Comte De Grasse at Yorktown, Va.; Trans-Alleghany at Weston, W. Va.

There being no State Regent of Nevada, I herewith present the name of Mrs. Harriet S. Gelder for confirmation as Organizing Regent at Reno, Nevada.

Charters issued 20, Organizing Regents notified 86. Permits for Regents and ex-Regents bars issued 79, permits for State Regents bars issued 3.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1921, to January 31, 1922:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1921 .................... $27,077.56

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $109,105; initiation fees, $21,618; supplemental fees, $1753; Apostrophe to the Flag, $1.92; certificates, $6; copying lineage, $.50; creed cards, $35.92; D.A.R. Reports, $28.27; die of Insignia, $.60; directory, $2.24; duplicate papers and lists, $420.94; exchange, $2.05; hand books, $2.50; index to Library books, $1.51; Immigrants’ Manual, sale of copies, $421.53; interest, $320; interest, Life Membership fund, $4.25; Lineage, $900.31; Magazine—subscriptions, $620.50; single copies, $179.61; advertisements, $1747.50; proceedings, $18.24; remembrance books, $.80; rent from slides, $23.50; ribbon, $43.12; sale of waste paper, $1.80; slot machine, $1.30; stationery, $17.09; telephone, $11.35; index to Lineage books, $15; books for Library, $24; refund, expressage, $.88; refund, expenses of Conference, Limitation of Armaments, $814.10.

Total receipts. .............................................. 143,725.33

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $1559; initiation fees, $563; supplemental fees, $16 ................................................. $2138.00

President General: clerical service, $615.50; hotel and traveling expenses, $721.61; postage, $30.50; telegrams and expressage, $65.44; paper and book, $5.55 ............................................. 1438.40

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1223.57; engrossing, $9; postage, telegrams and telephone, $22.50; regents’ lists, $81.47; paper and box, $1.95 .............................................. 1338.49
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $940; lists, $15; postage, expressage and telegram, $7.72; repairs to dater, $1.25. .......... 963.97
Certificates: clerical service, $382.48; certificates, $400; engrossing, $662.65; postage, $160; tubes, $75.05. ................... 1680.18
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $438.72; postage and telegram, $126; paper and expressage, $299.10; scales, $6. .... 869.82
Registrar General: clerical service, $5481.30; binding records, $111; postage, $30; book, cards and permits, $91.05; stamp and pad, $2.05. 5715.40
Treasurer General: clerical service, $5021.33; cards, copying books and paper, $144.86; repairs to typewriter, $14.50. .............. 5180.69
Historian General: clerical service, $906.24; paper, $4.48; postage, $3. 913.72
Reporter General: blanks and circulars ........................................... 40.01
Librarian General: clerical service, $817.52; accessions, $17.50; book labels, $23; postage, expressage and telegram, $7.23 .......... 865.25
Curator General: clerical service, $348.72; postage $1. ........... 349.72
General Office: clerical service, $930.64; messenger service, $160; stamped envelopes and postage, $1957.01; supplies, $294.21; adjusting typewriters, $10.10; carfare and expressage, $4.79; newspaper clippings, $5.81; wreaths and flowers, $73; Professional service, $300. .......... 3735.56
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $20; postage, $2; telegram, $82; Finance—clerical service, $40; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $45; folders and clasps, $5; Legislation in U. S. Congress—postage, $8.38; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $18; postage, $5; paper and envelopes, $23.94; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $7.70; paper, $9.33; Patriotic Education—clerical service, $6.75; postage, $26.13; bulletins and circulars, $50.25; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—lectures, $100; rentals, $16; slides, $1.75; postage, $4.35; Philippine Scholarship—reprints of reports, $3.50; postage, $20; Preservation of Historic Spots—postage, $10; photo, $5; telegram, $5.77 .......... 434.67
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, $3204.25; electric current and gas, $392.15; ice and towel service and water rent, $115.94; coal, 200 tons, $2490; inspection and repairs to elevator, $32.02; supplies, $121.19; evergreens, grass seed and bone meal, $24.15; laundering, $3; bronze markers on building, $216. ........ 6598.70
Printing Machine Expense: printer, $160; electros and plate, $84.84; ink, $17.40 .................. 262.24
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $542.42; copying books, cards, folders, files and paper, $106.84; postage, $55; telegrams and expressage, $8.64; Editor—salary, $800; stationery, $14.05; postage, $34.50; book and paper, $8.57; telegrams, $1.52; articles and photos, $278; Genealogical Editor—salary, $180; Printing and mailing September—December issues, $11,928.50; cuts, $889.17 .......... 14,847.21
Auditing accounts ......................................................... 300.00
D.A.R. Reports: postage .................................................. 5.00
Duplicate papers (refunds) ................................................ 2.00
Furniture and Fixtures: paper cutter ..................................... 171.50
Lineage: Vols. 57 and 58, $3686; old volumes, $17.50; postage and expressage, $40.73 .................. 3744.23
Proceedings: clerical service, $6; 2000 copies, $1734.20; postage, $5; wrapping and mailing, $263.51. .................. 2008.71
Remembrance books: postage ........................................... 36.00
Ribbon ........................................................................ 58.88
Stationery .................................................................. 238.10
State Regents’ postage .................................................... 284.15
Support of Real Daughters .................................................. 696.00
Telephone .................................................................. 214.95
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Thirty-first Congress:
Credential Committee: clerical service $12; postage, $30; paper, $4.95; stamp and pad, $1.20 $48.15

Total disbursements 55,149.70
Transferred to Permanent Fund, by order of National Board of Management 20,000.00
Balance $95,653.19

PERMANENT FUND
Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1921 $5,533.35

RECEIPTS
Charter fees Administration Building contributions Continental Hall contributions Liberty Loan contributions Interest—Liberty Loan Liquidation and Endowment Fund Commissions Insignia Recognition pins $100.00 531.50 1460.30 320.50 3791.19 320.50 3791.19 169.20 1001.70
Interest: Bonds Bank balances $45.00 24.23 69.23
Total receipts 7,478.94
Notes payable—National Metropolitan Bank 119,000.00
Transferred from Current Fund by order of the National Board of Management 20,000.00
Total receipts transferred 152,012.79

DISBURSEMENTS
Administration Building, 4th-7th payments Interest—Notes payable Certificate of title, tax certificate, preparing trusts and notes, recording trusts and survey $119,000.00 1803.51 265.10 121,068.61
Total disbursements $30,944.18
Balance $500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS
LIFE MEMBERSHIP
Balance September 30, 1921 $16.24
Receipts 350.00
Balance $366.24

IMMIGRANTS’ MANUAL
Balance, September 30, 1921 $18,699.72
Receipts 1181.15
Total 19,880.87
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Description</th>
<th>Bal. 9-30-21</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 1-31-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$27,077.56</td>
<td>$143,725.33</td>
<td>$75,149.70</td>
<td>$95,653.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>5,533.85</td>
<td>146,478.94</td>
<td>121,068.61</td>
<td>30,944.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>16.24</td>
<td>1,181.15</td>
<td>13,281.65</td>
<td>6,599.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
<td>18,699.72</td>
<td>5,220.00</td>
<td>4,216.61</td>
<td>5,999.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>5,923.34</td>
<td>614.15</td>
<td>2,320.88</td>
<td>4,216.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain</td>
<td>15,509.45</td>
<td>1,545.05</td>
<td>202.50</td>
<td>16,852.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Special Funds                                    | $28,794.61  |
Mrs. White as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee:

Report of Finance Committee
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to make for the months of October, November, December and January. Vouchers approved amounted to $205,667.97, including $15,014.20 received for Patriotic Education, $119,000.00 was paid to the contractors of the new office building and other large amounts were expended for:

- Clerical service ........................................... $17,767.19
- Magazine .................................................. 14,847.21
- Employees of the Hall .................................. 3,524.25
- Postage .................................................... 2,079.27
- Support of Real Daughters .............................. 696.00
- Translating and printing the Manual for Immigrants in English, Italian and Spanish .................. 13,076.25
- Lineage (vols. 57-58) .................................... 3,686.00
- Picture of Troopships ................................... 2,277.00
- Proceedings of 30th Continental Congress .......... 1,734.20
- Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General ............................................ 12,016.40

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendation: "In view of the fact that the Society has in the Current Fund more than $95,000 which will not be needed for immediate use in payment of current expenses and which at the present time is drawing but two per cent., we recommend to the National Board of Management that the Treasurer General be authorized to borrow from the Current Fund $60,000 which will be the amount of the December and January payments on the Administration Building and carry it until such time as the money shall be needed for current expenses."

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.
The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Miss Coltrane, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

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

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met each month since the October Board Meeting. The reports of the Treasurer General up to and including January 31, 1922, and the audit thereof, by the American Audit Company have been compared, found to agree and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. Miss Coltrane moved that we express our appreciation to the American Audit Company for making their audits to suit the convenience of the Treasurer General for her report to the Board. This was seconded by Mrs. W. O. Spencer and carried.

Mrs. Hunter called attention to her report in which was shown a balance to the credit of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund of $473.54 and moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest the balance in the Philippine Scholarship Fund in Liberty Bonds. This was seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. Hunter stated that that brought the Fund to about $8600, less than $1400 to raise to complete the $10,000 goal.

The Treasurer General stated that there were being held in the Treasurer General's office a large number of initiation fees at $1, the papers were in the office of the Registrar General and had not yet been verified, and in order to clean up the offices she moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to return all initiation fees which were received prior to the 20th Congress for those application papers which up to October 1, 1922, cannot be verified. Seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. White read again the recommendation of the Finance Committee—In view of the fact that the Society has in the Current Fund more than $95,000 which will not be needed for immediate use in payment of current expenses and which at the present time is drawing but two per cent., we recommend to the National Board of Management that the Treasurer General be authorized to borrow from the Current Fund $60,000 which will be the amount of the December and January payments on the Administration Building and carry it until such time as the money shall be needed for current expenses.

On motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, the adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee was carried.

Recess was taken for luncheon 1:20.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:20. There being no objections, Miss Crowell, Chairman of State and Chapter By-laws, was invited by the President General to be present during the discussing of the proposed by-laws to be submitted to Congress. Copies of proposed amendments were distributed among the members, which it was explained had been drawn up by the Parliamentarian after a conference with the President General and several of the National Officers, to which were added one or two amendments that seemed to cover points which the present By-laws did not cover. Much discussion ensued, in which practically every member of the Board took part, as to the advantages and disadvantages and the proper wording of the various suggestions. The following were voted on and carried as the amendments to be proposed by the Board.

Proposed amendment to the Constitution

Amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the entire Section and substituting the following:

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence; or is descended from a recognized patriot, a soldier, a sailor, or a civil officer in the service of one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

Proposed Amendments to the By-laws

Amend Article III, Section 3, by striking out the word "publication" and inserting "compilation," so that said Section of said Article as amended will read.

Amend Article III, Section 6, by inserting the following sentence after the word "chapters" in the eighth line: "She shall receive from organizing chapters the report of organization, verify the same in conjunction with the State Regent, and submit such report to the National Board of Management for its approval or rejection of the organization of the Chapter, and shall notify such organizing chapters and the State Regent of the Board's action.
in this respect.” So that said Section of said Article as amended will read as follows.

Section 6. Organizing Secretary General.—The Organizing Secretary General shall receive through the State Regents all applications for authority to organize chapters and appoint Organizing Regents, and shall present the same to the National Board of Management for its action and shall notify the Organizing Regent of her appointment, and send instructions. She shall, in connection with the respective State Regents, have supervision of the organization of chapters. She shall receive from organizing chapters the report of organization, verify the same in conjunction with the State Regent, and submit such report to the National Board of Management for its approval or rejection of the organization of the chapter, and shall notify such organizing chapters and the State Regent of the Board’s action in this respect. She shall issue charters, etc., etc.

Amend Article V, Section 8, by inserting the words “of the amount of the initiation fee of the National Society and” after the word “payment” so that said Section of said Article as amended will read as follows:

Section 8. A member dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management only upon the payment of the amount of the initiation fee of the National Society and of her indebtedness to the chapter and through the chapter to the National Society, or if a member at large, to the National Society.

Amend Article IX, Section 2, by adding the following paragraph:

No chapter by reason of a meeting held for the purpose of organizing a chapter under any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed to be legally organized or entitled to any of the rights of a duly organized chapter until a written report, in duplicate, of such organization meeting, on forms to be furnished by the National Society, containing the date of such organization meeting, the proposed name of the chapter, the names and signatures of the organizing members and of the officers thereof who shall be selected from the organizing members, and showing by the certificate of some officer of the proposed chapter that a majority of the organizing members were present at the organization meeting, shall be sent to and verified by the Organizing Secretary General in conjunction with the State Regent, and the organization of the chapter approved by the National Board of Management.

Amend Article IX, Section 8, by adding the sentence:

No Chapter whose dues are in arrears to its State Conference shall be entitled to represent-
met with, this amendment was ordered printed and circulated in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma, Washington, proposes the following amendment to Article IX, Section 2, (c) changing the last clause to read:

"And provided such additional chapter shall contain at least twenty-five (25) members who have not previously belonged to any chapter." So that said sub-division of said Section shall read;

(c) In a locality where there is already a chapter an additional chapter may be organized, provided the existing chapter or chapters has reached a membership of at least fifty, and provided the organization of the chapter is approved by the State Regent and the National Board of Management, and provided such additional chapter shall contain at least twenty-five members who have not previously belonged to any chapter.

Washington: Helen K. Aetzel, Regent, Sacajawea Chapter; Francis S. Jones, Regent, Seattle Charter; Sarah S. Patton, Regent, Robert Gray Chapter; Vira W. Masters, Regent, Lady Stirling Chapter; Charlotte W. Reed, Regent, Rainier Chapter; Blanche Lowell Chase, Regent, Esther Reed Chapter; Mrs. Henry Longstreet, Regent, Mary Ball Chapter.

Ohio: Amanda L. Messenger, Acting Regent, Catherine Greene Chapter; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General from Ohio; Mrs. William M. Wilson, Ohio State Regent.

California: Tamalpais Chapter, Ethel Newall, Regent; Sequoia Chapter, Bessie B. Hays, Regent; State Regent of California. Sarah Foster Harshbarger.

Montana: Phebe Comfort Anderson, State Regent, Montana; Susie M. Passmore, Regent, Silver Bow Chapter; Lucy Jane Kemper, Corresponding Secretary, Silver Bow Chapter.

North Dakota: Mrs. George Morley Young, North Dakota State Regent; Mandan Chapter, Fannie Taylor Bowers, Regent; Bismarck Chapter, Gladys Eaton Grady, Regent.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Anderson for her assistance. Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Our work of historical interest has been carried on the past few months with a decided increase in enthusiasm and interest, however at this time we have little to report. One very interesting sketch has been sent to us. It is the life of Col. Charles Burrell of Canaan, Connecticut, written by himself at the age of eighty years and copied in 1829 from the original by his granddaughter, Mrs. Eliza Rockwell Emerson. A list of some very valuable marriage records has been presented by Miss Cordelia Phifer of Charlotte, North Carolina, and we feel much work is being done along these lines that will appear in a later report.

The work on the War Service Records is being pressed. Since our last report we have received twelve volumes, Nebraska, 1; Texas, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Utah, 1; Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1; and Kentucky, 4. The records of Missouri, Iowa, and New Jersey are in process of binding. There remains now only eight states who have not reported but we are working most diligently to have this work completed by Congress.

The three Vice Chairmen working with the Historian General have been most active in their cooperation and I am sure fine results will be obtained from their labors.

It is quite essential that we do not forget to perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary ancestors. The work on our Lineage books has been more rapid than usual. Volumes 57 and 58 are now ready for distribution and I urge you to notify your chapters regarding these volumes so that members attending the Congress will be prepared to purchase them. Volume 59 is at the printers and will be finished by April 1st. The records for Volumes 60 and 61 have been prepared and are ready for the printer, 62 is in preparation.

By request of our President General the Historian General's office was asked to preserve the newspaper clippings of the Limitation of Armament Conference. A scrap book containing these clippings has been very carefully and efficiently compiled and is now ready.

Respectfully submitted,

Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution was read by Mrs. Elliott, the Recording Secretary General pro tem.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

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

After meeting with you last October, your reporter general spent several busy weeks on the report to the Smithsonian Institution, and at this time has to report that on December 27th the manuscript was mailed to the secretary of the Institution, who acknowledged it with a very cordial and appreciative letter, and stated that it had been passed at once to the printing com-
mittee. At the same time, the editor of the Institution wrote that he hoped to have the report ready for distribution at our Congress in April.

Many of the state offices reported promptly and satisfactorily, but a considerable number were slow and their reports inadequate. Notwithstanding the fact that all communications emphasized the necessity of sending in reports by November 1st, several of them were not received until the middle of December, and one historian’s report from a prominent state came the night of December 23rd—too late to be included in my report, since my manuscript had to be in the hands of the typist not later than December 20th. In such a case, the state can only receive credit in the Smithsonian report for the work reported by the various committees and included in the summary of the proceedings of our Congress.

However, with one or two exceptions, adequate reports were finally obtained from each state in time to be included in the Smithsonian report. There was a general desire on the part of the state officers to cooperate, and the delinquencies were largely due to inexperience. Naturally the first report of an officer is a report of work accomplished during the last year of her predecessor’s term of office, and in many cases it seems that the outgoing officer had not been sufficiently careful to pass on proper information to her successor. I am working on a plan which I hope to discuss with the State Regents in April, and which I believe, minimize this difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objections the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott gave the total number of accessions to the Library from Mrs. Ellison’s report, the report in detail to be published as usual.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

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

BOOKS

ALABAMA

From the State Librarian, Miss Mary C. Thurber, the following 5 volumes:


History of Methodism in Alabama. A. West. 1893.

Famous American Men and Women. 1895.


ARKANSAS


CONNECTICUT


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Biographical Encyclopedia of New Jersey. 1877. Presented by Our Flag Chapter.

The following 3 volumes presented by Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main:

American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic. W. R. Cutler.

Catherine Schuyler. M. G. Humphreys. 1897.

Margaret Winterhrop. A. M. Earle. 1896.


GEORGIA


Subscription to the Georgia Historical Society Quarterly. Presented by Thromats Chapter.


ILLINOIS

The following 12 volumes were received through Miss Ehrn Eppler, State Librarian:


History of Kendall County, Ill. E. W. Hicks. 1877.

Presented by State Society.

Memorial of Rev. David Log Tressler, Ph. D. 1880. Presented by Mrs. Mary Tressler Newcomer.


INDIANA

History of Lake County, Ind., 1831-1872. T. H. Ball. 1872. Presented by Tippecanoe River Chapter.

KENTUCKY


MAINE

Early Settlers of Harrison, Me. G. T. Ridlon. 1877. Presented by Mrs. Susan S. Lowell.

Bangor Historical Magazine, vols. 4 and 5. 1889-1890. Presented by Frances Dighton Williams Chapter. The following six books presented through Mrs. C. B. Porter, State Librarian; First two presented by Lydia Putnam Chapter; Historical Sketch and Roster of the Aroostook War, 1829-1904. Presented by Mrs. G. H. Hopkins and Mrs. C. H. Wood of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.


Massachusetts


Michigan


Minnesota

From Keewatin Chapter the following 14 volumes donated by Miss Marian W. Moyer:


Fifty Years of Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minn. 1907. Year Book of Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minn. 1907. Proceedings of the 3rd Southern Forestry Congress. 1921. Presented by Belvidere Chapter.

Missouri


New Hampshire


New Jersey

Presented by Orange Mountain Chapter:

Forty Years at Bordentown. A. Mulder. 1873. History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J. J. Hall. 1889. History of Newark, N. J. J. Atkinson. 1878. Presented by Mrs. Mott Bedell Vail, Regent of Jersey Blue Chapter:

History of Orange County, N. Y. Rottenber & Clark. 1881.


History of Hudson County. C. H. Winfield. 1874.

NEW MEXICO


NEW YORK

History of Greene County, N. Y. 1884. Presented by Mrs. John F. Hawey.


Israel Angell, Colonel of the 2nd Rhode Island Regiment. L. L. Lovell. 1921. Presented by Mrs. F. H. Lovell, the author.


History of King's County and of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. H. R. Stiles. 2 vols. 1884. Presented by Battle Paton Chapter.

History of Columbia County, N. Y. 1878. Presented by Hendrick Hudson Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA


In Memoriam Mary Love Stringfield Wulbern, 1873-1907. Presented by Durcas Bell Book Chapter.


OHIO


OREGON


Pennsylvania

Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge. H. J. Stager. 1911.

History of Schuylkill County, Pa. Volume 1. 1907.


Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1765-1795. 1898. J. C. Parsons.


Presented by Miss Lucy A. Helms, Regent of Mahan-tongo Chapter.


Rhode Island


TENNESSEE


TENNESSEE


VERMONT


WASHINGTON


WYOMING


OTHER SOURCES

Report of the American Historical Association for 1918. 3 vols. 1921.


Presented by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The Struggle Over Ratification. M. M. Quaife. 1920.


Year Book Louisana Society, S. A. A. R., 1921.

Report of Librarian of Congress for 1921.


PAMPHLETS

Colorado

Presented by Arapahoe Chapter: Semi-Centennial of the First Congregational Church of Boulder, Colo.
Dedication Services of the Congregational Church of Boulder, Colo.

CONNECTICUT


INDIANA


MAINE

List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Berwick, Me. W. D. Spencer. 1898. Presented by Mrs. Susan S. Lowell.

MASSACHUSETTS


MICHIGAN

Edmund Whittier. His Ancestry and Descendants. B. B. Whittier. 1917. Presented by Mrs. Fred W. Culver together with the Whittier Family Chart. From Ypsilanti Chapter for the Michigan Room 16 pamphlets were received, 15 of which were presented by Miss Besic Hlakrely.

MINNESOTA

From Mrs. M. C. Wells two pamphlets relating to Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, were received.

MISSOURI

Some Early Settlers. 1921. Mary Cousins McCabe. Presented by the author.

NEW HAMPSHIRE


NEW YORK


NORTH CAROLINA


PENNSYLVANIA

Centennial Number of the Washington, Pennsylvania Reporter, August 15, 1908. Presented by Miss Jane Hall.


VERMONT

Sketch of Poultney Baptist Church, Vermont. C. Ripley. Presented by Mrs. George H. Ripley.

TEXAS


OTHER SOURCES


Virginia First. Lyon G. Tyler. 1921. Presented by author.

Dedication of Cole's Hill Memorial, Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 8, 1921. Published and presented by General Society of Mayflower Descendants.


Genealogy of the Hill Family including Sketch of Joel Barlow, M. Hill. 1879. Presented by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.


The Reade Record. 10 Numbers. Presented by Reade Family Association.

MANUSCRIPTS

COLORADO

History of the Oldest Congregational Church in Colorado. Presented by Mrs. J. B. Place of Arapahoe Chapter.

NEW JERSEY


NEW YORK

Bible Record of Miss Frances Stauffer's Family. Presented by Battle Pass Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Through the State Librarian Mrs. Van Landingham a collection of manuscripts (9) were presented by Mrs. John L. Bridges and a collection of papers (6) relating to Cabarrus County was presented by Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter.
WASHINGTON
Two biographical sketches were presented by Mrs. W. H. Bryden and also two photographs.

PERIODICALS

*Essex Institute*. January.
*Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. October.
*Kentucky State Historical Society Register*. January.
*New York Public Library Bulletin*. September, October, November, December.
*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. January.
*New York State Historical Association Quarterly*. April.
*Sprague's Journal of Maine History*. December.
*Missouri Historical Review*. October.
*Georgia Historical Quarterly*. December.
*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. October.
*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. October, January.
*William and Mary College Quarterly*. October.
*Maryland Historical Magazine*. December.
*Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine*. October.
*County Court Note-Book*. October, December.

The list includes 223 books, 72 pamphlets, 36 periodicals, 20 manuscripts and 4 photographs. Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANK D.) ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian-General.

Report accepted.

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

**Report of Curator General**

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions since Board Meeting, October 18, 1921:

**COLORADO**: An almanac of the year 1780, which contains records of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire. Commencing with a list of the Honorable Council of the former State, it contains the names of Artemas Ward, Caleb, Thomas and Nathan Cushing, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock. In the list of members are many names prominent in the early history of the State. Other interesting lists are those of justices of the peace, barristers, attorneys and officers and instructors of Harvard College presented by Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden, Araphoe Chapter.

The lists are being copied for reference in the Library.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**: Old Chelsea china plate, saucer and dish. Bohemian glass bowl, also a fan with tortoise shell sticks, presented by Mrs. B. C. Yorks, Regent of Martha Washington Chapter. Also received through the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. H. B. Patten, Regent, the beautiful silver teapot, tea strainer, tray and sugar bow, formerly the property of Dolly Madison, which was erroneously credited to Pennsylvania in the October report of the Curator General.

**KANSAS**: Linen handkerchief, hand embroidered made for the wife of Davis Carroll of Maryland, by her daughter Harriet L. Carroll; presented by former's granddaughter, Miss Mary Belle Hollister, Atchison Chapter. Topaz earrings worn by the wife of Davis Carroll, inherited from her mother, presented by same donor.

**MARYLAND**: Iron key made in 1700; also an iron smoking pipe brought over by the Dutch early in the 18th century, presented by Mrs. James Loughborough, James Montgomery Chapter.

**MASSACHUSETTS**: Blue glass bowl, formerly owned by Sally Somes Mackey, of the same State, presented by Mr. George R. Mansfield. Bronze lustre pitcher, 3½ inches high, presented by Old Oak Chapter. Two glass cup plates, presented by the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter. Manuscript, presented by Mrs. Eudora M. Burnham, Margaret Corbin Chapter.

**RHODE ISLAND**: China plate presented by Mr. Arthur Duncan Green, a descendant of Lieut. Job Green 1777-78.

The government of the United States of America: Through the courtesy of the Secretary of State, Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who presented to our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the flag staff penholder used by Secretary Hughes in signing the five treaties, Monday, February 6, 1922, formulated by the Delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament; from our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor the gavel presented, by our President General, to Secretary Hughes, for the use of the chairman of the Conference, the plenary sessions of which were held in Memorial Continental Hall, from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE.

There being no objection the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott then read her report.

**Report of Corresponding Secretary General**

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

Since October first the following supplies have been mailed from my office to chapters and individuals making request for such service:
Application blanks .................. 29,162
Leaflets "How to become a member" 2,643
Leaflets of General Information 2,525
Transfer cards 2,101
Constitutions 1,679

Twenty-one hundred and nine letters were received and recorded and seventeen hundred and sixty-eight letters were written.

The free distribution of the Manual for Immigrants having been placed in this office there have been sent out 11,519 copies; of which 6,183 were of the English edition, 3,329 Italian and 2,007 Spanish.

Respectfully submitted,

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General reported with much regret that since the last meeting of the Board a week ago the Society had lost through death 39 members. The President General here spoke of the death of Miss May Duncanson, who had been chairman of the Seating Committee for the Congresses for many years and had rendered service for a high quality to the Society. The President General reported that flowers had been sent from the National Society and several of the National Officers had attended her funeral, the members of the Board rose in silent memory of Miss Duncanson and the other deceased members.

Mrs. Hunter reported also that 42 members had resigned, and that 24 former members having complied with the requirements for reinstatement had requested to be reinstated.

Mrs. Hunter therefore moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 24 members. Seconded by Mrs. Frisbee and carried. The Recording Secretary General pro tern announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 24 former members reinstated in the National Society.

Miss Strider presented the following supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 190 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 440.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 190 applicants for membership. Mrs. Elliott announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 190 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read the report of the Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

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

Immediately following the October Board Meeting your Chairman at the request of the President General took up with the representatives of the Government the changes in the Auditorium necessary to the accommodation of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Daily consultations were held regarding details, the final decision being that the seats in the center of the Auditorium must be taken out, a floor laid level with the platform also seats under the balconies raised so that all could have a view of the center. This work was under the direction of Commander Rouzer, U. S. N. who was especially selected for his ability. On October 22nd, the actual work began under his direction with government employees and carpenters. The seats were removed and stored in the basement, the carpenters taking possession and in a short time the floor was laid. During these preparations the building was closed to the public but open to the D. A. R. and for business.

As the time went on the State Department expressed a desire to have the office rooms on the main floor put at the disposal of the Delegates to the Conference, for Committee Meetings. Your Chairman at first thought that this would be an impossibility for the work of the National Society must go on without interruption. After much thought and planning it was deemed possible to make changes which would leave the Ohio, Missouri, District of Columbia, Illinois, New York, and Texas rooms available for government use. The Building and Grounds Committee approved the suggested changes, the President General obtaining the consent of the National Officers whose offices were to be moved and the respective State Regents cheerfully consenting to have their rooms used as offices, the following changes were made: office of Curator General to Library, office of Historian General to Library, office of Executive manager to Library, office of Recording Secretary General to New Jersey room, office of Corresponding Secretary General to Massachusetts room and the office of the Organizing Secretary General to Delaware and Virginia rooms. For the convenience of the majority of clerks the Catalogue
was placed in the Library. The clerks lunch room, also south corridor in basement was requested for use by the Government for printing and issuing documents in connection with the Plenary Sessions, north corridor basement for typewriter, stenography and telephone service, therefore the clerks lunch room was moved from the basement to the top floor pantries, adjoining the Kitchen and Banquet Hall.

As a committee we desire to express our appreciation of the cooperation of the State Regents and National Officers especially to Mrs. White, Curator General, and to Mrs. Ellison, Librarian General.

The October Board having authorized the purchase of flags of the Nations participating in the Conference your Chairman ordered same but later cancelled the order as the government furnished these flags gratis which have been displayed daily since the convening of the Conference according to government direction.

On account of affording protection to the delegates the U. S. Government deemed it wise to place our Building under Military Guard as much as three days before the first Plenary Session. Arrangements to safeguard our building and all entering were made by a representative of the State Department, a U. S. Army Captain and your chairman. Soldiers were on duty on the exterior day and night and secret service men on the inside. The Government issuing special passes to all using the Building daily. Our Building however has always been open to the Daughters and for business, the President General having made one stipulation when granting its use to the government, that stipulation being that our work must go on. While there have been inconveniences and restrictions to be endured yet the work has gone on without interruption, the clerks showing not only adaptability but a fine spirit of cooperation.

Nearing the opening of the Conference when arrangements had been completed, Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, Mr. Root, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Underwood came to the Building to see our Auditorium which had been transformed into an International Council Chamber. I deem it of great interest to report that Mr. Hughes said, “If Memorial Continental Hall had been built for the purpose, the result could not have been better.”

It is of great interest to know that the revolving chairs used by the delegates to the Conference are to be preserved by the U. S. Government as of historical value, each chair to bear a plate inscribed not only with the name of the Delegate and Conference on Limitation of Armament but with Memorial Continental Hall; The chair used by President Harding at the opening and closing sessions of the Conference is a reproduction of the chair used by the Continental Congress at the signing of the Declaration of Independence—this chair belonged to the National Society having been presented to the National Society by Continental Dames Chapter of the District of Columbia. The table upon which all the treaties were signed is also the property of the National Society—a reproduction of the one in Independence Hall—given in memory of Sabra Lavana Beach Goddard of Granby, Conn., by her five sons. This desk table was presented to our Museum for the use of the Curator General. The chair used at this table during the signing is also the property of the National Society presented by the Spirit of ’76 Chapter of New Orleans, La.

On February 3rd, the State Department declaring that the Auditorium would be available and the consent of the President General being obtained, a meeting of the business organization of the Government was called by President Harding.

Many requests have been received for the use of the Auditorium but until the Government released it such requests could not be considered. On February 13th the Government will begin to restore the Auditorium to its regular order.

We do not feel that this report would be complete did we not call attention to the extraordinary ability, ingenuity and resourcefulness displayed at all times by our Superintendent Mr. Phillips who was largely responsible for the successful carrying out of the many details in connection with the preparation of our Hall for this Conference. In fact our entire force of employees showed that they measured up when tested.

A Cross Stitch picture of “Samuel before Eli” for the Massachusetts room was presented by Miss Maria Carter being the work of her mother, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster. This piece of work has been accepted by the Art Committee and placed in the Massachusetts room.

A large fine old linen damask table cloth size 5 x 5½ yards has been presented by Miss Annetta Shipley Merrill—member of Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Mass., the cloth is presented for use in the Banquet Hall.

The mirrors in the Connecticut room have been resilvered, estimates having been submitted by Hires Turner Co. of Rosslyn, Va., $44.92.

The Bronze Markers authorized by the Board October, 1921, have been placed as ordered. The price of these was $216.00 for both instead of $225.00 a saving of $9.00 of the amount authorized by the Board.

Acting upon the authority given by the Executive Committee June 16, 1921, approved by
the Board October 18, 1921, a typewriter has been ordered for the office of the Treasurer General and placed.

Upon request of the Registrar General and authority of the Executive Committee January 23, 1922. Two typewriters have been ordered and placed in her office.

On January 23rd, your Chairman brought to the attention of the Executive Committee the necessity of a new roof for our Memorial Building—the Executive Committee voted that at least two estimates should be obtained and submitted to the Board.

Relying upon the advice of Marsh and Peter Washington D. C. (architects of the Administration Building) regarding the proper kind of roof, the following estimates have been obtained in accordance with specifications furnished by them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel H. Edmonston &amp; Co., Wash., D. C.</td>
<td>$8285.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry F. Boryer</td>
<td>8614.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your Committee recommends that the work be given to Samuel H. Edmonston & Co., Contractors and Builders, and that the contract for the work be awarded upon the actual cost of materials and labor plus a commission to the contractor. This plan is endorsed by Marsh and Peter.

Your Committee recommends that a sum not to exceed $8500.00 be allowed to cover the cost of the new roof and restoration of interior plastering as damaged by leakage.

We beg leave to file with the recording Secretary General the specifications for the roof, letter from Marsh and Peter and estimates as obtained from Samuel H. Edmonston and Harry F. Boryer.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER, Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

There being no objection, the report of the Committee was accepted without its recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Frisbee, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey, and carried, that the recommendation for new roof to Memorial Continental Hall be adopted (as offered by Mrs. Hanger). Moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that the second recommendation of the Building and Grounds Committee be adopted.

Mrs. Hanger stated that she had once before brought before the Board the matter of new sound-proof doors for the Auditorium during the Congress, and was again bringing it because of a letter just received from Miss Nettleton Chairman of the House Committee; that Marsh and Peter had drawn specifications and plans for these doors, to be so well made and beautifully finished to correspond in every way with the beauty and dignity of the lobby, with many panes of glass so that those who are compelled to remain in the lobby at one time or another may look through these windows into the auditorium; that it was Miss Nettleton's feeling that the success of the Congress, the Comfort of the President General and of the delegates depended largely on the quiet that could be maintained, and therefore this proposition was brought to provide three doors according to the specifications already furnished and already estimated upon. The exact figure could not be given because the architects felt it was best to have it done by the actual furnishing of materials and day labor, plus a commission of seven per cent., and while it was not the expectation to spend the whole amount, it was recommended that a sum not to exceed $680 be allowed for this purpose—the purchase of three new doors leading from the lobby into the auditorium.

The adoption of the recommendation regarding new doors was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Buel and Miss McDuffee, and carried.

Miss Lincoln here presented her own report as Editor, including with it the report for the Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. Bissell, who was still detained at home because of the illness of her husband.

Report of Editor of Magazine

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

Since my last report to this Board four issues of the Magazine have been published—November, December, January, and February. The December Magazine was devoted almost exclusively to the account of the gift of the fountain and water system to the French village of Tilloloy by the National Society, while the January issue contained a special account of the first meetings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. A description of the last meetings of the Conference, held during the past week, will appear in the March Magazine. An account from the architectural viewpoint of the new office building illustrated, with photographs and architects drawings, will appear in this issue also.

Among the articles which appeared the past four months, and which attracted special attention were "The Story of the Purple Heart" by Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick, and "Continental Marine Officers of the American Revolution" Major E. M. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. Neyle Colquitt's article on the October Magazine, "Our French Liberators" has been translated into French and re-published in both French and Canadian journals. The French Ambassador was so deeply interested
in it that he not only wrote a note of apprecia-
tion to Mrs. Colquitt, but purchased a number
of copies of the Magazine. Incidentally I may
mention that the October edition is completely
sold out.

Among the articles yet to appear in the Mag-
zeine are the following: "American Illiteracy,
A National Menace" by Paul V. Collins, "An
Unmarked Revolutionary Site in Ohio," by C.
L. Marzloff, "Old Pelham, Massachusetts" by
Mrs. Anna P. See, and "Last Days at Mount
Vernon," by Charles Moore, Chairman, Fine
Arts Commission of the United States.

In the absence of our National Magazine
Chairman, Mrs. Charles Bissell, detained in
Connecticut by illness, I will give a brief sum-
mary of the financial out-look for the Magazine.
To date our subscriptions total 13,822. Our
February expirations amount to 895.

The following editions for 1921 have been
completely sold out, January, February, April,
June, July, August, October, and only a few
copies are left of the March, May, September
and December Magazines.

The business office reports that we are selling
many single copies since October 1, 1921 to
February 6, 1922, inclusive, we have sold 720
Magazines, a good record when you stop to
think that our Hall has been closed to the pub-
lic since November and our Magazines have
been sold chiefly through mail orders. Of the
single copies thus sold 248 were for the Jan-
uary, 1922, Magazines which contained the
article on the arms conference.

Since the $2.00 rate went into effect on July
1, 1921, we have received 3560 new subscrip-
tions and renewals. Thus during these seven
months we have averaged 508 subscriptions a
month only. The money received during this
time for each $2.00 subscription totalled $7,120.

Surely the Magazine is deserving of the
loyal support of every member.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE S. LINCOLN.

There being no objection, the report
was accepted.

Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of the Committee
on the Erection of the Administration Building,
made the following report for her Committee.

Report of Committee on Erection of
Administration Building

Madam President General and Members of
the Board.

The Administration Building Committee is
happy to report progress in the erection of the building since the last meeting of the Board.
As you will remember the cornerstone was laid
with impressive ceremony on October 19th—and
the building is now under roof.

With the work of construction so satisfac-
torily progressing the Committee's time has
been given to correspondence with the states
and members who have asked for information,
and requested permission to take rooms or some
special features of decoration or usefulness.

It has been decided that the sum to be asked
for the various rooms shall include the entire
cost for furnishing, and a part of the finishing
—the Society itself paying for the actual con-
struction of the entire building.

It has also been decided that all money con-
tributed must be in the hands of the Treasurer
General by January 1, 1923.

From the estimates of the cost of the rooms
supplied by the architect a definite price for
each room has been agreed upon, the prices
ranging from one to three thousand dollars,
and the states and members requesting infor-
mation have been given these prices.

Since October the following States have
taken rooms:

New Hampshire, office of Corresponding
Secretary General. Pennsylvania, two commit-
teep rooms; Washington, office of Organizing
Secretary General; Florida, Office of Regis-
trar General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, has
taken the office of the Treasurer General, and
Mrs. R. W. Magna, Regent of the Mercy War-
ren Chapter of Massachusetts has taken the four
marble columns in the central hall or Catalogue
room as a memorial to her mother.

Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin
asked for rooms last April, and the particular
rooms to be taken by them will soon be decided
upon, and the National Society, Children of
the American Revolution is also considering
a room.

Correspondence is being carried on with
Colorado, Louisiana, Kentucky, Georgia, South Dakota, Tennessee, a Chapter in New York State and one in West Virginia, showing how wide spread is the interest in and enthusiasm for the new building.

The definite pledges so far received and filed are as follows:

Fifteen hundred dollars pledged by North Carolina for the office of the Historian General, $1000 pledged by New Hampshire for the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, $1500 pledged by Washington for the office of the Organizing Secretary General, $1000 pledged by Florida for the office of the Registrar General, $1000 pledged by Nebraska for the office of the Treasurer General to the Smithsonian Institution, this gift being made in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Aull past State Regent and Vice President General, $2000 pledged by Connecticut for the President General's suite, $2700 pledged by Pennsylvania for two communicating rooms to be used as committee rooms, $8000 to $10,000 pledged by the National Officers Club for the small auditorium, $1000 pledged by Mrs. Hunter for the office of the Treasurer General, $1200 pledged by Mrs. Magna for four marble columns.

A number of requests have come from members and chapters for the privilege of making individual gifts and a list of possible gifts to meet these requests is being prepared.

In this list will be placed the five drinking founts, the bronze markers on the outside naming the building, the elevator, the fire proof door to the vault and other items of a similar nature.

In this building the rooms and gifts may be suitably inscribed either as gifts or memorials. This is a departure from the rule observed in Memorial Continental Hall, the nature and uses of this building making it possible to place inconspicuous inscriptions without mararring the architectural design.

The following payments have been made by the Treasurer General to the Architect and Builder.

In June, 1921, $8000; July, $11,000; August, $14,000; September, $32,000; October, $27,000; November, $32,000; December, $36,000. January, 1922, $24,000; making a total of $184,000 paid before February 1, 1922.

The chairman invites correspondence in reference to the building and will be glad to cooperate with all interested members in arranging for gifts.

Sarah E. Guernsey,
Chairman, Administration Building Committee.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Morris, as Chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots, reported on the progress of the Yorktown Bill, and gave an encouraging account of a visit by the President General and herself to the Secretary of War who promised his support to the bill. She urged the members of the Board, and through them members all over the country, to write their Representatives and Senators to use their influence to preserve Yorktown. The President General also urged all members to take to heart the suggestion of the Chairman, and suggested that they get from Mrs. Morris the names and addresses of the men on the Committee which had the bill in charge in order that word might be carried back to the chapters that letters should be written these men.

The Recording Secretary General Pro tem referred to a letter received from Mrs. Wait, and on motion of Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Shererred, it was carried, that a letter of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Wait from the National Board, N.S.D.A.R. Mrs. Hodgkins moved that a note of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Moss, Vice President General from Missouri, and regrets for her absence from this meeting of the National D.A.R. Board of Management. Seconded by Mrs. Kitt and carried.

The President General made a brief report of the situation in Tilloloy, reading the following extract from a letter received from Baroness de la Grange:

"I have good news from Tilloloy and all is working well. The water has to be turned off at night because of the heavy frost. I found that it was absolutely necessary to build a little house over the well in order to shelter the machinery during bad weather. We are making this house large enough to hold a little motor in case later on the Commune decides to buy one as an auxiliary to the wind mill. This work will cost about Frs. 10,000 and I ordered it as you told me I could do so if I thought it wise."

Dr. Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, invited the members of the Board to furnish any ideas they might have to the Daughters of Virginia in regard to a great historical pageant which is to be given in May at Richmond for a week, of which time the Daughters of the American Revolution are to have one day, and she trusted that all members who were descended from Virginians would be interested that their ancestors be properly represented on that occasion, and she therefore invited correspondence and suggestions.

Mrs. Buel stated one of the chapters in Connecticut, Faith Trumbull Chapter of Norwich, wished to be allowed to incorporate in order to hold property. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, that Faith Trumbull Chapter of Connecticut be allowed to incorporate so as to be able to hold property. Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried, that Cincinnati Chap-
The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Recording Secretary General pro tem drawing for those states not represented. The drawing resulted as follows:

**Drawing of Seats for 31st Continental Congress, 1922**

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

The President General reported to the Board the receipt of the various gifts then on display on the Board Room Table, and it was voted that the President General express the thanks of the Board to the generous and thoughtful donors.

The motions as passed were read and approved, and on motion the meeting adjourned at 6:25 P.M.

**Lily Tyson Elliott, Recording Secretary General, pro tem.**

---

**FORM OF BEQUEST**

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of ($ ), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1921–1922

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

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1922)

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRERD,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
Amarillo, Tex.

MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN,
1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
Amarillo, Tex.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
54 East 83d St., New York, N. Y.

MRS. HENRY McCLEARY,
McCleary, Wash.

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Cooksburg, Pa.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRERD,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
Amarillo, Tex.

MRS. HENRY McCLEARY,
McCleary, Wash.

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

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRERD,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
54 East 83d St., New York, N. Y.

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Cooksburg, Pa.

MRS. EDWARD P. SCHOENTGEN, 407 Glenn Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

MRS. HOWARD L. HOWS, 1830 T St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS,
6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. C. D. CHENAUD, Lexington, Ky.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
54 East 83d St., New York, N. Y.

MRS. C. D. CHENAUD, Lexington, Ky.

MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS,
6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 Willow St., Ottawa, Kan.

MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2ND,
Miss Elaine H. Koerner,
226 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 Willow St., Ottawa, Kan.

MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS,
6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. C. D. CHENAUD, Lexington, Ky.

MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2ND,
Miss Elaine H. Koerner,
226 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 Willow St., Ottawa, Kan.

MRS. HOWARD L. HOWS, 1830 T St., Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historian General
MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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

MRS. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MISS EMMA T. STRIDER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MISS LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE,
Memorial Continental Hall.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON</td>
<td>639 WALNUT ST., GADSDEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>MRS. STANLEY FINCH</td>
<td>394 N. 3rd ST., PHOENIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH</td>
<td>BISBEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS</td>
<td>394 N. 3rd ST., PHOENIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>MRS. CLARENCE S. WOODWARD</td>
<td>2005 SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>MRS. ALEXANDER M. BARROW</td>
<td>817 W. 5TH AVE., PINE BLUFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>MRS. OSWALD H. HARSHBARGER</td>
<td>2100 MATHER ST., OAKLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY</td>
<td>1240 W. 29TH ST., LOS ANGELES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>MRS. HERBERT B. HAYDEN</td>
<td>803 SPRUCE ST., BOULDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM HENRY KISTLER</td>
<td>1145 LOGAN ST., DENVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL</td>
<td>LITCHFIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL</td>
<td>SOUTHINGTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN W. CLIFTON</td>
<td>SYMENA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>MRS. FRANCIS A. ST. CLAIR</td>
<td>1319 T. ST., N. W., WASHINGTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>MRS. EVEREST G. SEWELL</td>
<td>143 S. E. 2ND ST., MIAMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>MRS. J. A. CRAIG</td>
<td>233 W. DUVAL ST., JACKSONVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>MRS. MAX E. LAND</td>
<td>305 14th AVE., CORDELE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM C. VEREEN</td>
<td>MOETHIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>MRS. N. L. SCOTT</td>
<td>THE COURTLAND HOTEL, HONOLULU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>MRS. ROBERT C. HUDelson</td>
<td>BOX 324, GOODING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>MRS. H. EUGENE CHUBBUCK</td>
<td>GRAND VIEW AVE., PETOIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>MRS. FRANK G. LOWDEN</td>
<td>SPRINGFIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>MRS. SAMUEL ELLIOTT PERKINS</td>
<td>1011 N. PENN ST., INDIANAPOLIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>MRS. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW</td>
<td>3128 FAIRFIELD AVE., FORT WAYNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>MRS. FREDERICK ERNEST FRISBEE</td>
<td>&quot;F. O'BEL,&quot; SHELDON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY</td>
<td>INDEPENDENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>MRS. ROBERT BRUCE CAMPBELL</td>
<td>&quot;RIVERSIDE,&quot; WICHITA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>MRS. J. M. ARNOLD</td>
<td>539 GARRETT ST., COVINGTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE BAKER</td>
<td>FRANKFORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>MRS. THOMAS D. STEWART</td>
<td>2331 CHESTNUT ST., NEW ORLEANS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES FLOWER</td>
<td>ALEXANDRIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>MISS MAUDE M. MERRICK</td>
<td>286 MAIN ST., WATERVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>MRS. R. H. M. CUSHMAN</td>
<td>152 CUSHMAN, AUBURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>MRS. ADAM DENMEAD</td>
<td>1004 N. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>MRS. REX CORBIN MAUPIN</td>
<td>2004 MARYLAND AVE., BALTIMORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY</td>
<td>26 BELLEVUE AVE., AUBURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE MINOT BAKER</td>
<td>FINNEUR, CONCORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>MISS ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE</td>
<td>1612 W. MAIN ST., ELMHURST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL</td>
<td>143 LAFAYETTE AVE., N. E., GRAND RAPIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>MRS. MARSHALL H. COOLIDGE</td>
<td>1500 KENWOOD PARKWAY, MINNEAPOLIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>MRS. L. C. JEFFERSON</td>
<td>1126 SUMMIT AVE., ST. PAUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>MRS. JAMES HARPER WYNNE</td>
<td>GREENVILLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLTON HENRY ALEXANDER</td>
<td>850 N. JEFFERSON ST., JACKSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>MRS. PAUL D. KITT</td>
<td>CHILLICOTIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>MRS. HENRY W. HARRIS</td>
<td>SEDALIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>MRS. ALVAN L. ANDERSON</td>
<td>420 S. IDAHO ST., DILLON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>MRS. E. ROOX MARTIN</td>
<td>214 S. CENTRAL AVE., BESSEMER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES F. SPENCER</td>
<td>1731 L ST., LINCOLN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>MRS. ELIZABETH ANNE O'LINN SMITH</td>
<td>CHADBURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>MRS. LOVEN WEBSTER</td>
<td>PLYMOUTH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>MRS. LESLIE P. SNOW</td>
<td>ROCHESTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>MRS. HENRY D. FITTS</td>
<td>448 RIDGE ST., NEWARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES B. BANKS</td>
<td>1308 WATCHUNG AVE., FLANDERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>MRS. J. F. HINKLE</td>
<td>ROSWELL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>MRS. K. P. BARNES</td>
<td>ALBUQUERQUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW YORK
MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH, 3 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. CHARLES M. BULL, 269 Henry St., Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. W. O. SPENCER, Winston-Salem.
MRS. CHARLES W. TILLET, 810 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. GEORGE MORLEY YOUNG, Valley City.
MRS. MELVIN A. HILDRETH, 300 8th St., Fargo.

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

OKLAHOMA
MRS. H. H. McCLINTOCK, 903 Johnston Ave., Bartlesville.
MRS. W. L. MAYES, 921 S. 18th St., Muskogee.

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

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. EDWIN ERELE SPARKS, State College.
MRS. JOHN B. HERON, Hardyston, Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. FRANKLIN C. CAIN, St. Matthews.
MRS. J. A. BAILIE, Clinton.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. M. R. HOPKINS, 1234 5th Ave., N. W. Aberdeen.
MRS. LESLIE GRANT HILL, Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE
MRS. MARY B. TEMPLE, 316 West Cumberland St., Knoxville.
MRS. PERCY H. PATTON, 1092 E. Moreland Ave., Memphis.

TEXAS
MRS. I. B. McFARLAND, 1318 Castle Court Blvd., Houston.
MRS. A. D. POTTS, Belton.

UTAH
MRS. GEORGE H. DERN, 86 H St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. CLLESON H. KINNEY, 820 E. 4th South St., Salt Lake City.

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

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

WASHINGTON
MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER, 1504 15th Ave., Seattle.
MRS. HENRY W. PATTON, 724 7th St., Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. CLARK W. HEAVNER, Buckhannon.
MRS. ROBERT J. REED, 100 12th St., Wheeling.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE
MRS. MARY B. TEMPLE, 316 West Cumberland St., Knoxville.
MRS. PERCY H. PATTON, 1092 E. Moreland Ave., Memphis.

TEXAS
MRS. I. B. McFARLAND, 1318 Castle Court Blvd., Houston.
MRS. A. D. POTTS, Belton.

UTAH
MRS. GEORGE H. DERN, 86 H St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. CLLESON H. KINNEY, 820 E. 4th South St., Salt Lake City.

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

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

WASHINGTON
MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER, 1504 15th Ave., Seattle.
MRS. HENRY W. PATTON, 724 7th St., Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. CLARK W. HEAVNER, Buckhannon.
MRS. ROBERT J. REED, 100 12th St., Wheeling.

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

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

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

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, 1895.
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, 1900.
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.

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

Honorary Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CARRY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

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

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

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

New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 1156 subscribers.
SILVERWARE
OF QUALITY

GENERATIONS OF
DAILY SERVICE AND
APPRECIATION—NO
WISER ECONOMY.

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS,
TRAYS, PLATEAUX, BASKETS,
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS,
SERVERS, PITCHERS,
VEGETABLE DISHES, PLATES,
COMPOTIERES, BOWLS, DISHES,
CENTREPIECES, VASES,
CANDLESTICKS, CANDELABRA.

INFORMATION AND ILLUSTRATIONS
UPON REQUEST.
SELECTIONS FORWARDED
FOR APPROVAL.

J. E. CALDWELL
& COMPANY
Official Jewelers N. S. D. A. R.
Since its foundation
PHILADELPHIA