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Photograph by Hauty, Washington

THE FIRST REPRODUCTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, DECORATED PEN COPY, WITH FACSIMILED SIGNATURES BY BENJAMIN OWEN TYLER, 1817
DISCOVERY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

It seems incredible to us in this 146th year of the Independence of the United States of America, that our Declaration of Independence remained for half a century a forgotten document to the American people and that Thomas Jefferson did not realize, until near the end of his life, that he had composed an epochal paper. Yet the evidence is solidly arrayed to this effect.

After the Declaration had played its part in our Revolutionary struggle, it slumbered in the archives of the Government until it was brought to popular attention by the enterprise of a writing teacher and a public controversy over the credit for the honor of its first popular publication, between this professor of penmanship and a rival publisher. To contend that the Declaration of Independence, one of the world's great documents of liberty, would have remained in unnoticed obscurity but for Benjamin Owen Tyler would be, of course, absurd. The rejuvenation of an healthy patriotism by the second war with Great Britain (the War of 1812), to which the final, blood-stirring victory at New Orleans, contributed a sustaining energy, created a state of mind in the American people that made possible the commercial success of the publishing venture of the pen-artist and that Tyler was the first to popularize the Declaration by a widespread publication should not be forgotten.

The story of the writing of the Declaration, how it was composed, adopted, signed and "submitted to a candid world" is too well known to the Daughters of the American Revolution to justify recounting here; but a part of it may be retold for the sake of the continuity and completeness of this story.

On July 2, 1776, the Colonial delegates in the Continental Congress absolved, by
vote, the United Colonies from all allegiance to the British Crown and, on July 4th, approved the draft of the form of announcement of this action. Thomas Jefferson’s composition was the draft of this form of announcement and had been submitted to the Congress as the report of the Committee of Five, to whom had been entrusted the preparation of the document. As adopted by Congress, this report became the Declaration of Independence and the last, rough draft of this report, in the handwriting of Jefferson and bearing certain changes in the handwriting of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, was preserved among Jefferson’s Papers. It was transferred, in this year of 1922, from the Department of State to the Library of Congress by order of the President of the United States.

This precious paper was immediately subjected to a searching and critical examination and all the physical facts respecting it noted down. In the course of this examination certain things heretofore unnoticed, became apparent. The most important of these is that Benjamin Franklin had more to do with the phraseology of the Declaration of Independence than has been recognized up to now. We will note these facts before proceeding with the story of the discovery of the Declaration by the people of the United States, as they are facts curiously interwoven with that discovery.

The rough draft of the Declaration, the report of the Committee of Five, because it bears pen changes by Adams and Franklin, is, presumably, the final rough draft from which Jefferson says he made a clean copy for submission to Congress. It bears numerous alterations and, in the margins, opposite seven of these alterations, Jefferson has written the names of Adams and Franklin, each time with a little symbol, corresponding to a like symbol in the text as designating the word or words written in by these two men. But these marginal notes of identification by Jefferson were written in many years after 1776 and Jefferson’s memory in this was as untrustworthy as it has been proven to be in many of his other recollections respecting the Declaration. He credits John Adams with two corrections and Benjamin Franklin with five. But Franklin should have been credited with eleven changes in all and four of these, hitherto unnoted, are of the first importance.

In the very first line of this final, rough draft, Benjamin Franklin struck the resounding note that underlies our entire governmental theory and welded together Jefferson’s rich phraseology as a hammer-stroke upon a deep-toned bell welds together all lesser notes in the vibrant air. For Jefferson had written:

“When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bands,” etc.

and Benjamin Franklin crossed out the weak “a” and wrote “one,” so that the line reads to all the world:

“When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people,” etc. And next, Jefferson, with too much doubt, perhaps, of what the Congress would really do, wrote:

“They should declare the causes which impel them to threaten separation,” and Franklin smashed out the hesitant “threaten” and wrote a firm “the” in its stead.

But the most ringing change of all comes in that well-known phrase:

“We hold these truths to be,” etc. Jefferson had written “sacred & undeniable”; but Franklin crossed them out and merits honor from every lover of liberty for his great substitution: “SELF-EVIDENT.”
A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the Course of Human Events it becomes necessary for to
dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with others, and
to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the STAND of INDEPENDENCE, it
which the Laws of Nature, and of Nature's God, entitle them, a decent respect
to the Opinions of Mankind requires, that they should declare the Causes
which impel them to this Resolution.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are
created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with
certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty,
and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these Rights, Governments are
instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from
the Consent of the Governed. That whenever any Form of Government
becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to
alter or to abolish it, to institute new Governments, laying its Foundation on
such Principles, and instituting its Laws on such Inventions, as to them shall
seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed,
will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for
light and transient causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn
that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to
alter their Forms of Government. But when a long Train of Dis派出sions and
Abuses, which窜 with them the same Object, shall have
pursued Trevolutionary, the same Object, ensues a Design to reduce them
under专对 Dictum. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, which,
in the course of human events, shall have
produced at length a situation, which shews, men are disposed to suffer
while evils are sufferable, than to
alter their Governments.

We thus declare for our posterity, that they have been
the patient sufferers of these Colonies; that mankind is now the necessity,
which compels them to change their former Systems of Government.

The history of the present American States is a history of repeated
oppressions, and usurpations, among which are no political facts
contradict with the uniform tenor of the most approved and uncontroverted
object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States, to prove
the by Facts, submitted to a candid world, for the truth of which we pledge a faith
not compromised by falsehood.

Photograph by Handy, Washington
THE FIRST PAGE OF THE DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE HANDWRITING OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
The next change is still of high importance. Jefferson wrote: "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies & ships of war without our consent," and Franklin, ever watchful of the democracy he loved, changed this to: "without the consent of our Legislatures."

The next heretofore unnoted change was more a clarifying of idea than anything else, but still it was the clear genius of a master of language who could give his every word a polished value. Jefferson had written: "giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation" and Franklin shifted this to read: "giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation."

The last unnoted change was in that portion of Jefferson's draft which Congress expunged, so it is relatively immaterial, however, Jefferson wrote: "future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short compass of twelve years only," [and what follows of Jefferson's idea is so crossed over as to be indecipherable], but Franklin's change was "to lay a foundation so bold and undisguised for tyranny." Jefferson recorrected Franklin by crossing out the word "lay" and rewriting "build" in its stead, so that the finally corrected sentence read: "future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short space of twelve years only, to build a foundation so broad and undisguised for tyranny over a people fostered & fixed in principles of freedom."

How did Jefferson happen to remember five of Franklin's changes and not the other six? How was it that other important details of the composition and signing of that immortal paper could not be remembered by him? John Adams was equally forgetful. Thomas McKean, a signer, became quite confused in his remembrance and the real facts, so far as obtainable, have been obtained by a critical study, analysis and comparison of the documentary evidence that has survived. Argument and discussion, recalling of events, attempts to remember and a literature of controversy over the drafting and signing of the Declaration began, casually enough, in 1817 when Joseph Delaplaine, of Philadelphia, in writing a biographical sketch of Jefferson, asked him certain questions about the Declaration. Jefferson's reply shows that even in 1817 he had not yet awakened to what he had accomplished, for he dismissed the matter briefly by saying that Adams and Franklin "each of them made two or three short and verbal alterations only, but even this is laying more stress on mere composition than it merits; for that alone was mine; the sentiments were of all America."

Two years later Samuel A. Welles asked Jefferson's aid in the preparation of a life of his grandfather, Samuel Adams, and Jefferson's letters to Welles, giving his recollections as to the Declaration, are much at variance with the established facts. Why Jefferson did not recognize in 1776 the tremendous importance of his composition may, in a measure, be due to the severe criticism and rough treatment his effort received on the floor of Congress. Jefferson says: "during the debate I was sitting near Dr. Franklin and he observed I was writhing a little under the acrimonious criticisms of some of its parts; and it was on that occasion that, by way of comfort, he told me the story of John Thompson, the Hatter, and his new sign." [Thompson had devised a new signboard for his hat shop and his friends, one after another, criticized the various words thereon, and Thompson, following each bit of advice, struck out one word after another until nothing was left of the original composition except Thompson's
name and the figure of a hat]. The severe treatment Jefferson's draft received seemed to have so injured his feelings that, after the Declaration was adopted, he put his draft away and did not refer to it or think about it again for nearly fifty years. That none of the other men of the Continental Congress of 1776 thought any more about it than did Jefferson is fairly plain from their inability, in after years, to remember very much about either the adoption or the signing. Like many other great things done by our Forefathers, the doing of them was the important thing and, having done their best, they did not pause to emulate the classic example of Little Jack Horner on extracting the plum. The Declaration adopted, signed and published to the world, was a thing done, for good or for evil and the men of 1776 pressed on to the accomplishment of the heavy tasks still confronting them. That Jefferson, Adams and others, competent to speak, could remember in after years, very little about the matter is good evidence that the Declaration was viewed as a mere piece of routine work of small consequence, as compared with the vote of Independence of July 2nd. Franklin died in 1790, before any of the later public interest had been displayed in the Declaration, which accounts for the fact that we have no story, or statement from him regarding it. John Adams placed all the emphasis upon the passage of the resolution of Independence on July 2nd. Benjamin Owen Tyler, removed from New York City to Washington, in 1817, and then saw, for the first time, the Declaration of Independence. Being a professional penman and an instructor of writing, he was ever on the lookout for material of a striking character with which to display his skill. He asked for and obtained permission to copy the Declaration and make facsimiles of the signatures. This copy he made, exactly the size of the original. The text he engrossed and enlarged, and ornamented the important words, so that while not a facsimile it was a most perfect and beautiful specimen of ornamental lettering and pen skill. The signatures he copied in exact facsimile. Acting Secretary of State, Richard Rush, certified September
10, 1817, that the text was correctly copied
and that he had "examined the signatures
to each. Those executed by Mr. Tyler
are curiously exact imitations; so much
so that it would be difficult if not impossible
for the closest scrutiny to distinguish
them, were it not for the hand of time,
from the originals." This copy Tyler had
engraved and published in 1818 and
Binns, who had been taking his time with
the Gardner idea, found himself forestalled.
He immediately published an
attack upon Tyler and upon Tyler's pub-
lication. Gardner joined forces with Tyler
and a publisher's war ensued in the public
prints. Despite his best efforts Binns did
not succeed in getting his Declaration on
the market until the next year. It was
on the same plan as to decorated text and
facsimile signatures as Tyler's, but where
Tyler displayed nothing but the text and
signatures, Binns enclosed the Declaration
in an elaborate ornamental chain made up
of the seals of the Thirteen original
States, surmounted by portraits of Wash-
ington, Hancock and Jefferson, which
Tyler naively remarked, "do not orna-
ment the original any more than plates
did the Bible when first given to man."
Binns' seals were drawn by Thomas Sully
and his portraits were from paintings by
Stuart, Otis and Copley. John Quincy
Adams, then Secretary of State, certified
to the correctness of the copy of the text
and facsimiles of the signatures.

Tyler's publication of the Declaration
had met with great success; Binns' also
was not slow in selling and the adver-
tising they both received from their con-
troversy in print aroused interest in the
Declaration as a document regardless of
its effect upon the fortunes of the rival
publishers. This interest steadily in-
creased and in 1823 Timothy Pickering
delivered a Fourth of July oration at
Salem, Massachusetts, in which, on the
authority of John Adams, he made sev-
eral statements regarding the Declaration
to which Jefferson took exception and
aired these exceptions in a long and
caucus~ letter to James Madison, giving
the facts according to his, Jefferson's,
recollection: "Mr. Adams' memory has
led him into unquestionable error; at the
age of 88, and 47 years after the trans-
actions of Independence, this is not
wonderful, nor should I, at the age of
80, on the small advantage of that dif-
ference only, venture to oppose my
memory to his, were it not supported by
written notes, taken by myself, at the
moment and on the spot. . . . You have
seen the original paper, now in my hands,
with the corrections of Dr. Franklin and
Mr. Adams interlined in their own hand-
writing. Their alterations were two or
three only and merely verbal." These
"notes taken . . . at the moment and on
the spot" have survived, but they do not
add anything to what has been gleaned
from a critical analysis of all the other
available sources, for they merely state,
in less than thirty words, that Jefferson
drafted the Declaration and reported it to
Congress. The fact of the matter is
that when Jefferson, half a century after
the event, found the Declaration assum-
ing an importance he had never dreamed
it would, he was unwilling, apparently, to
admit that its composition was thought of
such minor consequence in 1776 that he
had then failed to note the facts respecting
its creation and, in 1823, was also unwill-
ing to admit that he could not fully recall
them. It must have been after 1819 and
probably it was at the time of the 1823
controversy that Jefferson looked through
his papers for the draft of the Declaration
and made the marginal notes thereon of
the Franklin and Adams changes. At
that late day, forty-seven years after-
wards, Jefferson's failure to recognize
all of Franklin's changes becomes measurably explainable. That these marginal notes were not made until many years after 1776 is clear from the fact that the draft, folded and filed away among Jefferson's papers, had broken in one of the folds from age. To remedy this Jefferson pasted a narrow strip of paper, vertically down the outer margin of the first page to repair the break. There can be no other reason than this for pasting this strip at such a place, as there is no writing under it and, after pasting this bit of paper in place, Jefferson wrote two of his marginal notes across it. This condition effectually militates against any theory that the marginal notes, identifying the Adams and Franklin handwritings, were made in 1776.

Had it not been for the patriotism aroused by the successful War of 1812, the enterprise and artistic skill of Benjamin Owen Tyler in 1817 and Timothy Pickering's oration in 1823, with the ensuing public controversies from the last two happenings, it is quite possible that John Quincy Adams, while Secretary of State, might not have thought it worth while to have an exact and official facsimile made of the entire Declaration of Independence, signatures and all. This he did in 1823 and this facsimile is the only complete and exact facsimile that has ever been made from the original Declaration. Every other facsimile has been made from one of these 1823 facsimiles or its replica. The original plate of the 1823 reproduction is still in the custody of the Department of State.

There seems to be no documentary evidence available regarding the exact process by which this 1823 facsimile was made. Among the methods of reproductive copper-plate engraving then known in the United States was a wet sheet transfer from the original to be engraved. Because of this there exists a tradition that the ink upon the parchment was then loosened and that the Declaration has been fading ever since, until now it is barely legible. This has not yet been proven, however, and so many other factors enter into the matter that it is not at all a conclusive explanation of the present physical condition of the parchment. Richard Rush's statement as to "the hand of time" in his certificate to Tyler's facsimile signatures furnishes food for thought as to the condition of the signatures in 1817. As to the physical condition of the Declaration at the present time, in this year of 1922, it may be said that, while greatly faded, it has faded almost uniformly and the text, while difficult to read is still fairly legible. Under certain angles of light it is perfectly so. It is the signatures that have suffered the most and while the greater number of these have almost disappeared, every one of them can still be made out with the aid of a good reading glass. It is quite doubtful if all trace of any of them will ever completely vanish and until documentary or other strong evidence is produced, it is not quite reasonable to put the blame for the present condition of the Declaration upon the shoulders of the engraver of 1823, who was one of the best of the few copper-plate engravers then in America.

Congress immediately assumed charge of John Quincy Adams' facsimile and, by a resolution of May 26, 1824, directed a very thorough distribution, over the entire country, of a total edition of 200 copies. Two copies each were to be given to the surviving signers (the two sent to Jefferson were on parchment), to the President of the United States, the Vice President, to James Madison and to the Marquis de Lafayette; twenty copies were allotted to Congress, twelve to the Government Departments, two to the President's
house, two to the Supreme Court room, one to the Governor of each State, one to each branch of each State legislature, one to the Governor of each territory, one to the legislative council of each territory and the remainder to different universities and colleges as the President of the United States might direct. This judiciously planned distribution which placed a perfect reproduction of the Declaration in the principal centres of the entire country completed, in a masterly and official manner the work begun as a private venture by Benjamin Owen Tyler half a dozen years before.

The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, at which the original Declaration was exhibited, inspired another wave of reproduction by private publishers and since 1876 our charter of American liberty has been reproduced oftener in facsimile and print than any other known document. Some of these reproductions are fearful and wonderful examples of design and supposedly decorative embellishment which tax the possibilities of the printer's art to the limit. The reproduction of the Declaration in type has not been confined entirely to America; its appeal has ceased to be to America alone, for its clarion note of liberty finds a responsive echo in every corner of the world to-day.

The Declaration of Independence was composed for the single purpose of justifying to the world the breaking away of the Colonies from Great Britain. It was designed to introduce, in the most persuasive and convincing form, the right and justice of the adoption of Richard Henry Lee's resolution of Independence. It was a campaign document in world politics, though much was hoped for, from its argumentative strength, in the Colonies themselves, for it drew the line sharply between Patriot and Tory and forced every one to take sides plainly for or against Great Britain. It was intended to put an end to vacillation and to make the Colonial cause a clean-cut issue. How well Jefferson performed this task and fulfilled these intentions the world has judged and no amount of intensive study and critical comparison of historical fact can ever take from him his rightful glory of being the herald of American liberty.

YOU are Wanted
as a READER of
The D.A.R. Magazine
and as a Subscriber
25,000 Subscribers by 1923!

SEE PRIZE OFFER ON PAGE 401
A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

In this message I want to stress especially the splendid forward strides being made by our Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants which is now obtainable in six languages—English, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Yiddish and Polish. I feel that its mission is so important that I wish to repeat for the benefit of a wider circle of readers among our members what I have said in a circular letter on the subject issued in June to our Chapter Regents.

Our Manual is rapidly taking its place among the biggest of the many big undertakings launched by our Society. It is distributed by the thousands to immigrants on Ellis Island and through school-boards and missions, besides chapters of our own Society. It is winning high praise wherever it goes as the most practically helpful book of its kind ever issued.

Workers on Ellis Island report that it is "filling a long-felt need." One State Americanization Director calls it "a great and good work, like bread in the wilderness." A Chief Naturalization Examiner in Missouri, speaking of candidates for citizenship in his section who receive no preliminary instruction, writes to our Society: "Such a booklet as you have prepared would be a boon to this group of candidates."

From New Haven, Connecticut, an almost foreign city, comes this word from one of our Regents there: she writes that a head-worker "who was not duly enthusiastic when I first placed copies of the Manual in her hands, took time to look at them and professed herself over the 'phone as 'simply thrilled' with them. She now wants them for a large club of young men, many of whom are trying to get citizens' papers."

Lack of space forbids further quotations from these unsolicited and voluntary testimonials to the worth of our book and its great practical value.

I want to urge its greater use and its continued financial support upon all our chapters as one of our greatest opportunities for patriotic service.

First as to its use: a survey of the figures on file with the Corresponding Secretary General shows that many States with a large foreign population have not applied for as many copies in proportion to their needs as other States. For instance, there should be a larger demand for it from the States on the Mexican border and the Pacific Coast for whose use the Spanish translation was especially prepared. Other States might use it more freely to great advantage and I therefore urge its use upon the chapters and remind them that it is furnished free of charge to those who plan to give it direct to the foreigners. Only those wishing it to use as a text-book need pay for it.

So many other organizations are asking us for our Manual that our own chapters would be cut out of their own work should we grant all the requests. The book is yours. Use it. Work in conjunction with your night-schools, your Americanization workers and your naturalization courts. Be the distributing agents for your own book.

Now as regards the continued financial support of this work, it is obvious that very large future editions of hundreds of thousands of copies must be financed if we are to keep it going. The six languages already published have cost a little more than the first $25,000 asked for from the States. The balance left in that fund was not quite enough to pay for the last three translations published. Consequently our Congress last April voted (1) that a sufficient portion of the surplus remaining in the Painting Fund should be used to complete the Memorial Fountain Fund and the rest be transferred to the Manual; (2) that all the money received in the future from the States who have not completed their quotas of 60 cents a member for these three objects be all credited to the Manual; (3) that all the money received in the future from the States who have not completed their quotas of 60 cents a member for these three objects be all credited to the Manual; that is, that the whole of what remains to be paid of the 60 cents a member heretofore contributed to Fountain, Painting and Manual shall now be used solely for the Manual as the Fountain and Painting funds are both complete; and (3) that the States be asked for another contribution of 25 cents a member for the Manual's future editions.

The sum of $3607.44 has been realized from the transferred money and a few unpaid quotas.
It is evident that this will not go far toward printing the hundreds of thousands of copies in many languages that will be needed to continue our splendid work on the scale that it deserves. Even the States where the percentage of foreign born is negligible should bear their share of the financial burden, for that which helps to leaven the alien lump in one State with the leaven of true American ideals, necessarily helps all other States by offsetting the danger to the whole country of alien influences. Consequently, I urge all of our chapters who have not done so yet to pay up their unpaid quotas; and to all chapters I say most earnestly: Carry out as soon as possible the vote of your own representatives in our Congress asking for this new contribution of 25 cents a member.

By so doing, you will be promoting one of the best ways of combatting radicalism that there is. You will be doing constructive work—a work which offsets the evil influences of disloyalty and builds up the right influences—a work that is far more effective than that barren denunciation of evil which merely tears down without offering the good in its place.

Stand back of our Manual and keep it going as one of the big forces that work for true Americanism.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

"A STEADY SUBSCRIBER"

Response From N.C.J.

How dear to my heart is the D.A.R. MAGAZINE
Willingly paid for in May of each year.
The pictures, the essays, the notes and the queries,
The President’s message which always brings cheer.
I never shall stop it, I’ll always demand it,
I read it at once, as soon as it’s here.
I always shall praise it, ask others to take it;
The whole family like it and read it, “my dear.”
How our list of subscribers would soar in a trice,
Our Chairman’s report, it would surely sound nice,
If all of our members’ subscriptions would try
To our D.A.R. MAGAZINE ranking so high!

[Editor’s Note: The verses, “A Steady Subscriber,” from the report of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Magazine Committee, to the 31st Continental Congress, published in the May and June Daughters of the American Revolution Magazines, have brought many letters to Mrs. Bissell, and among them the clever answer printed herewith, which accompanied a check renewing the author’s subscription.]
AN UNMARKED REVOLUTIONARY SITE
IN OHIO

By Clement Luther Martzolff
Department of History, Ohio University.

HE above caption carries with it two surprises—the one is that there should be a Revolutionary war site in Ohio; the other, that it should remain unmarked.

We have become so accustomed to giving to our eastern seaboard the preeminence in Revolutionary affairs that we are prone to neglect those events in the near west that possess the same significance as did their companions in the farther east.

This article is suggested and inspired by the one appearing in the September, 1919, issue of the publication, “The Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence,” an interesting and a worthy discussion of that important event.

One of the fundamentals which students of history soon learn is that great historic events do not happen in a day—they are but the crystallizations of numerous other events that have gone on before.

Our Declaration of 1776 did not come forth full-fledged on that Fourth of July as did the fabled goddess from the brow of Jove, but it represented the resultant of many converging forces which had been put into operation in the months and years. The Mecklenberg Resolutions belong to this category. So do the Hanover Resolutions as they came from the Presbyterians in Dauphin County, Pa., June 4, 1774, — “in the event of Great Britain attempting to enforce unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.” Similarly the following year the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians at Hannastown, Westmoreland County, that State, promulgated even a stronger declaration.

In this class we also find the Fort Gower Resolutions, which give to Ohio a Revolutionary site and which has remained unmarked and unknown with the exception of a very few people.

The occasion for this Ohio Declaration of Independence was that campaign into the Ohio Indian country against the Shawnees and their allies on the Scioto plains in the autumn of 1774, commonly known as Lord Dunmore’s Expedition. Lord Dunmore, or the Earl of Gower, his other title, was the last royal governor of Virginia. The menacing activities of the Indians were responsible for the fitting out of two armies, which made their way to the Ohio River. One of them, commanded by General Andrew Lewis, was attacked but not defeated by the Indians on October 10th, at Point Pleasant on the Virginia side of the Ohio River.

A: the same time Governor Dunmore and his troops were on the north side of the river some miles away, where he
had established his camp and had named it Fort Gower, in honor of himself. Proceeding up the Hocking River, he met the chieftains of the allied tribes and concluded a peace with them. Marching to Fort Gower, he began preparations for the return of his troops into Virginia.

Now, here is where our Ohio "Prelude" comes in. During the absence of Dunmore’s army in the Indian country, couriers had arrived from the east with the news that the first Continental Congress had assembled in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and had agreed upon a declaration of rights. This evidently was joyous news to these sons of Virginia, for immediately on its receipt, November 5, 1774, six and one-half months before the Mecklenberg event, officers of the army had a meeting, the record of which is here quoted from official sources:

"Meeting of Officers Under Earl of Dunmore.—At a meeting of the officers under the command of his Excellency, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, November 5, 1774, for the purpose of considering the grievances of British America, an officer present addressed the meeting in the following words:

"Gentlemen: Having now concluded the campaign, by the assistance of Providence, with honor and advantage to the colony and ourselves, it only remains that we should give our country the strongest assurance that we are ready, at all times, to the utmost of our power, to maintain and defend her just rights and privileges. We have lived about three months in the woods without any intelligence from Boston, or from the delegates at Philadelphia. It is possible, from the groundless reports of designing men, that our countrymen may be jealous of the use of such a body would make of arms in their hands at this critical juncture. That we are a respectable body is certain, when it is considered that we can live weeks without bread or salt; that we can sleep in the open air without any covering but that of the canopy of Heaven; and that our men can march and shoot with any in the known world. Blessed with these talents, let us solemnly engage to one another, and our country in particular, that we will use them to no purpose but for the honor and advantage of America in general, and of Virginia in particular. It behooves us, then, for the satisfaction of our country, that we should give them our real sentiments, by way of resolves, at this very alarming crisis.'

"Whereupon the meeting made choice of a committee to draw up and prepare resolves for their consideration, who immediately withdrew, and after some time spent therein, reported that they had agreed to and prepared the following resolves, which were read, maturely considered, and agreed to, nemine contradicente, by the meeting, and ordered to be published in the Virginia Gazette:

"Resolved, That we will bear the most faithful allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Third, whilst His Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of his crown, and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of liberty, and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

"Resolved, That we entertain the greatest respect for His Excellency, the Right Honorable Lord Dunmore, who commanded the expedition against the Shawnees; and who, we are confident underwent the great fatigue of this singular campaign from no other motive than the true interest of this country.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the whole corps. Benjamin Ashby, Clerk."

With this interesting episode, Lord Dunmore’s War ended. That it was a part of the Revolutionary War is evident. Without going into a discussion of that phase of the matter, we need but quote from Theodore Roosevelt in his Winning of the West, wherein he states that this war “urged by Americans for the good of America, was the opening act in the drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown.”

The site of Fort Gower is within the limits of a sleepy little village of less than a hundred souls, at the confluence of the
Hocking and Ohio Rivers, perhaps thirty miles below Marietta. Few of the people thereabout can locate where the stockade once stood. Pioneers used to point out where the second-growth timber stood, as it had taken the place of the larger trees used in the construction of the palisades. Occasionally the flint-lock of a rifle or a piece of broken sword might be turned from its grave by the gardener’s hoe—reminders of the time when an English Earl and his American army were encamped there, and where the former was forcibly reminded that their campaign in the forest had not been waged for the good or glory of an English monarch, but for American freedom and independence. Surely such an historic spot should be marked, to perpetuate the memory of these brave sons of the Old Dominion.

$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING
D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded $400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society’s official publication—the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Four prizes will be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:


2nd group—states having membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered—$100.00.

3rd group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered—$100.00.

4th group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Phillippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered—$75.00.

The contest will commence on July 15, 1922, and close on December 31, 1922. All subscriptions received by the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., will be credited in this contest to each state from which they come. Subscriptions can be sent through State magazine chairmen, chapter magazine chairmen, or by members direct to the Treasurer General. Do not delay.

We have set as a goal 25,000 subscribers by 1923!

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman,
D. A. R. Magazine Committee.
PRIZE WINNING PAPER ON INDIAN LIFE, HISTORY AND IDEALS

By Myra H. Patch
Galesburg, Ill.

The National Committee on Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Chairman, in 1921 offered a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold to the D.A.R. member sending in the best ten reasons why we should conserve and preserve “The American Indian Life, Morals, Characteristics, Art and Traditions.”

Forty-three papers were sent in and on April 2, 1921, forwarded to the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas, care of Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, Principal, who appointed a committee to judge the papers. This committee awarded the prize to Myra H. Patch, of Galesburg, Ill., a member of the Rebecca Parke Chapter. Honorable mention was granted to the following contributors: Mrs. G. R. Chrisman, Warrensburg, Mo.; Mrs. F. W. Gamble, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Miss Mamie McLees, East Radford, Va.

Mr. Cloud, in reporting the findings of his committee of judges, said: “The examination of the papers has been one of the most delightful tasks I have had in many a year.”

Ten reasons why the American Indian Life, Morals, Characteristics, Art and Traditions, should be conserved and preserved:

1. As a Tardy Justice Toward the First Americans.
   Every true historian has striven to give all peoples their due, but few have written in commendation of the American Indians. They were loyal, grateful and peace-loving as well as treacherous, revengeful and war-like. They have fought in every war of our nation and not a few on the American side in the War for Independence (H. H. Jackson). Indeed much of the success of the Americans in the Revolution was due to the methods of warfare learned from the Indians. In the Great War the large number of Indians to volunteer and their excellent service was a matter of great satisfaction to our government authorities.

2. To Raise the Standard of Pride in Their Descendants.
   How proudly do we of the White Race claim descent from our ancestors! With what pride do we relate stories of their deeds! Should not the greatness of such Indians as Massasoit, Logan (Tah-ga-jute), Red Jacket, Black Hawk and many others be a source of gratification to all descendants of Indians?

3. In Recognition of Their Arts and Literature.
   (a) The arts of pottery and weaving, in their beauty of pigments and dyes are conceded to be among the most artistic in the world.
   (b) No other language is more full of picturesque metaphor, vivid simile and concise expression. Oratory and story-telling were studied accomplishments. (Johnson’s Encyclopedia; Champlin—Schoolcraft.)
   (c) Their myths, legends and folk stories, in beauty and interest; are at least the equal of those of the Greeks, Teutons or British Druids, and for flowery language no other tales can compare. (Gilmore.)

4. In Recognition of Their Music.
   The music of the Indians is a distinct contribution to the music of the world. Indeed it is the purest aboriginal music that has come down from the past. Indian themes are as much the heritage of America as the music of the barbaric hordes of Russia is the heritage of cultured Russia. One cannot live in the great West without sensing it and thinking how it would sound in rhythm and melody. The composer feels the pulse of it in his contact with the awesome canions, the snow-capped peaks and in the voiceless and beautiful solitudes of the desert. (Cadman.)
5. In Recognition of Their Characteristics.

Their fortitude, bravery and stoicism have been fruitful themes of writers of America. Storm, war, famine or illness were met without murmur or complaint. No movement of consequence was taken without a ceremonial invoking the help of the Great Spirit, and the Red Man felt no ill will toward the Great Spirit when misfortune came.

6. To Emphasize Our Nomenclature.

Our country would simply be a repetition of the old countries without the individuality of nomenclature derived from the aborigines. What a source of interest to the student is the meaning of such names as Niagara, Omaha, Seattle, Tallahassee, Kentucky, Illinois, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Dakota, Oklahoma and Minnehaha! What a distinction they confer upon America!

7. Because of Foods, Dyes, Narcotics, Medicines, etc., Obtained from the Indians.

To enumerate the plants used by the Indians and by them given to the White Race is beyond the knowledge of the layman. However, all know the use of the potato, turkey, Indian corn, squash, tomato, tobacco, tumeric, ochre, sumac, nutgalls, catnip and licorice.

8. In Gratitude for Their Help to the Explorers and Early Settlers of Our Country.

Not alone in Jamestown and Plymouth were the early settlers dependent upon the Red Man for sustenance and material aid; but when exploring parties were planned Indian guides (often at the expense of their own lives, for example, Sacajawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition) led the way over Indian trails. Had it not been for the well-defined trails with their camping grounds and watering places, years would have elapsed before the remote parts of our country could have been known to the White Man.

9. To Awaken Interest in Forms of Life Native to America.

Although reverencing with sentimental regard the life of plants and animals native to Europe, the White Race came to America, which teemed with new forms of flora and fauna, and began a ruthless destruction of native life. The Indian had killed for food and clothing, or self-preservation alone, believing the Great Spirit lived in the surrounding life of the forests, fields and streams. To see these "little brothers" wantonly destroyed, gave the Red Man unspeakable sadness. "It seemed to him a dislocation of the nice balance of nature, the destruction of world symmetry, an awful thing." (Gilmore.)

10. In Recognition of Their Morals and Religion.

In most of the tribes before the contaminating influence of the Whites, the ideals of morals and religion were of the purest. Their old people, both men and women, were listened to with deepest respect. Their children were well taken care of and trained. They communed with Nature, Nature's God and were content. (Schoolcraft.)

Pope says:

"Lo! the poor Indian whose untutored mind
Sees God in the cloud or hears Him in the wind.
To be, contents his natural desire."

EPILOGUE

"That something of their appreciation, of their love and reverence for the land and its native life, something of their respect for its sacred places and holy associations, may come to us; that we may the more worthily occupy and more sympathetically enjoy our tenure of this land." (M. R. Gilmore.)

YOU are Wanted as a Reader of The D.A.R. Magazine, and as a Subscriber.

25,000 Subscribers by 1923!

SEE PRIZE OFFER ON PAGE 401
ARKANSAS

The Fourteenth annual State Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Fayetteville, the guest of the Marion Chapter. The meetings were held in the large auditorium of the State University, February 22-23, 1922. Wednesday A. M. the usual Board meeting was held. In the afternoon the State officers, and Mrs. Reynolds, of North Carolina, the distinguished guests, were escorted by the pages to the platform, and the conference was formally opened by the State Regent, Mrs. Clarence S. Woodward. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "The Salute to the Flag" were given with heartfelt zest. The invocation by Rev. H. L. Paisley was followed by music by Henry Doughty Tovey.

The Chapter Regent being seriously ill, Miss Vaulx, her representative, cordially welcomed the Conference. Mrs. Harry C. Anderson responded for the Daughters. Greetings from the U. of A. were given by President John C. Futrall, Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, expressed her greetings most graciously. Mrs. J. F. Weinmann, State President of the Daughters of 1812, brought cordial greetings from that society. The fine report of the State Regent was received with enthusiasm, as were the reports of the other State officers. Interesting talks on Severance Tax "for Arkansas" by Dr. D. Y. Thomas, and "The Helen Dunlap School" by Rev. C. P. Parker followed. The reports of the Regents showed active work among the Chapters, notably in increased contributions to the Helen Dunlap School, awarding of medals for history essays, and the establishing of libraries. The Conference voted to furnish and maintain a D.A.R. room in our old State Capitol, in Little Rock.

The social functions were well planned, and perfect in detail. The artists of Fayetteville delighted with music, songs and dancing.

The following officers were elected, viz: State Regent, Mrs. A. M. Barrow; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry C. Anderson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Catherine Greer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Allyn Cox; Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Weinmann; Registrar, Miss Marie Lloyd; Parliamentarian, Mrs. R. N. Garrett; Chaplain, Mrs. W. L. Dewoody; Curator, Miss Allie Bell Wadley; Librarian, Mrs. H. G. Reed; Members of Advisory Board, Mrs. C. S. Woodward and Miss Clara Eno; Mrs. S. P. Davis, was elected Honorary State Regent. (Mrs. H. C.) MARY LUMPKIN ANDERSON, State Historian.

OKLAHOMA

The Thirteenth annual conference of the Oklahoma Daughters of the American Revolution, met at Norman, Oklahoma, March 9, 1922, guests of Black Beaver Chapter. An executive board meeting was held on the afternoon of March 8th, in the assembly room of the Masonic Dormitory for Boys.

After the meeting, the State Officers and other guests were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Landt, Regent of Black Beaver Chapter, and Mrs. Glenn, a member of the Chapter and also State Chaplain. Afterwards, a reception was held for all visiting delegates at the University Auditorium, and it was followed by an entertainment given by the Girl's Glee Club. President Brooks, of the University, cordially welcomed the Daughters to Norman.

The business sessions, which began at nine A. M., March 9th, were most capably presided over by our Regent, Mrs. H. H. McClintock of Bartlesville. Nearly every Chapter in the State was represented, and from their reports, are doing a splendid work. The Oklahoma Daughters of the American Revolution are trying especially to accomplish the following:

First: To collect the authentic history of our State, the Indian history and the lives of our pioneers. We realize we have one of the most interesting histories of any state in the Union, but the Indian will soon be gone and his history with him, unless something is done to preserve it.

Second: To publish a pamphlet telling of the many places of historical interest in the State.

Third: To form some plan to help educate indigent girls.

Fourth: To publish monthly a bulletin which shall contain reports of the work of the Chapters in the State.

The Conference was entertained at luncheon by the Black Beaver Chapter. The members and their friends opened their homes to the delegates and officers, and their cordial hospitality will long be remembered by every member of the Thirteenth Conference.

(MRS. M. B.) NORMA NOBLE DOWNS, Historian.
Saint Charles Chapter (St. Charles, Missouri), in cooperation with the State Society, D.A.R., on October 5, 1921, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Statehood of Missouri by having an old-fashioned barbecue and picnic at Blanchette Park. After the dinner they erected a memorial tablet upon the historical site, Block Number 20, the most important unmarked location in the State, namely the location of the headquarters of the two commandants under Spanish Rule for the District of St. Charles—"Charles Tayon" and "Louis Blanchette." It also marks the location of the home of Louis Blanchette, the first settler of St. Charles, who lived there from 1769 to 1793, the date of his death.

As early as ten-thirty A.M. representatives from sister chapters—O'Fallon, Wentzville, Montgomery City, St. Louis, Webster Groves, and Kirkwood—began to arrive by train and street car, and were met by committees of the St. Charles Chapter with automobiles and conducted to the park. A large number of St. Charles friends also joined us and helped enjoy the day by their interest and help in furnishing automobiles to the Chapter for the transportation of the visitors and to them we are largely indebted for many favors. The barbecued beef and mutton furnished by the State Society and sold at cost added very much to the sandwiches sold by the boys of the American Legion for a nominal sum and the coffee and ice cream, cakes and pies furnished by the societies of the two Presbyterian churches made the picnic dinner all that could be desired.

Promptly at two o'clock P.M. the Transportation Committee had the line of automobiles ready to start and all were seated and ready to move in the procession to the location of block Number 20, the point of supreme interest to all. The Mayor of the town had the block roped off and proclaimed a quarter day holiday, so that all could attend. The school children were excused from all classes and marched in a body to the place.

Mrs. Paul Kitt, State Regent, made the first address. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Vice President General from Missouri, then gave an address explaining the purposes of the organization of the National Society, D.A.R., and read the Charter given the Society by the United States Government. Our motto, "For love of Country, for service to the Country, for loyalty to the Government, and the inculcating of these principles in the children, native and foreign born, and for the encouragement of the study of American History," are sentiments which every American woman should adopt.

Dr. J. L. Roemer, President of Lindenwood College, followed with anecdotes of the happenings of the first Legislature which convened here in 1821. At the close of his speech, Mrs. George McIlhiney, Regent of the St. Charles Chapter, stepped forward and unveiled the tablet which Mrs. Moss proceeded to dedicate to the coming generations "in the name of the State, George Washington, Madame Duschene, Mrs. George Sibley, and General Pershing, to the honor and glory of America." The song "Missouri," which was composed by Mrs. Julia Stevens Baker, a native Missourian, and is expected to be adopted as our State song, was well rendered by Mrs. Frank House of St. Louis, the audience joining in the chorus by request. The inscription on the bronze tablet which is set in a large stone of Missouri red granite, the donation of the St. Charles Chapter, D.A.R., to the memorial celebration, reads as follows:

1821 Missouri 1921
"Nor north, nor south, nor east, nor west
But part of each, of each the best."

Upon this block No. 20 was located the Headquarters of the two Spanish Commandants for the district of St. Charles—
Louis Blanchette
Charles Tayon

This tablet also marks the location of the dwelling where Louis Blanchette, the first settler lived and died, 1769-1793.

(Insignia)
Dedicated the fifth day of October 1921 by the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by a delegation of young ladies from Lindenwood College, of which, it is interesting to mention, our Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, is an alumna and is remembered with pleasure, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Frank Tucker of the M. E. Church, South.

MRS. CHARLES WOODSON WILSON, Historian.

Indiana County Chapter (Indiana, Pa.) was organized July 4, 1919, in the Presbyterian Church, with Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Regent, and Mrs. Jesse W. Cary, Organizing Regent, in charge.

In honor of the day, and the successful culmination of our efforts, to secure a Chapter here, the church was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers.

After singing the National anthem and other patriotic songs, the new Chapter was duly organized, and the officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Jesse W. Cary; 1st Vice Regent, Miss Jane E. Leonard; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. John L. Getty; 3rd Vice Regent, Mrs. S. W. Guthrie; Recording Secretary, Miss Laura Bash; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mabel Hazlett; Publicity, Miss Kathleen Goodfellow; Registrar, Mrs. E. E. Lewis; Treasurer, Miss Mary E. Laughry; Historian, Mrs. R. A. Thompson; Chaplain, Mrs. M. C. Watson; Mrs. E. A. Grant, Mrs. B. H. Lichteberger, Miss Hope Stewart.

These officers were unanimously reelected for the next year.

A fine musical number was given by Mrs. Ren Pollock and Mrs. Vernon Taylor. A social hour with the serving of light refreshments ended a pleasant day, and one long to be remembered.

This Chapter has the honor and distinction of having the largest number of organizing members ever formed in the National Society, the number being 101 organizing and 14 Charter members, a fact of which we are justly proud. Our present membership is 142.

During the past year Judge Telford gave a fine address at one of our afternoon meetings, and Dr. F. W. Hinitt, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, invited the Chapter to attend a special morning service prepared for the members of the D.A.R. On July 5th we celebrated our first anniversary by having a picnic.

The Year-books have been interesting and instructive, and the musical talent in our Chapter has helped to make very pleasant meetings.

We have a good working Chapter, and during the two years have contributed as follows: Near East Relief, $82.50; Block Certificates,
$10; Scholarship Fund, $11.50; Tomasse School, $10; Liberty Bonds, $25; Memorial Fountain, etc., for foreigners, $95; Educational, $1.50; total, $235.50.

Our second anniversary was spent in the picturesque country home of Mrs. Graffius. Our last meeting consisted of musical numbers given by members of our Chapter, assisted by the "Indiana's Ladies Chorus." The beautiful Indian music by Cadman and McDowell and others was thoroughly enjoyed by our many guests.

(MRS. R. A.) JOSEPHINE B. THOMPSON, Historian.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kan.) closed the twenty-fifth year of its existence with 120 members and several papers pending. The November meeting was a celebration of the twenty-fifth birthday at the home of Mrs. John R. Shelton, the former home of her mother, Mrs. N. F. Handy, a charter member, where many of the early meetings were held. The honor guests were Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State Regent; Mrs. A. H. Horton, of Kansas City, the first Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs. T. W. Harrison, of Kansas City, also a charter member and former Regent. The program consisted of musical numbers, a résumé of the work of the Chapter by the Historian, and reminiscences by the early members. One of the features of the afternoon was the cutting of a large birthday cake decorated with twenty-five candles.

Another outstanding feature of the year was the Washington Birthday dinner given by Mrs. F. C. Fox, Vice Regent of the Chapter. The morning session was held at the home of the hostess and dinner was served at a down-town tea-room. Most of the guests came in colonial costume and were seated at one long table which was decorated with red, white and blue candles and flags. Music was furnished by an old-time fiddler, playing the old-time tunes. An out-of-town guest was Miss Catherine Campbell, of Ottawa, Vice President General of Kansas.

On June 13, 1921, Topeka Chapter placed a marker on the grave of Mrs. Margaret Brown, its Real Daughter, at Camden, Ohio.

During the year we have given 1600 American Creeds to Boy Scouts, the State Industrial School and to new citizens; also 150 catechisms to those preparing for citizenship.

The Chapter has given a $5 prize for the best essay on local history to the English and history classes of the grade schools and have placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the high school and City Libraries.

We have the nucleus of an interesting collection of Revolutionary Relics which is housed in the State Memorial Building in Topeka.

One feature of our naturalization work has been two parties given at the Court House for new citizens and their families at the time the men are given their certificates. Through the courtesy of the Court, this has been made an evening affair and been preceded by speeches and music. As the certificates were given out the D.A.R. presented each family a silk flag. Refreshments were served to over 150, representing 59 families. The S.A.R. have assisted in this work. The men have been ready to respond to the speeches when given their citizenship.

Each committee has been given a meeting at which its work has been presented. We are completing a scholarship to Washburn College toward which we gave $1000 in 1920 in memory of our one Gold Star. We will complete the year with a fresh desire to begin another twenty-five years of service in patriotic devotion to our United States of America.

BESSIE BOUGHTON, Historian.

Waucoma Chapter (Waucoma, Iowa). The unveiling of the bronze memorial tablet erected to the memory of our soldiers who died overseas, took place on Sunday, October 23, 1921. The native boulder estimated to weigh about three tons, whose flat surface was well adapted to the placing of the bronze tablet, was secured from a nearby farm and placed on the lot given by the Cemetery Association to the Daughters. The tablet—16 by 20 inches—is of standard bronze, and beside the inscription, bears the insignia of the Society. The securing of this memorial is due to the untiring efforts of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Etta L. T. Burnside, and the chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mrs. Dolly G. Webster.

At two o'clock the Daughters, preceded by the band, left the Red Cross room and marched to the cemetery. The unveiling brought out a large and patriotic attendance and attested to the high honors paid by the people of Waucoma and vicinity to the memory of our soldier dead. The ceremonies were brief and impressive. Music by the band. Invocation by Rev. W. H. Gifford. Singing of "America" by the Chapter.

To the strains of "Nearer My God to Thee" by the band, the flag was removed from the boulder by Miss Helen Fox, daughter of Doctor Fox, and held during the remainder of the exercises by Miss Helene Bright, daughter of the Vice Regent, Mrs. Nellie Bright.
The beautiful bronze tablet bears the following inscription:

MEMORIAL
Dedicated to Those Who Died in the World War
Captain Walter H. Fox
Medical Corps, Base Hospital 85, France.
Red Cross Balkan Commission, Northern Serbia.
1918-19.
Private LeVerne A. Belding
Headquarters Company, 102nd Infantry, 26th Division, Signal Battalion, A.E.F.
1917-18.
Sergeant Lester L. Slagle
Company D, 102nd Infantry, 26th Division, A.E.F.
1917-18.
Erected by Waucoma Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
1920.

Those illustrious men of the Revolutionary period by their wisdom, patriotism and sacrifices established and transmitted to us this system of free government, the richest inheritance ever bequeathed to the sons and daughters of men.

To safeguard this priceless inheritance, Dr. W. H. Fox, LeVerne A. Belding and Lester L. Slagle gave their service and their lives.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Etta L. T. Burnside, paid a tribute to the three soldiers whose names appear on the tablet, the first of its kind to be erected in Iowa, and in presenting the tablet to the town said:

"This beautiful memorial for our soldier dead I am sure will inspire all who see it, and to the Honorable Mayor and the village of Waucoma I commit it with reverence."

In his speech of acceptance, B. A. Webster, Mayor pro temp., accepted the gift in behalf of the people of Waucoma and thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for placing the memorial, that in years to come future generations may know that when the call came our boys were ready.

Rev. W. H. Gifford, pastor of the Congregational Church, was then presented and gave an inspiring address. He paid a loving tribute to the young men who offered their all upon their country's altar, and said in closing: "So long as this granite rock shall endure, so long shall the story of what these men suffered and accomplished be told to their praise."

The Recessional was given by the Chaplain and the response by the Chapter.

The "Star Spangled Banner," by the band, closed the exercises.

ADDIE M. POTTER, Historian.

Old Belfry Chapter (Boston, Mass.). Nine years ago our Chapter took the name of Old Belfry from the Old Belfry in Lexington made famous in Revolutionary days. Mrs. Edward E. Synge was the founder and first Regent of the Chapter, and held that office for seven years. At the first meeting a gavel was presented to the Chapter made from wood from the old Clark-Hancock house in Lexington and suitably marked with inscription on a silver ferule telling the fact, and with the name of the founder.

The Old Belfry was built in 1761 and the gift of the bell was presented to the town by Isaac Stone, and a painting of Old Belfry, by Walter Gilman Page, was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Charles Barnes, at that time Vice President General for Massachusetts.

At the present time there are 70 members, and under the guidance of our most efficient Regent, Mrs. William Moss Morgan, of Brookline, the Chapter has been able to do much philanthropic work. Contributions have been given to the International College at Springfield, the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, the Frances Willard Settlement, the Hillside School for boys, the Martha Berry School, Georgia; the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, and toward a bed in the Children's Hospital in Boston, in the name of the First Alarm Society, C.A.R. This society has 22 members and is very active. Mrs. Swartwout, of Brookline, is the senior president.

The meetings of Old Belfry are much enjoyed. Fine programs are given, and at the next regular meeting in March the play "Dolly Madison" was given by one of the Chapter members, Mrs. Walter Campbell Taylor.

EVA R. MCFARLAND, Historian.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Conn.) is seldom heard from through the pages of the Magazine; but that it is very much alive is proven by the interest and enthusiasm manifested in the meetings, and the various activities undertaken. Our first gathering this year was a special meeting on "Constitution Day," which was held at the home of our Treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Tracy, in the neighboring town of South Coventry.

The day was stormy, but a goodly number braved the elements, and were delightfully entertained. The house was decorated with flags and flowers, one particular bouquet representing...
“Old Glory” in red, white, and blue. Our ex-Regent, Mrs. Alice T. Smith, read an interesting paper on the Constitution, and the Historian gave an account of the restoration of the Jonathan Trumbull papers to the State of Connecticut by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The transfer was made last May, but the official ceremonies occurred on Constitution Day. After the program, refreshments were served, and then many of the Daughters availed themselves of the opportunity offered by Mr. George Seymour, of New Haven, to visit the birthplace of Nathan Hale, whose grave is not far from the place of our meeting. Mr. Seymour owns the home and has restored the interior decorations to thoroughly colonial times. The members were grateful for the opportunity afforded.

Our program this year has been an interesting one. At our October meeting we were entertained and instructed by Mr. George B. Gilman, Chairman of the Americanization Work in this city. The November meeting was guests’ afternoon, and a large number were present and listened to an address by Mrs. W. F. Alcorn, of New Haven. Her subject was “Dorothy Mansfield Arnold,” the first wife of Benedict Arnold. At the January meeting the topic was, “A Talk on the Correct Use of the Flag.” The Historian read a paper, “A History of Our Flag,” which was much enjoyed for two reasons: because of its merit and because it was written several years ago by a former member of the Chapter, Mrs. M. P. Cooley, who now resides in New Haven. The February meeting took the form of an informal Washington-Lincoln tea, this being an annual patriotic meeting.

The Chapter, through its Educational Committee, has placed in each school a poster of the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Frank Larrabee, Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation and Correct Use of the Flag, has placed the rules for the same in the various schools, the Y.M.C.A., etc. We have given a scholarship to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., where the young men and women are trained to go out among the alien population teaching and helping them to become good citizens.

We are very proud of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Angelina (Loring) Avery, who will be...
eighty-three next July, although she looks much younger. She is quite active and comes occasionally to our meetings. Mrs. Avery's father enlisted at the age of fourteen, and served three years. She is said to be the youngest Real Daughter in the organization.

We have assisted in Americanization work locally and feel that our Chapter has accomplished something; it is in a flourishing condition and we have bright hopes for the future.

At every meeting a message from our beloved President General is read, for whom we Connecticut Daughters feel a peculiar love, appreciation and admiration.

EDITH M. LINCOLN, Historian.

Ottauquechee Chapter (Woodstock, Vt.).

Our Chapter increases its membership each year by several new names.

One of our meetings was made very interesting by an exhibit of over 40 shawls. One of the oldest shawls exhibited dating back to about 1775. Paper and song also about old shawls. A tea was given September 17th by one of our members to commemorate the signing of the Constitution. We have observed our patriotic duty in locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

We are studying the Historical Program for 1921-22 as mentioned in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We have two DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES in the Chapter, besides its being taken by several members.

One of our great pleasures was in being one of the hostess Chapters to the Annual State Conference. Annual contributions are made to several schools, also to A.I.C. in Springfield, Mass. For the sixth consecutive year Ottauquechee Chapter has a State Officer from its membership, Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, the efficient State Historian.

The buying of the Sayward House, built in 1807 for the accommodation of the members of the legislature to preserve and use it for an historical building, marks an epoch in the history of the Chapter. The teachers, with the aid of pupils and citizens of the town, aided most liberally in helping to raise the fund for this purpose. ELLA BARRON MINOR, Historian.

Rebecca Cornell Chapter (Rahway, N. J.).

The season's first meeting was held October 10, 1921. An interesting talk on the Idealism of Our Forefathers was much enjoyed. Reports of the State Conference were given at the November meeting. A paper was read on the life of Rebecca Poote Howe, a resident of Woodbridge, N. J., during the Revolutionary War. An interesting session was held in December when an impersonation of Martha Washington was given in costume worn by Dolly Madison. An account was given of the work of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Delegates and alternates were elected at our February meeting to the Congress in Washington. A very enjoyable musical was given by one of our members. All meetings are well attended.

We have had a sale and card party for charitable purposes. For philanthropic and educational work we have donated toward the Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, Oxford, Ohio; the Wallace House, Somerville, N. J.; American International College of Springfield, Mass.; also Felt's scholarship, American International College of Springfield, Mass.; The Philippine scholarship; ten dollars pledged yearly to the one attaining highest average in classical course in Rahway High School. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE given to our library and a number to shut-ins (one a member of our Chapter). A clock was given to the Rahway Hospital.

We have twenty-six members, one transferred, and lost one by death.

(MRS. W. A.) JENNIE S. RANSOM, Historian.
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

4936. MONTGOMERY.—James Nelson Montgomery, b Dec. 7, 1813 in Cincinnati went to Texas abt 1836 and in 1840 m Catharine Patterson of N. Y. a dau of Isaac and Amelia Nash Patterson. Their ch were Wm. Nelson Montgomery, Janet Ann, Mary Emily, Ellen Amelia, James Watson, Wm. Owen, Francis Montgomery, Isaac Owen and Travis. Dates of b & m of James Nelson Montgomery were copied from the family Bible. —Mrs Sarah Berlet, 2017 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas.

6096. FRAIN.—In Bedford Co., Penna. History there is quite an extended account of the capture of Rhoda Boyd by the Indians and the descent from her was carried out through the FRAIN family. This was previous to the Rev War. This shows that the FRAIN data is found in Southern Pa. and not in Va. —Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

10149. ADAMS—Davenport.—In the Adams gen p. 89 is given the m of Abigail Adams (4) b Chelmsford, Mass. dau of Samuel (3) 1653, Lieut Thomas (2) Henry (1), to Paul Davenport, b Jan. 30, 1683, s of Charles and Waitstill Smith Davenport of Dorchester. Paul and Abigail were m July 26, 1709 and had ch Abigail, b Feb. 2, 1710, Charles b July 2, 1717; m Waitstill—; (not Miss Waitstill as given in the query) d Nov. 15, 1779; Mary b June 22, 1720; Samuel, Mar. 19, 1722, Paul, Nov. 16, 1724, d Apr. 12, 1800, m July 1, 1747 Elizabeth Frost of Canterbury, who d Dec. 1799, age 73. Charles Davenport, Sr. and w Waitstill of Dorchester also had a dau Abigail who m Thomas Adams (4), Samuel (3), Lieut Thomas (2) and Henry (1). Brothers and sister of Paul and Abigail. Thomas and Abigail Davenport Adams had a dau Waitstill b in Canterbury Mar. 23, 1717 a double cousin of Charles D. b 1717 and who may possibly have been his w especially as his w name is given as Waitstill—, and not Miss Waitstill. —Mrs. Burton A. Crane, 517 West 10th St. Erie, Pa.

10162. LOCKWOOD.—Deacon Joseph Lockwood was the father of Elizabeth Lockwood, b May 23, 1721, d Apr. 9, 1741, Nathan Hoyt. She d in Norwalk, Conn. Nov. 23, 1760 (gravestone). Ref. Gen. of Lockwood family. —Mrs. Wm. H. Frisbee, Sheldon, Iowa.

10133. HYDE.—The corrected and revised gen of the first four gen of Hydes desc from Samuel and Jonathan of Cambridge and Newton, Mass. as given in New England Historical and Gen. Register, for Apr., July and Oct., 1917 straightens out the family of Jonathan Hyde and his w Elizabeth Williams and may answer this query. Jonathan Hyde (3) (Jona (2), Jona (1)), b at Cambridge, Mar. 24, 1673 d at Canterbury, Conn. Sept. 7, 1743, m at Newton Jan. 3, 1698, Elizabeth Williams, b 1678, dau of Isaac and Judith Hunt Cooper Williams. She d at Canterbury, Dec. 26, 1771. This is the Jonathan confused with Jonathan (3) Job...
(2) and Samuel (1). They had 10 ch the youngest of whom was John b Pomfret, Conn. Jan. 21, 1721, d Jan. 8, 1765, m at Canterbury Apr. 18, 1753 Mary Thompson. These dates do not agree exactly with those given in the "Prescott Memorial" one signed was Jedediah. They were so who m a Jonathan in the first four gen of the Mass. and Canterbury Hydes. There is no Jonathan b 1707 according to this revised gen and no Wm. b 1764.—Mrs. Burton A. Crane, 517 West 10th St. Erie, Pa.

10181. STEVENSON-HONEYWELL.—There is a Stevenson gen of Newton, L. I. down to a late period. This work is primarily of Thomas Stevenson and his desc but also gives the line of Edward, his cousin. The coat of arms of the Stevenson's:—Three tiger heads on a bend white. Crest:—a sheaf of grain. No motto. Also consult Riker's Annals of Newtown The two Stevensons were pateneces of Newtown now Brooklyn, L. I.—John V. Betts, 324 East Walnut Ave., Merchantville, N. J.

10207. PRESCOTT.—In the Rev period when there were so many scattered through the country who sympathized with the Mother Country, it became necessary to adopt some method by which it could be known which were the friends and which the enemies of the cause of Independence.

Accordingly Continental Congress made the provision whereby all persons friendly to the Cause of Liberty were obliged to associate and sign an obligation to oppose by arms and money the hostilities of the British. This obligation was denominated the "Association Test." Declaration:—By reason of the above resolution of the Honorable Continental Congress and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberty and property of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, we, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies." Taken from "Prescott Memorial" one signed was Jedediah Prescott, who represented the town of Waycross, Maine in Mass. Legislature in 1781 when Maine belonged to that State.—Mrs. O. F. Weissgerber, 1353 Carver Street, Appleton, Wisc.


10227. MEAD.—The pension application of John Mead, soldier, Va. Line, gives his age as 80 yrs in 1818 at which time his pension was allowed. Ref. S.A.R. Year Book, 1896 p. 165. The Certificate number when obtained from the War Dept. and forwarded to office of Auditor for the Interior Dept. with request for name of persons to whom arrears of pension were paid and date of last payment will often bring date of death and name of widow or sons. Write to Newcastle, Henry Co., for a copy of his will.—Mrs. W. H. Whitley, Paris, Ky.

10236. PETTUS.—From a newspaper article purchased from Joel Munsell's Sons of South Norwalk. "This very old family can be traced from its first settler in Va. in 1640 to the present time, their many desc being scattered over a large portion of the union, both North and South. The name is evidently formed from the Norman Pettit, Pettree, Petite, which was the Saxon nickname for being of small stature. But it underwent several changes, such as Pettis, Petitts, and Pettus, each derived from the same source, about the yr 1200. The first of the name we have in Virginia is Capt. Thomas Pettus, a grandson of Sir John Pettus, of Norwich, Norfolk Coutry, England, who came over in 1640. His s Col. Thomas Pettus, settled at James City county, being in command of the Va. Mil. and a number of the House of Burgesses. The first Capt. Thomas Pettus was a member of the Va. Council, under the King and proved to be a man of great influence and integrity.

From these two Thomases were many of the name who settled in the countries of Henrico, Fluvanna, Caroline and Spotsylvania, where records of them can be found. William Pettus, Sr. lived in Spotsylvania from 1767 to 1799, the yr. he d. His w was named Susanne, and their ch were Wm. Pettus, Jr. who m Lucy Waters; Louisa, who m—Graves; Hart; Joseph; Overton Hart; James and Susannah, who m—Dillard. John Pettus set early in Fluvanna. He is believed to have been a grandson of Col. Thomas Pettus of James City Co., His s John Jones Pettus m Alice Taylor of Caroline, b 1790. He had a dau also who m a Burgess and lived in Fluvanna.

Alice Taylor was a direct desc of Anthony Winston (s of Isaac, the immigrant) b 1723, who m Alice Taylor in 1747, dau of James and Alice Taylor of Caroline, who was b there 1730. John Pettus and Alice (Taylor) his w, moved to Ala. about 1811, where their eldest s, Edmond Winston Pettus was b 1821. He became a very prominent lawyer, was elected Judge in 1855 until the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate Army, serving until its close, retiring as Brigadier General, after which he was sent to the U. S. Senate, for the session of 1897.

His bro John Jones Pettus, moved to Miss. where he became a member of the Legislature for several years, and then was twice elected as Governor of the State.
Dr. William Jerdone Pettus, of the U. S. Navy and late of Washington, D. C. is also a member of this distinguished family all of whom can claim the same arms as those given for Col. Thomas Pettus, of James City Co. It would be of great historic interest if more facts could be gathered concerning this wonderful Col. Pettus, who lived during the stirring scenes under the vacillating Gov. Berkeley, and who no doubt participated in the events of the so-called "Bacon's Rebellion". In furtherance of this object we call upon any desc to send us any facts connected with this family.

The coat of arms, as given for Sir John Pettus, of Norfolk Co., England are thus described:
Arms-gules; a fesse argent, between three annulants, or,
Crest-A hammer erect, argent; handle or,
(2) Out of a ducal Cornet, or a demi-lion, argent, holding a broken spear, headed of the first.—Miss Rebecca W. Bryan, 105 Fayetteville St., VanBuren, Ark.

10259. Gibb.—Giles Gibb and his w Catherine sailed from Plymouth, England in the Mary and John Capt. John Squeub, arrived Mass. Bay May 30, 1630. He d May 21, 1641, Windsor, Conn. Catherine d Oct. 24, 1660. Founders of Dorchester, Mass., May 30, 1630 and Windsor, Conn. Conn. 1635. Their ch were Gregory, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin and Sarah. Samuel d Feb. 8, 1716, m Hepzhubah Dibble, Apr. 15, 1661, she was b 1638 and d 1698 at Windsor, Conn. Had 10 ch 1st, Benjamin, b 1663, m Sept. 16, 1706, Abigail Marchell, b Jan. 9, 1687, d Jan. 11, 1767. Their 2nd ch Zebulon b Aug. 10, 1711, d Jan. 8, 1803, m June 1733 Eunice Woodruff d Dec. 29, 1793. Their 1st ch Wareham b May 4, 1734, m Eunice Spencer Apr. 4, 1756 at Suffield, Conn. and their 7th ch Sheldon was b Mar. 27, 1768.—Mrs. Thomas Daly, 410 Cherry St., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

10228. Crockett.—James Crockett, 1750-1825 (s of John William and Esther Thompson Crockett a Presbyterian minister to the Colonies from Donegal Island, came to Penna. in 1732) m in 1771 Mary dau of Samuel and Mary Cox Drake. Their ch were Sarah b 1773, m Thomas Herbert: James, m Miss Montgomery; Samuel m Nancy Craig; John, unmarried; Wm. moved to Indiana; Nathan m Polly Graham; Stephen; Abraham; Ephriam; Mary, m James McGavock; Elizabeth m Lysander McGavock; and Esther m Wm. Carver. James Crockett sister, Anne Agnes, or Nancy Agnes, m John Montgomery in 1753. If you are a desc of David Crockett, this may help you. In the "Dallas News" of Feb. 19, 1922 is given a picture of a monument of Elizabeth, w of David Crockett, engraved with these words "Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett, w of David Crockett, b in Buncombe Co. N. C. May 22, 1788 m David Crockett in Lawrence Co., Tenn. 1815. Died in Johnson Co. (now Hood Co., Texas), Jan. 31, 1850 age 82 yrs." His 2nd w was Elizabeth Patton, a widow whose husband was a cousin. She came to Texas with her youngest s, Robert P. Crockett in 1854. She had 3 ch of her own and 3 step ch of David Crockett's 1st m to Miss Finley.—Mrs. C. P. Pitts, Coleman, Texas.

10298. Truesdell.—In records of Dedham, Mass. is the m of Richard Truesdell and Mary Fairebank, Feb. 24, 1696, and birth of dau Elizabeth, Feb. 10, 1697. Quite probably the father of your Richard m in 1723, especially as there were so many migrations at that time from Dedham, Roxbury, etc. to that part of Conn.—Mrs. Burton A. Crane, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.


10393. Easley.—Millington Easley, evidently m Anne Gowen, sister of Capt. John Gowen, Rev sol of Upper S. C. The will of Wm. Gowen is on record at Spartansburg and mentions ch John and Anne, executors son John and Millington Easley. Also will of John Gowen reported at Spartansburg, devises land adjoining that of Anne Easley.

10413. Moore.—All the information asked for may be found in Landrum's History of Spartansburg Co., S. C. They set near Spartansburg and some of the desc of Charles Moore are now living on the original grant of land at Moore's Station near the town of Spartansburg.—Miss Willie Wyatt, 15 Virginia Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

10413. (c) Orr.—William Orr, b London-derry, Ireland, June 6, 1736 d 1820 was bur at Maysville, Ky. m in Penna. probably Cumberland Co. Feb. 6, 1762 Catherine Smith. By this m he had 6 sons and 6 dau the latest date of b being 1781. No date is known of Catherine Smith Orr's d or of a second m. Wm. Orr was a sol in Casper Wetzel's Co., Cumberland Co., Mil, 1778 and Ensign in Lieut Col. Adam Hubley's Co. Penna. Line. Also a ranger. Was in the battles of Paoli, Germantown and Brandywine.—Mrs. Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.
several families of Mariner who were among the early settlers of the Colonies and were probably branches of the same family. In the Commissioners Report of Boston is the record of the birth of Sarah, dau of John and Sarah Mariner in 1731. William Mariner m Jan. 27, 1721, Abigail Wells and had recorded at Chester, Conn. the names of the following ch: Abigail, b 1724; Ebenezer, b 1726; Rachel, 1729; Sarah, 1729; Asa, 1732; Ephriam, 1735; Grace, 1737. According to the History of Dorchester Co., Md. by Elias Jones, the Mariner family, probably French Huguenots, set in Dorchester Co., Md. prior to 1655.—Mrs. C. E. Evans, Rolla, Mo.

10460. Sanborn.—Lieutenant John Sanborn, b 1620 in England came to America in 1632 with his grandfather Stephen Bachieler a minister. He m 1st, Mary, dau of Robert Tuck of Gorleston, Suffolk and Hampton, N. H. She d Dec. 30, 1668. He m 2nd, Margaret Page Moulton, widow of Wm. Moulton, and dau of Robert Page of Ormsby, Norfolk and Hampton, N. H. His s, Capt. Jonathan Sanborn in Hampton May 25, 1672 lived in Kingston, where he was a leading man, m Elizabeth dau of Capt. Samuel Sherburne of Hampton, whose s Henry m a sister of the 1st Gov. Wentworth and became a Provincial Councillor. He d June 20, 1741 his will dated Jan. 4, 1741 mentions w Elizabeth and gives sons Samuel and Jonathan all his lands and gives 10 shillings each to his ch Elizabeth, Acha, Margaret, Love, Sarah and Mary. Elizabeth b 1692 m 1st, Apr. 4, 1714, John Ladd of Kingston; m 2nd, Thomas Webster.

The Sanborn gen carries very interesting accounts of the Sanborns in England and also a sketch of the Rev. Stephen Bachieler and his reasons for coming to America.—Claudia Des Vergers, 116 Evans St., Bainbridge, Ga.

| QUERIES |

10521. Winston.—Wm Winston reached Va. 1666 d 1702. His s Anthony's will dated 1717. Anthony (2) s Anthony (3) had s Anthony (4) b 1720 and d 1787 left Hanover County Va. and set in Franklin County N. C. in 1750. His s John (5) m Edie Arnold and had ch Anthony, Thomas, Moses, Nathan, Isaga, George. Thomas (6) b 1780 m Gilly Weathers their dau Charity b 1815 d 1847 m Wm. Kittrell Peace s of John Peace who came to Grandville Co., N. C. from Va. 1713. Wanted Rev rec of John Winston and John Peace also gen of John Peace and n and dates of his w. Wanted also gen of Samuel Peace who m Charity Parham b 1813 d 1859 Tabs Creek Grandville County, N. C. Charity Parham's father John said to have belonged to Green's Army any assistance will be appreciated.

(a) Robert.—Wanted gen of Wm. B. Roberts m Harriet Cashone in Brunswick Co., Va. in 1826, his bros who were John, Daniel, Joshua, Joseph and sis Elizabeth and Annie. Was his mother Annie Strimer called Polly? His father d bet 1800 and 1826 and his mother m a Wilson nr Petersburgh, Va.

(b) Evans.—Robert Evans supposed to have fought in Rev from Va. Had s Joseph went to S. C. Robert Evans m abt 1744 m Sarah. Would like to correspond with anyone having Evans' data of Va., S. C. or Tenn.—J. H. L.


(a) Rice.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and n of ch of David Rice m Hanover Co., Va. m Miss Howlett.

(b) Clark.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and Rev rec of John Clark b near Willmington Del. m Margaret. Their dau Jeanette b 1771 m Thomas Rawlings, 1793.

(c) Sargent.—Wanted part with dates of Ann Sargent Baltimore Md. who m Samuel Phillips m Fairfax Co., Va.

(d) Hamner.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of Samuel Hamner of Albemarle Co., who d 1817 m Elizabeth Morris their s Samuel b 1763 was a Col. in the War of 1812.—E. C. R.

10523. Holmes.—John Holmes b 1707 prob Woodstock, Conn., m Lois Kempton 1733 at Plymouth, Mass., d 1776 Brooklyn, ch Lois b 1734 d 1776 Marcy, John, Nathanial, Lois 2nd who m Nathaniel Knowles, Margaret and Ruth. Wanted any data of John Holmes fam particularly of his dau Lois who m Nathaniel Knowles both d at Barrington, Nova Scotia.—G. L. B.

10524. Edwards.—Wanted names of w and ch with dates of Nathaniel Edwards of Watertown, Conn., Capt. in the Rev. Was Dr. Joseph Edwards b Conn. d Lisle N. Y. 1830 his s? (a) Frost.—Wanted gen of Susanah Frost m Watertown Conn. 1802 age 44 w of Dr. Joseph Edwards.

(b) Roberts.—Wanted proof of ser in Colonial Wars and date of m of John Roberts b 1727 R. I. d Manchester, Vt. 1796 m Susanah Mayhew 1748 dau of Gov. Thomas Mayhew of Nantucket.—J. E. W.

10525. Bean.—Wanted Rev rec of Moses Bean who came to the U. S. from Scotland and registered at N. C. 1765 or of his s John Bean who m Rachel McFarland.

(a) Yargon.—Wanted Rev rec of Jarrett Fletcher Yargon who settled in Chapel Hill, N. C. m Amelia Patterson.—J. S. K.

10526. Homes.—Wanted gen and date and place of b of Capt. John Homes who m Hannah

10527. McCollister.—Wanted par and place of b of Robert McCollister b Dec. 14, 1775 prob in Dorchester Co., Md. Wanted also date of his m to Mary Harper b Sept. 10, 1779 d Sept. 27, 1852. Would like to cor-
responde with anyone having information of these families.

10528. Ray.—Wanted par of Rev sol Thomas Ray of N. C. who d 1830 and also of his w Elizabeth or Betsy Pearce.—M. L.

10529. Ford.—Wanted par of Frederick Adams Ford of Dinwiddie County Va. b 1791 he lived for many years at Ford Station in that county. He m Malvurt Thornton in Amelia Co., Virginia, June 23, 1818 she was the dau of the Ford Sterling Thornton. Any data of the Ford family will be appreciated.—M. F. S.

10530. Clark.—Wanted gen of Jessie Clark b 1756 Lee, Mass. Intention of m to Sarah Foot, April 6, 1778. He d Groton, N. Y. 1836.—M. L.

10531. Hickox.—Wanted par of Sarah Hickox b 1770.—m Moses Rich in 1785 at Williamstown, Mass.

(a) Hadley.—Wanted par of Ebenezer Hadley of Westford, Mass. who m Abigail Spaulding, at Chelmsford, Mass. in 1753. Did he or his s Jessie have Rev rec.—L. B. H.

10532. Judd.—Wanted dates of b and d and Rev rec of L. Nathan Judd of Conn. also of his father Capt. Wm. Judd.

(a) Wanted dates and Rev rec of Capt. Thomas Parmee of Conn.

(b) Williams.—Wanted dates of Samuel Williams of Groton, Conn. who served as Leit. 10th Co. of Continentals.—H. F. M.

10533. Ashe.—Wanted par of a christian name of—Ash who came to Kentucky from Penn., and m Susan Logston near Leitchfield, Kentucky about 1812. She is supposed to be either his third or fourth w. Their ch were Elizabeth; Lydia Anne who m John Mebille Heycraft; Nelson who joined the gold seekers to California in 1849.—E. H.

10534. Ringle.—Wanted any information of the desc of Mathias Ringle or of the sol who made up Northampton Co., Pennsylvania Mil, Capt. George Groff; Col. George Hubner.—K. S. L.

10535. Mason.—Wanted any information concerning David Mason and his w Isabella Teague of Va. and S. C. Did Col. David Mason of Sussex Co., Va. have a s named Job?—A. V. D. P.

10536. Thorpe.—Wanted par of Henry Thorpe b Dec. 12, 1760 Princess Ann Co., Va. m Priscilla Harris of Va. removed to Nash Co., N. C. in 1796 had twelve ch. Did he or his father have Rev rec.

(a) Harris.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Priscilla Harris b April 12, 1765 in Va. possibly Princess Ann Co., who m Henry Thorpe.—C. T. J.

10537. Ozmun-Osmun-Osman.—Abraham and John Ozmun came from Orange Co., to Thompkins Co., in 1793 or later. Abraham was b at Smith's Cobe, Cornell 1764 and John in 1771. Their father is said to have been wounded in battle, taken prisoner and d in old sugar warehouse, N. Y. Can anyone give me the name of this man. Israel and Ezekiel Osman signed Association Test in Cornwall. The family came from Suffolk Co., to Orange before 1764. Wanted any information of this famiy.—A. L. O.

10538. Harrison.—Wanted names of ch of Benjamin Harrison and also Wm. Henry Har-

(a) Marietta.—John Marietta living near Harpers Ferry, Md. abt 1800 had a s John Jr., b 1799 m at Yellow Creek, Ohio, Margaret Mason. Would like information regarding these families.

(b) Hutchins.—Wanted name of w and dates of Amos Hutchins b Dumbarton, N. H. abt 1755 d 1845 Ashtubula Co., Ohio. He had lived previously in Conneaut Township, Crawford Co.—E. F. G.

10540. Jones.—Wanted par of John Jones, whose dau Martha m Thomas Short, Jr. in Amelia Co., Va. Nov. 19, 1787. Wanted also par of Thomas Short, Jr.

(a) Scott.—Wanted par of Wm. Scott and maiden name of his w Deborah, who lived in Columbia Co., Ga. in 1825.

(b) Reese.—Wanted par of Hugh Reese who lived in Columbia Co., Ga. in 1827. He m secondly in Warren Co., Ga. 1794 Elizabeth Newsom. Wanted her par also. From what Co., did Hugh Reese serve in the Rev.—J. F. L.

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 958 subscribers.
REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, April 15, 1922, at 10:10 A.M.

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

Mrs. Yawger—not yet having arrived, Mrs. Buel nominated Mrs. White, Curator General, as Recording Secretary General pro tem for this meeting until the arrival of Mrs. Yawger. This was seconded by Miss Temple and carried.

The roll was called by Mrs. White, the following members being recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Minor, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White, State Regents: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Denne, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuflce, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Brooks; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Martin.

The President General stated that she had not prepared a report for the Board as she would give her report on Monday to the Congress.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

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

Six hundred and twenty-nine applications presented to the Board and 714 supplemental papers verified; 1343 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 645 insignias, 523 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 858 originals and 712 supplementals.

Papers returned unverified: 122 originals, 93 supplementals.

Five hundred and eighty-five new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) 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 629 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General pro tem announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 629 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger reported the death of former Organizing Secretary General Mrs. Henry L. Mann and moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Dr. Henry L. Mann because of the death of Mrs. Mann, former Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen and Mrs. Cook and carried.

While waiting for the Treasurer General, who was busy with her duties as Chairman of Credential Committee, the Historian General read her report as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Fellow Officers and Members of the National Board of Management:

The quarterly report of your Historian General is a very short one. The outline of work planned for this office is ready for you. In its behalf I wish to say two years ago I began writing accredited historians for suggestions for something concrete upon which to build our research work, realizing that the opinions of those who have made history a life study are far superior to any suggestions of mine. There were many valuable suggestions received. An article prepared by Dr. George N. Fuller, Secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission so fully covered the work of their organization that I made a careful study of the article, arranging it in outline form to be used as a guide. This outline was submitted to Dr. Fuller and approved by him; I now give it to you as an incentive for definite and constructive work. Knowing that it is nothing on
which the Board has to pass, I shall not read it, but I want each member of this Board to have a copy, so that she may help push historical work in her state.

Since my last report the following volumes of War Service Records have been sent in: Missouri, 4 volumes; Iowa, 5; New Jersey, 3; Delaware, 1; New York, 13; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2, and two extra volumes for South Carolina; Ohio, 4; total, 41 volumes. We now have a definite idea of the work being done in all except three states, who to date have made no reply.

In compiling my yearly report and studying the reports of my three Vice Chairmen and the reports of the State Historians, the growth of our work in its far-reaching influence and increased enthusiasm seem almost unbelievable, and it therefore gives me much happiness to speak in praise of these able co-workers and of the splendid progress they have made.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Miss Wilson then gave the following report:

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

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

Your Reporter General's year's work closed with the year and her report was presented at the February Board meeting. Her work on the next report to the Smithsonian Institution does not begin until the close of our coming session of Congress; so that she has no further report of work accomplished to make at this time.

In connection with the coming report to the Smithsonian Institution, I wish to emphasize what I said at the meeting of the State Regents last evening.

Our great difficulty in getting reports is due to the fact that the out-going State Regent or Historian leaves no data for her successor to use in making her first report to the Reporter General for the Smithsonian Report. The first report of a new State officer naturally covers the work accomplished during the last year of her predecessor's term of office and if the out-going State officer has left no data, the task of the incoming officer is difficult, and the report is apt to suffer in consequence. Will you not, therefore, as your term of office expires, pass on to your successor a record kept either by card catalogue, or otherwise, summarizing the work accomplished by the chapters during your last year in office.

The discussion with the State Regents last evening indicated that it is advisable that each State Historian's reports to the Reporter General should be submitted to the State Regent and be checked up, and this will be done this year.

The financial report called for on the blanks sent to the State Historians has been so imperfect and incomplete that the reports from the states could not be combined to make a report as a whole, and only items from this financial statement could be used. Even these items have sometimes been found incorrect, due to the fact the items included money contributed for a longer period than the report calls for.

It should be borne in mind that these reports to the Smithsonian Institution cover a period from March 1st to March 1st of each year. The report for which you will receive blanks soon after the close of our coming Congress, must cover the period, March 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hunter read her report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

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

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1, 1922, to March 31, 1922.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1922................. $95,653.19

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $16,031; initiation fees, $12,220; supplemental fees, $1011; certificates, $2; copying lineage, $4.26; creed cards, $44.88; D.A.R. Reports, $18.88; die of Insignia, $.60; directory, $3.40; duplicate papers and lists, $231.25; exchange, $1.50; hand books, $5.50; Immigrants' Manual, sale of copies, $206.47; index to Library books, $4.01; interest, $340; interest, Life Membership fund, $2.12;
Lineage, $1200.03; Magazine—subscriptions, $3305.30; single copies, $47.51; advertisements, $1535; printing minutes of National Board, $5000; proceedings, $3.75; remembrance books, $1.10; rent from slides, $19.74; ribbon, $15.49; rosettes, $.25; sale of paper, $4.45; slot machine, $2.15; telephone, $33.11; index to Lineage books, $5; Auditorium events, $1100; refund, Expenses Limitation of Arma-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Refunds:** annual dues, $776; initiation fees, $79; supplemental fees, $33.

**President General:** clerical service, $314.50; hotel and traveling expenses, $676.66; postage, $33.50; telegrams, $37.09

**Organizing Secretary General:** clerical service, $696.81; engrossing, $6; postage, $20; telegrams, $.35; envelopes, files and paper, $17.

**Recording Secretary General:** clerical service, $406.41; lists, $10.10; telegrams, $20; expressage, $1.79

**Certificates:** clerical service, $258.52; certificates, $200; engrossing, $184.20; tubes and paper, $183.46; postage, $160

**Corresponding Secretary General:** clerical service, $270.57; application blanks, paper and envelopes, $656.30; postage, $43

**Registrar General:** clerical service, $2890.87; binding records, $60; postage, $70; scales, $5

**Treasurer General:** clerical service, $2952.75; books, ledger sheets, labels, receipts and paper, $385.15; rent of safe deposit box, $10

**Historian General:** clerical service, $453.12; expressage, $3.66

**Reporter General:** clerical service, $45.11; proof reading and indexing, $100; postage, $2.95

**Librarian General:** clerical service, $408.76; accessions, $7.50; binding books, $24; cards, envelopes and basket, $11.83; postage and expressage, $8.05

**Curator General:** clerical service, $211.77; postage, $2; cleaning museum article, $1

**General Office:** clerical service, $483.40; messenger service, $80.30; postage and stamped envelopes, $401.20; supplies, $669.47; carfare, expressage, adjusting typewriters, $8.39; newspaper clippings, $1.28; proposed Amendments, $44; flowers and wreaths, $33; hotel and traveling expenses, Parliamentarian, $72.35

**Committees:** Building and Grounds—clerical service, $10; Finance—clerical service, $20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $50; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $15.30; postage, $11; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $25.60; Patriotic Education—circulars, $93.75; postage, $6.27; telegram, $1.29; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—circulars and other, $2.10; postage, $12.38

**Expense Continental Hall:** employees pay roll, $1587.50; electric current and gas, $445.90; ice and towel surface, $31.02; cleaning curtains, $49.25; inspection and elevator repairs, $17.91; expressage, $1.81; supplies, $242.44

**Printing machine expense:** printer, $80; supply contract, $98

**Printing and mailing January—March issues:** $8333.13; cuts, $387.96; index, $56.45

**Auditing accounts:** $300.00

**Auditorium events:** $371.80

**D.A.R. Reports:** 200 copies Vol. 24

**D.A.R. Reports:** $12.98
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Directory—refund ........................................... 1.00
Duplicate papers—refund .................................... 1.00
Furniture and Fixtures: 3 typewriters, $250.25; 2 lamps, $20. 270.25
Lineage: 800 copies Vol. 59, $1843; postage, $92.10; refunds, $7.90. 1,943.00
Remembrance books: clerical service ..................... 50.00
Ribbon ................................................................ 10.50
Stationery ................................................................ 222.20
State Regents’ postage ......................................... 78.50
Support of Real Daughters .................................... 320.00
Telephone ................................................................ 116.15
Thirty-first Congress: Credential Committee: clerical service, $322.53; paper, $13.03; postage, $9.25; House Committee: telegram, $.77; Program Committee: clerical service, $18; paper, $9.76; postage, $.1;
Transportation Committee: certificates, $24 398.34
Transferred to Magazine account, by order of the 28th Congress 5,000.00

Total disbursements ........................................... 36,232.23

_loaned to Permanent Fund, by order of the National Board of Management 60,000.00
Balance ........................................................... $42,374.72

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1922 $30,944.18

RECEIPTS

Charters ........................................................... 0.00
Administration Building contributions ................... 2,362.50
Continental Hall contributions .............................. 6,168.55
Liberty Loan contributions and interest ................. 1,110.43
Liquidation and Endowment Fund ......................... 676.10
Commission on Recognition pins .......................... 81.45
Interest ................................................................ 7.94

Total receipts ................................................... 10,486.97
Borrowed from Current Fund ............................... 60,000.00

$101,431.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable ................................................... $60,000.00
Interest ............................................................ 90.00
Interest—Manson estate ....................................... 53.94
Revenue stamps .................................................. 75.20
Furnishings, Board Room .................................... 44.92
Filing case, Library ............................................ 45.55
Bronze markers on doors ..................................... 70.50
Continental Hall contribution refunded Manson estate 7,000.00

Total disbursements ........................................... 67,380.11

Balance ........................................................... $34,051.04

Petty Cash Fund ................................................. $500.00
## SPECIAL FUNDS

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$366.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>450.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>15.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$6,599.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>2,671.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>9,270.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$4,216.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,326.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement—refunded Mississippi</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>5,539.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$16,852.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>3,802.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement—refunded Mississippi</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>20,646.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>23,080.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>23,080.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$473.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>783.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>11.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>1,251.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>17.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$121.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td>85.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OLD TRAILS ROAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>340.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>340.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** The table above provides a detailed breakdown of the financial transactions for various special funds as of January 31, 1922. Each entry includes the description of the fund, the balance as of January 31, 1922, receipts, disbursements, and the resulting balance.
### Relief Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 31, 1922</td>
<td>$166.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,268.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>1,073.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>360.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Special Funds: $35,936.08

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 1-31-22</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 3-31-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$95,653.19</td>
<td>$42,953.76</td>
<td>$96,232.23</td>
<td>$42,374.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>30,944.18</td>
<td>70,486.97</td>
<td>67,380.11</td>
<td>34,051.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>366.24</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>450.67</td>
<td>15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
<td>6,599.22</td>
<td>2,671.59</td>
<td>9,270.81</td>
<td>2,709.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>4,216.61</td>
<td>1,326.32</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>5,539.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain</td>
<td>16,852.00</td>
<td>3,802.24</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>20,646.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,080.46</td>
<td>23,080.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>473.54</td>
<td>794.77</td>
<td>1,251.13</td>
<td>17.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historical Spots</td>
<td>121.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Trails Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>340.35</td>
<td>340.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Service</td>
<td>166.00</td>
<td>1,268.70</td>
<td>1,073.85</td>
<td>360.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: $155,891.98

### Disposition of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$112,361.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash (in Treasurer General’s office)</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$112,861.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds</td>
<td>2,314.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>9,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership—Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Investments: $113,414.84

### Indebtedness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress</td>
<td>$116,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.
Mrs. White, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
During the months of February and March, vouchers amounting to $122,716.17 were approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Of this amount, $23,080.46 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education, and $1,073.85 for Relief Work.

Other large expenditures were for:

- Clerical service: $10,088.63
- Magazine: 9,821.82
- Employees of Hall: 1,830.00
- Postage: 1,019.85
- Lineage Book (Vol. 59): 1,843.00
- Support of Real Daughters: 320.00
- Notes Payable, Administration Building: 60,000.00
- Miscellaneous, as itemized in report of Treasurer General: 13,638.56

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

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

Report of Auditing Committee
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
The Auditing Committee has met regularly for the purpose of comparing the report of the Treasurer and the audit thereof by the American Audit Company. The accounts audited up to and including March 31, 1922, have agreed, and have been placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Calder, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, that the Auditor's report, carrying the Treasurer General's report, be accepted.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
I have the honor to submit the following:
The following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:
- Mrs. Eva Pike Rowley, New Smyrna, Fla.;
- Mrs. Everetta Bass Ludberg, Moscow, Idaho;
- Mrs. Gertrude M. Cook, Lebanon, Indiana;
- Sarah Eliza White Roe, Mishawaka, Indiana;
- Mrs. Grace J. De Yoe, Wellington, Kansas;
- Mrs. Delpha Peek Alyger, Tracy, Minnesota;
- Mrs. Emma Ryker MacDonnell, Windsor, Missouri;
- Miss Mary Augusta Stone, Cambridge, Ohio;
- Mrs. Grace Cheney Lozier, Elyria, Ohio;
- Miss Besse C. Patterson, McConnelsville, Ohio;
- Miss Katherine L. Owens, Manchester, Ohio;
- Mrs. Helen Butler Rausch, Marysville, Ohio;
- Mrs. Adaline Klar, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:
- Miss Lilian Rector, Mena, Arkansas;
- Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Arkansas;
- Mrs. Ada Dunaway Caldwell, Carbondale, Illinois;
- Mrs. Marie Almond Fairfield, Angola, Indiana;
- Mrs. Lorah M. Gates, Homer, Indiana;
- Mrs. Margaret Sheffield Kehoe Morgan, Clay Center, Kansas;
- Mrs. Juliet Pettijohn Denious, Dodge City, Kansas;
- Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal, Kansas;
- Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman, Bemidja, Minnesota;
- Mrs. M. Catherine F. Muschany, Doniphan, Missouri.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointment of the following is requested:
- Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Arkansas;
- Mrs. Anna Fentress Smeal, Camden, Arkansas;
- Mrs. Rebecca Dobbs Sharp, Red Bluff, California;
- Mrs. Ada Dunaway Caldwell, Carbondale, Illinois;
- Mrs. Lorah M. Gates, Homer, Indiana;
- Mrs. Margaret Sheffield Kehoe Morgan, Clay Center, Kansas;
- Mrs. Juliet Pettijohn Denious, Dodge City, Kansas;
- Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal, Kansas;
- Mrs. Nellie Maria Merritt, Milton, Massachusetts;
- Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman, Bemidja, Minnesota;
- Mrs. M. Catherine F. Muschany, Doniphan, Missouri.

The State Regent of Iowa requests the disbandment of the Nehemiah Letts Chapter of Letts Iowa. This request is made because of the fact that the Chapter has not paid State dues for three years and all communications from State Regent remain unanswered.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:
- Old Marion of Jeffersonville, Georgia;
- Chapter at McPherson, Kansas;
- Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall, of Laurel, Maryland;
- Jeremiah Jenckes, of Harbor Beach, Michigan;
- John Alden, of Midland, Michigan;
- Niagara Falls, of Niagara Falls, New York;
- Shenandoah, Iowa;
- Southamptton Colony, of Southampton, New York;
- Henry Field, of Calvert, Texas;
- Chapter at Mexia, Texas;
- Elizabeth Bixby, of Burton (Vashon Island), Washington.

Charters issued, 9; Organizing Regents notified, 27.

Permits for Regents and ex-Regents' bars issued, 84; permits for State Regents' bars issued, 4.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.
The report was accepted without objections. Mrs. Ellison gave her report as Librarian General, with the permission of the Board omitting the reading of the list of books.

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

The following list gives the volumes which have been received in the Library since the February Board meeting:

Those received during the week of Congress will be recorded in the Librarian General's report on April 24, 1922. It is necessary to report in this way as these gifts are included in the donations counted from Congress to Congress, not printed in the Proceedings, but are given in reports of regular Board meetings in our Magazine.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

The Queens of American Society. E. F. Ellet. 1867.
From J. H. Johnson, Andrew Jackson Chapter.

From Minnie Miller, Andrew Jackson Chapter.

CALIFORNIA

San Diego Yesterdays. 1921. From San Diego Chapter.
The Early Days of Santa Barbara, California. W. A. Hailey. 1920. From Santa Barbara Chapter.
The following five volumes from La Puerta de Oro Chapter:
The Great Diamond Hoax and Other Incidents in the Life of Asbury Harpending. J. H. Wilkins. 1871.
The Mother of California. A. W. North. 1908.
From Minnie Miller, Andrew Jackson Chapter.

The following 2 volumes and photo of first census:
The Tahquitch Maiden. P. E. Spaulding. 1922.
From Our Flag Chapter.

The following 3 volumes from the Illinois State Society, D. A. E.:
The Mother of California. A. W. North. 1908.
From Mrs. F. W. McFarland.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. A. T. Buttrill:
Mormon of Andrew Jackson. 1819. S. P. Waldo.

The following five volumes from Lachlan McIntosh Chapter:
The Early Days of Santa Barbara, California. W. A. Hailey. 1920. From Santa Barbara Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from the Springfield Chapter:
Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Ill. 1885. From Geneseo Chapter.
From the author.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh:
Portrait and Biographical Album of Jo Davies County, Ill. 1889. From Priscilla Mullens Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. H. W. Stone:
Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Ill. 1885. From Geneseo Chapter.
From the author.

The following 10 volumes presented through State Librarian, Miss Effie Eppler:
History of Kane County, Ill. R. W. and F. Josslyn. 2 Vols. 1908.
From Mrs. Fannie H. Peffers.

The following 10 volumes presented through State Librarian.

IOWA

From Mrs. R. W. Neale.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. S. H. Kilgore:


An Historical Account of the Settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America. J. P. MacLean. 1900.
List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1690-1851. G. Fothergill. 1904.

From Our Flag Chapter.
From Deborah Knapp Chapter.

From Isabel S. Polk inhorn through Our Flag Chapter.

Genealogy of the Haygood Family. 1898. From Lucy Holcombe Chapter.
From Victory Chapter.

Index to Volume 2 of North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

The following four volumes from Lachlan McIntosh Chapter:

The following 4 volumes from Mrs. Noyes C. Baldwin:

From John Stoner Charlotte.


Past and Present of Calhoun County, Iowa. 1889. From Pricilla Mullens Chapter.
The Honor Book of Sangamon County, Illinois, 1877-1879. From Springfield Chapter.

The following 4 volumes from Mrs. H. W. Stone:

The following ten volumes presented through State Librarian.

From Mrs. Frank A. Marvin:

History of Ancestral Westbury and Present Watertown. From Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following nine volumes from American Liberty Chapter:


Colonial Churches in the Original Colony of Virginia. 1906.

History of Truro Parish in Virginia. P. Slaughter. 1898.

CONNECTICUT

From Mrs. Noyes C. Baldwin.

Life of President Edwards. 1832. From Mrs. Frank A. Marvin.

History of Ancient Westbury and Present Watertown. From Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter.

IDAHO

My Four Years in Germany. J. W. Gerard. 1917.
From Mrs. H. W. Stone.

ILLINOIS

The following 2 volumes from the Springfield Chapter:

Looking Back. E. B. Searcy. 1921.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. H. W. Stone:

Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Ill. 1885. From Geneseo Chapter.
The Making of Illinois. Irwin F. Mather. 1921.
From the author.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh:
Portrait and Biographical Album of Jo Davies County, Ill. 1889. From Priscilla Mullens Chapter.

The Honor Book of Sangamon County, Illinois, 1877-1879. From Springfield Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. F. W. McFarland:
Los Angeles and Environs. J. M. Gutin. 2 Vols. 1907.
From Grace Pease, through Eschscholtzia Chapter.

Nine volumes of Historical Society of Southern California.

California Romantic and Beautiful. G. W. James.

Last ten volumes from Oneonta Park Chapter.

The following 2 volumes and photo of first census in California from Mrs. Gustave Drezel:


The following 3 volumes from the Illinois State Society, D. A. E.:

History of Lake County, Ill. J. H. Jable. 1912.

Records of the Olden Time. S. Ellsworth. 1880.

Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties. T. G.

Outset. 1902.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Ill. 1885. From Geneseo Chapter.
The Making of Illinois. Irwin F. Mather. 1921.
From the author.

Augusta's Story. 1922. Compiled and presented by Martha Board Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. H. W. Stone:

Historic of Livingston County, Ill. 1878. From Mrs. Lyra B. Olin.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Jo Davies County, Ill. 1889. From Priscilla Mullens Chapter.

The Honor Book of Sangamon County, Illinois, 1877-1879. From Springfield Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. H. W. Stone:
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Narrative of My Captivity Among the Sioux Indians. F. Kelly. 1871.
Sobriety Strokes of the Pennsylvania Daughters in the War of 1861-65. T. F. Dornblaser. 1884.
The following four volumes from Molly Foster Berry Chapter:
- Biographical Sketches of Port Scott. C. W. Goodlander. 1900.
- Story of the First Baptist Church, Atchison, Kansas. 1897. W. C. Chaliss. From Mrs. John A. Martin.

MAINE
The following five volumes from Mrs. C. B. Porter:
- Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bangor Historical Society. 1914.
- General Catalogue of Bates College. 1915.
- General Catalogue of Colby College. 1929.

MICHIGAN
The following two volumes from Prudence Wright Chapter:
- These two, gift of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Heald. Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants. T. B. Brigham. 1836.

MARYLAND
The following two volumes: Fighting Preachers. 1826.
- Biographical Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap. 1826.

MASSACHUSETTS
The following four volumes from Prudence Wright Chapter:
- These two, gift of Annette S. Merrill. Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants. T. B. Brigham. 1836.
- The Providence Plantations for 250 Years. W. A. Greene. 1886.
- The Life and Public Services of John Charles Fremont. J. Bigelow. 1883.

MINNESOTA
The following three volumes from Mrs. W. R. Weide:
- The Story of Minnesota. E. D. Parsons. 1913.

MICHIGAN
The following two volumes presented by Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter:
- Famous Colonial Houses. P. Hollister. 1921.

MASSACHUSETTS
The following four volumes from Mrs. W. H. Corrigan:
- These two, gift of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Heald. Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants. T. B. Brigham. 1836.
- The Providence Plantations for 250 Years. W. A. Greene. 1886.
- The Life and Public Services of John Charles Fremont. J. Bigelow. 1883.

MICHIGAN
The following two volumes presented by Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter:
- Famous Colonial Houses. P. Hollister. 1921.

MISSOURI

The following two volumes from Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter:

History of Missouri. M. B. Font and J. C. Fant. 1921. History of Columbus, Missouri. W. L. Lipcomb. 1909. The following three volumes from Natchez Chapter:


MONTANA

The following two volumes from Dorcas Richardson Chapter:

History of Grundy County, Missouri. J. E. Ford. 1908. History of Grundy County, Missouri. 1881. The following two volumes presented by Mrs. L. R. Vincent:


NEW HAMPSHIRE

The American Genealogist, a Catalogue of Family Histories. 1900. J. Munsell. From Mrs. Kate II. The following 4 volumes from Urbana Chapter:

A Centennial History of Champaign County, Ohio. 1903. Historical Collections of Ohio. H. Howe. 1907. The following two volumes from Mrs. Thomas McGee:

History of the 119th Infantry, 60th Brigade, 30th Division, U. S. A. 1919. The following six volumes from Mrs. Charles R. Delaney. From Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter.

NEW JERSEY


NEW MEXICO


NEW YORK


New York City Year Book of the S. A. R. in New York. 1909. General Register of Society of Colonial Wars. 1899-1911. 3 Vols. Register of the Colonial Dames of New York. 1901. The following two volumes from Mrs. M. Merriman:


NORTH CAROLINA

The following two volumes from William Gaston Chapter:

Women of the South in War Times. M. P. Andrews. 1920. Our Kin. L. M. Hoffman. 1915. The following two volumes from Mrs. Thomas McGee:

History of Wayne County, N. C. History of the 119th Infantry, 60th Brigade, 30th Division, U. S. A. 1919. The following four volumes from Urbana Chapter:

Histral History of Champaign County, Ohio. 1903. Historical Collections of Ohio. H. Howe. 1907. 2 Vols. The following two volumes from Clara H. Jenckes.


OREGON


PENNSYLVANIA


RHODE ISLAND


The following six volumes from Mrs. Charles R. Blackman, Junior:

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

428

A Short History of Rhode Island. G. W. Greene. 1877.

SOUTH CAROLINA
The following five volumes from Zena Payne, S. C. State Librarian:
Making of South Carolina. H. A. White. 1914.
Life of Frances Marion. W. G. Simms. 1860.
Romance of Lower Carolina. C. I. Walker.
History of the South Carolina College. M. L. Barode.
Life and Times of C. G. Memminger. H. D. Capers. 1893.

TENNESSEE
The American Remembrancer, and Universal Tablet of Memory. J. Hardie. 1786. From Miss Rosalind Ewing.

VERMONT
The Old Meeting House of Bennington. V. F. B. Jennings. Gift of Mrs. Della A. SIbyler.

WASHINGTON
Spokane and the Island Empire. 3 Vols. N. W. Douglas. 1912. From Mrs. Wm. H. Beals Chapter.
The following ten volumes from Mrs. S. D. L. Penrose, State Librarian:

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

OTHER SOURCES
BOOKS
History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851. M. F. Williams. 1921. From La Puerta Del Oro Chapter.
The Bevier Family. K. Bevier. 1916.
The Munson Record. M. A. Munson. 2 Vols. 1890.
The Descendants of John Barlow Jameson. O. Jameson. 1884.
Boardman Genealogy, 1525-1885. C. Goldsmith. 1895.
Wakefield Genealogy, 1830-1890. R. P. Wakefield. 1900.
The King Family of Suffield, Connecticut. C. H. King. 1908.
History of Thomas Canfield and of Matthew Canfield. P. A. Canfield.
Anthony Coombs and His Descendants. W. C. Coombs. 1913.
Genealogy of the Child, Childs and Childs Families.
E. Child. 1881.
Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families. 2 Vols.
O. and T. F. Swift. 1888.
Descendants of the Henry Kingsbury.
F. H. Kingsbury and M. E. Talbot. 1905.
Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury.
C. H. Stocking. 1897.
The Southern Highlander and His Homeland.
Campbell. 1921. Received through the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.
San Diego Yesterdays. 1921. Received through the General's Office.
Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vol. 57 and 58. (2 copies each.)
Chapter Year Books N. S. D. A. R. 1920-1921.
Three Vols.
Chapter Year Books N. S. D. A. R. 1921-1922.
Four Vols.
South Carolina Historical Magazine. 1921. Vol. 22.
Register Kentucky State Historical Society. Vol. 15.
Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 18.

PAMPHLETS
CONNECTICUT
From Mrs. Frank A. Monson.
Ancesters and Descendants of Henry Shurtleff Church.
Compiled and presented by Mrs. Charles H. Lyman.

GEORGIA
James Wilson, Patriot and The Wilson Doctrine.
L. H. Alexander. From Lachlan McIntosh Chapter.
History of Thomas County, Ga. W. I. McIntyre.
From Miss Mamie Merrill.
History of Thomas County, Ga. W. I. McIntyre.
From Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

ILLINOIS
The following three from Springfield Chapter.
Wedding of the First White Couple. C. P. Kane. 1900.

KANSAS
From Mrs. S. H. Kilgore.
The Cogswells in America. E. 0. Jameson. 1884.
The following three pamphlets from Mrs. Louisa W. Bixler.
Kansas Woman in Literature. N. G. Barker. 1915.
Year Book of First Methodist Episcopal Church.
T. E. Chandler. 1916.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

KENTUCKY
Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society. 1922. From Miss Margaret Thomas.

MAINE

MARYLAND
Year Book of Historical Society of Harford County, Md. 1899. From Governor William Paca Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS
Genealogical Magazine. One number. 1906. Annual Reunion of School District No. 5. Inscriptions in the old Cemeteries in Peterborough, N. H.

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN
Sketch of Trenton, Missouri. From Carrie Rogers Clark.

MONTANA
The following three pamphlets from Mrs. Kate H. Fogarty.
Genealogy of the Chandler Family. 1903. A. M. Pickford.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW YORK

MONTANA
The following three pamphlets from Mrs. Kate H. Fogarty.
Genealogy of the Chandler Family. 1903. A. M. Pickford.

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA
Three newspapers dated 1823, 1887 and 1889. From Mrs. Ralph Van Ladingham.

OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA
Welsh Run Presbyterian Church, 1741-1921. J. G. Rose. From Mrs. Y. C. Reed.

RHODE ISLAND
Battle Hymns of the Wards. G. McClurg. From Mrs. Edwin A. Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA
The following five pamphlets from Miss Zena Payne.
South Carolina State Librarian:
Four Decades of Early Edgefield. S. C. John Adam Treaden of South Carolina.
Old Days in Laurens. Major Andrew Hamilton. Wherein South Carolina Led.

VERMONT
The following four pamphlets from Mrs. Clara Perkins:
Centennial Memorial of Windsor, Vermont. 1876.
History of First Congregational Church in Windsor, Vt. 1896.
The Old Constitution House Association.
The Vermont Constitution and the Constitution House.

VIRGINIA
Newspaper containing List of Revolutionary Soldiers from Bedford, Virginia. From Mrs. George P. Parker.

OTHER SOURCES
Historical Markers in Indiana. 1922. From Indiana Historical Commission.
Family Tree of William Hersey of Hingham, Mass. (Chart.) From Mrs. E. M. Bentley.
Roster of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in California. 1922. From the Society.

MANUSCRIPTS
CALIFORNIA
Ode. Mrs. M. A. Wills.

CONNECTICUT
The Old Stanton House and Surroundings. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Elle S. Cramer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
The Old Stanton House and Surroundings. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Elle S. Cramer.

GEORGIA
Descendants of Capt. Samuel and Agnes (Kay) Reid. Samuel Reid Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS
Records of Old Quaker Cemetery and the Power Family. Compiled and presented by Philip Livingston Chapter.

MINNESOTA
The following two Mrs. M. H. Moss of St. Paul Chapter:

NEW YORK
Family Records of Emma Gates Shadduck and Mary Shadduck Haynes. Mrs. Chester C. Darby.
PERIODICALS


Family Records of Caleb Ward. Compiled and presented by Miss Laura B. Yetman of Abraham Cole Chapter.

CONNECTICUT: Musket, carried by Capt. Ambrose Sloper in 1776, presented by Mrs. Julia Soper Orr, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter. Loaded cane and sword used by Capt. Adam Livingston, during the Revolutionary War and by his son, Levi Lewis Livingston, during the Civil War; the sword is over 200 years old. Both presented by Mrs. Lillian Livingston Terry, through Miss Mary T. Hubbard, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.


District of Columbia: Photograph of the property of donor's grandmother, Sibella Poppleton Cargill, and one brown lustre pitcher, relic of this same ancestor, all presented by Mrs. Mary H. Yorks, Regent, Martha Washington Chapter. Busk carved corset stay, used for front of corset in Colonial days, presented by Miss Marian White, Louise Adams Chapter. One china pitcher, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson, Regent, E Pluribus Unum Chapter.

Georgia: Staffordshire china pitcher, presented by Mrs. Asa Buttrill, William McIntosh Chapter.

March.

February.

April.


New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. July.


The above list comprises 370 books, 81 pamphlets, 25 periodicals, and 13 manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE C. ELLISON,

Librarian General.

Report accepted.

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

Report of Curator General

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum, since the Board meeting of February 8, 1923:

CONNECTICUT: Musket, carried by Capt. Ambrose Sloper in 1776, presented by Mrs. Julia Soper Orr, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter. Loaded cane and sword used by Capt. Adam Livingston, during the Revolutionary War and by his son, Levi Lewis Livingston, during the Civil War; the sword is over 200 years old. Both presented by Mrs. Lillian Livingston Terry, through Miss Mary T. Hubbard, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Old Manuscripts (5); Legal documents: a "Summons" on David Jones to appear in a damage suit before Richard Pitkin, Justice of the Peace, February 2, 1790; a promissory note, signed by Richard Pitkin, in dated September 23, 1772; a "Bill" from Richard Pitkin, receipted by Uriah Cass, dated 1788; all presented by Mrs. Mary Cone Jenney, Oxford Parish Chapter. Snuff box, owned by Matthew Smith, a Minute Man, East Haddon; ivory bead receptacle; German silver extension bow spectacles and letter from Sally White's Repository, dated February 16, 1801, presented by Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Oxford Parish Chapter. Letter from Dolly Madison to Miss Van Ness, dated June 10, '39, presented by Mrs. Raymond, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter, through Mrs. Bissell. The ground on which Memorial Continental Hall stands was part of the estate of the Van Ness family.

District of Columbia: Photograph of the property of donor's grandmother, Sibella Poppleton Cargill, and one brown lustre pitcher, relic of this same ancestor, all presented by Mrs. Mary H. Yorks, Regent, Martha Washington Chapter. Busk carved corset stay, used for front of corset in Colonial days, presented by Miss Marian White, Louise Adams Chapter. One china pitcher, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson, Regent, E Pluribus Unum Chapter.

Georgia: Staffordshire china pitcher, presented by Mrs. Asa Buttrill, William McIntosh Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Continental money, issued in 1776, owned by Benjamin McIntire, presented by Mrs. Mary T. Newcomer, Shadrach Bond Chapter. Cannon ball, from Schooner Royal Savage, Benedict Arnold's flagship, sunk off Valcour Island in 1776, presented by Mrs. W. S. Williams, Regent Fort Dearborn Chapter. Silver teaspoon, belonged to Belinda Ranvey Lum, great-grandmother of donor, presented by Mrs. Hattie A. Keith, Louis Joliet Chapter. Rug, hooked, made by Molly Stark, wife of Revolutionary War, who also picked, carded, spun and wove the wool. She lived to be 115 years old; donor's great-grandmother. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Mapes Kidder, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter.

Maine: Snuff box, carried through Revolutionary War, presented by Miss Esther Wilson, Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter. Cream pitcher, lustre band around top, presented by Mrs. Helen S. Colcord, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Hair bracelet with brilliant clasp and mourning brooch, presented by Mrs. F. E. Lowell, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MARYLAND:

Miss Van Ness, dated June 10, '39, presented by Mrs. Asa Buttrill, William McIntosh Chapter.

March and April.

Livingston Terry, through Miss Mary T. Hubbard, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Maryland Historical Magazine. March.


Missouri Historical Review. January.

Missouri Historical Magazine. March.

National Board of Management:

Mr. Sprague's Journal of Maine History. No. 1, Vol. 10.

The above list comprises 370 books, 81 pamphlets, 25 periodicals, and 13 manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE C. ELLISON,

Librarian General.

Report accepted.

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

Report of Curator General

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum, since the Board meeting of February 8, 1923:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Picture of Lt. Churchill Gibbs, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by Mrs. John B. Dowd, Keystone Chapter. Cannon ball, from Schooner Royal Savage, Benedict Arnold's flagship, sunk off Valcour Island in 1776, presented by Mrs. W. S. Williams, Regent Fort Dearborn Chapter. Silver teaspoon, belonged to Belinda Ranvey Lum, great-grandmother of donor, presented by Mrs. Hattie A. Keith, Louis Joliet Chapter. Rug, hooked, made by Molly Stark, wife of Revolutionary War, who also picked, carded, spun and wove the wool. She lived to be 115 years old; donor's great-grandmother. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Mapes Kidder, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Continental money, issued in 1776, owned by Benjamin McIntire, presented by Mrs. Mary T. Newcomer, Shadrach Bond Chapter. Cannon ball, from Schooner Royal Savage, Benedict Arnold's flagship, sunk off Valcour Island in 1776, presented by Mrs. W. S. Williams, Regent Fort Dearborn Chapter. Silver teaspoon, belonged to Belinda Ranvey Lum, great-grandmother of donor, presented by Mrs. Hattie A. Keith, Louis Joliet Chapter. Rug, hooked, made by Molly Stark, wife of General Stark, and presented as wedding gift to his niece, Molly Lothrop, 1773, gift of Mrs. Belle Case, Louis Joliet Chapter. Stocking, made by Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, a nurse in the Revolutionary War, who also picked, carded, spun and wove the wool. She lived to be 115 years old; donor's great-grandmother. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Mapes Kidder, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter.

Maine: Snuff box, carried through Revolutionary War, presented by Miss Esther Wilson, Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter. Cream pitcher, lustre band around top, presented by Mrs. Helen S. Colcord, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Hair bracelet with brilliant clasp and mourning brooch, presented by Mrs. F. E. Lowell, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.
Massachusetts: Flint-lock musket, presented by Miss Bernice M. Weld, Peace Party Chapter.

Michigan: Cup and saucer, used at breakfast table October 22, 1789, during General Washington's visit to the home of William Scott, of Palmer, Mass., presented by Miss Minnie Louise Converse, Isabella Chapter.

Mississippi: Wedding pants of Lewis Collins, born December 10, 1673. Cloth was woven and made by his mother. Presented by the family of Mrs. Charlotte Kilgore Wardlaw, Oxford, Miss.


New Hampshire: Silver teaspoon, initials "A. L." owned by Anna Wheeler Lunt, of Epping, N. H., whose father was one of the officials of the General Court, 1776; presented by Miss Silvia Alice Sanborn, Sally Plumer Chapter. Deed, dated February 5, 1789, signed by Josiah Bartlett, as a witness, and as Justice of the Peace. Josiah Bartlett was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Presented by Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, State Chairman, for Sally Plumer Chapter.

New York: Silver watch, "Bull's Eye," made in 1750-1800, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Nash, Gansevoort Chapter. Lustre mug, wedding present to Elizabeth Severn; shape of small goblet, bordered in many colors; presented by Mrs. Helen Birdsall Brown, Tianderah Chapter. Souvenir ("barrel") from Royal Savage, Benedict Arnold's flagship. Presented by Mrs. Daniel Folger Barker, of Saranac Chapter. Two medals and coin, dated 1790, 1786 and 1807. Coin of George III. Presented by Mrs. George T. King, Irondequoit Chapter. Pewter tea pot used by Nathaniel Allen, Revolutionary ancestor of the donor, Mrs. Nellie Allen Cole, Os-co-hu Chapter. Silver-bowed spectacles, presented by Mrs. Lucella Kenyon Ballard, a descendant of Israel Putnam, through Os-co-hu Chapter. Two beaded bags, one brown and white, the other, white background with gayly colored flowers; one bears on the silver clasp the name of the first owner, "A. N. Evans, 1750"; presented by Mrs. Mary Bowas, Jacob Stroud Chapter. Silver ladle used by John and Margaret Huy, donor's great-grandfather, and presented by Miss Clara L. Young, Independence Hall Chapter.

Rhode Island: Piece of silk dress, worn during the Revolution, at King's Birthnight Ball, at Lord Dunmore's Palace, Williamsburg, Va., presented by Mrs. C. A. Stockley, Hermitage Chapter.

Tennessee: Piece of silk dress, worn during the Revolution, at King's Birthnight Ball, at Lord Dunmore's Palace, Williamsburg, Va., presented by Mrs. C. A. Stockley, Hermitage Chapter.


Virginia: Dutch cap, owned by Janeke Phoenix Krum (wife of Hendrick), the great-grandmother of donor, Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, Francis Wallis Chapter. (Date, 1777.) Spy glass, owned by Charles Alexander, of Preston, Va., donor's ancestor, presented in memory of her mother, Mrs. Susan Pearson Alexander Story, by Miss Helen Chapman Calvert, Mount Vernon Chapter.

One hundred and ten articles.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

Report accepted.
Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General as follows:

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

The following is a brief report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of February and March:

Eleven hundred and fifty-three letters have been received, of which ten hundred and thirty-five replies have been sent out.

Supplies sent out consisted of: Application blanks, 16,069; leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 1385; leaflets of General Information, 1322; Constitutions, 2138; transfer cards, 743.

The number of Manuals for Immigrants which were sent out from this office during the last two months was 23,183; of which 12,395 were of the English edition, 1908 Spanish and 8880 Italian.

A copy of the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, which will be acted upon at the coming Congress, was mailed within the prescribed time to every Chapter Regent and to the members of the National Board of Management.

The January issue of the Remembrance Book was also sent from my office.

Respectfully submitted,

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

The following recommendations of the Executive Committee were then read by the Recording Secretary General pro tem:

Report of Executive Committee

That Caldwell be instructed not to make or sell Chapter bars or pins for State or Chapter officers for any purpose not now authorized by the National Society.

That two typewriters be purchased, one for the secretary to the President General and one for the office of the Historian General, to cost respectively $92.25 and $74.75.

The purchase of a new rug for the stage and runners for the aisles at a cost of $982.32, the same to be paid for out of the wear-and-tear account.

That table furnishings be purchased for the clerks' lunch room at a cost not to exceed $55.

The purchase of runners for the outside steps.

The acceptance, with regret, of the resignation of Miss Bliss, as of February 1st.

That the resignation of Miss Hall be accepted with regret, and the rule requiring two weeks' notice be waived, and since failing health made it necessary for her to exceed by two days the annual and sick leave due her, that her resignation be accepted as of April 1st.

That the Misses Helen Abraham, Margaret Madigan, Olga Storz, and Myrtle Campbell be transferred from the temporary roll to the permanent roll in the office of the Registrar General.

The acceptance of the report of the Executive Committee as given to-day, moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried.

Mrs. Nash stated that every member of the Board had received an invitation from the State Regents to luncheon in the Banquet Hall, where the State Regents would be happy to entertain the National Officers and their guests. The President General, on behalf of the National Officers, accepted the invitation of the State Regents.

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

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

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

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to submit its final report for the year ending April 15, 1922.

Since our last report the Government has reconditioned our Auditorium and to-day it is in the same good order as before housing the Plenary Sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. The preparation of our Auditorium and its reconditioning was directly under the supervision of Commander H. D. Rouzer, U. S. N., appointed by the Government for this work. Commander Rouzer gave largely of his personal interest in seeing that our Auditorium was in every way restored to the condition in which the Government found it and your Committee recommends that Commander Rouzer be sent a vote of thanks and appreciation from this Board.

It would seem timely to say in this report that an itemized statement was rendered the Government each month by your Chairman of Building and Grounds, of the expenses incurred, such as coal, electricity, extra labor for preparing the Auditorium for sessions and cleaning afterward, also the care of the offices used. I also wish to state that the National Society received no monetary compensation in any way for the use of the Hall.

The following gifts have been received and accepted:

A very beautiful crystal chandelier has been presented by the Mount Vernon Chapter for the Virginia room; this chandelier was made after a design prepared by Mr. Harris, a member of the Art Committee, and has been hung in the Virginia room.

An engraving presented by the Abigail Hart-
man Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, "The first Prayer offered in Congress." This has been received subject to the approval of the Art Committee. Miss Mechlin, Chairman, being out of the city, it has been impossible to have it passed upon.

A framed copy of the "Mayflower Compact," presented by Mrs. Charles C. Worthington.

A vase from Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The following books for the Michigan room, the gift of Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter: "Farm Rhymes," "Among the Night People," "Michigan State Grange Song Collection," "Sketch of the Life of Judge Isaac Marston" and from the Big Rapids Chapter "The Story of a Pioneer."

New curtains and hangings have been ordered by the State of Delaware for the Delaware room.

The following purchases have been authorized by the Executive Committee:

A typewriter for the Secretary to the President General and one for the office of the Historian General.

A rug for the platform and aisles of the Auditorium.

New china and plated silverware for the clerks' lunch room.

A cocoa matting runner and matting covering for the outside front steps.

In February the Auditorium was used for the meetings of the American Bar Association; in March by the State Conference of the District of Columbia and the Convention of the Rotary Clubs.

Through the courtesy of the President General, the evening of April 28th has been reserved for the League of Women Voters, in May the American Federation of Arts, and in June the Washington College of Law.

Our entire building has been cleaned and put in order, our grounds cared for and the general repair of the building attended to without additional help. Incident to Congress week the extra telephones with coin boxes have been installed—a telephone operator engaged—the new sound-proof doors to the Auditorium have been made and placed and the awning on the South Portico put up. Each room has had its spring cleaning and your Committee feels that Memorial Continental Hall is in excellent running order and in readiness for the 31st Congress.

Num.—There is a correction to be made in my report of February 8th concerning the table used during the Conference on Limitation of Armaments on which the treaties were signed. The correction is: that the table used for the signing of the treaties was not the one in the office of the Curator General, but the one presented to the National Society by Miss Cora Millward, for many years our Congressional Stenographer, and used by the stenographers on the platform at the Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Following the reading of the report, Mrs. White stated that the Curator General's desk was used by the Secretariat General of the Conference, Mr. Garrett, at every plenary session. The report was accepted with the adoption of the recommendation that a vote of thanks be sent Commander Rouzer.

The President General stated that there had been some controversy about the proposed amendment to the Constitution and called on the Registrar General to explain to the Board. Miss Strider said that because of numerous inquiries received in her office showing the amendment had not been clearly understood, she had placed the whole matter in the hands of the counsel of the National Society and he had suggested a substitute for the amendment proposed and endorsed by the Board. This substitute, which had also received the approval of General Robert, was in strict accordance with what the National Society had always required.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT FOR ARTICLE III

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

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Morris, that this Board endorse this motion as a substitute for the one presented at the February meeting. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General pro tem read the report of the Chairman of Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and National Officers:

Your Chairman reports the approval of all requests for routine printing requested by National Officers and Chairmen of Committees. Nearly all of this work has been done on our own press under the supervision of the Superintendent. The proposed amendments, the Lineage Books, an emergency order for application blanks and the information leaflets for the present Congress being practically all of the
work placed with outside firms since the last meeting of the Board. The Lineage Books being placed at a reduction of fifty cents per page over the last order.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Peirce,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of Administration Building Committee, reported briefly, stating that her full report would be given to Congress.

Mrs. Morris, Chairman of Committee on Historic Spots, again urged the members to work for Yorktown, stating that she had pictures showing men at work with horse and plow levelling the ramparts in some sections of Yorktown, and unless action was soon taken to make this a National Park there would be nothing left to preserve. Mrs. Morris said that the War Department had ordered the survey made so that the most important places on the battle ground might be found. The verbal report was accepted.

The President General referred to the following resolution that had been sent to the Board from Nebraska which contained suggestions which she felt were based on lack of understanding of the National significance of the Society, and which contained also an unjust criticism of one of the offices and therefore should be answered.

"Whereas, The numerous assessments which have been made upon the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska by the National Society have become very burdensome to some of the smaller chapters, as well as objectionable to the larger ones, and,

Whereas, These assessments are a detriment to the state organizations, since they are a contributing cause to the disbandment of weak chapters, and,

Whereas, These assessments are hard to collect from the non-resident members making it necessary for this money to be taken from the Chapter treasuries or for a larger assessment to be levied on local members, and,

Whereas, The annual income of the National Society is so great from regular sources that these assessments do not seem to be really necessary, that these special funds, while for very legitimate purposes, deplete the treasuries of the state chapters and render it impossible for the chapters to accomplish local work which would be a credit, not only to the chapters, but also to the National Society, your committee therefore,

 Recommends that the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska suggests to the National Board of Management that the chapters be relieved of these assessments, and that a copy of this recommendation be sent to all members of the National Board of Management.

Moved, seconded and carried, March 16, 1922, at Lexington, Neb.

Whereas, The office of the Registrar General is so slow in examining and returning the application for membership papers to the Chapter Registrar, and,

Whereas, The office of the Registrar General in accepting and rejecting papers does not add any additional data which they may have in the office, to the application papers, as other patriotic organizations do, thereby retarding the progress of genealogical research which is the basis of our National Society, and,

Whereas, The office of the Registrar General in rejecting papers does not always explain to the applicants the cause for rejection,

Therefore, Your Committee recommends that the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska suggest to the Registrar General that she attempt to expedite the examining and returning of the paper of the applicant; that she instruct her office force to supply any additional data that they may have at their command and that in rejecting papers they explain to the applicant the cause therefor; that a copy of these suggestions be sent to every member of the National Board of Management."

In regard to the national aspect of the work of the National Society, the President General made the following statement in reply:

In reply to these resolutions from the State Conference of Nebraska relative to the so-called "assessments" upon the chapters for our Society's patriotic work such as the Manual, Fountain and Painting and other national objects, it is proper to say that the Nebraska Daughters appear to be under a very grave misconception of the fundamental character of our organization. We are a National Society first and foremost. The chapters are themselves the National Society. They should take a loyal interest and pride in what the Society does nationally. If they do not, they are not true to themselves. State and local work are very important and necessary, but the national objects come first. The National Society has never recognized "State organizations" or State societies as separate entities within our National organization.

Moreover, the annual dues of $2 are the National Society's dues (see N.S.D.A.R. By-laws) and the National Society allows a chapter to keep $1 of them. Chapters are under a moral obligation to meet National Society appeals for contributions out of this dollar, which the National Society gives them. In addition to this dollar the National Society
By-laws provide that “a chapter may by its own By-laws provide for additional dues for its own use.” (See Article IX, Section 15.) Or a chapter may earn additional money by giving entertainments, etc. It is not necessary, in fact it is a very unwise custom, to “collect” from members in the manner complained of in the resolutions.

Meet national quotas with the National Society’s dollar; these are in the nature of first obligations which chapters are morally bound to take care of first. These quotas are not “assessments” as charged in the resolutions. They are voluntary contributions which loyally interested members and chapters will meet insofar as they can.

Again, it is not true as stated in the resolutions that the “annual income of the Society is so great from regular sources that these assessments do not seem to be necessary.” The National Society has no funds whatsoever that can be applied to such special objects of patriotic effort. Its income can only take care of its expenses, such as the maintenance of Continental Hall and the work of the National offices with their big staff of clerks, etc., which serve the members in various capacities.

It would seem as if the Nebraska Daughters would not have passed such a resolution had they thoroughly understood the national character of our great Society of which each Chapter is a little working group. For further information on this subject, the State Conference Committee on Resolutions of which Miss Mabel Lindly is chairman is referred to the Message of the President General in the January, 1921, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Our national work and character are things to be proud of and bring prestige to every member.

Moved by Mrs. McCleary, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, that the suggested reply of the President General to Nebraska’s letter be adopted by the National Board and sent to Nebraska as the reply of the National Board.

After further discussion it was moved by Doctor Barrett, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, that the reply of the President General to the Nebraska State Conference be sent to each Chapter Regent, State Regent, and National Officer.

In regard to the criticism contained in the resolutions, Miss Strider stated:

In view of the resolutions adopted at the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska your Registrar General desires to present the following facts:

First: In regard to the slow examination and return of application papers your attention is called to the record of the office during the year just passed when 12,515 application papers have been verified, more than ever before in one year in the history of the Society. During this time 3254 supplemental papers have been verified, making a total of 15,769 records verified, on an average of a little more than 50 records for every working day in the year.

All complete papers have been promptly verified, while incomplete ones have been held until the official signatures and genealogical data could be procured through correspondence, often requiring several letters before final disposition of the papers could be made. The entire time of one clerk is consumed in returning papers for the required signatures.

As Chapter Registrars should be well acquainted with the requirements for applications, through the circular letter of instructions sent from the Registrar General’s office, they could expedite the verification of papers by seeing to their proper completion before forwarding to headquarters, thereby saving much correspondence and vexatious delays. The examination of application papers takes precedence over that of supplemental in continuance of established policy. Obviously the Society’s growth is of first importance.

Second: Complaint is made that genealogical data is not added to papers to facilitate their verification. Dates are added by authority of a board ruling. No other information is added as the data on the paper of an individual is confidential information placed there to prove her own eligibility for membership in this Society. The papers filed in our archives are only accessible to those filing them and those to whom they accord written permission to view or receive copies of them; also to Chapter Registrars when needed to complete their files. If information should be taken from one paper and placed upon another, it would be equivalent to opening our files. Daughters generally wish their records held in inviolate confidence, to do otherwise would not only reverse long-established rules, but it would be unfair to give information which has been procured at the expense of personal labor or money for professional genealogical research work. It would break faith with those who have placed their private records with us with the understanding that they were securely guarded.

Third: In regard to the fact that papers are rejected without the statement of cause. When possible we do explain the reasons in detail for the return of papers, but in many instances to do so would be to reveal facts from the papers of others which would be unfair; so the simple statement is made that “the service claimed for the Revolutionary Ancestor has
been credited to another man of the same name."

Moved by Mrs. Frisbee, seconded by Mrs. McCleary, and carried, that the answer as given by Miss Strider be endorsed and sent to the Nebraska Daughters.

Mrs. Stewart requested permission for the incorporation of Ottauquechee Chapter in order that they might own their own chapter house. Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried, that the request of the State Regent of Vermont that Ottauquechee Chapter be given permission to incorporate in order to own their chapter house be granted.

Mrs. Robinson asked that the Alabama Daughters be permitted to incorporate for the purpose of holding property. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, that the request of the State Regent of Alabama to incorporate be allowed.

Mrs. McFarland presented the request of the Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas, Texas, for permission to incorporate. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Heavner and carried, that the Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas, Texas, be incorporated in order to acquire property.

Recess taken for luncheon at 1 P.M.

The afternoon session called to order at 2:35.

The President General read the resolution adopted by the New York State Conference, which had been sent to the members of the National Board of Management.

Whereas, The capacity of Memorial Continental Hall is inadequate to seat the present representation to Continental Congress, and that representation is increasing rapidly, and,

Whereas, The New York State delegation is the greatest sufferer from that condition, having the largest delegation, and

Whereas, There is no possibility of seating the entire delegation of the Society, leaving no seats for alternates and members who should have that privilege, and

Whereas, Many contributors to Memorial Continental Hall and purchasers of land adjoining supposed that this condition was to be relieved, and now find that the plans only increase the office facilities, and will so occupy the only available land that future auditorium extension would be forever prohibited, therefore, Be it Resolved, That the New York State Conference in convention assembled respectfully requests the National Board of Management, N.S.D.A.R., to offer some plan for meeting the aforesaid condition or else reconsider their present building plans before it is too late.

The President General then read the following statement:

Before you take action on these resolutions addressed to you by the New York State Conference, your President General thinks it proper to state that at the time they were adopted, October 21, 1921, it was obviously too late for the National Board "to reconsider their present building plans" as these plans had been accepted by the last Congress when they were on exhibition all through the week, the architects had been engaged and contracts entered into, the cornerstone had been laid and the building had been nearly half erected.

It is also proper to point out first, that there is no record to be found of a larger auditorium having ever been contemplated in connection with our office building or the purchase of land; and secondly, that it is not true that the office building so occupies the only available land that future auditorium extension would be forever prohibited, for there is a large vacant space between the rear of the Hall and the office building on which such an extension could be erected if desired.

There is nothing to hinder the Society from considering such an extension, but many things would have to be taken into consideration before entering upon such a project. Among these are the financial cost, and whether or not an extension would injure the architectural beauty or strength of the Hall or destroy its practicability for the purposes of a debating body like the Congress.

Your President General has consulted with the architect of the Administration building in regard to such an extension. He tells her it can be done by extending the western wall into the open space between the Hall and the Administration building, and by making lesser alterations in the interior, but that the small number of seats that would be gained in this way would not be worth the very grave risk of ruining the architectural beauty of the Hall, or impairing its strength, safety or present excellent acoustic properties; nor would it be worth the excessive cost involved in such an undertaking.

Mrs. Nash stated on behalf of the New York members that the resolution had not been offered in any spirit of criticism but as a matter that would have, sooner or later, to be taken up by the National Society. The explanation was made by Mrs. Guernsey, as Chairman of the Administration Building Committee, that the resolution adopted by Congress specified only the erection of an office building and under that motion it would have been impossible to do anything to enlarge the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall, and therefore she moved that the answer prepared by the President General in answer to the resolutions adopted by the State Conference of New York be sent. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

The question being asked why the Immigrants' Manuals were not being given out at the ports
Recording Secretary General pro tem announced that the sole and only thought of those coming to these shores was to land as soon as possible and meet their friends, and that this was true even of those detained at Ellis Island, and if the Manuals were given out there as conditions were at that time, they would simply be wasted; that there were more intelligent methods of distributing them, which had been adopted, and others were developing every day. Doctor Barrett suggested interesting the Chairmen of Immigration in the International Council of Women so that the information contained in the Manuals might be given through these women to the immigrants in their respective countries. Mrs. Buel, as Chairman in charge of the Manual, told of the demand for the book among various organizations, so that the question was not one of distribution but of money to finance the new editions necessary to keep the successful work going. After further discussion, in which many of the members took part, and it appearing that it was the concensus of opinion among the members of the Board that some means of financing future editions of the Manual should be suggested to Congress in order that the publication of the Manual might be continued, it was moved by Mrs. Harshbarger, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the Board endorse the continuation of the Manual Fund and ask each State to make a contribution at the rate of 25 cents per capita for each member of a chapter in that State for future financing of the Manual.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the National Society had lost through death 143 members. The President General spoke of two ex-National Officers among those listed: Mrs. Mann, former Organizing Secretary General, and Miss Gillett, former Librarian General, and one whom the members attending the Congress would greatly miss, Miss May P. Duncanson, who had had charge of the Manual, told of the splendid work which was compiled by one of the directors of that work based on an experience of five years, which would prove very helpful if it could be printed; the cost would be $15 for one thousand copies.

Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded and carried, that permission be granted to have one thousand copies of this booklet on Sons of the Republic printed at a cost of $15.

The President General announced that each and every state so desiring could take a tribute of flowers to place on the grave of the Unknown Soldier on Tuesday afternoon when the ceremonies outlined in the program would be carried out. Mrs. Hanger gave the message from the florist as to the price and the suggested size. Mrs. White, as Chairman of Program Committee, explained that it was necessary to procure special permission to have the privilege of laying these wreaths upon the sarcophagus, and gave further details of the arrangements that had been made for the ceremonies at Arlington.

Mrs. Morris moved that a vote of thanks be given to Miss Strider by the National Board for the fine work she has done during the year. Seconded by Mrs. Sparks and carried by rising vote.

The President General spoke of the splendid self-sacrificing service given by all the National Officers and of the excellent work of the Chairmen of National Committees. To the members of the Board who were attending their last meeting the President General expressed her appreciation of their helpfulness and cooperation on the Board, her regret that they were leaving, and her belief that they would go back to their states with a greater interest in and love for the Society.

A hearty vote of thanks by the National Board to State Regents for their delightful luncheon was moved by Mrs. White, seconded.
Regular Meeting, April 24, 1922

A 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 Monday, April 24, 1922, at 10.10 A.M.

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

The President General stated that Mrs. Yawger was not able to be present and asked the Chaplain General to the newly elected State Regents. The President General welcomed the new members to the Board and urged that they attend as many meetings of the Board as possible in order that the National Society might have their influence and their help.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General pro tem, the following members being reported present: National Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoengen, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White.

State Regents: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Stobkey, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Rodes, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Dennead, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brooks.

State Vice Regent: Mrs. Conaway.

Mrs. Moss reported that the State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Kitt, was quite ill. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that a message of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Kitt, State Regent of Missouri, upon her illness, and wishing for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Buel stated that Mrs. Harshbarger, former State Regent of California, had received word of the death of her husband, and moved that a vote of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Harshbarger, ex-State Regent of California, on the death of her husband. Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. Nash reported the death of the delegate from New York who had suffered a paralytic stroke during the Congress, and moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to (Mrs. Hanford) the daughter of Mrs. Babcock, member of the New York delegation at the 31st Continental Congress, who died in Washington, April 22nd. This was seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried.

The President General stated that she had no report to make, having just presented to Congress everything that needed to be acted on. She referred to her thrilling experience of the day before in the fire at the Willard Hotel, which she shared with many of the other members of the Board, and expressed her great thankfulness that there had been no casualties or any great financial loss to the members.

Miss Strider presented the following report:

Report of Registrar General

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

I have the honor to report 155 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) Emma T. Strider,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Miss Wilson, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 155 applicants for membership in the Society. Mrs. White announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 155 applicants members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented a list of former members to be reinstated and moved that 16 former members having complied with the requirements of our Constitution be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these 16 members. Seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried. The Recording Secretary General pro tem announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these former members reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

Through the former State Regent of Oregon, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Ethel Todd Hays' appointment at Tillamook is presented for confirmation.
The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss May Lyndel Harvey, Council Grove, Kan.; Mrs. Grace Williams Fisher, East Liverpool, Ohio.

The State Regent of Kansas requests the reappointment of Miss May Lyndel Harvey, Council Grove, Kan.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting: "Polly Welton," of Paullina, Iowa; "Sully Hill," of Devils Lake, N. D.; and "Charles Carroll of Carrollton," Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

The State Regent of Massachusetts requests the location of the Humphrey and Sprague Chapter be changed from Braintree to Swampscott, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

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

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General made a statement of the amounts that had been handed in during the week of Congress, which was accepted without objection. The discussion following the reading of this statement brought out the fact that thousands of dollars are contributed direct by members of the Society and chapters to various funds and schools and do not go on the books of the Treasurer General, and neither the National Society nor the chapters, therefore, got credit for these amounts on the books of the Society or in its official publications.

Miss Coltrane moved that the Auditing Committee be empowered to renew the yearly contract with the American Audit Company. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Ellison presented her report as Librarian General, reading only the totals.

Report of Librarian General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
It is a pleasure to report that during the week of Congress great interest was shown in the Library and that many valuable gifts were received. These added volumes will make the number for the year closed over 1000, including War Records.

The list for the week follows:

**BOOKS**

**CONNECTICUT**

Two Centuries of New Milford, Conn. 1907. From Roger Sherman Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


**FLORIDA**

History of Miami and Dade County, Florida. E. V. Blackman. 1921.

History of Valley Forge. H. Woodman. 1921. From Everglades Chapter.

**IOWA**

The following three volumes from Frances Shaw Chapter.

Discipline of the Yearly Meeting of the Friends. 1806.

The Mountainair. 1813.

The Death of Abel. Gessner. 1807.

**LOUISIANA**


**MARYLAND**


History of Washington County, Md. T. J. C. Williams. 1906. From Washington Custis Chapter.

Book Plate for Maryland Books. Gift of State.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

The following three volumes from Mrs. John Gill.

Life Scenes in the Old North State. A. O. W. 1896.

Historical Gazetteer of Massachusetts. J. Spofford. 1850.


The following six volumes from Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter.

Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Woburn. 1885.

Life of Sergeant I. W. Ambler. 1885.

Massachusetts Register, 1804.

Richardson Memorial. J. A. Vinton. 1876.

My Story of the War. Mary A. Livermore. 1883.


Sir Humphrey Gylberte and His Enterprise of Colonization in America. 1903. From Old Newbury Chapter.

**MICHIGAN**

The two following volumes from Mrs. Electa S. Chandler:

La Pold and Enridice. W. A. Engle. 1883.


**MISSOURI**


**NEW JERSEY**

Centennial Anniversary of Town of Cambridge. Smart and Noble. 1874. From Helena M. Wright.

**NEW YORK**

The following six volumes presented by Essex Chapter.

First two, gift of Mrs. Hood.

History of the First Church of Orange, N. J. J. Hirt. 1860.

New Jersey and the Rebellion. J. Y. Foster. 1868.

Following four, gift of Mrs. Yardley.

History of the Oranges in Essex County, N. J. S. Wick. 1893.

History of Newark, N. J. J. Atkinson. 1878.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J. J. Hall. 1859.


**OHIO**

The following three volumes from Frances Shaw Chapter.

Discipline of the Yearly Meeting of the Friends. 1806.

The Mountainair. 1813.

The Death of Abel. Gessner. 1807.

**VERMONT**

The following six volumes from Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter.

Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Woburn. 1885.

Life of Sergeant I. W. Ambler. 1885.

Massachusetts Register, 1804.

Richardson Memorial. J. A. Vinton. 1876.

My Story of the War. Mary A. Livermore. 1883.


Sir Humphrey Gylberte and His Enterprise of Colonization in America. 1903. From Old Newbury Chapter.

**WISCONSIN**

The following six volumes from Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter.

Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Woburn. 1885.

Life of Sergeant I. W. Ambler. 1885.

Massachusetts Register, 1804.

Richardson Memorial. J. A. Vinton. 1876.

My Story of the War. Mary A. Livermore. 1883.

The following two volumes, from New York State Conference:
- Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in New York. 1901.
- Bible Records of New York State. 1921.

From Beukendall Chapter:
- Records of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. H. W. Reynolds. 2 Vols. From Mahwah Chapter.

From Catherine Amanda Skilton through York. 1921. From Dr. Henry Skilton and His Descendants. J. D. Skilton. 1921. From Catherine Amanda Skilton through Sally De Forest Chapter.

From Miss Mary I. Stille. H. W. Reynolds. 2 Vols. From Mahwah Chapter.


Lafayette Chapter:
- C. B. Perry. 1913.

Randolph. 1905. From Lowther Fitz-Randolph Chapter.


From Mrs. F. H. Moffatt, and Mrs. W. E. Hinchcliff, of Rockford Chapter.

The Torchbearers. Presented by Mrs. Luther Derwent, from Nehemiah Tilton, Major in the Revolution.

Emerson Little, married 1799; presented by Mrs. Max E. Land, Pulaski Chapter; letter from Nehemiah Tilton, Major in the Revolutionary War, to grandmother of donor, Mrs. J. F. Fleming, Hawkinsville Chapter.

Ohio:
- Dr. Henry Skilton and His Descendants. J. D. Skilton. 1921. From Oatherine Amanda Skilton through Sally De Forest Chapter.

Pennsylvania:

Rhode Island:

Vermont:

Virginia:

West Virginia:

Wisconsin:
- Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Janesville. 1865. M. Frances Edwards.

Other Sources:
- Perry's of Rhode Island and Tales of Silver Creek. C. B. Perry. 1913.

Pamphlets:

District of Columbia:
- Rush-bottom chair, facsimile reproduction of one brought over in the Mayflower by John Carver, first Governor of Plymouth Colony; ivory thimble, used by Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal; small china box, inscribed "Thou Art Lovely & True"; also property of Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal; fine cotton lace-trimmed night cap, worn by Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal, ancestor of donor; photograph of portrait of Mary Washington, mother of General George Washington; Ulster County Gazette, dated January 4, 1800, containing notice of Washington's death; all the above presented by Mrs. Sarah Chace Guss, Continental Dames Chapter; pair of earrings, worn by Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal, presented by her great granddaughter, Miss Maybell A. Brooks, Continental Dames Chapter; arm chair, for the Museum, presented by Miss Katherine Barlow, Dolly Madison Chapter, in memory of her sister, Miss Mary Elizabeth Barlow; donor, 1st Curator General, N.S.D.A.R.

Georgia:
- Silver watch, engraved "Mrs. Annie Nelson Evans," date, 1797; presented by Mrs. Max E. Land, Pulaski Chapter; letter from Nehemiah Tilton, Major in the Revolutionary War, to grandmother of donor, Mrs. J. F. Fleming, Hawkinsville Chapter.

Illinois:
- Little trunk brought from France in 1789 by Nicholas Jarrot; used by him to hold gold, which was measured by "scoopsful"; presented by Mrs. Maria E. Sibley, Polly Sumner Chapter. Shawl, presented in memory of donor's ancestors, Ebenezer and Elizabeth Emerson Little, married 1799; presented by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clements Hutchinson, George Rogers Clark Chapter. Spiral-stemmed glass goblet, in memory of same ancestors, by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clements Hutchinson, George Rogers Clark Chapter. Large silver tablespoon, wedding silver of donor's great grandparents, Major Abraham and Catherine Wiley Leggett,
presented by Mrs. Martha Bird Olmsted, Priscilla Mullins Chapter.

Iowa: Chopping knife, made by blacksmith in pre-Revolutionary times, and in continuous use in the family now represented by F. S. McGee, the donor, Iowa City, Iowa. Knife, used by Col. Jonathan McGee, Revolutionary soldier, Massachusetts, 1777; presented by his grandson, Francis S. McGee, Iowa City, Iowa. Rutland Herald or Vermont Mercury, published December 8, 1794, belonged to Nathaniel Ladd, who served in the Revolutionary War and was great grandfather of the donor, Mrs. Hattie D. Bullard, Martha Washington Chapter. Silver tablespoon, 125 years old, initials "C. H. C"; belonged to donor’s great grandmother, Lydia Hurd Chapin, presented by Mrs. A. S. Elder, Martha Washington Chapter. Piece of linen, about 140 years old, spun and woven by donor’s great-great-grandmother, Ann Thurston, born 1762; presented by Mrs. A. S. Elder, Martha Washington Chapter. Silver teaspoon, from “Hope Chest” of Hannah Hollingsworth, great-grandmother of the donor, Miss Sarah Wood, Frances Shaw Chapter. Home spun table linen, also from “Hope Chest” of Hannah Hollingsworth; presented by Miss Sarah Wood, Frances Shaw Chapter. Knife and fork, bone handle, 140 years old, owned by John Row Hill, Elliot, Maine; presented by Mrs. David Algyer, Martha Washington Chapter. Knee buckles, worn by Sylvanus Allen, of Deerfield, Mass., grandfather of donor, Mr. Francis S. McGee, Iowa City, Iowa.

Kansas: Quaint little pamphlet, “Old Age”; presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Independence Chapter.

Maryland: Needle case, property of Maria Cresap, used before her marriage to Luther Martin in 1783; presented by Mrs. Anna Leavitt Cresap, Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, in memory of her husband, Lt. Com. James C. Cresap, one of the founders of the S.A.R.

Massachusetts: Autographed manuscripts of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harding, handsomely bound; presented by Col. Walter Scott, through his daughter, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Regent, Mercy Warren Chapter. Sixty-eight manuscripts, 12 pieces of Continental currency, and 1 portfolio of manuscripts and portraits, for the Edith Scott Magna Collection of Manuscripts; presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Regent, Mercy Warren Chapter. Commission to James Foster, 1st Lieut. 5th Co., 2nd Reg. Massachusetts, signed by John Hancock. July 1, 1781; presented by a descendant of James Foster, Miss Madeline Foster, Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter. Silver lustre bowl, presented by Mrs. Rose Carlisle Collier, Minute Men Chapter.

Missouri: Historic Old Bell brought to Virginia in 1680, and was in constant use until after the Civil War by a descendant of the Buford family, of Virginia. Presented by Mrs. Ida Bryan Eastman, Olive Prindle Chapter.

New Jersey: Pair Sardonyx earrings, presented by Miss Harriet Kirby, Ann Whitall Chapter; through Mrs. C. R. Ogden.

New York: Old pewter trencher, presented by Mrs. Fred Menges, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. High back tortoise-shell comb, worn by great-grandmother of the donor, in 1775-1821. Large bead bag, containing small bead purse. Shoulder shawl, relic of Jane Higbie, born 1775, daughter of Aaron Higbie, Revolutionary ancestor of the donor, Miss Elizabeth Berry, of Saghtekoos Chapter. Harding Blue Gem, first stone named in honor of the President of the United States, symbol of Liberty; presented by Mrs. Charles H. Laying, Battle Pass Chapter, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sampler made in 1819 by Frances Tyson, in her 11th year, mother of donor; bead necklace, made by Frances Tyson; beadbag, made by Mrs. Isaac Tyson, mother of Frances, and also little snuff box, in form of shoe, inlaid with pearl, belonged to Isaac Tyson, grandfather of the donor; presented by Mrs. Emma A. Greely Merritt Chester, Fort Washington Chapter. Fifty-five rare manuscripts, numbered 17 to 71 inclusive, for the Amelia Day Campbell collection (1 to 16 having been given last year); presented by Miss Amelia Day Campbell, New York City Chapter.

Ohio: Whale oil lamp, old iron bracket style; presented by Mrs. H. S. Williston, through Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General, Ohio.

Pennsylvania: Diamond-studded watch, legacy from Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, bequeathed to the D.A.R. Twenty-seven pieces of Continental money, presented by Miss Mary O’Hara Darlington, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pa. Old snuff box, dated 1789; owned by James Brotherton, great-grandfather of the donor, Mrs. Isaac C. Vincent, Independence Hall Chapter. Sampler, worked by Sarah, youngest daughter of Col. Wm. Cooke, made in 1787; presented by Miss Elsie Hawley Field, Peter Muhlenberg Chapter. Bull’s eye watch, of the Montgomery family, also gold extension bowed spectacles and case, bearing name of P. Enyard on bow; presented by Mrs. Edith Montgomery Neall, Peter Muhlenberg Chapter. Old New England doll, presented by Mrs. Marcellin C. Adams, Regent, Pittsburgh Chapter. Covered dish, made in Villeroys Hoch, in honor of donor’s ancestor, Samuel Hoch, of Oley, Berks Co., Pa., who settled there in 1727; presented by Mrs. Samuel Shope, Regent, Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter. Gold compote, golden wedding gift to Mr. and Mrs. Joel J. Bailey, both children of
the Revolution; presented by their niece, Mrs. Henry Horton, Philadelphia Chapter.

TENNESSEE: Teaspoon made of silver, paid Captain John MacKenzie's widow as a pension for the services of her gallant husband, known as “The Big Virginia Captain”; presented through Mrs. Gray, David Craig Chapter. Revolutionary flint lock gun, in memory of donor's great-grandfather, Major Herndon Haralson, who used it through many Revolutionary battles; presented by Mr. Clyde Haralson, through David Craig Chapter.

WASHINGTON: Quarto edition, "Genevan or Breeches Bible,” first Bible divided into verses, and containing quaint readings; also bound collection of rare autographs and portraits of European rulers and American patriots of the Revolutionary period; both presented by Mrs. Wm. S. Walker, Lady Sterling Chapter, State Regent of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA: Ridgeway willow hot water plate, 200 years old; presented by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, Elizabeth Zane Chapter, State Regent of West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, reported that during the Congress the State of Wisconsin had been given the privilege of having for their State Room in Memorial Continental Hall the rooms now occupied by the Superintendent, and Rhode Island had been allowed to take the room now occupied by the Editor.

The President General nominated for members of the Executive Committee the same persons who composed it last year, except that Miss Strider would take the place of Miss Coltrane, it being desirable to have on the Committee women who lived in Washington, the committee, therefore, to consist of the following: Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Strider, Mrs. White, the President General and Recording Secretary General serving on the Committee by virtue of their office. There being no objection, the President General stated the women mentioned would act on the Executive Committee for the coming year. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, that permission be given Mrs. Roe to have the Prize Essay on the American Indian in a little folder. Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, and carried, that permission be given Mrs. Roe to have the Prize Essay on “The Indian” printed in pamphlet form at no expense to the National Society, the consent of the author having been obtained. Miss McDuffee asked that the privilege be given her to verify the figures given in her report in connection with Americanization which is to appear in the Proceedings, and to expand that report. With the understanding that the corrections made would be indicated and in the fuller report there would be no recommendations or anything committing the Congress to any action which had not been taken, the motion of Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Heath, that the report on Conservation and Thrift for the past year, referring to the fact that the 30th Congress having endorsed the Government Thrift program, she had delayed preparing the outline of work for her State Chairmen until she could get from the United States Treasury the plan of work they wished carried out. After being promised from week to week this program would be furnished she was finally informed that the Government had withdrawn the plan for Government School Thrift Banks, and she
had then at that late date to get out her instructions to State Chairmen for the other phases of conservation and thrift activities. While the question of the work of the National State Committees was before the Board, the following resolution was presented by Mrs. Nash, who moved its adoption:

Resolution that National Chairman work be presented first of year and report dates be made uniform.

Whereas, plans for work from the various Chairmen of National Committees are sent to State Chairmen at intervals throughout the year, too late for presentation at fall meetings of State Conferences, frequently too late for a possible carrying out of suggested plans by chapters, and often reaching State Chairmen only a few weeks in advance of a requested report of such activities from chapters; and

Whereas, Chairmen of National Committees ask for reports from State Chairmen by various dates preceding Continental Congress, greatly confusing work within the State, and

Whereas, It is believed that cooperation between National and State Chairmen would tend to improve results for national policies in chapters, both in activities and reports; therefore be it

Resolved, That Chairmen of National Committees be requested to send suggestions and plans to State Chairmen during the month of October and as early in that month as possible, and that March 15th be adopted as the date on which all State reports shall reach National Chairmen.

The motion to adopt the resolution, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, and after some discussion carried. The President General pointed out that each Chapter if it wished to receive credit for the work it has done, it must get its report to its State Chairman in time, and the State Chairman if the State is to be credited with its work must get her report to the National Chairman within the specified time; also, in order to properly carry out this resolution, it would be necessary for the State Regents to send in very promptly their appointments of State Chairmen in order that the lists may be complete and sent to the National Chairmen. In reply to the question as to whether reprints might be furnished the various State Chairmen for use in their work the President General stated that each National Chairman by notifying the Recording Secretary General during the early part of the summer before the Proceedings went to press, could secure any number up to two hundred reprints of her Congress report. A copy of the Proceedings of Congress was sent every Chapter, care of its Regent, so that the Chapter Chairmen had the opportunity of reading the Congress reports.

A letter was read from the Omaha chapter stating that its representatives had opposed the resolution adopted by the Nebraska State Conference and renewing its pledge of loyalty to the National Board. The State Regent of Nebraska expressed her own personal regrets that her State Conference in the resolutions adopted should have made any criticism of the conduct of the Registrar General's office, from which she had always received helpful cooperation and ready assistance, and while she could not speak for her State she was personally very sorry that this reference, especially to the one office that did such wonderful work, should have gone out while she was State Regent of Nebraska.

A letter was read from the Chairman of Hospitality Committee for Tea Room during the 31st Congress reporting a balance over all expense of $100.50 for which she enclosed a check. On motion of Mrs. Heath, numerously seconded, a rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Earnest and her Committee.

The President General referred to the resolution of the 31st Congress, that the matter of the proposed gift of the Rosa Bonheur home in France to the N.S.D.A.R. by Miss Anna Klumpke be referred to the National Board of Management for further consideration, and stated that the matter was not a question that needed to be settled at once, but it was well for the members of the Board to bear it in mind and discuss it. If the National Society were to undertake the project the interest and cooperation of other organizations might be requested. The President General gave some further details as they had come to her in correspondence with Miss Klumpke, explaining that the matter would have to be looked into thoroughly as to its practical side. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried, that the President General appoint a Committee to get all the practical facts that we need to know with regard to the offer of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau to the N.S.D.A.R. to report to the National Board of Management at its earliest opportunity.

The Treasurer General moved that Volumes 11-42 of the Lineage Book be sold at $3 per volume, that Volumes 43-54 when the supply is decreased to 100 volumes be sold at the same price, $3 per volume. Seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. Hunter announced that word had been received that the bill to exempt the rest of the land back of the hall had been reported out of Committee, but had not yet been passed upon by the United States Congress.

Mrs. Coolidge spoke of a memorial for women in France to be a part of the Joffre Institute, to be called in honor of Foch, for which there
had already been raised in Minnesota $475, and the committee would like to circularize the other states in regard to this worthy project. Moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried, that Minnesota be granted permission to circularize the chapters in other states in behalf of the girls' vocational annex to the Joffre Institute.

The Treasurer General requested that all members of the Board, Vice Presidents General as well as State Regents, get to the chapters in their states the information contained in the amendments to the By-laws, especially the one with regard to dropped members having to pay the initiation fee to be reinstated, and also the effect of the amendment regarding transfers.

The President General announced that she had taken advantage of the fact that the Parliamentarian was still in the city and had requested her to be present at the meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Hanger stated that a matter regarding the claims for charter membership of two members had been before her for some time, and notwithstanding she had consulted with the Registrar General, had found it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement and she therefore moved that the President General be requested to appoint a committee of three to look into the claims of two members of our Society regarding their charter membership. This Committee to report their findings, with recommendations, to the Executive Committee. This was seconded by Miss Strider and carried.

Miss Todd brought the inquiry from the Delaware State Conference as to whether it was incumbent on the State to again repair the ceiling, the State having twice painted the room and repaired the ceiling because of the damage caused by the leaking roof. The President General stated that the Board having voted to put on a new roof some time during the summer, there would no longer be the trouble there had been for some years past. Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that it was the intent of that Committee to ask each State whose room was damaged to redecorate their room when the new roof had been put on.

The following letter was read by Mrs. Fitts, who requested that the Board grant the permission for the sale of the book.

"As there is a constant demand by visitors for information concerning the wood-work and furniture in the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall, at the request of our Vice President General, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, the Ann Whitall Chapter, Woodbury, N. J., has published a pamphlet compiled by Miss Ellen L. Matlock, who was the originator of the idea of the plans for this room. We therefore beg permission to have these pamphlets placed on sale in the glass case in the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall. After the usual commission of ten per cent. has been deducted by your committee in charge, the balance of the proceeds are to be used toward the finishing of the windows in the New Jersey Room, in Memorial Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

Altha M. Summerill,
Chairman of Window Committee for N. J. Room."

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that the matter had been brought to her Committee, which approved the request, feeling that this was not a special favor to New Jersey inasmuch as that was the only room in the Hall that was unique and all the states shared in appreciation of its historical value. Moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried, that the request of the New Jersey Regent for publication and sale of the History of the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall be granted.

Mrs. Hunter called the attention of the Board to one of the amendments to the By-laws providing that chapters delinquent for State dues could not be represented at the Continental Congress and stated that the Treasurer General had no record of the payment by chapters of State dues, therefore she moved that the State Treasurers notify the Credential Committee by March 1st if they have any delinquent chapters. This was seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Mrs. Heath requested permission for the sale by a member of the Society of a little play or historical pageant, to be published in a little leaflet, which was used in North Carolina and calls for which had come from other states, the proceeds from the sale of which went to a scholarship maintained in a patriotic school. No formal action was taken, the President General expressing her opinion that the member could sell this booklet to chapters in other cities or states.

Dr. Barrett spoke of the desire of the Daughters of Virginia to preserve Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington at Fredericksburg, in which effort they wished to enlist the interest and help of other members of the National Society. Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Coolidge, and carried, that the Virginia D.A.R. be allowed to circularize the states in the interest of Kenmore, the historic home of Betty Washington.

Mrs. White read the minutes of the meeting, and on motion, duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 2.05 p.m.

Louise C. White,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

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- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT
- MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY
- MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY

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- MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL

**Honorary Chaplain General**
- MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD

**Honorary Vice Presidents General**
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- MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEG, 1999
- MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1995
- MRS. WILLIAM LINDSEY, 1996
- MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1996
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- MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917
- MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911
- MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1918
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- MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916

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- MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1995
- MRS. WILLIAM LINDSEY, 1996
- MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1996
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J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
JEWELRY—SILVER—STATIONERY

Official Jewelers and Stationers N. S. D. A. R.

Makers of jewelry, goldware, silverware, stationery, trophies, medals, bronze memorials.

Importers of pearls, and other precious stones; watches and clocks; Chinese porcelains and carved hardstones; antique English silverware and Sheffield plate; English china; leather goods, canes and umbrellas; opera glasses and binoculars; Chinese lamps and shades; ostrich feather fans, etc.

J. E. Caldwell & Co. reset and modernize old jewelery, submitting sketches for approval before proceeding with the work.

They design cards of Personal Greeting for Christmas, the New Year and the various anniversary days. Also book plates and heraldic indications.

All Correspondence Receives the Prompt Attention of Experts

PHILADELPHIA