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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR
THE BANDS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
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The elaborate military brass band of to-day has little in common with "The Spirit of '76," for the military music of the Revolutionary War was nothing more than what we would call a drum and fife corps and rather a small one at that. But it was a most valuable adjunct to the fighting rank and file, and it is questionable if a smile of fancied superiority is justified at the thought of it. Of course we have heard fife and drum corps; at times, if fortunate, we have heard what is called good ones; but we cannot be sure that we have ever heard one that is really as good as the drums and fifes that swung through the streets of old Philadelphia when Washington was marching to cut off Cornwallis at Yorktown; that squealed down the Jersey road when he pounded after Clinton's retreating troops, or that filled in the hoarse cheer of the charge at Monmouth, swirling it to a shrill scream of triumph, punctuated by the crash of musket and cannon-shot.

The drums and fifes of the Continental Army were taken very seriously by the men of the Revolution, and their contribution to the service, the discipline and efficiency of the army was very real. The appeal of uniforms, arms and flags would not carry so easily without the drums and fifes to wake them into life and action. The scraping thud of marching feet, the flutter and snap of the colors gain vividness and spirit from the rhythmic tap of the drum and the high, clear shrill of the fife.

The camp and garrison calls of our army have long been given by the bugle, an instrument almost unknown in America during the Revolution, though the dragoons, or cavalry, had a trumpet. The late world war developed a system of whistle and silent arm signals for the march and battlefield that supplanted other sound orders for obvious reasons; but the Continental Army took its orders from the drum. By the drum it rose in the morning, assembled, paraded, saluted, marched off, ceased work and retired for the night. These signals (termed "calls" for the bugle) were known as "beats" for the drum. The principal ones were the
Reveille, the General, the Assembly, the Retreat (at sunset, which was the finish of the day’s work, when all troops returned to their barracks, or encampment), and the older Tappoo, later Tattoo and now Taps, which originally meant to put the tap to, or close the tap or drinking vats of the public tavern, which, necessarily was the signal for closing the tavern. Taps then, as a military meaning, is “lights out” for the night. These were the principle “beats”; there were others, of course, which will be mentioned later, but these were the main signals of the military day.

The drum itself, with which these signals were given, was much like our present day instrument (bearing in mind that the huge bass drum was unknown to the Continental Army), but differing from it in size, proportion and weight. It was a snare drum, so called from the gut strings, or snares, stretched across the bottom, which add to the resonance and give a timbre to the vibrations impossible to obtain in any other way. The diameter of the Revolutionary drum was only slightly larger than that of to-day, but it was about three times as long and its side was of wood; the usual cords, laced into the head and base rims were held tight by sliding leather clips and kept the skin drum heads taut. The drum was carried, as now, in front of the body, against the left leg, supported by a shoulder belt and slings in such manner as to incline its head at a proper angle for easy beating.

The fifer was inseparable from the drummer when the army was on the march, and his fife differed little from the fife of to-day; it was a little larger, a little cruder in workmanship finish, but that was all. The uniform of both drummer and fifer was the same as that of the regiment to which they belonged, and they carried no arms of any kind. Together the drums and fifes, twenty to thirty each to a regiment, constituted the bands, or “music” of the army. The terms music and musician in the Continental Army are somewhat confusing to us because of the great advances made in the invention and manufacture of band instruments since the days of Seventy-Six. Then the distinction apparently was one of numbers. If there were only three or four drums and fifes grouped together they were merely “drums and fifes” or the “music”; if there were from ten to fifteen or more of each it was then a “band.”

In the British army many of the bands by 1776 and later had evolved beyond the drum and fife, and by 1783 the British Guard regiments generally boasted of bands consisting of oboes, clarinets, horns and bassoons in addition to drums and fifes. But these brass wind instruments were unknown to the Continentals, who possessed no musicians skillful enough to play them. A delightful commentary upon this situation and the then new instruments is found in Major General Henry Knox’s report on the British stores captured at Stony Point. To Knox was assigned the appraisement of the captured property in order that the Light Infantry might be paid the prize money awarded them for their brilliant exploit and, while the chief of artillery was perfectly conversant with the value of cannon, shell,
THE SPIRIT OF '76
powder, rammers, carcasses, caissons and such, he was completely at sea when he encountered 2 French horns, 2 bassoons and 2 clarinets. He wrote down that he was unacquainted with the value of these, but as he had heard that the Light Infantry was offered 1000 dollars for them he, therefore, naively appraised them at 1000 dollars.

So far as America was concerned the progress of military music was slow. The author of an old work on this class of harmony, published some years after the Revolutionary War says in his preface: "Martial music has been too generally considered, not only by people in general, but by military characters as an object of small importance and worthy of but little of their attention and encouragement . . . and . . . notwithstanding its . . . utility . . . it has remained with us in a very low and depressed state." However there was proper appreciation of the value of the drum and fife music by the Commannder-in-Chief and, indeed, there is a deal of evidence to show that Washington not only recognized the military value and utility of music, but that he took personal pleasure in hearing it, and that this liking extended to all kinds of music with which he was acquainted. It was a common knowledge in the army of this partiality of the Commander-in-Chief for melody that brought about the first public recognition of Washington's birthday. This occurred at Valley Forge when the bandsmen of Procter's Artillery marched over the frozen road of that gloomy encampment, down into the bleak valley, bravely paraded before Headquarters in the biting cold and chill and serenaded their Commander-in-Chief. It was a military compliment that Washington would not let pass unnoticed, and from the scanty funds in his possession he ordered a small gratuity of "hard money" distributed to the doughty players in recognition of their efforts. It may be of passing interest to know the names of the men who were the first to publicly celebrate Washington's birthday. They appear on the returns of Colonel Procter's regiment as follows: Drum Major William Norton; Fife Major Thomas Guy; Music Master Charles Hoffman; Musicians William Shippen, Peter Colkhoffer, Jacob Snell, Thomas Mingle, George Weaver; Drummers John Spade, Henry Gregor, Hugh Fegan, George Thompson, Thomas Connelly, Michael King, William McDaniel; Fifers Jacob Smith, James Crutcher, David Broderick, Michael Clingan, Jacob Bryan and Robert Patterson. All of these were Pennsylvanians except Fifer Patterson, who was from New Jersey and enlisted in Trenton; Hoffman, Colkhoffer and Weaver, though Pennsylvanians had been born in Germany; Clingan had been born in London and Drum Major Norton in Ireland.

It was the fifes, of course, that furnished the music, so-called, the drums added the color and emphasis. It does not appear that the drummers ever had any sheet music, or practiced from written notes. The army returns of the Revolution show that the fifers were furnished with music sheets on which the music was written or copied out by the fife majors, who kept record of the established marches and other pieces in blank books which were furnished them for preserving the original scores against loss by accident. It is regrettable that none of these score books seem to have survived.

But while the fifes were the real music of the Continental Army the drums were the more important instruments. The method of playing, the various strokes used by the Revolutionary drummer have not been greatly added to or developed by later knowledge. The principle strokes or
taps were the "flam," the "roll" and the "drag." The "flam" was a light tap followed by a hard one with the other stick; the "roll" was two clean, sharp strokes with one stick followed by two similar strokes with the other, alternating as rapidly as need be; the "drag" was one hard stroke with one stick, then two light strokes with the other and alternating the hard strokes with either hand. The possible combinations of these strokes are almost infinite, and an early American treatise warns that "the drummer should be careful never to fill up the beat or march with unnecessary or superfluous strokes or rolls as any more than are necessary to keep the time correctly and coincide with the air of the tune for which the beat is intended is highly disgusting."

Among the pieces necessary for the drummer to learn was a slow march, a parade march, a funeral march, the quick step, the "troop," sometimes used as the assembly, which was specially a British march, to the time of a slow waltz and was nicknamed by the soldiers the "Ladies Parade"; the cadence of this was about 72 to the minute. The quick step, or ordinary marching pace was about 120 to the minute; the double time or old double quick was about 140 to the minute. As to the titles of the various popular airs played by the Continental Army "bands" it is not possible to give them with any degree of certainty. "Yankee Doodle" was, of course, quite well known and doubtless often played after 1777; but there is no evidence to show that it was a prime favorite with the military. Of the titles of pieces that have survived since the War of 1812, we cannot be sure that many of them were popular or even known in the days of the Revolution.

The Drum Major was in charge of the entire band (both drums and fifes) while on parade or march; he selected the pieces to be played and governed the starting and stopping of the music. He carried a cane or staff that was not so very different from that now used. There was a Fife Major whose office does not now exist in the army. He had charge of the fifes, saw to their proficiency and ordered all things connected with them. He necessarily had to be more of a musician than the drum major, but was under the latter's command at all times when the drums and fifes were together. The drums are first noticed in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, July 14, 1775, eleven days after he took command of the army, in fixing the honors to be paid to the General officers by the guards. The Commander-in-Chief was to be received with rested arms and the drums were to beat a march; a Major General was received with rested arms and the drums beat two ruffles; a Brigadier General received the same arms honor and the drums beat one ruffle. The "ruffle" was a short roll, played in a subdued tone. This regulation was modified in May, 1778, so far as it applied to the Commander-in-Chief, by omitting the drum honor whenever the troops were near the enemy, as it was considered unwise to thus announce the presence of the head of the army to the British.

The pay of drummers and fifers was fixed by Congress July 29, 1775, as the same as that of a corporal, seven and one-third dollars per month. The war was a year old before the matter of the pay of the Drum and Fife Majors was settled, although their exact regimental status seemed to have been a matter of some doubt for the entire period of the war. Washington objected to following the practice of the British army, which was to increase the pay of the Drum and Fife
Majors above that of the drummers and fifers by stoppages of small amounts from the pay of the rank and file. It would, he thought, cause uneasiness and trouble and he suggested to the Board of War that the pay of these music directors be increased to one dollar a month more than that of the common soldier. This was done and, later, this small increase was cannily sequestered under the specious plea of economy.

The Continental Army drummer seemed to be a persistent enthusiast in his determination to master the art of making rhythmic noise. He revelled in every opportunity to drum vehemently and, in October, 1776, a general order was directed against him. He was forbidden to beat his drum except on parade and main guard, the practice of marching the fatigue parties to their work with a full compliment of drums and fifes playing gaily, was stopped and after retreat no drums were allowed to beat on any account. The drummer practiced at any time he felt the spirit move him, and the harassed soldier did not know whether he should fly to arms or not. A regular practice hour for drumming was set later on and, at Valley Forge, as spring advanced, this hour was put forward and the drummers allowed to drum from 5 to 6 A.M., and from 4 to 5 P.M. Practicing at any other times than these incurred severe penalty, the matter being put before the troops by general orders in this wise: "The use of drums are as signals to the army, and if every drummer is allowed to beat at his pleasure the intention is entirely destroyed, as it will be impossible to distinguish whether they are beating for their own pleasure or for a signal to the troops."

That our forefathers sometimes developed cases of "nerves" over the frequent hullabaloo of the drum enthusiasts is evident from Major General Heath's orders in Boston during the month of May, 1777. The inhabitants complained of Sabbath Day practicing, and Heath ordered that the beating of drums on the Lord's Day (except for certain special reasons) be omitted. A few days later the honorable the General Court complained that the frequent beating of drums around the court house interrupted the debates and, it appearing that the eloquence of the legislators was a much more important noise than that caused by a well beaten drum, all drumming was forbidden while the Legislature was sitting "(except on special occasions), either for practice or on duty."

A good picture of the place of the drum in the daily life of the camp is found in the orders of Captain Leonard Bleeker to the troops encamped at Canajohary Creek, June 18, 1779. Captain Bleeker evidently had had some trouble with his drummers and drumming, and he straightened matters out in the following manner: "For the future, until further orders, one drummer will be for duty from each regiment, and the daily beats shall be as follows: The different daily beats shall begin on the right of the camp, and be instantly followed by the whole army, to facilitate which, the drummer's call shall be beat by the drummer then on duty of each regiment a quarter of an hour before the time of beating, when the drummers will assemble before the colors of their respective regiments, and as soon as the beat begins on the right, it shall be instantly taken up by the whole army. The drummers beating along the front of their respective regiments, from the centre to the right, from thence to the left, and back again to the centre, where they finish. The
different beats and signals are to be as follows. The General is to beat only when the whole is to march, and is the signal to strike the tents and prepare for the march. The Assembly is the signal to repair to the colors, the March, for the whole to move. The Reveille, is to beat at daybreak, and is the signal for the soldiers to rise, and the sentries to leave off challenging. The Troop assembles the soldiers together for the purpose of calling the roll and inspecting the men for duty, it will begin tomorrow at half after seven in the morning, and the men ordered for duty, to be on the grand parade at 8 o'clock. The Retreat is to beat at sunset for calling the roll, warning the men for duty, and reading the orders of the day. The Tattoo, is for the soldiers to repair to their tents, where they must remain until Reveille beating the next morning, unless ordered otherwise. To Arms, is a signal for getting under arms in case of an alarm. The Parley is to desire a conference with the enemy."

The marching regulations laid down by General Washington for the Main army, ordered that the “drummers are to beat the first division of the foot march to be taken from the front to the rear and upon the last flam of the first division being struck, the whole are to march.” The drummers on the march were forbidden to put their drums into the wagons, just as the rank and file, unless they were sick or lame, were forbidden so to stow their muskets. If detected in such an attempt they were to be flogged on the spot.

There was a scarcity of drums and fifes throughout the war, and many were the complaints and calls for a supply of the first mentioned instrument. The thin wooden sides of the drums made them particularly vulnerable, and a large number of them were broken and out of repair at all times. The Continental Board of War finally found means to have drums made, but even after this was arranged a scarcity of materials continued to cause delays. The Commissary of Artillery reported to Washington, in January, 1777, in despairing tones that he had no drums to issue except 40 broken ones; that not 2 of these were fit for service, and that he had no heads or other materials with which to repair them.

In August, 1778, the music of the army was put upon a consistent basis by the appointment of an Inspector, or Superintendent of Music for the entire army. Lieutenant John Hiwill, of Crane’s artillery regiment, was appointed to this position by general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, August 19th, and held the position until the disbanding of the Continental Army. While he still retained his lieutenant’s rank, he was given the pay and rations of a captain of artillery. This was one of the unique appointments of the war and was the beginning of the systematizing of the music of the army. There were many difficulties to be smoothed over and the new Inspector’s days were full of activity. The main trouble lay in the lack of drums and fifes and a secondary difficulty was the lack of uniformity in the status of the musicians. An example of this was the trouble over Colonel Henry Jackson’s regimental band. Washington wrote to Major General John Sullivan, December 20, 1778, that a band was no part of the army establishment and no privileges could be granted Jackson’s musicians without causing difficulties with other regiments. It seems odd that a band was no part of the army establishment, when an Inspector of Music had been appointed four months prior to this statement from Washington, but such was the
Drummers and fifers were practical necessities in the army and means had been found to obtain them and continue them from the beginning of the war; but their status was somewhat akin to independent or partisan troops, though they lacked the coherent organized entity even of these. They were strictly non-combatants who did not appear to possess any of the specified qualifications of the common soldier. It is but another example of the general looseness of the Revolutionary organization. Difficulty arose on this score in the third year of the war by the drummers and fifers refusing to do guard, sentry, police and other duties of the soldier, and the Board of War recommended to Congress that all able-bodied drummers and fifers be obliged to do duty as soldiers and that they be furnished with arms. Unfortunately for this hasty recommendation of method, the enlistment agreements, under which the drummers and fifers were secured, blocked such summary exercise of slap-dash authority, and the matter was not settled until many months later. After the Board of War was replaced by the appointment of a Secretary of War, this tangle of enlistment agreement and soldier duty again arose, and the Secretary of War wrote to Congress, December 21, 1781, that the method heretofore used for enlisting men as drummers and fifers with additional pay injured the service. Men fit for the ranks escaped the duties of soldiers by engaging as drummers and fifers, while boys, hardly able to bear arms, were drafted into the ranks. He recommended to Congress that no men be enlisted as drummers and fifers, but that commanding officers be given authority to draft men from the ranks for that purpose with such additional pay as the commanding officers saw fit to order them. But the Secretary thriftily suggested that this additional pay be stopped from the soldier and used as a fund to keep the drums and fifes in repair. This suggestion appealed to Congressional economy so it was ordered that in future no recruit should be enlisted to serve as a drummer or fifer. When such were needed they were to be taken from the ranks in such numbers and of such description as the Commander-in-Chief, or the commanding officer of a separate army, should direct and be returned back to the ranks and others drawn out as often as the good of the service made necessary. A good drum and fife were to be furnished to each musician, but that stoppages out of his pay should be made to keep the instruments in good order.

When the French army arrived at Rhode Island, the Continental drums and fifes were thrown somewhat in the background by the more showy bands of Rochambeau's force. On Washington's visit to Newport in March, 1781, to confer with the French commander, the French officers arranged a ball in his honor. They decorated the ballroom with flags, swords, drums, streamers and all the fanciful color that the army possessed, and General Washington opened the ball by request. He danced the first number with Miss Margaret Champlin, one of the reigning belles of Newport, and, as the signal was given, the French officers took the instruments from the hands of their musicians and flourished the opening strains of "A Successful Campaign," which piece Miss Champlin had chosen as the one with which the ball should open. The fife music of this old and popular Revolutionary composition has survived and is here given:
It proved a prophetic choice for, eight months afterwards the two generals present at that Newport ball finished a successful campaign by forcing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; a defeat so crushing in its effects and so humiliating to the troops involved that the British bands, permitted to play a British march while the ranks moved out to surrender, attempted a satire by viciously beating out upon their drums "The World Turned Upside Down." But instead of satire those drums were, all unconsciously, beating a powerful truth into the ears of the entire world, for they were announcing the beginning of the end of monarchy as a system of government and, in the year 1781, that truly was a world turned upside down.

After Yorktown the Continental army began to take real definite shape as a disciplined, fighting machine. The experiences of seven years of war were beginning to tell, and nowhere does the results show more clearly than in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief. A tightening of discipline is plainly evident, and the loose ends of the army were caught up and woven into the military fabric as never had been the case before. Contact with the trained veterans of France probably helped largely by furnishing a standard, but, whatever the cause, a more systematic routine of management is evident. The Inspector of Music was ordered to perform his duties in conjunction with the Inspector General of the Army, to be present with the Inspectors and report to the Commander-in-Chief the condition and number of the instruments. This report disclosed such a deficiency of drums and fifes that Inspector Hiwill was sent on special mission to the Secretary of War in Philadelphia to lay the matter personally before that official. He was ordered to stay in Philadelphia, if necessary, and lend his aid and advice in the manufacture of the instruments. In August, 1782, he was ordered to see to it that there was exact uniformity in the different "beats" throughout the entire army. Drum signals were to be continually made use of and pointedly attended to. The drum and fife majors were to assemble daily and receive instruction from the Inspector of Music, and this was to continue until they were perfect in their duties. By this it seems evident that, even as late as 1782, there was a noticeable lack of skill among the bandmasters, and in one of Hiwill's reports there is to be found this delicious bit: "N. B. The Fife Majors and Fifers of the 5th Regt. are in bad order."
The value of the band in the army, as well as the difficulties under which it often struggled are well portrayed in a letter from Colonel Febiger, March 14, 1782, to Washington. He had tried to raise a band but had had such small success that he conceived the notion of inducing British and German deserters to serve as such. He soon found that no dependence could be placed upon these, so he next tried to train native youths; boys too young for military service in the ranks. He succeeded in forming a band of eight, though he could not obtain these recruits without promising the soldier's bounty, clothing and rations. He paid for the drums and fifes out of his own pocket and then the Board of War refused to reimburse him for the outlay on the ground that every regiment would make similar claims even though it did not take any pains to raise a band. Febiger proudly stated that his youths' "music had more influence on the minds and motions of the militia last summer in this state than would the oratory of a Cicero, & in the recruiting business they are at least as useful as a well spoken recruiting sergeant."

After Yorktown the Continental Army marched north, leaving the French to winter in Virginia, and the next summer the French moved north and joined the Continentals on the banks of the Hudson. The American troops were at Newburgh and they moved down the river, to join the French at Verplanck's Point, in boats. Practically the entire army went down by water, and only the artillery and heavy baggage marched by land to King's Ferry. This was the first grand water manoeuvre of the army, and it was accomplished without delay or hitch in one day. The troops moved down to the boats and embarked according to plan in which the drums and fifes played an important part. After all were embarked and the lines formed, the rear brigade beat a march which was taken up and repeated to the head of the line. Three cannon shot were then fired from the artillery park at West Point and the boats immediately got into motion. The carrying power of the Continental drum and fife is well attested by this, for it is evident that the music carried from the vicinity of Newburgh through the Highlands to the ears of the waiting artillerymen at West Point. Blue and white flags were flown at front and rear of the column of boats to regulate the speed, and the bands of the different regiments were ordered to play alternately throughout the line. Inspector Hiwill had charge of this and regulated the "beats."

Never has the Hudson River beheld so beautiful a picture as when the army that gained liberty for a nation came down its broad bosom that August morning. The early morning sun sparkled upon the river and bathed in splendor the massive cliffs of Storm King and Crow's Nest. At the foot of these mighty buttresses of the Hudson Highlands, where the river narrows to a cool, shadowed curve, the mile long line of buff and blue filled craft wound through that age old waterway; bayonets sun tipped with silver, flags fluttering and snapping in the breeze and the stirring music of drums and fifes dancing cheerily across the sparkling water to echo sweetly back from the green and purple heights far above.

The movement was so perfectly carried out that Washington thanked the army in general orders the following day. Shortly thereafter a grand review was held in honor of Comte Rochambeau. He was met at King's Ferry by a dragoon guard of honor and escorted through the entire American army, drawn up in two lines, facing each other fully clothed and
THE BANDS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

equipped for the first time during the war, with supplies furnished by France. During the entire manoeuvres of the day all the marches played by the Continental bands were French.

Practically the last regulation issued for the music was given in general orders at Verplanck's Point in September, 1782, fixing the position of the drum and fife when the guards marched by platoons. The music was to dress on the front rank of the first platoon, the drum to the right of the sergeant and the fife to the right of the drum. When the Continental Army finally disbanded the men of the rank and file were allowed to retain their muskets; the drummers and fifers thought they should also be given arms and, as they had been drafted from the ranks, the Secretary of War thought this idea reasonable. Congress thought otherwise and forbade arms being given to the musicians. They were allowed to take home with them their drums and fifes and that was all. Little of the military music of the Revolution has survived; but in the back of an old book of fife music the writer was fortunate enough to discover a few pages of manuscript and one of them bore the title "Old Continental March." It is here given:

[Music notation and illustration of a march scene]
A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

HIS is the last time that I shall address you through these pages as President General. This is a sad thought to me, for the three years that I have spent in your service have brought many beautiful experiences to lighten the hard and increasing labors of the office. Foremost among them are the friendships made, the harmonious personal relationships with one and all of you, the inspiration that has come to me from your splendid loyalty and cooperation. These are the things that have made the past three years stand out from the rest with a depth of meaning all their own. They have given me courage and strength to go on and give the best that was in me to our Society and to its high and sacred calling as a servant of our country, working for our country's good.

For we are nothing if we are not the servants of patriotism. We have done nothing if we have not added our just measure of service, big or little, to the cause of "Home and Country." In all my effort to make our service measure up to what it ought to be, I have felt and deeply appreciated your ever ready response. Everywhere the chapters have loyally supported our national work, often at much sacrifice to themselves. That their contributions and cooperation are voluntary, adds to the grace and honor of their response. Everywhere their spirit has been fine and loyal, and filled with the enthusiasm which gives life to every undertaking. Without this spirit of enthusiastic cooperation I could have accomplished but little. If my administration has done anything that is worth while and abiding, it is due to the fine harmony and loyal response of our National Officers and Chairmen, and our State and Chapter Regents, for it is your administration, yours and mine together. Together we have done many things that I believe are of abiding worth. For this I am sincerely grateful—grateful to have had the opportunity to lead our great organization in ways of usefulness.

For we are not organized for ourselves and our own pleasures or advantages; we are organizing to be of use to someone else—and that someone else is our country, our city, our little town.

It is not what we get out of a society for ourselves that counts; it is what we put into it. Many members try to calculate what they get in return for their dues; they try to strike a balance to see which comes out ahead, themselves or their society. This is the wrong way to go about it. It is what they give to their society that counts to their credit on the eternal record books of service. And they will get out of it exactly what they put into it. If they gave nothing, they will get nothing back. This is the law of selfishness. But to her who gives her heart and soul to the service of the society who cooperates with friendliness and good will, who does her share, both in and out of office, to her will flow the rich reward of good work well done, and the blessing of those beautiful human relationships, born of loyally bearing one another's burdens and working for one another's good. These are the things that cannot be bought by merely paying dues. They are bought at the priceless expenditure of one's self.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is worthy of this expenditure, this priceless gift of one's self. If I could only make you realize all that it means simply to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, I should feel that one thing alone had crowned my three years with success.
These are the days of changing ideals. The standards of the past seem too often like the tattered and blood-stained standards of a war long gone by, which are placed in glass showcases to be reverently remembered, but never again to be followed in the thick of battle for the ends they sought. The standards of your past must never be furled—not for them the museum, but the battlefield of life, guiding the nation still in the pathways where our fathers' feet have trod. America needs every one of you to keep her to their well-beaten path, holding high aloft their standards of patriotism, of home life and public service, of liberty under law, of religion held fast in the daily lives of the people. Those are your standards, your heritage of ideals. They are unknown to hundreds of thousands in our country today. They are scoffed at by thousands more, even by those whose heritage they are. Many cry out for "progress." "Away," they shout, "from the musty notions of a dead age!" They forget that progress can go backward, even to the cave-dwellers, if they get off the beaten track of God's evolution onward and upward.

In that beaten track your ancestors trod, without swerving to the right hand or to the left. Their faces were turned toward the light of human liberty; in its glow they built up this nation. It is for you to cherish what they built up, and guard it from desecrating hands. This is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. Realizing this, and giving of yourselves, heart and soul, to the service of our great National Society, organized for these most sacred purposes, can you not see what a power you are in this country—135,000 of you, all working together to keep it true to the farseeing vision of the fathers?

Administrations come and go, but this remains: You are your country's keeper; you are the preserver of its homes; you are the mothers of its children; upon your shoulders lies its future.

Shall it be the America we know and love, or some strange product of the "melting pot" that does not melt?

Keep America American in thought and soul—this is our eternal purpose as a society. This is my last message to you and to those who come after me in the administration of your affairs. Above play and politics and persons are the sacred purposes of our organization; upon her who leads us as President General lies a sacred responsibility. For my successor, I can ask no greater boon than the loyal support you have given to me while bearing the responsibilities of this high office. May she realize that its sacred obligations are greater than its honors, for only thus can a Daughter of the American Revolution lead Daughters in the perpetuation of their God-given heritage of freedom.

Anne Rogers Minor,
President General.
NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED BY HEADQUARTERS STAFF

ELEGATES and members of the 32nd Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will see another milestone of achievement in the history of the organization in the completed Administration Building, which is one of the most modern and completely equipped office buildings in the National Capital.

Congratulations are due the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, who served as chairman of the Administration Building Committee, and her able assistants on that committee for the splendid result of their labors. The cooperation of chapters and Daughters throughout the country added to the committee’s work made the erection of the building possible.

It was through a resolution passed in the 29th Continental Congress that the project of an Administration Building, the need of which had long been felt, was launched. The text of the resolution follows:

*Whereas,* the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deems it necessary in the proper management and conduct of its affairs to erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the National Society, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and to provide for the financing thereof; be it

*Resolved,* that for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a building or buildings on the land of the National Society, situate in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by an architect to be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose by the President General, said architect to be subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, the National Board of Management be and hereby is authorized, empowered and directed to negotiate on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a loan in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), or such part or parts thereof as said National Board of Management my deem necessary, from any bank, trust company or other financial institution, or from an individual or individuals, on the note or notes of said National Society, and, if necessary in order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said note or notes by a mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of the National Society situate in the District of Columbia; and

*Be it further resolved,* that the National Board of Management and the officers of the National Society be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to do all acts and things, and to execute, acknowledge, deliver and file all instruments and papers that may be necessary, convenient or proper to carry out the foregoing resolution.

The Committee headed by Mrs. Guernsey, began work immediately after the closing of the 29th Continental Congress. Plans of architects were inspected, and by October, 1921, the work had so far progressed that it was possible to lay the cornerstone on October 19, 1921, the 140th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Interesting but simple ceremonies marked the cornerstone laying. Among the special guests were members of the National Board of Management who had remained in Washington after the completion of the October Board meeting to attend the ceremony. An eager spectator
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, PRESIDENT GENERAL, IN HER OFFICE, ATTRACTIVE, BUSINESSLIKE AND YET WITH A HOME ATMOSPHERE, AFFORDED BY BLUE SILK HANGINGS AND FLOWERS IN ARTISTIC GROUPINGS. FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S SECRETARY. THIS ROOM WAS ALSO FURNISHED BY CONNECTICUT
WASHINGTON STATE FURNISHED THE PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, WHERE THE IMPORTANT WORK OF ORGANIZATION IS DIRECTED.

CARD CATALOGUE ROOM IN THE CENTRE OF THE BUILDING. THIS BEAUTIFULLY LIGHTED ROOM IS PART OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AND RENDERS ACCESS TO THE OFFICIAL FILES EASY AND EFFICIENT.
THE RECORDS OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY ARE KEPT IN THIS RECORD ROOM OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

THE PERIL OF DESTRUCTION BY FIRE FOR THE PRICELESS RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED BY FIREPROOF VAULTS, SUCH AS SHOWN HERE, IN ONE OF THE ROOMS OF THE TREASURER GENERAL'S DIVISION.
was the late Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General, "The Little Mother of the D. A. R."

In her brief address Mrs. Guernsey as Chairman of the Committee on Erection of the Administration Building and author of the recommendation of the 29th Congress that started the Society on the practical

plan of such a building, pointed out vital facts in the history of the Society and said in particular:

"This morning we have arrived at another stepping stone in our national history. To-day there are three outstanding things for which we are thankful: first, our thanks are due to our Heavenly Father for giving us this perfect day to lay the corner stone of this building; second, that our United States Senate has ratified the treaty and we are now at peace with the world; third, that we have here with us this morning to be present at the laying of the corner stone the dear little lady whom we call the "Little Mother of our Socie-

"Our Society is to be congratulated on the development that has made this building a necessity. More than anything else is this building a visible evidence of the high place we hold in the Nation's esteem because we have drawn to ourselves such numbers and influence. We stand for the ideals and principles of the forefathers and foremothers. We are seeking to perpetuate them in our national life. We are guardians of the spirit of '76, and defenders of the Constitution set up by the fathers. We are on guard against radicalism in all its insidious forms. Because of this we have won the recognition of our Government and the respect of the public, and have attracted loyal and patriotic American women to our ranks in ever
ONE OF THE OFFICES OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT SHOWING THE CARD CATALOGUE OF ANCESTORS

ANOTHER VIEW OF A ROOM USED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S STAFF AND ALSO SHOWING THE BOUND VOLUMES OF APPLICATION PAPERS
ANOTHER ROOM IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

NORTH CAROLINA PROVIDED THE FURNISHINGS FOR THE HISTORIAN GENERAL'S ROOM
NEW HAMPSHIRE GAVE THE FITTINGS FOR THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S OFFICE

BUSINESS OFFICE WHERE THE HUGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS MATTERS HANDLED YEARLY IS TRANSacted. THE GENEROUS DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA GAVE THE ATTRACTIVE FITTINGS FOR THIS ROOM.

THE HUNDREDS OF CREDENTIALS INCIDENTAL TO THE 32ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, ARE BEING INSPECTED AND HANDLED IN THIS CREDENTIAL ROOM, WHICH SOUTH CAROLINA HAS FURNISHED.
increasing numbers. With the greater facilities offered by this building, our Society enters upon a new era of progress and usefulness. No longer cramped in the conduct of its business and its patriotic work, it will proceed to larger and larger fields of service for 'Home and Country.'

Generous gifts from the several states as well as from individual Daughters have provided the attractive furnishings and fittings of the building. The fountains and windows were paid for by different members of the Society. The gifts of the various states and the rooms for which they were responsible are as follows:

**Basement.**—Clerks' Rest and Lunch rooms, Kansas.

**First Floor.**—Historian General's room, North Carolina; Recording Secretary's room, Tennessee; Corresponding Secretary's room, New Hampshire; Organizing Secretary's room (private office) Washington State; Treasurer General's private office, Mrs. L. L. Hunter; Business Office, Georgia; Registrar General's private office, Florida.

**Second Floor.**—President General's suite, Connecticut; Smithsonian Reporter's room, Nebraska; Magazine and Editor's office, Children of American Revolution, Children of American Revolution; two committee rooms, Pennsylvania; Credential room, South Carolina; large assembly room, National Officers' Club; South Corridor, West Virginia; four marble columns, Mrs. Magna.

On February 5, 1923, which will remain a red letter day in the annals of the Society, the working staff and administrative equipment of the organization was moved into the new Building without formality, and in a few hours everything was moving smoothly and the new plant was running at full blast. The staff was delighted with the efficient arrangements that had been provided for them. Ample light and air and sufficient space makes the building ideal for working purposes, leaving Memorial Continental Hall free for its original purposes as a memorial.

The new Administration Building is about one hundred feet back of Memorial Continental Hall and contains two stories and a high, well-lighted basement. It is connected with the Hall in two ways—by an underground passage from basement to basement, and through an artistic pergola on the land between the buildings.

The card catalogue room occupies the centre of the building, two stories high, with high windows and skylights for plenty of light and ventilation. Suitable fireproof rooms have been provided for the official records of the Society. Near the main entrance is placed the office of the business manager.

On the second floor is a beautiful assembly room; several small committee rooms and the living quarters of the superintendent.

In the basement are fireproof storage and stock rooms for all the offices; suitable lockers for use of employees; a rest room, kitchenette and lunch room for the clerks; coal bins and heating plant.

The Library and Museum, of course, remain in Memorial Continental Hall, together with the offices of the Librarian General and Curator General.
FLORIDA

The twenty-first Annual Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Orlando, January 15, 16, 17, 1923, and was one of the most constructive in the history of the organization.

The State Regent, Mrs. James A. Craig, presided at all the sessions of the Conference, and her grace and charm, as well as her efficiency as a presiding officer was noted throughout.

Florida was honored by a number of distinguished guests, whose presence contributed to the enjoyment and also to the worth of the Conference. The honor guests included Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, ex-President General; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina; Mrs. Howard McCall, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. E. G. Sewell, Vice President General from Florida; and Miss Katherine Nettleton, Vice State Regent of Connecticut. All were heard from at the various sessions of the Conference, both in inspirational addresses, and in technical discussion, the members getting a clearer idea than ever before of the scope and work of the Society. Ten states and the District of Columbia were represented among the visiting Daughters, who brought greetings to the Florida Conference.

The hostess of the Conference was the Orlando Chapter, and it had neglected nothing that would add to the pleasure of the guests. Receptions and luncheons and teas were planned, and rides about the beautiful city of Orlando, all being arranged so that nothing would interfere with the business sessions, and duty and pleasure would go hand in hand.

Reports of State Officers, Chairmen of Committees, and Chapter Regents showed all have been keeping in touch with the ideals of the Society, and rendering service along the lines laid down for them. conspicuous among these was the work of the Registrar, and planning for a State Genealogical Library, which, thanks to her efforts, and the generosity of the Orlando Chapter, will be established this year in Orlando.

Among the constructive steps taken at this Conference were: the placing of the Society upon a firmer business basis by having books opened by a qualified accountant; appointing a committee to investigate school conditions in Florida and decide upon a school giving educational and industrial instruction to boys and girls, to receive the D.A.R. endorsement; undertaking the work of marking appropriately the landing of Jean Ribault on the St. John's River near Jacksonville, accepting the generous offer of Jacksonville Chapter, with whom the work originated as a nucleus; stressing the work for better films.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. James A. Craig, Katherine Livingston Chapter, Jacksonville; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Theodore Straw, DeLand; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Amos Norris, Tampa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Smitz, St. Petersburg; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., Jacksonville; Treasurer, Mrs. Guy F. Williams, Everglades Chapter, Miami; Auditor, Mrs. Raynor, Daytona; Registrar, Mrs. John Leonard, Sanford; Historian, Mrs. Adhemar Brady, Titusville.

WILMA E. DAVIS,
State Corresponding Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Spartanburg, November 14, 15 and 16, 1923. Cowpens and Kate Barry Chapters acting as hostesses.

From the opening session at Converse College, Tuesday evening, until the close of the Conference, every minute was full of interest.

We were fortunate in having with us our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Treasurer General, Mrs. L. L. Hunter and the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger. The presence of these women was inspirational, and by their coming, there will be greater interest in the new year's work. Another charming guest was Miss Dorothy Hunter, daughter of the Treasurer General.

The business sessions were held in the church of Advent Parish House, in the spacious dining room luncheons were tendered by the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of the city.

The convention body was one of the most representative of the noble womanhood of
South Carolina, women who are working with a dignity of purpose and with high ideals. The report of the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin Clark Cain, showed a membership of 2400, 56 chapters, 3 new ones having been organized during the year. She told of many lines of endeavor whereby there was much accomplished.

The Treasurer's splendid report showed that the funds had been handled wisely and well. The reports of all State Officers and State Committees clearly demonstrated how actively they had been engaged.

In the Manual for Immigrants, South Carolina is answering the second call, although the foreign element does not directly effect the State.

Old graves are being searched out and marked, and historic landmarks are being preserved. Eighteen medals and prizes have been given for historical work. The correct use of the flag is being taught in the schools. The Chairman of South Carolina room of Memorial Continental Hall reported that funds had been raised for furnishing the room.

The War-stained flag from the Battleship South Carolina was on exhibition, the flag having recently been secured by a special D.A.R. Committee as the Battleship was about to be “scraped.” Likewise, this committee secured from that Battleship, the Silver Service which was donated to it by the State of South Carolina. The South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution have been made custodians of this Silver Service, which is valued at $5,400.

One of the chief points of interest was the South Carolina D.A.R. Industrial School at Tamassee. The report on this work thrilled the heart of each Daughter. The problem of education in our State is one in which the D.A.R., standing for patriotic education, is vitally interested. The superintendent of the school was present and told of the great work done. The school is a young one and a small one but the building is crowded to its utmost capacity. The cottage donated by the New York D.A.R., is being built, and in it will be domiciled, very soon, twelve girls, a matron, and a teacher. This cottage will indeed be “a thing of beauty and a joy forever.” It is the first building to grace the Cottage Trail, though it is hoped that another will be erected very soon. The Library work of the State D.A.R. has put at Tamassee a splendid library, which is an asset to the school.

Along the line of patriotic education, much work has been done to blot out illiteracy, as was shown by the energetic Chairman who is also a member of the Tamassee School Board.

The Georgetown School, supported by the Georgetown Chapter, received valuable aid from the chapters and individuals over the state.

A most interesting feature of the Conference was the drive out to the Battleground of Cowpens, fifteen miles from Spartanburg. Here fitting exercises were carried out. A body of school children had walked two miles to participate. The American Legion Drum Corps gave a touch of the military. The splendid address by Dr. D. D. Wallace and the presence of the President General and other distinguished guests and the great body of D.A.R., impressed the Senator and Congressman who were present, and they were further inspired to push more than ever the appropriation for a larger and more lasting monument than the one which now marks the spot.

The social features of the Conference were delightful. At the final reception, as the President General and other national officers entered, they were greeted by twelve maidens in Revolutionary costume, who on either side, courtesied as they passed through the line, while inspiring music was played by the American Legion Band.

Mrs. M. T. Turner, Corresponding Secretary.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

4490. MUSGROVE.—Sarah Elizabeth Musgrove was the dau of Halla and Eskeran or Esteran Musgrove who came from Ky., to Mo., abt 1830-31. Said Sarah Elizabeth Musgrove b abt 1812 m Thomas Holman. Am interested in data on this Musgrove line.—Mrs. Elizabeth Holman Clemens, La Plata, Mo.

8979 a.—Please corres with Mrs. Rosine Findley Paul, 138 Vine St., Kittanning, Pa.

10651. MORSE.—There is an error in your query that will prove very misleading if further research is attempted on this line. Referring to Nathaniel (5) Morse, son of Daniel (4) it says: Dea. William (3) Dea. Wm. (2) Anthony (1) etc. Now there is no Dea. Wm. (2) but it should be Dea. Benjamin (2). Write to me; I will gladly send you information you may be glad to have concerning the wives of Dea. Benj. and Dea. Wm. and their families and can also tell you the desc of Eliz. Morse who m Daniel Morse.—Mrs. A. L. Ozmun, 209 Irwin Ave., Lead, S. D.

10670. Cox.—Nancy b 1788, Nancy b 1808, Nancy b 1825 (Cox) were desc of Ensign George Cox and his w Susanna Decker of Brooke Co., W. Va., whose father was Col. Isaac Cox. Can give data in full if desired.—Anna M. Priest, 18 N. 5th St., Newark, Ohio.


10752. HOWARD.—According to Henry Ames Blood's History of Temple, N. H., 1758-1858, pp. 97, 107, 112, 115 Deacon Samuel Howard was a Lieutenant in the Sixth Co., 15th Regt., N. H. Mil. Samuel Howard was b at Malden, Mass., Oct. 5, 1739 and d Feb. 11, 1815, m Elizabeth Barrett b Jan. 24, 1743. I have also
a record of their twelve ch and dates of their births and marriages and would be glad to corres with G. G. O.—No name given, Add: 508 Crossett St. Syracuse, N. Y.

10784. MARTIN.—The ancestors of this Martin family were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who lived nr Silver Springs, Cumberland Co., Pa. The first is William Martin of Allen Twp. whose will probated July 2, 1785 is on record in the Register of Wills Office at Carlisle, Pa. He may be your William Martin b Mar. 29, 1718. The executors were Mrs. Martin and Samuel Martin, probably his w and s. The next in desc is this Samuel Martin also called Senior, b 1744 and d Sept. 28, 1828 and bur in the cemetery at Silver Springs Church; his w Margaret was b 1785 d Feb. 12, 1802 and is bur beside him. He has a Rev rec described in Pa. Archives, the Silver Springs Church Books and a monument at the Church. He had one s Samuel Jr., who appears on the tax lists and another s William who was b Dec. 25, 1785 and d 1839. William Martin m Catherine Leamer of Cumberland Co. and in 1815, removed to Harrisburg, Pa. One dau Mary Elizabeth m Robert Vaughan. In the cemetery at Silver Springs there are two other gravestones described as follows; “Mary wife of Thomas Martin, died 1818;” “James Martin died 1841 aged 25 years.” I know of no Martins in Cumberland County nor nr Harrisburg except the desc of the one son of William Martin.—Mrs. Samuel P. Powell, Spotsylvania, Va.

10806. WILSON.—Samuel Wilson (formerly spelled Willson) was not the s of Ezra but of Edward Wilson, Sr. Both Samuel Wilson and his father were residents of Troy, N. Y., and both are bur there. Samuel d July 31, 1854 at the age of 88.—J. F. Wheeler, Troy, N. Y.

10415. BOYCE.—Wanted dates and names of ch of Peter Boyce and Abigail Cowan of that part of Albany Co., N. Y. which was later Charlotte Co. and now Washington Co. He was one of the first volunteers from Albany Co. dur the Rev.—H. H. H.

10416. CUNNINGHAM.—Major William Cunningham b in N. C. was Lieut. of the first Va. Regt and commanded a company under Col. Richard Parker. He ser as Aide to Gen. Washington and received land warrant from Va. for ser in the Rev. This grant was located where now Columbus, Ohio, stands. Wanted names of William Cunningham's ch and whom they m with dates of b and m.

(a) SCOTT.—Wanted maiden name of w of James Scott who settled in Franklin Twp Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1799. Wanted also date of his m.—M. B. B.


10418. KNIGHT.—Wanted maiden name with her dates of w of Jonathan Knight who was b at Scarborough, Maine and lived during the Rev at Englishman's River now Rogue Bluff. He took part in the sea fight Machais Bay on June 12, 1775 in which the British armed schooner Margareta was captured. He moved to Calais, Maine in 1790. Wanted also dates of his dau Mary who m Arthur Hill Gilmore abt 1790. Arthur Hill Gilmore came to Calais from Ireland in 1786 and later moved to St. George, New Brunswick. Will be grateful for any inf or correction on this line.—M. W. C.

10419. ENO.—Wanted gen, Rev rec of ances, or any verified data of Roger Eno or Enos who married Lydia Gates at Amenia Dutchess Co., N. Y. before 1804 lived there for some time and then moved to Hartford, Conn., where he took charge of a farm for his father-in-law, Theophilus Lord Gates. After the death of Gates in 1822 he went to Portage Co., Ohio, where he d, Sept., 1834. Did Theophilus Lord Gates have Rev rec? His father Jesse Gates enlisted with Capt. Morgan's Co., Sept., 1776.—R. M. J.

10420. WILSON.—Would like to corres with some desc of Joseph Wilson, s of Edward and Lucy Francis Wilson, who was b at West Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 9, 1739, m March 6, 1785, Elizabeth Caldwell.—D. C. D.


10422. COBB.—Andrew Cobb s of Chipman Cobb and Elizabeth Ingersoll b Falmouth, Me., March 27, 1734 d Livingston, Me., July 22, 1822. He ser in Rev in Capt. Samuel Whitman's Co. Col. Reuben Fogg's Regt, m Hannah dau of Daniel Green and Mary Bloom. Did Daniel Green have Rev rec.—N. S. W.

10423. KENNER.—Wanted par and any inf of James Kenner b abt 1765 in Va., m Miss Wilkinson and lived at Culpeper Court House,
Va., in 1800 and in Alexandria, Va., in 1812; had ch Mrs. Kincheloe, Mrs. Robinson, Alexander b 1800, James said to have owned and sailed merchant ships out of Baltimore and to have died at sea.

(a) **BURGAN.**—Wanted par and any inf of James Burgan b abt 1760 m Miss Friend and lived nr Sharpsburg, Md. Had dau Maria b 1812 m 1840 Alexander Kenner at St. James Parish, near Sharpsburg, Md.—W. O. H.

**10424. HARVEY.**—Wanted proof that David Harvey the father of Judith Harvey Sargent ser in the Rev. He was b in Amesbury, Mass., Apr. 24, 1726, bapt. 1729, m Feb. 19, 1746 Judith Chase b Oct. 24, 1727. He d July 27, 1815. Wanted also Rev rec of John Harris the father of Rosamond Butler Harris who m Sair Sargent. In Hyde Family Genealogy, Vol. 1, p. 127, John Harris was b in Norwich, Conn. 1779 and m first Elizabeth Hyde and second Jerusha Tracy.—G. M. C.

**10425. ADAMS.**—Wanted par of Jesse Adams and of his w. Their s Zebulon Adams b July 11, 1789 lived nr Williamsborough, on head of Lake Champlain, Essex Co., N. Y. Was a lumber merchant and farmer and m—Collins. A second cousin of John Quincy Adams. Moved to Illinois abt 1840.—J. O. A.

**10426. WADE.**—Wanted par of Mary Willis Wade w of John Strother (1721-1795) of Culpeper Co., Va. Was she a desc of Henry Willis and Mary Washington or was she dese from Armgade Wade of York Co., Va.

(a) **PEARCE-SHEPHARD.**—Wanted par of Willis Pearce b 1767 in Sussex Co., N. J. His bros Benjamin b 1757 and Jonathan b 1762 fought in the Rev. Wanted all inf of Mary Shephard who m Willis Pearce, Jan. 8, 1791.—V. W.

**10427. PRUET - PREWETT - PREWITT.**—Henry Pruett is listed with the heads of families in Henrico Co., Va., in *An Account of ye Fortye Tithables* in the same *Fortye* with Col. William Byrd. Did Henry Pruett m a dau of Col. William Byrd? If so please give name and all particulars. Was he an ances of Gen. George Byrd Pruett who was father of Michael Pruett of Va. and Ky. and of Byrd Pruett b in Va., 1762, m 1779 in Campbell Co., Va., to Ellen Hurt and removed to Fayette Co., Ky.

(a) **ELAm.**—Wanted par and any inf concerning Jesse Elam b 1781 in Ga. and of his w Rosa Evans b in Va., 1781. They immigrated to Ky., possibly Morgan Co., where their s Isaac was b June 2, 1803 and m Margaret Lanham. They later moved to Adams Co., Ill. and Scott Co., Mo., before finally settling with the pioneers in Dallas Co., Texas.—L. P. G.

**10428. HART.**—Wanted par of Col. David Hart b Aug. 15, 1770 and ser in War of 1812. (a) **MOON.**—Wanted Rev rec of Simon Moon who m Judith—. Their s John was b in Guilford Co., N. C., 1775, m first Diana Mendenhall dau of Aaron and Mariam Mendenhall, John Moon removed to Ohio from N. C. in 1807.—M. M. M.

**10429. KRAMER.**—Wanted all inf possible of John Kramer of Pa., who ser in the Rev.—W. F. W.

**10430. PERRY.**—Ezekiel Perry Sr. m Elizabeth Docton in N. C. and moved to S. C. after the Rev. She d abt 1800. Their known ch were Ezekiel Jr., m Mary, dau of Capt. Michael Watson of 96 District S. C.; James m Sarah supposed to be a Watson; Simeon m Miss Cotton, dau of Cullen Cotton; Sarah m Jesse Pitts; Docton m Miss Yarborough and moved with his family to Ga. before 1820. His ch were Abner, Ezekiel, Simeon, Jane and Sarah. Abner b in Edgefield Co., S. C., 1811, m in Ga. Mary Ann Thompson. Wanted dates and Rev rec of Ezekiel Perry Sr., of N. C.; also par and given name of Miss Yarborough and par and Rev rec of ances of Mary Ann Thompson.—S. B. H.

**10431. McCONNELL.**—Wanted dates and place of birth, m and date, names of w and ch of Andrew McConnell, who was killed in the Battle of Blue Licks, Ky., in 1782. His dau Sarah McConnell m Ephriam January who is said to have been in the same battle. Wanted proof of same and date of his death and marriage.—F. A. C.

**10432. THURBER.**—James Thurber, a native of N. Y. State, ser in the War of 1812 pension claim 5958, in Capt. Hull's Co. of N. Y. Mil. Wanted place of b, par and any inf of this family.—I. T. T.

**10433. BAILEY.**—Wanted par and Rev rec of Benjamin Bailey d in Cuylerville, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1855 aged eighty wanted also par of his w Mary Burr, who d in Cuylerville, Jan. 30, 1849, said to be a cousin of Aaron Burr.—O. F. B.

**10434. MEECH.**—Family tradition is that Margaret Meech who eloped from a N. Y. City Boarding School with John Henry was desc from a Rev Officer named Burlington, Birmingham or Burlingham, and that his family homestead was invaded by Burgoyne and searched for valuable papers. At one time the Meech Family lived in or nr Albany but no desc has definite dates. This inf is very vague but I would like to corres with any desc of the Meech family.—J. T. W.

**10435. WELLS.**—Wanted maiden name of mother of Martha Wells of Conway, Mass., dau of Benj. b Nov. 25, 1776, m Nov. 14, 1799, Abner Dickinson, Jr., of Whately. Wanted also Rev rec of Benjamin Wells.
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(a) Hotchkiss.—Wanted Rev rec of Deacon Joseph Hotchkiss, s of Joseph and Hannah Cruttenden Hotchkiss b Oct. 22, 1736 in Guilford and removed to Cheshire and m July 30, 1761, Hannah Atwater.—I. L. D.

10436. Dale.—Wanted par and Rev ances of John Henry Dale and his five sisters. He was b abt 1809 presumably in Tenn., m Elizabeth Ann Hall of Ohio in 1833 in Claiborne Co., Miss. His sister Mary m—Russell prior to 1818; Elizabeth m Charles Richie in Claiborne Co., 1825 and removed to Fl.; Martha m Evan Griffith from Claiborne Co. in 1826; Leah no definite data except in the same section. Margaret m—Robinson. Were there more bros and sisters in this family? From where and when did they come to Tenn.?—C. G. K.

10437. Hinton.—Wanted gen, dates and place of residence of James Hinton of Va., who m Catherine Hyatt of Md. and d in Ky., in 1819. He was much older than his w Catherine who was b in 1778. He was the youngest of four bros who ser in the Rev. They lived in Wellsburg, Va., in 1806. His w m again and d in 1856 in Ill. Their second s Judge Alfred Hinton (1800-1888) m Lucretia Pruitt.—T. A. C.

10438. Westcott.—John Leeland Westcott was b in Oneida Co., N. Y. His ances were from Boston, Mass. Wanted any inf along this line.—B. C. P.

10439. Brown.—Wanted par of Moses Brown who m Polly (?) Bisbee, in Whitman then South Abington or East Bridgewater, Mass. Had he Rev ances?

(a) Pratt.—Wanted par of Lucy Pratt of Weymouth, Mass., who m 1795 Noah Stowell of Hingham. Had she Rev ances?

(b) Nott.—Wanted par of Ruth Nott of Walco, N. H., who m Jan. 21, 1781 Joshua Emery of Haverhill.

(c) Webster.—Wanted par of Abigail Webster who m John Emery in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 24, 1751, and m second, Oct. 14, 1766, Thomas Webster.—M. B. P.

10440. Clark.—Wanted proof of Rev rec of John Clark in Madison Co., Ky. in 1788. In a deed drawn up in 1797 his wife's name was Obedience. Children, Ann m John James Hill; Prudence m John Metcalf, Sr.; John B. b June 13, 1773 m Mary (Polly) Hall 1792; Probably another s Jesse m Elizabeth Sullivan, Feb. 15, 1799. Three sons of Jesse Clark deceased were mentioned in an agreement drawn up in 1821 by John Clark. These people lived in Ky., but James and Ann Hill removed to Greensburg, Ind. This John Clark is confused with, and even bought part of the Shelby County land owned by John Clark the father of George Rogers Clark. The ch of John B. and Mary Hall Clark were Sarah b Jan. 25, 1793, m Elijah Maddox; Prudence b Dec. 28, 1794 m Wilson Maddox; Asa Winslow b Jan. 15, 1797 m Lavinia Winn Sears, dau of John Patrick and Elizabeth Cathrighn Sears, Dec. 15, 1818; Spicy b Aug. 4, 1799 d Sept. 6, 1801; Levi b Dec. 30, 1801 m Keziah Jones, dau of Major Israel and Margaret Connor Jones, July 28, 1825; Cindy b Apr. 1, 1805 m Andrew Shuck; Israel b Aug. 13, 1807 m Sarah Owen; Eliza b Apr. 15, 1810 m Sam Richardson. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families and would like to know the Rev history of these families.—J. A. C.

10441. Garceus-Garrigues.—Wanted dates and places b, m and d and maiden name of w of Jacob Garrigues who ser in Rev from Marion Co., N. J. and d 1830; his w d 1824. Their s James b 1783 m Elizabeth Godden and removed to Indiana abt 1820.

(a) Schooley.—Jonathan Schooley b 1777 d 1856, m 1st Mary Clancy Clark b 1768 d 1837 and m second Mary Morris b 1785 and d 1867. Lived for a time in Pa. and previous to that in N. J., removed to Claremont Co., Ohio, in 1816. Wanted par of Jonathan and the names of his ch.

(b) Plummer.—Wanted dates, name of w with dates of Samuel Plummer b 1742; came from Durham, Cumberland Co., Me., to Dearborn Co., Ind. in 1817. He d there in 1820. His ch were Joseph b 1779 m 1st Sarah Taylor, 2nd Mary—; Rev Daniel b 1783 m Lucy Freeman and Luther b 1790 m Lydia Sylvester; War Records show that three Samuel Plummers ser in the Rev from Me. Wanted Rev rec of this Samuel.

(c) Whitehead.—Wanted par, names of ch etc., of John Whitehead b in Morris Co., N. J., 1791 d 1867 m 1814 Mary Redding Carter b 1792 d 1873 removed to Ripley Co., Ind., 1818, had ten ch.—L. M. S.

10442. Leamer.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and Rev rec of George Leamer who m Mary Siever wanted also her par. All came from Cambra and Clearfield Counties, Pa. His bros and sis were John, Eliza who m— Redman; Susie m—Turner and Ann m—Glasgow. Would like to corres with anyone having inf of any of these families.—I. L. S.


10444. Smith.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Joseph Smith who lived nr Putney, Vt., in 1790 he was b 1744 and m Olive Griggs b 1752. Their ch were Joseph Jr., Jonathan, Benjamin, Nathan, and Isaac P., who m Abigail Johnson
b 1788. Wanted her par also. She had a sis Tabitha. Joseph and Olive later removed to N. Y. State. Joseph d 1823 and Olive 1838. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this line.

(a) Crae—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Crabb b 1753 m Ann Lownsbury and lived at Lansingburg near Troy, N. Y. They had a s Abijah b 1780 who m Louisa Button b 1784 d 1861. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families.—R. L. D.

10445. Randolph.—Wanted par with dates of Samuel Randolph s of James Fitz Randolph, Monmouth Co., who m Sally Harrison, dau of John. Wanted also par of John Harrison.

(a) Fairchild.—Captain Abner Fairchild m Phoebe Russell wanted par of each.—M. F. R. P.

10446. Swank.—Daniel Swank came from The Hague Holland and set in Juniata Co., Pa. and resided there during the Rev. Wanted his Rev rec. Many of his desc later moved to Ind.—E. S. McC.


10448. Davis.—According to the 1850 Census of Mobile, Ala., David Roger Williams Davis was aged 36 b in S. C.; w Mary aged 25, b in Ala. They had ch b in Ala.: John Bradford 1841; Harry Gray 1843; David Roger Williams, Jr., 1845; Clement Billingslea 1846; Margaret Allison 1848; Richard Maiden 1849; Franklin Pierce 1852. David Roger Williams Davis Sr. is said to have m Mary Billingslea Norris whose mother was a granddaughter of James Clement Billingslea a Rev sol who went from the Eastern Shore of Md. before that War and set in Ga., supposed to be the Clement Billingslea who was a pensioner in 1841 (aged 84) residing in Autauga Co., Ala. Inf is desired as to the ances of David Roger Williams Davis Sr. and of the Billingslea family.—L. A. N.

10449. Carey.—Barnabas Carey d abt 1822 will probated Apr. 9, 1849 in Luzerne Co., Pa., of which Lackawanna Co., was then a part. His ch were John, Benjamin, Elvina m James Brown, Cornelius, Lucy m Josiah Van Luben, Mary m Benjamin R. Maricle, Scott, Hannah m Leverett Chapman, Barnabas Jr. and Daniel. Wanted all data of Barnabas Carey and his w Sarah who d abt 1859 was there Rev ser in either line? Wanted also Carey gen.

(a) Hugg.—Isaac Hugg b Jan. 10, 1784, m Sept. 19, 1815 and d June 21, 1829 in N. Y. His w Lucy—was b Nov. 2, 1794 and d Feb. 12, 1850. Their ch were Hannah b May 19, 1816, m Vasbinder; Elizabeth Anna b May 3, 1818, m John Argetsinger and d 1849; Electa b Sept. 6, 1820; William L. b Aug. 3, 1822; Amanda b Feb. 7, 1825, m William Wheat; Harry b Nov. 7, 1826; and Harvey b Mar. 27, 1829. Wanted ances of Isaac Hugg, maiden name and ances of his w Lucy. Was the name Hugg originally Hogg?—A. D. A.

10450. Kimball.—Wanted ances of William H. Kimball b in Mass., who m for his 1st w Catherine Adams, niece of John or John Quincy Adams. His second w was Hester Beam. Wanted also all data of the Beam family of eastern Pa.—S. R. B.

10451. Pitcher.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of ances of Susan Pitcher b Jan. 31, 1806 d July 7, 1834, m Michel J. Rouse.—B. K. C.

10452. Cathey-Carson.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of William Cathey and of his w Alice Hagin. He was b in Va. and d in N. C. Their s James m Honor Carson. Wanted her par and dates.—A. L. N.

10453. Chapman.—Wanted par of Jonas Chapman b Aug. 25, 1769 d Jan. 9, 1830 and of his w Susannah Peabody b 1770 d 1863. Did his father have Rev rec?—A. L. N.

10454. Keene.—Wanted date of death of Gallian Keene of Pembroke, Mass., b Jan. 19, 1768 also dates and par of Diana Garnet whom he m Feb. 2, 1794. also names of their ch, Isaiah father of Gallian Keene m Ruth—. Wanted date of m and maiden name and par of Ruth, and Rev rec of Isaiah Keene.—L. T. C.

10455. Hines.—Levi Hines one of the 1st settlers of Va., bought his w with tobacco he later removed to Ky. and some of his ch moved to Blount Co., Ala., where they lived for years. His s Calvin Ben Hines m Polly Childress dau of John. Levi Hines and John Childress were Legislators in Va. Ky or Ala. Wanted any inf of this family.—H. S.

10456. McHenry.—Wanted gen of Van McHenry Capt or Colonel in the War of 1812 whose s Joseph was b Nov. 22, 1798. Joseph's
s Samuel McHenry was b Sept. 5, 1827 nr New Baltimore, Ohio.— M. C. McH.

10458. WHEELER.—Ear Wheeler b in Hampden Co., Mass., 1802, d in Bethany, Pa., Dec. 30, 1873. At an early age his parents moved to Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y. His w was Fanny dau of Silas Freeman of Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Silas Freeman had nine ch namely Calvary who m—Bartholomew; Sally m Alvah Norton; Silas Jr. m Lucretia Spencer; Sidney m Talitha Doty; Patima m Franklin Wheeler; Fanny m Earl Wheeler; Rodney and Margaret, who m John B. Taylor. Wanted par and dates of Earl Wheeler, his Rev rec and maiden name of his w, with her gen.—H. P. M.

10459. BENTLEY.—Col. Bentley b 1762 at East Greenwich, R. I. d 1850. Anna his w b 1769 at Warwick, R. I. Was there Rev rec in either line?

(a) WHEELER.—Wanted dates of b, m and d of Lt. Nathan Wheeler, Sr. of Royalston, Mass. His ch were Nathan Jr.; Amos; Nathaniel. David and Levi. He removed to Bethlehem N. H.—P. W. D.

10460. PERMA.—Wanted Rev rec with proof of two bros named "Permar" who came to this Country with Lafayette's army and at the close of the War one bro set in Ohio and the other in Pa., or Md.—E. P. R.

10461. MADDOCKS.—Wanted date of m of Daniel Maddocks and Hannah—who were m abt 1764. He d in Durham, Conn. Mar. 18, 1767 and his wid Hannah m Lt. John Camp Apr. 19, 1770.—R. M. Z.

10462. WOOLFOLK.—Michael Wigglesworth b in Eng., 1631, d in Malden, Mass., 1705. Wanted data of his desc. John Woolfolk, Spottsylvania Co., Va., b Nov. 6, 1727, d Jan. 13, 1816, m 1750 Elizabeth Wigglesworth, b Mar. 23, 1732. Their s John Woolfolk b Sept. 9, 1760 in Spottsylvania Co., d 1843, m 1791 Elizabeth Lewis b 1772. Can proof be found that Mary Woolfolk b in Spottsylvania Co., Va., Oct. I, 1752 d 1808 m William Webber b Aug. 15, 1747, d 1808 was the dau of John Woolfolk and Elizabeth Wigglesworth? Her parents being John Woolfolk and Elizabeth—William Webber mentioned above was the s of Augustine Webber and Peggy—of Goochland Co. Were there other ch and what was Peggy's maiden name?

(a) BOWLES.—Wanted par of John Bowles of Middlesex Co., Va. and of his w Mary whose children's names are recorded in the Register of Christ Episcopal Church. Their dau Mary b Sept. 1, 1748 m Jan. 6, 1770 Reuben Ford, a Baptist Minister, b Hanover Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1742, d Oct. 26, 1823, s of William Ford and Elizabeth—. Wanted Elizabeth's maiden name and Rev rec in either Bowles or Ford line.—M. F. R.

10463. THOMPSON.—Wanted ances, Rev rec and name of w of John Thompson, who came from County Antrim Ireland in 1732 and set in Delaware. His ch were John Thompson b 1727 d 1790 m Letitia or Dorothea McKean, dau of William McKean, Gov. of Pa., and his w Letitia Finney; David; Anne who m David Finney of New Castle, Chester Co., Pa. (Scharff's History of Delaware pp. 222, 624).

(a) OWEN.—Wanted ances of Hannah Owen b June 18, 1763 m Sept. 18, 1779 in New Lebanon, Albany Co., N. Y. John Bivins, a Rev sol, 1775-1779. Removed to Wayne Co., Ohio. Was Hannah's father a Rev sol?—H. W. S.

10464. PAYNE.—Wanted ances of Fanny Payne b Nov. 18, 1775 in N. J., m 1795, Lawrence Winkler.—V. B. S.

10465. HERRING-WILLIAMS.—Wanted inf on the Herring line of the desc of David Williams, one of the three men who captured Major André.—F. S. U.

10466. GILBERT.—Wanted inf of William and Abraham Gilbert who lived near Newbury Court House, S. C., 1780-1800. William Gilbert may have been founder of Gilbert Town. Abraham G. removed to Ga., and thence to Texas.—C. E. G.

10467. BOTT-TYLER.—Benjamin Botts m Jane Tyler both were burned to death in Richmond Va. Theatre, Dec. 26, 1811. Wanted Botts and Tyler gen and would like to corres with any desc.—Z. W. M.

10468. KISLING-PENCE.—Wanted data and par of Jacob Kisling of German Swiss desc b 1760 in Rockingham or Augusta Co., Va. a Rev sol m Barbara Bear Tingle, wid of Philip Tingle, 1781. Their ch were Christine b 1783, m Joseph Mauzy; Henry b 1786 m Catherine, dau of Jacob Miller; Mary b 1788 m Philip Hopkins of Staunton, Va.; Elizabeth b 1796 m Edward Stevens; Ann b 1792 m John Pence who d in 1822; In 1823 she m Rodham Kemper. Wanted par and gen of John Pence. Was he a s of William, s of Jacob, who d abt 1750 and whose bro Valentine was appointed executor of his will? See Augusta Co. Will Book No. 1, p. 305, Feb. 27, 1750. A Rev claim was allowed one William Pence, May 30, 1782 or 1783, was he the father of John?

(a) LINK.—Wanted inf concerning the Link family. David Link b nr the Old Stone Church in Augusta Co., Va., Sept. 20, 1811, lived at Mt. Sidney, Va., in 1843 and later Bridge water, Va. Would like to corrs with any desc in this line.—M. C. P.

10469. FOX.—Wanted any inf concerning John Fox and his family. He was a Rev sol 1778—
1783; Ranger on the Frontier, and received a pension. He m Miss Mary Warner and had a dau Charity Fox who m Hugh Ferguson in 1818 in Niagara District. Wanted all dates of John Fox and his w. They are thought to have been m in Glen William, Ontario.—B. B.

10470. BURNETT.—Wanted par of William, Enos and Edmund Burnett who removed from Sussex Co., N. J. to Ohio in 1801. William Burnett was b Dec. 8, 1771 and m Feb. 28, 1792 Mary Wallen.—M. B.

10471. SUNDERLAND.—Samuel Sunderland mentioned on Roll of Freemen of Middletown, Conn., as over 21 years old removed to Shoreham, Vt. He was a grand juryman in Middletown, Mar. 7, 1785 and d in Shoreham. He was the grandfather of Dr. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate who performed the marriage ceremony for President Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom. Wanted his par and any authentic info abt him.—M. B. A.

10472. DONALDSON.—Wanted par of John and William Donaldson who owned land in Pulaski and Early or Decatur Co. John was b 1773 and d 1826 m 1793 Agnes dau of Richard Peel of Burke Co.—A. D. G.

10473. LEAMER OR LEMER.—Wanted ances with Rev rec. Catherine LeMer (French desc) b Nov. 29, 1790 d Dec. 30, 1863. She was raised in Cumberland Co., Pa. and m in Harrisburg, March 28, 1815, William Martin.—D. B.

10474. KNIGHT.—Wanted name and Rev rec of father of Abel Knight b Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1, 1777 and m Lucy Flagg. Wanted her ances also.

(a) BEARDSLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of David s of Obadiah Beardsley who was b nr Fairfield, Conn., July 1, 1752. Did the father Obadiah hold civil office during the Rev?

(b) THAYER.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Olive Thayer b 1760, m 1780 Isaac Gould.—E. E. N.

10475. WHEELER.—Wanted Rev rec of Calvin Wheeler b 1742 d 1831 m 1766, Mary Thorp. Wanted her par also.

(a) DAVENPORT.—Wanted par with dates of Frances Davenport who m Abraham Wilsey in 1805.

(b) BATES.—Wanted par with dates and maiden name of w of Elias Bates who was the f of Martha Bates who m Joseph Bradley.

(c) CONGDON.—Wanted par and dates of Elijah Congdon of Conn., who m—Touslee of Pownal Vermont both bur nr Auburn, N. Y. Wanted Touslee gen also.—H. B. C.

10476. COOKE-WRIGHT-PRICE.—Would like to corres with anyone having any desc of Mary Wright who m Mr. Price and was a granddaughter of Francis Cooke who signed the Mayflower Compact.—T. H. G.

10477. CROFUT.—Wanted ances of Florilla Crouf b Sandy Hook, Conn., Dec. 25, 1787, m Cushman Colley, Sept. 3, 1810 and lived at Canaan, N. Y.—E. E. M.

10478. ROADES.—Would like to corres with anyone having data of Susannah Rhoades who m Peter Newmyer in 1783. Her parents were Henry and Elizabeth Rhoades.

(a) MAINE.—Would like to corres with anyone having gen data of Polly B. Maine who m Jonas Chapman, Jr.—C. R. McD.

10479. SHELTON-SHEPARD.—Will the corres who wrote me through a Shelton-Shepard query and to whom I sent the original list of the 15 legatees of Henry Shelton (who d in Albemarle Co., Va., 1799) kindly return same or a copy of it, as I need the information.—Mrs. W. H. Whitley, 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

10480. HARROD-HEROD.—Wanted par of John Harrod b 1808 who m Rachel Veach b 1811. Wanted her par also.

(a) HOPKINS.—Wanted par and maiden name of Mary——, b Sept. 13, 1781 and d Jan. 12, 1862 and m——Hopkins.—H. E. M.

10481. HARRISON.—Wanted the name of the bros of Benjamin Harrison (1726) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the names of the sons of each.—E. S.
These plans had their part in the genesis of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They were taken up seriously during the Civil War, and the Union Pacific Railroad was given a national character and national aid.


Davis: Union Pacific Railway, 96-135.

Paxson: Last American Frontier, ch. xiii, xix.

A picturesque account of its building may be found in Grenville M. Dodge’s How We Built the Union Pacific Railroad, or in Cy Warman’s Story of the Railroad, ch. iii–vi.

For the scandals which developed out of government assistance, see Credit Mobilier, see Rhodes: United States, vii, 1–12.

Davis: Union Pacific Railway, ch. vi.

III. MINING, STOCK-RAISING AND AGRICULTURE.

The later history of the plains and mountain states is a story of economic development with occasional political interludes turning largely on the question of statehood. In some states the frontier developed as a mining frontier, in others as a stock-raising frontier, agriculture was the dominant interest in some and important in all.

Emerson Hough’s Passing of the Frontier, ch. v (Chronicles of America series) shows the character of the mining frontier, with especial reference to Montana; for Colorado, the first of the inland mining states, see Paxson: Last American Frontier, ch. ix, or McMaster, viii, 392–406; for Nevada, Shinn, Charles H.: Story of the Mine, 8–21.

An account of the cattle country, the cowboy’s frontier, beginning in Texas, extending north to meet the railways, passing away as the farmers came in, is given by Emerson Hough: The Story of the Cowboy, 1–49, or his Passing of the Frontier, ch. ii–iv, and (the last capitalistic stage) viii. Good illustrative reading is Owen Wister’s Virginian.
For a number of years there has been prescribed in Army Regulations a knotted fringe of yellow silk on the margin of the flag, the purpose of which is to distinguish the national colors of unmounted regiments. The War Department, however, knows of no law which either requires or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof"; the second, a joint resolution of Congress approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L. p. 771), authorizing the display of the flag on Mother's Day; the third, the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (39 Stat. L. p. 900), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag, within the District of Columbia; and the fourth, the act of Congress approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. L. p. 554), providing, when the United States is at war, for the dismissal from the service of any employee of the United States Government who criticizes in an abusive or violent manner the flag of the United States. Several other acts of Congress, however, establish general rules which have more or less bearing upon the subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning this matter to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens was issued by the Department of Justice, which sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals.

Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject, but it is suggested that the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown at half staff the flag is always first hoisted to the half-staff position in honor of those who gave their lives to their country, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the head of the staff. The half-staff position is not flown from a staff, but always flown flat, whether indoors or outdoors. It should never be fastened over doorways or arches nor tied in a bowknot nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose as well as for decoration in general, bunting of the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag authorized in Army Regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag is authorized to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.

As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, but it is suggested that the national flag, when not flown from a staff, be always hung flat, whether indoors or outdoors. It should not be fastened over doorways or arches nor tied in a bowknot nor fashioned into a rosette. When used on a rostrum it should be displayed above and behind the speaker's desk. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. For this latter purpose as well as for decoration in general, bunting of the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag authorized in Army Regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag is authorized to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.
Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.) held eight regular meetings during the year, 1921, with splendid addresses on Patriotic Education, Americanization, Disarmament Conference, and Plymouth Celebration. King’s Mountain Day and Flag Day were celebrated with patriotic programs.

Patriotic Education was the work of the year, and the aim to complete the D. A. R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University, a dormitory for a hundred and twenty boys. Two Rummage Sales, a July Campaign and contributions, amounted to $1450, with $1300 previously reported, makes $2750 and $2534.86 collected by the State Regent, Miss Temple, a member of Bonny Kate who made a most wonderful record, makes a total of $5284.86 for Bonny Kate for Lincoln Memorial University.

Bonny Kate gave two scholarships to Lincoln Memorial University, and a one-half scholarship of $50 to Tusculum College, at Greenville. The Chapter being one hundred per cent. on Americanization Booklet, Guernsey Scholarship, Plymouth Statue, Paris Museum, and $1000 fund for Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes American History Scholarship. It is a regular contributor to Travellers Aid Society, gave $10 to Caroline Scott Harrison Foundation, $10 to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott miniature, $5 to Philippine Scholarship, $75 to State Monument at Watauga Olds Fields at Elizabethtown.

Twenty-two new members were admitted during the year, four were transferred from other Chapters, and three transferred to other Chapters, two deaths occurred, totalling a membership of one hundred and twenty.

Thirteen Committees based on N. S. D. A. R. have been appointed for the work of the Chapter. Copies of the Americanization Booklet are being presented to the newly made citizens of Knox County. Three hundred leaflets on the proper use of the Flag were presented to the Boyd School to be pasted in the Histories. The Committee for the Flag called on the Postmaster to keep a clean flag on the Post Office building. A poster on Conservation and Thrift was placed in the Post Office.

Our Regent, Mrs. B. B. Cates, requested the City and County Superintendents to have one-half hour exercises on King’s Mountain Day to devote to the history of the battle and its results. Also during Education Week asked moving picture theatres to run special slides on Education; requested ministers to preach on it; the Mayor to issue a Proclamation; and all Clubs to cooperate in the campaign.

Our Chapter took an active part in selling stamps for the Anti-tuberculosis Hospital with gratifying results.

A number of graves of Revolutionary soldiers were reported in Blount and Roane Counties, all of which will be marked by the State. A great many historic spots in, and around, Knoxville were reported and will be marked by Bonny Kate Chapter.

The histories of ten Pioneer Women of Tennessee will be written for the N. S. D. A. R., copies of which will appear in local papers to stimulate interest in the history of Revolutionary women. Took special notice of the death of the only real Daughter in Tennessee. The Historian is compiling a Lineage Book for Bonny Kate Chapter, each member furnishing a short sketch of her ancestor, or ancestors.

Bonny Kate won the $10 prize offered by Mrs. Day of Memphis for largest number of subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Our Chapter entertained the State Conference November 3, 4 and 5, 1921. The special guests were Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds of North Carolina, Mrs. Anthony W. Cook of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. H. F. Lewis of Virginia. There was disappointment and regret over the absence of the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor.

The dedication of the D. A. R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate took place November fifth. A special coach carried 45 delegates to Lincoln Memorial University where a splendid program was rendered and the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Miss Temple in recognition of her wonderful work throughout the State.

This Chapter cooperated with Hon. S. G. Heiskell, one of our Tennessee historians, in bringing back to Knoxville, from Russellville,
Ala., the remains of Bonny Kate Sevier, to be placed beside her husband, John Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee. The Chapter was named for Bonny Kate and its members acted as guard of honor throughout the day that the remains lay in state in the Woman's Building—also as honorary pallbearers.

An account of our mountain work has been filed in New York at the request of "Conference of Southern Mountain Workers."

(MRS. L. W.) BETTIE LEWIS-AYERS HOSKINS, Historian.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter (Waynesville, N. C.). On Armistice Day, November 11, 1922, the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter unveiled a memorial tablet to the ten Revolutionary soldiers buried in Haywood County. The Chapter Regent Miss Jessie Rogers presided over the patriotic exercises, which opened with the singing of "America." Rev. S. R. Crockett, a Chaplain in the World War, offered the invocation.

Major J. H. Howell introduced the speaker, Colonel Albert Cox, a distinguished officer of the 113th Field Artillery in the World War. Colonel Cox made an inspiring patriotic address and in its conclusion stressed that splendid thought; "Patriotism is not alone to be used in time of War, but to be lived in time of Peace," and he paid a high tribute to the patriotic work being accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Chapter Regent, Miss Jessie Rogers, presented the tablet to the County. Miss Rogers gave a brief historical sketch of the services, both as a soldier and a pioneer, of each Revolutionary soldier, whose name is inscribed on the tablet.

The Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners, Mr. Arthur Osborne, accepted the gift in behalf of the people of Haywood County. Four descendants, great, great, grandchildren of the Revolutionary soldiers; Robert Love Sloan, Martha Sloan Way, Josephine Plott and Hardin Howell Jr., unveiled the tablet.

Our Chapter was organized by Mrs. Mary Love Stringfield Wulbern on January 9, 1899, Charter No. 456, and was the second D.A.R. Chapter to be organized in the State. Of the fifteen charter members, thirteen were descend-
In 1808 when the County was formed and the town located Colonel Love named Waynesville in honor of the hero of Stony Point.

Our Chapter has forty-eight members. We hold regular monthly meetings, and have adopted the Historical Program from the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for our course of study. Mrs. Minor’s letters published therein are read at each meeting, as well as other articles of interest. Our dues are $5 per year, and this amount enables us to meet all obligations, both National and State, of our organization, as well as to contribute to other worthwhile calls. During the World War our Chapter was actively interested in all war work; now we have turned our attention to patriotic education.

It has been the custom of the Chapter for a number of years to observe Washington’s Birthday with the High School; the program consisting of appropriate patriotic exercises and a declamation contest given by the High School Boys; D.A.R. Medal being awarded to the boy who acquits himself most creditably in the contest.

Our special work this year will be to aid the Supervisor of the School for adult illiteracy. As an organization we are actively interested in all community work, for we believe that “patriotism should be lived” for the “betterment of mankind.”

JESSIE ROGERS, Regent.

Joseph Koger Chapter (Blackville, S. C.) was organized on June 26, 1919, at the home of Mrs. B. F. Storne, Organizing Regent, with a charter membership of twenty-two. The Chapter was named in honor of Joseph Koger, a captain in the Revolutionary War, twelve of our charter members being descendants of Joseph Koger.

Since its organization, our Chapter has been enthusiastic in its support of all D.A.R. work carried on by the National Organization, meeting all dues and pledges. We are proud of our mountain school, Tamasee, and our Chapter is ever willing to do its part to make it a success.

We always celebrate Washington’s Birthday, the celebration for 1921, being held at the home of Mrs. Newsom in Williston, S. C. and the 1922 celebration being at the home of Mrs. S. H. Still of Blackville, S. C. at which time many interesting relics of the Revolutionary and pioneer days were on exhibit, each relic having a short history attached to it. Among the relics exhibited on this occasion, was a jewel snuff box, given Mary Watson by George Washington, a silver service, known to have been used during the Revolutionary War, and an old book containing the first address of George Washington to Congress. Joseph Koger has recently lost two of its members by death. The celebration for 1923 will be a book shower given by the Chapter to Blackville High School Library, the books so given to be a memorial to our deceased members.

Flag Day was also celebrated on June 14, 1922, a splendid program being carried out in keeping with the day.

Joseph Koger has met all its per capita taxes, contributed to Manual for Immigrants at each call, and is one hundred per centum to the South Carolina Room at Washington, to Tamasee, and all other calls from the National Society.

In 1921, as successor to Mrs. B. F. Storne, Organizing Regent, Mrs. I. F. Still was elected Regent and is still serving as such. Our present membership is twenty-nine. At one time the Chapter had as many as forty-seven members, but in 1922, some of our members, residents of Williston, S. C., withdrew for the purpose of forming another chapter. Hence Joseph Koger has the honor of being the mother chapter of the Martha Watson Chapter at Williston.

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For the time being, the Chapter has no purpose of dissolving, but if any of the members should feel the need of a new organization, it is the Chapter’s desire to aid in the forming of another chapter. Joseph Koger hopes to erect a field monument, commemorating the occurrence.

The regular meeting of the Joseph Koger Chapter is held on the third Tuesday in each month at the homes of the members, and a vacation from regular work is taken during the summer months.

It has been decided and committee appointed to take charge of the same, that the Chapter will plant trees on the grounds of the Blackville High School, as a memorial to the Blackville boys who gave their lives in the World War.

Joseph Koger intends to continue taking an active part in the constructive work being fostered by the National Society and hopes to make itself among the leading chapters in the Union.

(MRS. A. H.) FLORENCE JARRETT NINESTEIN, Chapter Publication Manager.

Sally De Forest Chapter (Norwalk, Ohio) bears the name of Sally De Forest, brave wife of Platt Benedict, and first woman settler of Norwalk, Ohio. Many of her descendants are charter members of the Chapter.
Sarah De Forest was born in 1775 at Wilton, Conn.; married Platt Benedict of Danbury, Conn., November 12, 1795. In September, 1815, Platt Benedict first came to Ohio to look for a location for a new home, and visited the present site of Norwalk. In January, 1817, he came again and erected a log house, which was the first building constructed by white men within the present corporate limits of the village of Norwalk. In July, 1817, he brought his family in a covered wagon to

their new home, only to learn that the house which he had built in the spring had been burned down. The house was replaced with a log cabin twenty feet square, with no doors nor windows nor fireplace, and no furniture except some cooking utensils used on the journey. Thus Sally De Forest began her home, making it the house destined to be the forerunner of a city of beautiful homes.

Sally De Forest Chapter has tried to make her accomplishment worthy in some degree of the brave spirit of the pioneer whose name she bears.

The Chapter is eight years old, and notwithstanding losses by death and transfer has a membership of 75. The most noteworthy accomplishments have been a $300 scholarship to Shuffler School in Cleveland, Ohio, and a total sum of $145 for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory at Oxford College for women.

The Americanization Committee has made a specialty of the resolution adopted by the Thirtieth Continental Congress, to encourage reverence for the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." A motion picture slide was prepared and is exhibited in the local theatres, a few days in advance of national holidays.

Posters of the resolution have been presented to the schools, together with folders of the American's Creed and the resolution; flag code posters, and copies of the Manual. The Manual has been placed in the library and court house, and is presented by the Committee to incoming citizens.

The full quota has been paid to the Manual, and the three cents per capita for the work in the Detention Room at Ellis Island has been subscribed. Last year we led the state with 56 per cent. of our members, subscribers to the Magazine. Two subscriptions are maintained regularly, one for the Regent and the other for the public library.

Annual contributions are made to Hindman School, Pine Mountain, Epiphany Mission, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, and the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial. We also assisted in placing the bronze marker on Campus Martius.

War records have been completed and filed. The equipment of our war time community kitchen has been presented to the School of Opportunity, Norwalk's work among deficient children. We contribute annually to a fund for keeping a caretaker in Firelands Historical Museum.

Brigadier General John R. McQuigg, lovingly called by his men, "Old-go-and-get-'em," was the honored guest at a brilliant meeting. He spoke of his war time experiences, and of his work with the American Legion. Mrs. Kent Hamilton of Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, was our guest at another time and told of the dedication of the water works system at Tilloloy. We were invited to be the guests of Martha Pitkin Chapter of Sandusky to meet the State Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, and on the following day she was the guest of the Chapter at a luncheon in Norwalk. At another meeting a Chapter member, Miss Anna Beattie, who is a trained Americanization worker, told of her experiences with the Associated Charities in Cleveland. At a recent meeting, Attorney Stephen M. Young of Cleveland gave a talk on the question, "Have we outgrown our Constitution."

On Flag Day, the Chapter held its annual pilgrimage. At sundown the flag ceremony was held. The flag was lowered by two service men with all guests giving the salute.

CATHARINE AMANDA SKILTON, Regent.
John Sevier Chapter (Johnson City, Tenn.) was organized July 26th. The first gavel used was made from the wood taken from the home of John Sevier. From the first our Chapter has been active in assisting or putting up markers on historic spots. We aided in putting up a marker at Sycamore Shoals, in connection with the Bonney Kate and Sycamore Chapters. We also erected a tablet to mark Sheling Rock, the first resting place for the patriots on their march to King's Mountain. Early in our organization, work was taken up concerning Devils Fork School in Unicoi Mountains.

Our Chapter has always contributed to Memorial Continental Hall when called upon. It has sent delegates both to the Continental Congress and the State Conference. It has presented a large flag to City.

Each year a D.A.R. Pin, for school prizes is given to the pupil in High School making the highest grade in history. Also it has placed our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in our new public library. Much war work was accomplished, several members adopted French babies.

Last year $200 was sent to swell the fund for the D.A.R. building at Lincoln Memorial. Recently a box of books for the school and $10 was sent to Devils Fork School; at Christmas a box of oranges and 90 bags of candy was sent to this school.

Recently a beautiful portrait of John Sevier, copied by Lloyd Bransom from the original by Peale, was presented to the new public library.

A marker is being made for the site of Washington College, "1st seat of learning East of Alleghanies," founded by Samuel Doak. The Chapter owns a Regent Pin that is worn by the Regent during her term of office. The Regent has copied deeds, wills, and marriages at the Jonesboro court house. We contributed our share in the water works of Tilloloy, Painting and Manual, and are now collecting money toward the Tennessee Room in the new D.A.R. Administration Building and the Manual.

John Sevier has made it a custom to celebrate Washington's Birthday, usually with a banquet or tea. This year we are to be the guests of the Volentier Chapter at Bristol, Tenn.

Mrs. H. M. Cass, Regent.

Sioux Lookout Chapter (North Platte, Nebr.), sends greetings to the Daughters of the Society. We have met monthly in the homes of the members from October to June. We have interesting programs and an enthusiastic leader in our Regent, Mrs. Keith Neville, the wife of Nebraska's "War Governor." All our obligations have been met and we are planning for the successful growth of the D.A.R. Museum, now located in the basement of the City Library. We have given each year two medals, one for the pupil in the City schools and one for the pupil in the rural schools of the County who have received the best grades in American History. Our beloved State Regent, Mrs. C. F. Spencer, a member of this Chapter gave a medal last June to the pupil writing the best essay on our Lincoln County. We have an active Chapter of C.A.R. who entenrtained the members of Sioux Lookout Chapter. We are very proud of our name, it being the highest hill south of our City and used by the Indians in early days as a "Lookout station." One can see for miles in every direction from its summit and it was here many of the attacks were planned on the trains of "covered wagons" as they slowly moved along the old Mormon trail, which wound its way at the foot of the hill and on into the prairie distances. Occasionally one can still see the deep ruts of the trail in some fields. We are proud of our National Cemetery at Fort McPherson, where each year our Chapter assists with the Memorial Day Services; the State Chairman being one of our members. We have celebrated our anniversary each year on November 22nd with a Banquet, and when I tell you our birthday cake held six candles last time, you will know how old we are. We are a Chapter of seventy members, and if it were not for the transfer card, would be much larger. But to give as well as get is "Divine Doctrine" and Sioux Lookout Chapter has passed on with regret some wonderful building material that will be active anywhere in loyal patriotic service. I think we have never missed having representatives in the National Congress and have been honored three times by having our young Daughters selected as pages. We could write so much on what we would like to do as well as what we have done, but it is all summed up in the fact, we are trying to give service each day worthy of our historic ancestors and to be loyal and true to the teachings of our National Society. We have pledged allegiance to our God, our Country and our Flag.

Daisy C. Hinman, Historian.

Tucson Chapter (Tucson, Ariz.). Promptly at two o'clock, the Tucson Chapter surrounded by a crowd of appreciative citizens, gathered on the Court House green to unveil a lasting monument to pioneer courage when Tucson was young. The native granite boulder with
its tablet of bronze, bearing the message of historic interest to future generations, was the crowning effort of the Chapter's work last year. Save for lettered cars shrouded in our colors, the Daughters of the American Revolution took no part in the parade, for the feature of the day for the Tucson Chapter, was the dedication of the historic town wall "Marker," the result of months of activity among its members.

The flag which veiled the Marker was lifted by two young girls, Miss Elizabeth Still and Miss Virginia Roberts, children of pioneer Mothers. Mrs. Fred Roberts, who was one of the speakers, was born in Arizona, and Mrs. Arthur Still, who has been an enthusiastic worker in the Tucson Chapter since its infancy.

Mrs. B. L. Moffit, Regent, of the Tucson Chapter, presented the Marker, and in a few, concise, well worded remarks outlined the work of dedicating to the city historic spots in and around Tucson, and thanked its citizens for the coöperation which made the placing of the initial monument possible. She asked further support and interest in the perpetuation of similar landmarks.

Reverend Oliver Comstock, one of the pioneer ministers of Tucson, in a voice of reverent emphasis invoked divine guidance in the work of establishing lasting evidence of the debt we owe to the early settlers who stood their ground even after the United States Government had branded Arizona unfit for white habitation.

Mayor Rasmessan then accepted the marker in the name of Tucson and promised to do all in his power to aid in the proposed work.

Mrs. Fred Roberts outlined the wall, its location and "Block Houses," which were a part of the structure. She gave the date of their destruction, a fact which necessitated considerable engineering on the part of the Chapter in order to authentically locate the four corners. Mrs. Roberts was followed by the speaker of the occasion, Hon. Moses Drachman, who was born on Arizona soil. He graphically detailed the progress of this desert country from the day of Indian menace to the present of prosperous, peaceful, productive, safety and unparalled climatic conditions.

Novella Routt Reynolds, Historian.

Palo Alto Chapter (Palo Alto, Cal.). In December, 1922, our Chapter completed ten years of existence as a part of the National Organization. It is a small Chapter, having but twenty-five members who meet at the homes of the individuals, the fourth Thursday, nine months of the year.

We have devoted our time to research work on historical subjects, having presented more papers to the State Reciprocity Bureau than any other chapter, surveys of current events, and our money to local welfare and patriotic purposes. Framed copies of the history of the Flag have been given each school, and last year a gold medal to the high school student most proficient in American History—this we plan to continue each year. This month we presented a large flag to the Palo Alto Community House.

In 1920, some of our members started a night class for foreigners in Americanization. After a successful year this was taken over by the school board and is now a permanent night school.

The Base Hospital for War Veterans, the Stanford Convalescent Home, the Women's Club House, and the Palo Alto Library have all been assisted by our contributions. During the War we made a record in the amount of knitting and Red Cross work done, and one day a month we were responsible for the National Defender's Club.

Four of our members have at different times held state offices, one a Chaplain, one Historian, one Reciprocity Chairman, and our present Regent is Chairman of Indian Welfare.

We have recently revised our constitution whereby we raise our membership to fifty—our
dues to three dollars and have changed the meetings to the second Tuesday; so we hope to extend our usefulness. We have always stood one hundred per cent. perfect in state and National demands.

Considering the fact that we are all busy mothers or teachers, we feel the decade has been filled with profitable labor and inspiring associations.

(MRS. E. P.) LILLIAN V. LESLEY, Historian.

Fort Nelson Chapter (Portsmouth Va.) presented Grimes Battery with a silk Guidon, made by one of our members, Miss Mary Emmerson. The exercises were held in the auditorium of the Woodrow Wilson High School.

Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia and his wife were present as the guests of our city. Grimes Battery was organized in 1809, and saw service in the War of 1812, also in the late World War.

Addresses were made by Governor Trinkle, Mayor Robert Hutchins, City Manager General Jervey, United States Army, retired, and Dr. W. V. Savage. Music was furnished by our Naval Post Band. The Guidon was presented by the Honorary Regent of Fort Nelson Chapter, Mrs. Chas. R. Nash, a descendant of Mr. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. In accepting it Captain Cooper made well chosen remarks. On the platform also was Miss Annie Emmerson, who is a descendant of the organizer of Grimes Battery and its Captain, Arthur Emmerson.

After the above exercises, the Governor and his wife were given a reception at the Monroe Hotel by two of our Chapter members, Mrs. McMurran and Mrs. Collins, which was attended by hundreds of our prominent citizens. Altogether the occasion was a most delightful and successful affair.

(MRS. JEROME P.) MARTHA WOMBLE CARE, Historian.

Namaqua Chapter (Loveland, Colo.). An interesting event in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Loveland, Colorado, was the marking of the site of Namaqua, the first settlement in the Big Thompson Valley, for which the Chapter was named.

At sunset on July 24th, before a large gathering of Chapter members and old settlers, the Marker was unveiled by Mrs. Marian Vanderburgh Benson, granddaughter of Colonel Vanderburgh of New York.

The principle address was given by Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, past State Regent of Colorado, and organizer of the Chapter. Our State Regent, Mrs. Herbert Heyden, followed with appropriate remarks.

The Regent of the local Chapter, Mrs. R. H. Oviatt, told of Mariano Modeno, first settler and founder of Namaqua and introduced the only survivor of the family, his stepson, Louis Papa. Led by the Regent, a salute was given to the pioneers of this region who endured hardships and worked with indomitable courage to subdue this country and make it the present paradise in which we now live.

After singing “America” the company viewed the “Old Log Cabin” built by Modeno and his stepson, Louis Papa, soon after they arrived in this country in 1858. This Log Cabin which was located on the old trail leading from Denver to Laramie, Wyoming, became noted throughout the country as a place of entertainment. Many famous men, among them General Grant and Fremont the explorer, stopped there to partake of the hospitality which the place afforded.

MRS. R. R. FINLEY, Historian.
BOYD

About the time of the Norman Conquest, there was living in Scotland, a noble warrior named "Alan" who was created Lord High Steward of his country and died 1153. He married Margaret, a daughter of Fergus, the Earl of Galloway and had by him five children.

Their third son "Simon," second Lord High Steward of Scotland, whose name is found in the Foundation Charter of the Monastery of Paisley in 1161, was the progenitor of the family of Boyds.

His oldest son, Robert, being of a fair complexion was named Boyt or Boyd, taken from the Gaelic word meaning fair or yellow, and from this fact the first surname "Boyd" arose. Robert died before 1240 leaving a son Sir Robert Boyd, who was singularly brave at the Battle of Large in 1263, when Acho, King of Norway entered Scotland and was put to flight. For his bravery Sir Robert was rewarded by Alexander 3rd, then King of Scotland, with Grants of land in Cunningham. He died in 1270.

His grandson Sir Robert Boyd 4th, was one of the first Scottish noblemen to rally round the standard of Robert Bruce, when he offered defiance to the King of England.

Most of the Boyd family trace their descent through the branch of this family, who for political reasons, removed to Kilmarnock, Ireland.

There were also prominent settlements of Boyds in other parts of Ireland, descendants of whom removed to America, James Boyd settling in New Jersey in 1735, and Reverend William Boyd who came to New England in 1718.

GROUT

Grout is not Welsh, Irish or Scotch, nor is England regarded as its birthplace. The conclusion is that Grout, alias Groot and Gros, were originally identical and of Continental origin and the same literal meaning—"great."

In central Germany it became Grote, in northern Germany, in the Saxon and German dialects, it became Gros, from which have sprung Gross and Grouse in England, and Graus in Prussia.

But whence came the name "Grout" in England? Supposedly it was brought by the Flemish weavers in 1154-89.

In 1587, Richard Grootte of Walton, County of Derby, was knighted and certificed to be a descendant of an ancient family of that name in the west of England. Such reference to his family in the 16th century implied an elevated standing. Cornwall was believed to be the earliest seat and Gros the original name of the family of Sir Richard Grootte. If knighted at the age of twenty-five he might have been the grandfather, and if at forty-six, the great grandfather of John and William Grout, the first of the name of the American family.

Captain John Grout was of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1640, died in Sudbury, 1697; married first Mary—; secondly Sarah (Busby) Cakebread. He served in the Colonial Wars and received special mention by the General Court for meritorious service. He was a man of wisdom and great courage, characteristics of the family to-day.

From this ancestor are descended Lewis Grout, Missionary to South Africa and Senator Henry W. Grout of Waterloo, Iowa.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Elisabeth Boice Jones, Memorial Continental Hall.
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 984 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 Tuesday, February 13, 1923, at 10:15 A.M.

The President General then announced that the Chaplain General being unable to be present she would repeat a prayer that had been helpful to her, after which the members of the National Board joined her in repeating the Lord’s Prayer.

The President General then introduced Mrs. Voorhorst, our new stenographer.

The Recording Secretary General being absent, on motion of Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried, Mrs. White was elected to act as Secretary pro tem, for the meeting.

The roll was called by the Acting Secretary. Those responding to the roll call were:

National Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Strider, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White.

State Regents and State Vice Regents:

Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Gillentine, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Conaway.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since her last report your President General has made many visits to State Conferences and State meetings.

In October, she attended the State Conference of New York, at Poughkeepsie, the New Jersey Annual State meeting at Orange, and on the 31st left for an extended trip south and west to the State Conferences of North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and South Carolina. The South Carolina State Conference included a drive to the battlefield of Cowpens, where ceremonies were held in commemoration of the battle, with addresses by the Congressman from that district, your President General and others.

From Spartanburg your President General went to Tamassee, where she had the pleasure of a most interesting visit to the D.A.R. School.

The Regent of Walhalla Chapter and members of the Chamber of Commerce who had kindly loaned their cars for the occasion, met us at Seneca early in the morning and drove us to Walhalla, eight miles distant, where a group of Daughters from the Chapter met us and entertained us at breakfast. From there we drove to Tamassee, accompanied by the State Regent, Mrs. Cain, and past Vice President General, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Bratton, President of the Board of Directors, and other prominent Daughters.

We were introduced to the pupils, who took us for a tour of inspection of the school. We visited among other buildings, the dormitory given by the State of New York, construction of which was just begun. Before luncheon the pupils entertained us with songs, after which there was a meeting attended by the pupils of the school and some of the neighbors from the surrounding country. This school has made marked progress in developing its good work for these girls whose earnestness of purpose makes them deserving of every effort in their behalf.

After this we drove back to Seneca and took the train for Washington, arriving at Memorial Continental Hall on November 18th.

In January, your President General attended the Florida State Conference at Orlando, and other meetings arranged for her at Daytona, Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

On November 21st, your President General went to Boston where she interviewed Mr. Lord, in an effort to have the business of the Memorial Fountain expedited; here she attended a reception and dinner given in her honor by Mrs. Ellison, our Librarian General, and on the next day paid a visit to the American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts. After having luncheon at the college, she had the pleasure of addressing the students in general assembly, and visiting some of the classes, in all of which she was most impressed with the fine educational work being done by
these earnest young men and women of foreign birth.

On December 6th, your President General had the honor of presenting greetings from our Society at a meeting of the Southern Society held in Memorial Continental Hall, at which time Clemenceau was the guest of honor and delivered an address.

On December 12th, she appeared in behalf of our Yorktown Bill, at the hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs.

On December 27th, the American Historical Association held a luncheon in New Haven, Connecticut, as part of their Annual Convention, and invited your President General to represent our Society and deliver an address.

Two special Board meetings have been held since October for the admission of members, confirmation of Regents, and authorization and confirmation of chapters; also three Executive Committee meetings, in December January and February.

From the report of the Executive Committee you will learn of the resignation of Mrs. Ezekiel for so many years the Chief Clerk of the Recording Secretary General and the able Official Stenographer of this Board. The work of transcribing the past stenographic records of the Board is being continued at her home by Mrs. Ezekiel at the regular rates for such work.

You will be pleased to know that word has come to your President General from Major Gimperling in Paris that the painting “A Convoy of Troopships Bound for France,” which our Society presented for the War Museum arrived in exceedingly good condition and has been hung in a very good position, with reference to lighting effects, other objects etc. It has been much admired by the Museum authorities. The collection of exhibits from the United States Government, of which our painting is a part, is among the most notable of the World War exhibits of the Allies. The French authorities are planning a formal ceremony for the opening of the Museum on March 1st, at which it is probable our Society will be represented.

Your Executive Committee released Mrs. Pepper as Executive Manager on January 1st, and offered her the position of head clerk in the Business Office, at $150 per month, which position she is now filling.

On February 1st, the Executive Committee offered the position of Executive Manager to Miss Flora Fernald, subject to ratification by this Board. Miss Fernald has acted as Secretary to the President General for the past three years and was before that Secretary to Mrs. Guernsey, our Past President General. Previous to that she held the position of Chief Clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. It was the opinion of the Executive Committee that Miss Fernald is well fitted for this position because of her familiarity with the business of our Society, her ability and uniform courtesy.

You doubtless read in the newspapers of the proposed return of Roscoe Arbuckle as an actor in the moving picture business, as recommended by Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. Your President General desires to state that this was done without consulting the “Committee of Twenty,” appointed to represent large national organizations. As a member of this committee representing our Society, she wrote officially to Mr. Hays protesting in your name against the restoration of Arbuckle, knowing that you would wish to be numbered among those who disapprove of subjecting the public, and especially our young people, to the continued sight of a man of evil reputation, merely for the sake of giving him “another chance” to retrieve his character and fortune. It seemed to your President General that considerations of public decency are of more importance than the rehabilitation of one man.

Because of the numerous protests received, it has been stated that Arbuckle will not return to acting, but will be given “another chance” in some other way.

At the October Board meeting, your President General reported that the Government had informed her it was preparing a tablet to be presented to our Society, in commemoration of the fact that the Conference on Limitation of Armament was held in Memorial Continental Hall and in acknowledgment of our act in loaning the Hall to the Government for this purpose. She was also informed that the Government was proposing to present this tablet with considerable ceremony in the presence of high officials on the anniversary of the opening of the Armament Conference on November 11th last. Later it developed that the State Department deemed it unwise to give such publicity to the presentation in view of the fact that all of the signatory powers had not as yet ratified the treaties signed at the Conference. Consequently the tablet was quietly presented and placed without any ceremony on the rear wall of the platform immediately back of the spot where President Harding stood when addressing the Conference. The Inscription on the tablet is as follows:
In Response
To an invitation by the
President of the United States
Delegates from
The United States of America-The British
Empire-France-Italy-Japan
Assembled in this auditorium November
12, 1921
For a
Conference on the Limitation of Armament
Together with delegates from
Belgium-China-The Netherlands and Portugal
Invited to participate in the discussion of
Pacific and Far Eastern questions

On February 6, 1922 at the close of the
Conference the following treaties were signed
by Representatives of the participating nations
Treaty Limiting Naval Armaments Submarines and Gases
Treaty Relating to Insular Possessions
And Insular Dominions
In the region of the Pacific Ocean
Treaty Relating to Policies Concerning China Chinese Customs Tariff

This tablet was presented by the Government of the United States, November 12, 1922 as a token of Appreciation to the officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the America Revolution for making available Memorial Continental Hall for the sessions of the Conference

Seal
Charles E. Hughes Warren G. Harding
Secretary of State President
of the United States
Washington, November 12, 1922

At the meeting of the National Board on February 8, 1922, your President General announced that there was still one parcel of land in the rear of our Hall which we did not own and which there was an opportunity to purchase. The Board voted full power to your President General to secure the remaining three lots, numbered 8-9-10 in Square 173 not owned by the Society. It was most desirable and necessary for our own protection that we own the whole block on which our Hall and Administration Building stand, as land in this neighborhood is in great demand and might be sold to those who would perhaps put up the kind of building that would be detrimental to our property.

Accordingly your President General began negotiations for the purchase of these lots, and carried them on until her departure for California when she placed the matter in the able hands of the Chairman of our Advisory Committee, Mr. George W. White. On her return she found them progressing so satisfactorily that she thought best to leave them in Mr. White's hands. He has kept her in touch with every move in his dealings and finally in December, 1922, the purchase was successfully concluded. The total cost was $60,062.68 for 14,601 square feet, at the very reasonable average price of $4.11½ per foot. Your President General is much gratified to have been able to secure these last remaining lots and to report this whole block ours. The deeds are now in the Recorder's hands and the land has been paid for, cash down, out of our current fund. We have every reason to feel fortunate in having secured land in this locality at such a price. It is constantly advancing in value. The Government has recently purchased land in our vicinity at a cost of $1,500,000 on which to erect several important Government buildings as a part of the plan of improvements extending from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial.

It is your President General's intention to have this land cleared, seeded down to grass and inclosed by a hedge along the line of the sidewalks. She would have liked to employ a landscape gardener to lay it out in the way it should eventually be done, but she did not consider that she would be justified in incurring that additional large expense at this time, when the debt on the Administration Building must be taken care of. All that can be done now is to eliminate its unsightliness as a place of weeds and rubbish.

The Administration Building is practically completed, as you will hear later from your Chairman. Steps have been taken toward the furnishing of the various rooms, and the offices have been moved.

Your President General takes justifiable pride and pleasure in reporting that the President General's suite of three rooms, furnished in her honor by her own state, Connecticut, has already been completed, and she has been living in them whenever in Washington since December 4th. Their quiet comfort and convenience do much to lighten her day's work.

Recently the Society received two bequests, one from Miss Jane Van Keuren, who bequeathed $500 "toward reducing the mortgage on Continental Hall or in any other way the Board may direct."
A check for only $343.74 was received, however, owing to depreciation in the value of Miss Van Keuren's estate. The other bequest was from Miss Nettie Lovisa White, charter member, for purchase of a clock "to be placed in Continental Hall or their Museum to be."

You will be glad to know that our work at Ellis Island in the women's and children's detention room has been progressing satisfactorily and may be said to be at last on a permanent basis.

Your President General has to report the resignation of Mrs. John S. Remsen, as our representative on the Island. She has appointed in her place, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our able Chairman of Transportation for the past two years. Mrs. Brosseau has taken hold of the work with an intelligent grasp of its official requirements and its opportunities for human service. She has succeeded in engaging a young woman worker as authorized by the vote of this Board, the salary being $1800 a year. The following extracts from Mrs. Brosseau's first report to your President General, serves to put you in touch with the nature of the work being done by our Society on Ellis Island:

"I spent one day on the Island, visiting the different departments and talking with the social workers representing the various religious and civic organizations, who are grouped under what is known as 'The General Committee of Immigrant Aid.'

"The Commissioner took much of his valuable time to go into the psychology of the work at Ellis Island and to explain that relief from mental unrest is what the detained immigrant needs more than anything else; and it is to the unquiet spirit in the detention room that we are to minister by guiding and directing the only too willing hands.

"I foresee that our work of organization is going to be slow and it may be some time before there are tangible evidences of results, but the path of the social worker on Ellis Island is strewn with roses.

"If we are content with a humble beginning, going quietly but surely about our tasks, we have, I am sure, a wonderful work before us among these alien peoples."

It has seemed best to your President General to put this social work at Ellis Island in a class by itself, under a Chairman of its own, instead of conducting it, as heretofore, as a sub-division of a sub-division under the Vice-Chairman of Americanization. This point of view is concurred in by Miss McDuffee, Vice-Chairman of Americanization, with whom your President General conferred in the matter. Furthermore, in view of the fact that any work at Ellis Island must be done in absolute obedience to Government rules and regulations and in perfect cooperation with Government officials, it is the opinion of your President General that your work there should constitute a national committee, under its own national chairman, on a par with all other national committees, accountable to no one but the President General, the National Board and Congress, and therefore free to conduct its work with greater expediency and efficiency. Therefore your President General recommends that a national committee be created to take charge of our social and educational work at Ellis Island, subject to ratification by the Congress, and that said committee be known as the "Ellis Island Committee."

Respectfully submitted,

Anne Rogers Minor,
President General.

The report of the President General was greeted with applause.

It was moved by Doctor Barrett, and variously seconded, that the Report of the President General be accepted without its recommendations. Mrs. Seydel spoke in favor of the letter written by the President General to Mr. Will Hays, and the following motion made by Mrs. Seydel, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey and put to vote by Mrs. White was carried:

That the National Board of Management approve of the letter written to Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, protesting against the reinstatement of Roscoe Arbuckle as detrimental to public morals.

Mrs. Nash then offered a motion, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine, and carried:

That the recommendation of the President General that the Committee for Immigrant Aid in the women's detention room at Ellis Island be made a National Committee, be approved.

The President General then called for the Report of the Recording Secretary General. In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee on December 7, 1922, January 29, 1923 and on February 10, 1923 were read by Mrs. White, the Acting Secretary.

Report of Executive Committee

Recommendations Adopted by the Executive Committee, December 7, 1922

1. That the resignation of Mrs. Ezekiel be accepted and that a letter be sent her expressing appreciation of her services and regretting the ill-health which has compelled her resignation.

2. That the Vice-Chairman in Charge of Manual be authorized to order an English
edition of 100,000 copies at the cost of $6450 as quoted by Judd and Detweiler.

3. That we appropriate $300 toward the plan proposed by J. B. Lippincott and Co., in their letter of November 24th, for securing advertisements for the Magazine.

4. That the Chairman of Printing Committee be authorized to place the printing of Vols. 63, 64 and 65 of the Lineage Book at the prices submitted by Judd and Detweiler in their letter of December 6, 1922, the number ordered to be left to the Printing Committee in consultation with the Historian General.

5. That as the Chicago and Alton R. R. has gone into the hands of a receiver, the Treasurer General be authorized to deposit the bonds of the Chicago and Alton R. R. held by the Society with the bondholders' protective committee in order to receive as large a repayment of principal and interest as possible.

6. That the Treasurer General be authorized to open an account with the office of Chaplain General.

7. That the Treasurer General's draft of her proposed credential committee circular be approved.

8. That a suitable room in the Administration Building be assigned to the Credential Committee, for use during Congress.

9. That the National Officers be asked to submit their reports to the Board in duplicate, one for filing in the Recording Secretary General's office and one for the Editor of the Magazine.

10. That the Registrar General be granted authority to procure a temporary expert genealogist.

Recommendations Adopted by the Executive Committee, January 29, 1923

1. That Mrs. Pepper having been released as executive manager, the position of executive manager at a salary of $2000 a year be offered to Miss Fernald with the request that she also continue her duties as secretary to the President General with the aid of a stenographer until the close of the 32d Continental Congress, such action to take effect February 1, 1923.

2. That the Treasurer General be authorized to transfer from the current fund to the permanent fund seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000) in order to take care of the purchase of lots 8, 9 and 10, Square 173, and a payment on the Administration Building.

3. That the Treasurer General be authorized to have the new Administration Building insured for $200,000 and the furniture for $25,000.

4. That in response to the request of the chairman of Real Daughters in Oklahoma, the name of Mrs. Sarah S. Ellis of Antlers, Okla., be placed upon the Pension roll as of December, 1922.

5. That the Registrar General's request for guide cards be granted.

6. That the request of the Organizing Secretary General for manila files and fasteners be granted.

7. That the request of the Treasurer General for a new typewriter for the filing room of her office be granted.

8. That the estimates as submitted by Plitt and Co. for re-decorating pantry, clerks' dining room, banquet hall and corridors be accepted.

Recommendations of the Executive Committee, February 10, 1923

1. That all clerks who have been on the permanent roll of the Society for one year or more as of March 1, 1923, and who are receiving less than $150 a month be granted $5.00 per month increase in salary.

2. That the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Clerks write those National Officers who have requested increases for clerks, stating the parallel salaries of clerks in other offices having many clerks under them, and calling attention to the unprecedented increases made in salaries in the beginning of this Administration, whereby the minimum was raised from $55.00 to $75.00 per month, and every clerk given an increase of 12½ per cent.; and explaining that the Committee does not feel justified at the end of this Administration, in recommending such large increases as were requested for the higher salaried clerks.

3. That the resignation of Miss Dolly Busam, clerk in the Registrar's office, be accepted.

4. That Miss Anna Block, temporary clerk in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, be placed on the permanent roll at $75.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

5. That Mrs. Elizabeth Jones be transferred to the permanent roll as a Genealogist in the office of the Registrar General, at a salary of $115.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

6. That Mrs. Stearns, having been promoted to the work of verifying application papers, her salary be increased to $85.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

7. That the salary of Miss Margaret, Rea, clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, be increased to $85.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

8. That Mrs. Stearns, having been promoted to the work of verifying application papers, her salary be increased to $85.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.
9. That Miss Moler, having been promoted to the work of verifying application papers her salary be increased to $80.00 per month, dating from March 1, 1923.

10. In accordance with the action of Congress authorizing part time of a clerk at $5.00 per month for the Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern slides, Mrs. Boston has been so assigned.

11. That a temporary clerk be engaged for the House Committee from April 11th until the end of Congress.

12. That the Credential and Program Committees be furnished clerical service as needed.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Miss Strider and others; and carried:

That the report of the Executive Committee be accepted.

Acceptance of report carried with it approval of recommendations contained therein.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger no further report was offered relative to the work of the Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Registrar General, Miss Strider, was presented.

Report of Registrar General

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

Three hundred and sixty applications presented to the Board; and 355 supplemental papers verified; 715 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 1453 insignias, 542 ancestral bars and 1063 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 211 originals and 5 supplementals.

Five hundred and eighty new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

The Report of the Registrar General was accepted, and it was moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the Admission of 360 new members.

The Acting Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 360 applicants members of the National Society, and stated that 1600 new members had been admitted at the Board Meeting on January 29th which accounted for so few coming in at this time. Mrs. Wilson asked if these 1600 new members were included in February Magazine. The President General replied "No" but stated they would appear in the March Magazine.

The Report of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Hanger, was then read by her.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Miss Annie Gillett Houghton, Leadville, Colo.; Mrs. Patricia Ballard Turner Price, Eminence, Ky.; Mrs. Laura Bennett Stokes, Freehold, N. J.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:


The State Regent of Minnesota requests the re-appointment of Mrs. Lillis Egleston Farmer, as Organizing Regent at Gilbert, Minn., instead of at McKinley.

The authorization of the following Chapters has been requested:


The authorization of Chapters at the following places has expired by time limitation:


The State Regent of Illinois requests the re-authorization of the Chapter at Tuscola, Illinois.

The following Chapters have submitted their names for approval and their completed organizations are now presented for confirmation:

Edmund Rogers, at Glasgow, Kentucky; Nineteenth Star, at Peru, Indiana; Willapa, at Raymond, Washington.

The following Chapter names have been submitted for approval:


Charters issued, 12.

Permits for Regents and ex-Regents bars, 86.

Chapter Regents lists issued without pay to National Officers and Chairman of Committees, 18.

Chapter Regents lists issued with pay, 13.

Respectfully submitted,

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

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted as read.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, was read by her.
Report of Treasurer General

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

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1922 to January 31, 1923:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1922 .......................... $14,743.52

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $116,656; initiation fees, $21,025; reinstatement fees, $615;
Supplemental fees, $1,377; Apostrophe to the Flag, $2.74;
certificates, $10; copying lineage, $1.49; creed cards, $33.73;
D.A.R. Reports, $18.79; die of insignia, $75; directory, $1.25;
duplicate papers and lists, $461.35; exchange, $191.91; hand books,
$8.25; Immigrants' Manual, sale of copies, $165.47; index to
Library books, $113; interest, $166.01; interest, Life Membership
Fund, $21.25; lineage, $1,514.31; Magazine, subscriptions,
$10,071.66; advertisements, $1,747.50; single copies, $80.48; sale
of old magazines, $131.82; post cards, $3.65; proceedings, $16.25;
rent from slides, $47.34; ribbon, $27.42; sale of waste paper,
$24.05; stationary, $20.27; telephone, $19.23; auditorium events,
$2,350.21; Library Fund, $14; refund Salary, $37.50.
Total receipts .............................. 156,672.81

DISBURSEMENTS

Refund: annual dues, $1,644; initiation fees, $743; reinstatement fee,
$5; supplemental fees, $25 ........................................ $2,417.00
President General: clerical service, $650.90; hotel and traveling ex-
penses, $1,173.28; postage, $62; telegrams, $91.83 .................... 1,978.01
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,239.88; engrossing,
$23.50; postage, $20; telegrams, $7.65; cards, envelopes, information
leaflets, $85.65; Regents Lists, $133.40; repairs to typewriter, $17 . 1,527.08
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $608.83; binding books,
$8.40; telegrams, $3.23 ............................................. 620.46
Certificates: clerical service, $661.48; certificates, $540; engrossing,
$758.10; postage, $560; tubes, $173.80; book, $8.70; telegram, $35. 2,702.43
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $722.22; paper for
application blanks, $1,040.00; postage, $40; dictionary, $275;
repairs to stamp, $2.50; paper, $21.69 ................................. 1,829.16
Registrar General: clerical service, $5,736.54; binders and binding
records, $209.50; cards, and permit books, $55.25; postage, $30 .... 6,031.29
Treasurer General: clerical service, $5,411.87; cards, binders, sheets,
receipts and copying, books, $325.27; repairs to typewriter, $14.50 .. 5,751.64
Historian General: clerical service, $906.24; binding books, $12; reports,
$17.75; expressage, $1.11 ......................................... 937.10
Reporter General: blanks and reports, $23.91; telegram, $70 ........... 24.61
Librarian General: clerical service, $837.52; accessions, $37.61; binding
books, $47.90; binders, paper and reports, $15.35; postage, $5 ... 943.38
Curator General: clerical service, $348.72; repairing and mounting
manuscripts, $100 .................................................. 448.72
Chaplain General, book ........................................ 7.30
General Office: clerical service, $949.98; messenger service, $160; postage and stamped envelopes, $473.58; postage and expressage on manuals, $201.52; information leaflets, $88.80; paper for Apostrophe to the Flag, $24.70; repairs to typewriter, $18.40; binding books, $2.50; carfare, $2.50; telegrams, $5.55 and expressage, $1.21; supplies, $252.31; flowers, $35; Gift to Miss Griggs, for 25 years' service, $100; Parliamentarian's expenses to Board meeting, $33.20; professional service, $500.50 2,847.05

Committees: Building and Grounds, clerical service, $20; Conservation and Thrift; circulars, reports, resolutions and programs, $85; Finance, clerical service, $40; Historical Research, circulars and folders, $25.70; Historical and Literary Reciprocity, clerical, $6; postage, $1.50; Legislation in U. S. Congress: expressage, $1.36; Liquidation and Endowment, engrossing, $61.30; postage, $10; National Old Trails Road; postage, $48.62; expressage, $3.09; Patriotic Education, clerical service, $13.55; postage, $31.27; tubes, circulars, bulletins, envelopes and paper, $175.93; teacher, Ellis Island, $45; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, clerical service, $6.50; postage, $10.72; Preservation of Historic Spots, postage, $3; circulars, $7.35 595.89

Expense, Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, $2,954; electric current and gas, $211.01; ice and towel service and water rent, $128.47; coal, $1,489.74; repairs to elevator, heater and plumbing, $40.47; uniforms, caps and overalls, $181.80; silver for lunch room, $10.20; supplies, $236.11 expressage and hauling, $47.33; telegrams, $1.45; account repairs to roof, $2,400; premium, elevator and furniture, insurance, $1,503.07 9,203.65

Printing Machine expense: printer, $160; ink, $8.70; electros Apostrophe to the Flag, $15.35 184.05

Magazine Committee: clerical service, $447.52; cards and folders, $74.52; postage, $98; expressage, $4.15; Editor, salary, $800; articles and photos, $335.50; postage, $93.24; telegram, $1.83; Genealogical Editor, salary, $200; printing and mailing October, November and December issues, $7,040.72; cuts, $459.25; refund, subscriptions, $2 9,555.73

Auditing accounts 150.00

Duplicate paper fee—refunded 2.00

Lineage, Vol. 61 and 62, $3,242.75; refund and old volumes, $20.25 3,363.00

Proceedings, $2,453.86; refund, $1.25 2,455.11

Ribbon 10.50

State Regents' postage 241.15

Stationary 285.23

Support of Real Daughters 1,520.00

Telephone 225.23

Thirty-second Congress:

Credential Committee—paper, $27.37; postage, $19.25; transportation, paper, $2.64; and certificates, $31.50 80.76

Auditorium events: refunds, $808.50; labor, $436.25; heat, $177; lights, $147; decorations, $137.50; telephone, $6.96 1,713.21

Total disbursements $57,650.74

Transferred to Permanent Fund by order of National Board of Management 95,000.00

Balance $18,765.59
**NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**

**PERMANENT FUND**

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1922 .......................... $3,620.47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>$180.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration Building contributions</td>
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<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
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<td>Liberty Loan and interest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquidation and Endowment Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission—Insignia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recognition pins</td>
<td>143.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>7.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refund—on purchase of land</td>
<td>28.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>$15,059.15</td>
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</table>

| Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank | 60,000.00 |
| Transferred from Current Fund          | 95,000.00  |

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<tr>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration Building Payments</td>
<td>$80,163.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect's fee</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<td>Decorations</td>
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<td>Furnishings</td>
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<td>Interest—Notes payable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premium—Insurance on Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Lots 8, 9 and 10</td>
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<td>Refund—Liquidation and Endowment Fund, N. J.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursements</td>
<td>151,623.76</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Balance                              | $22,055.86 |
| Petty Cash Fund                      | $500.00    |

| SPECIAL FUNDS                        |            |

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1922 .............. $57.17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$457.17</td>
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</table>

### IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, September 30, 1922 .............. 2,090.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>9,378.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Balance                            | 11,468.40  |

### PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, September 30, 1922 .............. 25,000.00

### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Balance, September 30, 1922 .............. $98.25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>19,945.92</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,044.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ELLIS ISLAND

Receipts ........................................ 1,523.68
Disbursements .................................. 33.80
Balance ......................................... 1,489.88

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, September 30, 1922 .................. 121.65
Receipts ......................................... 344.98
Balance ......................................... 466.63

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, September 30, 1922 .................. 85.00
Receipts ......................................... 31.00
Disbursements .................................. 116.00
Balance ......................................... 85.00

PRIZE—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT

Balance, September 30, 1922 .................. 1,000.00

MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS

Balance, September 30, 1922 .................. 15.00
Receipts ......................................... 320.70
Balance ......................................... 335.70

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, September 30, 1922 .................. 435.85
Receipts ......................................... 1,934.61
Disbursements .................................. 2,370.46
Balance ......................................... 1,895.61

Total Special Funds ............................. 474.85

RECAPITULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 9-30-22</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 1-31-23</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$14,743.52</td>
<td>$156,672.81</td>
<td>$152,650.74</td>
<td>$18,765.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<td>151,623.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<td>500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>57.17</td>
<td>400.00</td>
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<td>457.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
<td>2,090.25</td>
<td>9,378.15</td>
<td>11,468.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>98.25</td>
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<td>20,044.17</td>
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<td>Ellis Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,523.68</td>
<td>33.80</td>
<td>1,489.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>121.65</td>
<td>344.98</td>
<td></td>
<td>466.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prizes</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Markers—National Old Trails Road</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>320.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>335.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relief Service</td>
<td>435.85</td>
<td>1,934.61</td>
<td>1,895.61</td>
<td>474.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$47,767.16</td>
<td>$360,611.00</td>
<td>$326,279.08</td>
<td>$82,099.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Report of the Finance Committee was then read by Mrs. White, Chairman of that Committee.

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

During the past four months vouchers have been approved to the amount of $228,862.08 which includes $20,044.17 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and $1,895.61 for Relief work.

The following large expenditures have been made:

Four payments on Office Building totaling $80,163.95
Purchase of lots 8, 9 and 10 60,087.03
Architects 2,000.00
Repairing roof of Memorial Continental Hall 2,400.00
Clerical service 18,708.75
Magazine 9,555.73
Interest, Notes Payable 5,007.28
Employees of the Hall 3,710.25
Lineage (vols. 61-62) 3,242.75
Proceedings of 31st Continental Congress 2,192.40
Postage 2,108.61
Insurance on building and furniture 1,894.00
Support of Real Daughters 1,520.00
Coal 1,666.74

Respectfully submitted,

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

The report of the Finance Committee was accepted as read.

The Report of the Auditing Committee, in the absence of Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Chairman, was read by the Acting Secretary.

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

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met each month since the last Board Meeting. The reports of the Treasurer General up to and including January 31, 1923 and the audit thereof by the American Audit

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds $100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds 2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bonds 1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds 10,000.00
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds 1,000.00

INDEBTEDNESS

By order of the 29th and 31st Continental Congresses:

Real Estate Notes $200,000.00
Demand Notes, National Metropolitan Bank 50,000.00

Respectfully,

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

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Finance Committee approve of the action of the Executive Committee in placing an insurance of $200,000 on the New Administration Building, and $25,000 on the contents.

2. That the Committee approve of the placing of a fireproof door between the basement of the Memorial Building and the boiler room, in order to safeguard the Memorial Building and decrease the rate of insurance.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.
Company, have been compared, found to agree and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Since our last report the Committee has lost one of its most faithful members, Mrs. Helen M., widow of Gen. H. V. Boynton. Mrs. Boynton's death is a loss not only to the Auditing Committee but to the National Organization with which she has been affiliated for many years and to the welfare of which she has materially contributed.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Mrs. Guernsey offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and others:

That the Report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.

The President General explained that the acceptance of the Auditors' report carried with it the acceptance of the Treasurer General's report. Motion carried.

Report of the Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, in the absence of Miss Coltrane, was read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Historian General

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

Your Historian General has no report ready for this Board Meeting because of the fact that we are striving in every way to give you our best at Congress. I do believe our Historians have never striven harder than this year to obtain results and these results of our labors are just coming in and a complete report will be given later.

The work on the Lineage Books is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit and Volumes 62 and 63 are in the hands of the printer. Volume 64 is copied and compared and Volume 65 is being compiled.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

The report of the Historian General was accepted.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Lillian M. Wilson, in the absence of Miss Wilson, was read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

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

Your Reporter General begs to report, that early in the summer, blank forms for making their reports together with letters of instruction were sent to each State Regent and State Historian with the request that the blanks be filled out and returned not later than November 1st and as much earlier as possible.

Several of the reports were sent in promptly. The early part of October and again the latter part of the month, reminders were sent to the states which had not responded—and still more urgent letters were sent early in November. As a result, by the 15th of November, a report had been received from every state. In a few cases, only one of these officers (State Regent or State Historian) made a report; but with these few exceptions, reports were received from both officers. The delays and delinquencies were for the most part due to illness or inexperience.

The Report to the Smithsonian Institution was therefore completed before January 1st and mailed to the Secretary of the Institution who acknowledged it, stating that it was entirely satisfactory and that it had been passed at once to the Printing Committee. A few days later, the Editor of the Institution advised me that the Report will, in all probability, be ready for distribution at our Congress in April.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution was accepted, with applause.

The Report of the Librarian General, Mrs. Ellison, was read by her.

Report of Librarian General

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

The following accessions have been received since the October Board Meeting: 597 volumes; 145 pamphlets; 8 manuscripts; 6 book plates and 46 periodicals.

The interest shown by the members of the Memorial Continental Hall Library has brought about this gratifying result which is so creditable to the State Librarians, who form its membership.

We also received from the estate of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 240 volumes for which the usual formal acknowledgement has been sent her niece Mrs. Jane B. Teal. This makes a total of 509 volumes.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

The following 6 volumes from Miss Mary C. Thurber:
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT


CALIFORNIA

Eldorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire. B. Taylor. 1856. Volume I from California Chapter.
Volume II from Carlsbad Chapter.
In and Out of the Old Missions of California. G. W. James. 1907. From Santa Anna Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

History of Connecticut. E. B. Sanford. 1922. From Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel through Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.
The following 3 volumes from Miss Mary V. Wakeman: Elements of Useful Knowledge. Volume 1. N. Webster. 1812.
Manual of First Congregational Church, New Milford, Conn. 1916. From Mrs. C. M. Beach.
The following 2 volumes from Martha Pitkin Wolcott: First Congregational Church, East Hartford, Conn. 1702-1902. W. B. Tuthill. 1902.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


GEORGIA

Subscription to South Georgia Historial and Genealogical Quarterly. From Hannah Clarke Chapter.

IDAHO

The following 2 volumes from Pocahontas Idaho Chapter:
Gift of Mrs. T. A. Walters, Regent.
Gift of author through Miss Margaret Knoedel.

ILLINOIS

The following 2 volumes from Ann Cottrell Chapter: Past and Present of Boone County, Illinois. 1877.
Litchington County, Illinois in the World War.

INDIANA

History of Perry County. T. J. De La Hunt. 1916.
Presented by author through State Librarian, Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson.
From Schuyler Colfax Chapter.
Wyman Genealogy. T. B. Deem. 1907. From Major Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter.

KANSAS

Public Documents Concerning the Ohio Canals. 1828.
From Mrs. R. W. Neese.
American Revolution from 1775 to 1783. J. Thacher. 1857.
From Mrs. T. E. Campbell.
The following 3 volumes from Hannah Jameson Chapter:
History of Republican County, I. O. Savage. 1901.
Illustrated Doniphan County. W. B. Montgomery. From Mrs. L. W. Bixler.

KENTUCKY

Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky. 1878. From Logan Whitley Chapter.
History of Jessamine County. B. H. Young. 1898.
From Trabue Chapter.
The 2 following volumes from Miss Emily G. Morrow:
Three Young Continentals. E. T. Tombinson. 1896.

MAINE

The following 3 volumes from Esther Rayes Chapter:
Alumni and Non-Graduate Directory of University of Maine. 1921.
From Prof. Arthur H. Nason through Rousseau Chapter.
From Elizabeth Walker Chapter.
History of the City of Belfast. 2 Vols. 1877 and 1913. J. and A. Williamson.
From Miss Lucy Cochran through John Cochran Chapter.

MARYLAND

Historical Sketch of St. John's Church. Harve De Grace, Md. L. B. Browne. 1917.
From Gov. William Paca Chapter.
Old Brick Churches of Maryland. H. W. Ridgely. 1894.
From Mrs. Adam Denmead, State Regent.
Historical Account of the Trego Family. A. T. Shertzer. 1884.
From Mrs. B. J. Williams, State Librarian.
Maryland Archives. Volume 11. From Mr. Louis H. Diehlman through Mrs. B. J. Williams.
Life and Times of Henry Clay. C. Colton. 2 Vols. 1846.
From Mrs. J. Cookman Boyd.
The following 5 volumes from Major William Thomas Chapter:
Parson Weems. L. C. Wroth. 1911.
Life of Benjamin Franklin. M. L. Weems. 1884.
Life of Gen. Francis Marion. 1915.
From Miss Annie H. Calmes.

MASSACHUSETTS

History of Richard Bourne and Some of His Descendants. 1922.
Compiled and presented by Miss Hannah S. B. Dykes.
History of First Church of Middleborough. 1854.
From Mrs. Virgil Thompson.
Early Coins of America. S. S. Crosby. 1875.
From Mrs. Edward H. Crosby.
From Mrs. Jane W. Root.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volumes 74, 75 and 76. From Miss Florence A. Miller.
The following 2 volumes from Natick Chapter: Soldiers of Oakham in Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War. H. P. Wright. 1914.
Town Records of Dudley, 1722-1744. 1923.
History of Western Massachusetts. J. G. Holland. 2 Vols. 1855.
From Peace Party Chapter.
Northborough History. J. C. Kent. 1921.
From Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter.
Vital Records of Wilbraham, Prior to 1850. C. E. Peck. 3 Manuscript Vols. From Mrs. C. E. Peck.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


The following 3 volumes from J. G. Holland Chapter. 2 Vols. J. G. Holland. 1855.

Babcock Genealogy. S. Babcock. 1903. From Miss Laura Brockway Waterman.


The following 2 volumes from Anna Adams Tufts Chapter:
- The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.
- List of Merchant Vessels of the United States. 1892.


The following 2 volumes from Mrs. W. W. Beman:
- Grant in Peace. A. Badeau. 1888.

Michigan Almanac. 1887.

Detroit Journal Year Book. 1891.

For the Michigan Room, three volumes were received, presented by Mrs. Robert E. Baldry.


The following 2 volumes from Miss Helen Stevenson:
- History of First Congregational Church, Norwich, N. Y. 1897.
- Proceedings at Celebration of the Birth Place House of Daniel Webster. 1913.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. T. W. Fletcher:
- Life in New Bedford 100 Years Ago. Z. W. Pease. 1892.
- The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. John Fleet Wood:
- History of the Presbytery of Argyle. 1880.

The following 3 volumes from Miss Alma Blount and two presented by Mrs. W. W. Beman.

The following 4 volumes from Mrs. W. De Y. Field:
- History of Western Massachusetts. 2 Vols. J. G. Holland. 1855.
- Life in New Bedford 100 Years Ago. Z. W. Pease. 1892.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Anna Adams Tufts:
- Personal Reminiscences of Men and Things on Long Island. 1891.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. J. J. Born:

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Ada Maclaughlin:
- History of Monroe and Shelby Counties. 1884.

The following 4 volumes from Mrs. L. H. Wentworth:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. Ada Maclaughlin:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.
- The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.
- Life in New Bedford 100 Years Ago. Z. W. Pease. 1892.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. S. R. Child:
- History of Missouri. W. Williams. 1891.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. L. H. Wentworth:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. H. C. Morhouse:
- History of First Congregational Church, Norwich, N. Y. 1897.
- History of Monroe and Shelby Counties. 1884.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. S. R. Child:
- History of Monroe and Shelby Counties. 1884.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. W. De Y. Field:
- History of Western Massachusetts. 2 Vols. J. G. Holland. 1855.
- Life in New Bedford 100 Years Ago. Z. W. Pease. 1892.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. J. J. Born:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.
- The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Ada Maclaughlin:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.
- The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. S. R. Child:
- History of Monroe and Shelby Counties. 1884.

The following 3 volumes from Mrs. L. H. Wentworth:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Ada Maclaughlin:
- History of Howard and Chariton Counties. 1883.
- The History and Antiquities of Boston. S. T. Drake. 1856.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT


Pennsylvania

South Carolina

Tennessee

Texas
History and Biographical Record of North and West Texas. B. B. Paddock. Volume 1. 1906. From Rebecca Crockett Chapter.

Vermon

Virginia

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Other Sources


Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. 3.
Mayflower Descendant. Vol. 23.
Historical Collections of Essex Institute. Vol. 38.
Official Program, Florida Historical Pageant. 1922.
From Mr. John S. Edmonds.
From the Society.
Roster and Chronological List of First 1000 Members, Society S. R. of California. From the Society.

PAMPHLETS

ALABAMA
My Children's Ancestors. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Jobe McGuire.

CONNECTICUT

The following 2 pamphlets from Miss Annie M. Holmes, through Miss Mary V. Wakeham:
Dedication of Monument to Major General Joseph Spencer. 1904. From Miss Lucy Gelston.
Also received from Green Woods Chapter photocopies of:
Pay abstract of Ensign Peter Corbin's Company, 1777.
Muster Roll of Capt. Shubael Griswold's Company, 1777.
Commission of Peter Corbin, as Lieutenant, 1777.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Life and Ancestry of John Ainsworth Dunn. From Mrs. F. S. Hight.

GEORGIA

De Kalb County Centennial Celebration, November 9, 1922. From Baron De Kalb Chapter.

IDAHO

The following 2 pamphlets from Idaho Pocahontas Chapter:
Old Oregon Trail. 1922.
Roster and Year Book, Idaho Society S. A. R. 1918.

ILLINOIS


IOWA

Genealogy of the Lovedridge Family. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Almeda Harpel.

KANSAS

History of Harvey County, Kansas. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Lambert Edson.

MAINE

The Passage of the Arnold Expedition through Skowhegan. Compiled and presented by Miss Louise H. Coburn.

MARYLAND

(Mayflower Descendant. Vol. 23.

MASSACHUSETTS

Historical Leaflet for Forefathers' Sunday, Dec. 27, 1892. From Mrs. P. A. Uffard.
Second Meeting of Richard Haven's Descendants. From Mrs. Nellie R Blake.
Christ Church, Salem Street, Boston, 1723. C. K. Bolton. From Miss Ervye F. Dalby.

MICHIGAN

The following 4 pamphlets from Amos Sturgis Chapter:
True Tales of the Pioneers. Allo Mac. 1899.
Thirteenth Commencement Address at Cleary College, and 23 Year Books. From Mrs. P. R. Cleary, State Librarian.

NEW YORK

The following 2 pamphlets from Benjamin Prescott Chapter:
Biographical Sketch of George Washington Cleveland. 1893.
The following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Lucy F. Townsend.
Washington County Almanac. 1922. From Mrs. Grant J. Tefft.

NEW JERSEY

A Retrospect of Colonial Times in Burlington County. Dr. A. M. Stackhouse. 1908. From Mocreswten Chapter.

OHIO

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. October, 1922. From Columbus Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

(Calendar of the Colonies, 1823. From Merlon Chapter.
Tents. A Book of Verse. From Mrs. V. C. Fendrick.
Publications of Lancaster County Historical Society. 53 numbers. From Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rare South Caroliniana. H. K. Hennig. 1922. From Columbia Chapter.

TENNESSEE

Mayflower Descendant for July 1922. From Miss Rosalind Ewing.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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VIRGINIA

History of Nansemond County, Virginia. J. B. Dunn. 1906. From Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman.

WEST VIRGINIA

William and Mary College Quarterly. 6 Numbers. From Mrs. Robert J. Reed, State Regent.

OTHER SOURCES


Walter Harris and Some of His Descendants. 1922. From Western Reserve Historical Society.


Supplement for Averell-Averill-Avery Family. From Miss Clara A. Avery.

Burton Historical Collection Leaflet. 7 Numbers. From Detroit Public Library.


Sketch of Spestitia Church. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Fanny H. Strasbaugh.

Framed Copy of Louis Joliet's Letter to Count de Frontenac. From Louis Joliet Chapter.

ILLINOIS

MANUSCRIPTS

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum since the Board Meeting of October 17, 1922:

COLORADO: Books; 3 volumes of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the Revolutionary War by Mrs. Mercy Warren; printed in 1805; this history was published when Mrs. Warren was seventy-seven years of age. She was the author of a number of books.

The above books were presented by Mr. James M. Pierce, of Dallas, Texas, through Miss Caroline Rust, of Arapahoe Chapter, Boulder, Colo.

Book: Who will Enter the Kingdom of Heaven, by Increase Mather; printed in 1673. Increase Mather was a clergyman, and the author of many books. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1639; was the father of the American Revolution Magazine. November, December, January and February. Sons Institute Historical Collections. October.


Louisiana Historical Quarterly. April. Maryland Historical Magazine. December.


New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. October and January.


Palimpsest. The. October and November.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. January and April.


Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.

Virginia Magazine. October and January.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. October and January.

William and Mary College Quarterly. October.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANK D.) ANNIE C. ELLISON,

The Report of the Librarian General was accepted.

The Report of the Curator General, Mrs. White was then read by her.

Report of the 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 October 17, 1922:

BOOK PLATES

2 book plates from Mr. Anton Zichtl.

1 book plate from the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

1 book plate from the Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison.

2 book plates from Mrs. Frank D. Anthony.

NEWSPAPERS


Manuscript Account of the Historical Exhibits of George Rogers Clark Chapter and Account of Historic Relics owned by Members of George Rogers Clark Chapter. Given by the Chapter.
of Rev. Cotton Mather, the famous preacher of a family of preachers. Presented by Mrs. Jessie H. Hayden, through Mrs. Cowie, Arapaho Chapter, Boulder.

**CONNECTICUT:** Seven beautiful handmade embroidered collars; one hand embroidered baby's cap; relics in donor's family. Presented by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, N.S.D.A.R., Waterford, Conn.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Six silver teaspoons, "S. C. C." on handle; one silver salt spoon, "S. Cargill" on handle; tan embroidered silk shoulder shawl, all relics of donor's grandmother, Mrs. Silbella Poppleton Cargill; Presented by Mrs. B. C. Yorks, Martha Washington Chapter; Silhouette of Captain John Hammond, of Rhode Island; on black satin; gold frame; ancestor of donor.

Large Platter, Willow ware Pattern, formerly used in the Evans family, of which "Fighting Bob Evans" was a descendant. Both presented by Mrs. Catherine L. Allen, Constitution Chapter.

Bequest of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the Pen Founder of the N.S.D.A.R., the relics consisting of:
- Founders' Pin, presented by Congress to Mrs. Lockwood, in 1898; 2 Charter member pins; 1 National Officers Club Pin; 1 Honorary Chaplain General Pin; Franco-American Memorial Committee Medal; Sulgrave Manor Washington Memorial Association Medal; 4 pieces pink Staffordshire china; 2 pieces Chelsea; (cup and saucer); 2 pieces Continental Money; 5 shillings; and Two dollars.

Bequest of Miss Matilda J. Ramsey, Our Flag Chapter, consisting of:
- Articles of domestic handiwork—Coverlet, stool covers, beaded bag, cushion, mits and gloves, sampler, black lace shawls; 1 hand-wrought iron sardine stand; 3 Flip glasses; silver lorgnette; wampum; small china urn; 2 pieces of Wedgwood gold bracelet and card case; sunshade; and two fans; 33 articles in all.

Letter, dated December 31, 1696, written by William Murray, to his son William; very interesting.

Newspaper, Poulson's American Daily Advertiser; contains most interesting advertisements and announcements.

Two Newspaper Supplements—one a Supplement to Poulson's American Daily Advertiser; the other, *Supplement to the Aurora*, dated Saturday, February 14, 1801. This latter contains account of the tie-ballot of Jefferson and Burr in the House of Representatives.

The above thirty (30) relics presented by Mrs. Margaret C. Loughborough, Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter.

Large door key, from the Jail at Chester-town, Md. Key weighs nineteen ounces and is 9 inches long. The Jail was built in 1793. Presented by Miss Sarah Elizabeth Stuart, Regent Old Kent Chapter.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Almanack, published in 1794 by Nathaniel Low. Presented by Mrs. Rhoda L. Larkin, Margaret Corbin Chapter.

Leeds Basket Plate; also Bulfinch Front Mass.

State House Plate. Both presented by The Old North Chapter, through Mrs. Theoda Josephine Hill.

**MICHIGAN:** Small silver teaspoon, initials "M. T. H." on handle, 1784; formerly belonged to Mehitable Saltmarsh Hoyt, Giffstown, N. H.; Towelcloth, spun by Mehitable Saltmarsh Hoyt.
1784; great grandmother of the donor, Mrs. T. T. Ransom, St. Joseph, Mich.

NEW JERSEY: Glass bell knob, from the home of General Arnold.
Presented by Orange Mountain Chapter.

NEW YORK: Fork and spoon, carried during the Revolutionary War, folds shut into handle.
Presented by Mrs. Ann Hickey, Benjamin Prescott Chapter.

Pewter Plate, eight inches in diameter; name of maker on back—"Thomas," inscription on back giving origin of plate.
Presented by Miss Frances M. Ingalls, Regent, Saratoga Chapter.

Beaded Bag; "butterfly" design; used by Mary Kennedy, who became the wife of Col. Arthur Erwin, of Erwinia, Pa., who furnished the boats for Washington to cross the Delaware; also, bonnet; a winter calash, worn by Jane Chevalier, of Philadelphia, a belle who lived on Old Fifth Street, "when the British under General Howe were in the city;" she was the great great aunt of the donor.
Both gifts presented by Mrs. Arthur Erwin Iredell, Corning Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA: Continental Money, "Three Dollars;" presented by Mrs. Daisy Shipp McCoy, William Gaston Chapter.

OHIO: "The Peregrine White Spoon;" pewter, with etching on handle, and also on back of bowl; most interesting history going back to William White of the Mayflower; presented to the Moses Cleveland Chapter by Mrs. Greenleaf W. Simpson, and by that Chapter, presented to the Museum.

PENNSYLVANIA: Newspaper, Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770; contains account of Boston Massacre.
Presented by Mr. John Hilton, Erie, Pa., through Presque Isle Chapter.

Lowestoft china cup and saucer; brought to Smithfield by Peter Tren, a sea captain of Revolutionary War time.
Presented by Mr. and Mrs. George Tracey, Os-co-hu Chapter.

Three silver teaspoons, "S. L. T." on handle; formerly owned by Sarah Lord Tracey, whose father Nehemiah Tracey, was the great grandfather of the donor, Mrs. Blanche Tracey Woodworth, Os-co-hu Chapter.

One hundred thirty-three (133) gifts in all.

The report of the Curator General brought forth hearty applause. The President General commented that it looked as though the Museum was a popular place to send gifts and the indications were that in the future a very valuable collection would be assembled.

The report was then accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from October to February.
The number of supplies issued were:
Application blanks .......................... 28,204
Leaflets "How to Become a Member" ....... 1,589
Leaflets of General Information ........... 859
Pamphlets of Necessary Information ....... 885
Transfer Cards ................................ 2,039
Constitutions .................................. 759

The Manuals sent from this office for free distributions totalled 36,828, of which 12,323 were in the English language; 1,097 Spanish; 8,702 Italian; 2,356 Polish; 6,282 Yiddish.

Eighteen hundred thirty-three letters and cards were received and recorded, and seventeen hundred and seventy-seven were written.
Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. A. MARSHALL) LILLY TYSON ELLIOT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Elliott made a brief supplementary verbal report relating to a letter of importance from the Manhattan Chapter, conveying a Resolution passed by that Chapter on December 28, 1922, which letter and resolution were read.
"Manhattan Chapter
Borough of Manhattan, New York
Mrs. Everett Barnes, Regent.

MY DEAR MADAM SECRETARY:
At the last meeting of Manhattan Chapter, the enclosed resolution was made by a former Regent, Mrs. Jas. Griswold Wentz.
I have been instructed by the Regent to send a copy to you.
Most sincerely yours,
(MRS. PAUL G.) CAROLINE MCCLINIC CLARK,
Recording Secretary.

Resolution of Manhattan Chapter, New York City D.A.R.

Whereas the Red radical propaganda is actively spreading over our Country and preaching Revolution against our Government, therefore be it

Resolved, that Manhattan Chapter urge the National Society D.A.R. and the New York State D.A.R. and all the Chapters through them to start active work, on a prearranged plan, to check this treason. And ask that punishment be meted out immediately by the Congress of the United States; and that this Resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter and sent to State and National Officers. Adopted Dec. 28, 1922."
The formal report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted, the consensus of opinion being that the Resolution be left for consideration under new business. In the discussion concerning the Resolution, Mrs. Dennead reported Maryland's activities against the Reds.

The report of the Committee on Building and Grounds was read by Mrs. Hanger, Chairman of that Committee:

Report of Committee on Building and Grounds

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

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to report as follows:

For the month of December, in accordance with the request of the State Department and the Pan American Union, with the permission of the President General, five rooms in Memorial Continental Hall were allowed as Committee rooms for the use of the Central American Republics. The Kentucky Room was assigned for the use of Honduras Delegation; Maine Room, Costa Rica; West Virginia Room, Guatemala; Delaware Room, Salvadoran; Virginia Room, Nicaraguan. The State furniture in the aforementioned rooms was carefully stored in Memorial Continental Hall, the United States Government providing regulation office furniture.

The following meetings have been held in the Auditorium since the October Board meeting:

November 16-18. Conference on Training the Youth of our Country; request from the War Department.

December 6. Meeting of the Southern Society, at which M. Clemenceau and the President General, Mrs. Minor were the principal speakers.

December 7, 8 and 9. Conference on Public Opinion and World Peace. Request for the auditorium made by Dr. Thomas Greene of the American Red Cross.

December 15. Inauguration of the Chancellor of the American University.

January 17. Lecture by M. Coue. It is of interest to note that the proceeds from this lecture were devoted to M. Coue's free clinic in Paris.

January 29. United States War Department for a Conference with the Budget Bureau.

Permission has been given by the President General for the following meetings:


February 23. A meeting of Lawyers for the Establishment of a permanent organization for the Improvement of the Law.


March 5, 6 and 7. D.C., D.A.R. State Conference.

Upon request of the following officers and authority of the Executive Committee the following special purchases have been authorized:

For the Treasurer General, a typewriter; for the Registrar General, set of Guide Cards for the Ancestors Catalogue; for the Organizing Secretary General, triple manila folders for the refiling of Chapter records.

The new Administration Building now houses our clerical force. On Saturday, February 3rd, upon request of your Chairman, the President General approved an extra half holiday for the clerks in addition to the half holiday which, according to the Board ruling, is always granted on Saturday following a Board meeting. In planning the move your Chairman consulted with each chief clerk, in the absence of the National Officer, asking that she designate the desired arrangement of the individual room. Plans being completed, the actual moving was begun early Saturday, February 3rd, under the able supervision of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips. When the clerks reported for duty Monday, February 5th, each office was cleaned, office furniture catalogues and files, as well as steel stacks and record books in the Registrar General's rooms were in place, and by noon that same day all the offices were in good running order. All the office furniture has not arrived as yet, but this committee delights in reporting that there has scarcely been any interruption to the clerical work of our Society.

Redecoration, as authorized by the States, has been started in the various rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, as well as the corridors, Banquet Hall, and adjacent pantries.

The following portraits have been received and favorably acted upon by the Art Committee:


Portrait of Mrs. William Cummings Story, Honorary President General, This portrait of Mrs. Story was accepted by her while President General, at the Congress of 1917, but rejected by the Art Committee because of artistic defects, and returned to Mrs. Story for alterations. In September, 1922, it was returned to Memorial Continental Hall by the artist, J. Campbell Phillips, and is herewith brought to the first
regular Board Meeting following its acceptance by the Art Committee. Your Committee unanimously recommends the increase of the following salaries:

- Mr. Phillips from $135 to $140 per month.
- Roland Dorsey, Head Janitor, from $77.50 to $80.00 per month.
- Joseph Williams, Janitor, from $75.00 to $77.50 per month.
- Frank Chatterbuck, Janitor, from $75.00 to $77.50 per month.
- Estes Scott, Guide, from $80.00 to $85.00 per month.
- Lecount Woodson, Printer, from $80.00 to $85.00 per month.
- George Hughes, Messenger, from $80.00 to $85.00 per month.
- Frank Smith transferred to permanent roll at $70.00 per month.
- Four charwomen from $2.00 to $2.25 per day, as follows: Ella Stinnett, Ellen Carmody, Gussie Kinsey, Maude Steepe.

Your Committee calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding the additional care of the Administration Building, it has been found necessary to add only one employee to the permanent roll.

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

The report of the Committee on Building and Grounds was accepted without recommendations.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey and seconded by Miss McDuffee:
That recommendation No. 1 in the report of Building and Grounds Committee be adopted.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Hanger and seconded by Mrs. Hunter:
That the salaries of the three janitors be increased $2.50 per month.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Morris and seconded by Mrs. Elliott:
That the employees—guide, messenger and printer—each receiving five dollars a month increase, be acted on together and that the increase be allowed.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Seydel, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck:
That Frank Smith be put on the permanent roll.

Motion carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Block:
That the pay of the four charwomen be raised from two dollars to two dollars and twenty-five cents a day.

Motion carried.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine, Miss Lincoln, was then read by her.

Report of Editor of the Magazine

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

Mrs. Bissell, our National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, is ill at her home with the grippe. She has asked me to include in my report a brief account of the Magazine subscription contest and the names of the winning States. They were: in the first group—Connecticut, $125.00; 2nd group, California, $100.00; 3rd group, Washington, $100.00; and 4th group, Florida, $75.00.

This money, from the Colonel Walter Scott fund, was divided into four prizes and awarded to the States securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership.

The contest, which ran from July 15 to December 31, 1922, aroused much enthusiasm throughout the country and resulted in securing many subscriptions, both new and renewals.

We are deeply grateful to the State and Chapter Chairmen who were untiring in their zealous, loyal work for the Magazine.

Miss Bessie Bright, in charge of Magazine subscriptions in the Treasurer General's office, deserves the highest praise for her careful, efficient handling of the records during the contest, which she carried out without assistance, although it doubled her regular work.

The sum of $1747.50 for advertising from April 1 to September 30, 1922, was received by the Treasurer General too late to be included in Mrs. Bissell's report to the National Board in October last. There will be another check coming to the National Society from the J. B. Lippincott Company, who handle our advertising, covering the period from October, 1922, to March 31, 1923.

Upon the recommendation of the Lippincotts, the Executive Committee appropriated $300 to pay a salary to Mr. Roney of New York, a well known advertising solicitor. It is found that this sum will not have to be touched, as Mr. Roney's salary can be met from a refund received for a lighter weight of paper, used in two issues of the Magazine, than the printing contract called for. Mr. Roney is no longer employed on a salary basis, but will hereafter receive a commission from all advertising which he secures.

The sale of old Magazines brought in $131.82. Single copies of every edition are still in demand, the Business Office reports, which is most gratifying, as it shows a continuous interest in the Magazine. The December, 1922, edition is sold out.

A year ago, in January, 1922, our expirations were 986, while the subscriptions we received in that month totalled 889—less than we lost. In the January just past, our expirations were...
and we received 1286 subscriptions—doubling what we lost—a truly encouraging result.

To date we have 11,196 subscriptions.

Mr. Charles Moore's series of articles on General Washington are bringing in many commendatory letters; also the articles on the Calverts and Dunlans of Maryland by Mr. William Dulany Hunter, and Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick's valuable account of the aides-de-camp of General Washington have stirred up much interest and requests to republish in other periodicals. An article on the family of Sir Dudley Diggles in England and America, written by Mrs. Ramsburgh, will appear in the March issue. It is not only of interest historically, but of great value genealogically.

Since my report to the National Board in October there has been expended for nine articles and photographs the sum of $206.00, leaving $306.00 still to the credit of the Magazine. Of the sum expended, $21.00 was for photographs taken especially to illustrate articles, and the remaining $185.00 was paid for nine articles, several of which have not yet been published.

I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the President General, to Mrs. Bissell, our National Magazine Chairman, and to the members of the National Board for their whole-hearted enthusiastic support of every plan for the betterment of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Miss Lincoln's formal report was supplemented by a verbal statement relative to the promise of a large advertising contract from a steamship company which would use the space later when travel becomes more extensive.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine, which included also the Report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, was accepted with applause.

The report of the Printing Committee was submitted by Mrs. Hunter, Chairman.

**Report of Printing Committee**

Printing done in the Building (October 16, 1922 to February 9, 1923).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter heads</td>
<td>2,365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular letters</td>
<td>12,910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal cards</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Envelopes</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>(20,000 applications blanks)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lists</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards</td>
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<tr>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>Transfer</td>
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Printing done outside of the Building.

October 20—Chapter Regents Copies Cost

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October 25—Necessary Information for Chapters

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 28—Envelopes with return address</th>
<th>10,000</th>
<th>19.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

December 5—Lineage volumes 63, 64 and 65, 1000 copies each at $4.25 per page.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman, Printing Committee.

The report of the Printing Committee was accepted as read.

The report of the Committee on Administration Building was read by the Chairman, Mrs. Guernsey.

**Report of Committee on Administration Building**

"The Committee reports with a great deal of pleasure that the new building is practically finished. The workmen are still in the basement completing shelves in the storage room, but the building itself is finished and occupied.

The sub-committee on furnishing, spent many busy days in January—first in deciding upon the furniture necessary, and then in its purchase.

In view of the fact that the furniture in the Hall is Mahogany and the general color of draperies blue, it was decided to have the same color—and wood in the new building.

It was decided to have rugs in the private offices and two of the committee rooms, the remaining floors to remain uncovered.

The rugs and furniture have been ordered and a few articles have been delivered, and the rest will come as soon as it is possible to get it from the factories. (The committee found to its distress that very little furniture is carried in stock these days. Most of it has to be bought from samples and then made.)

In spite of the lack of furniture the business of the Society is going on without interruption, and in two of the most crowded departments —those of the Treasurer General and Registrar General—the office forces are able to carry on their work without serious danger to their health which was present in the cramped spaces occupied in our Hall.

The President General has been occupying her apartments for the past two months, and the Superintendent is also in his more spacious quarters.
The committee invites your inspection of the new building and feels sure that you will approve of the work so far accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
Chairman.

Mrs. Guernsey offered a supplementary verbal report as follows:

I wish to say, Madam President General, there are five fountains over there, two in the basement not as attractive as the other three, and two attractive windows divided into three parts, one is already taken as a memorial window, one with glass in the centre, where the Organizing Secretary General has the catalog; they can be taken as special features by any Chapter, and the corridors connecting the two buildings, one of these is still open to any State wishing it. West Virginia took one, the South one, we still have the North one which can be taken for the small sum of $1200.

The report of the Committee on Administration Building was accepted. The President General expressed appreciation of the arrangements for her comfort.

Mrs. Gillentine presented a gift of $586.15 from Tennessee for the Administration Building, bringing up the total from that State to $1500. This was accepted with much appreciation by the President General.

Mrs. Guernsey reported verbally that the Officers Club had voted at a meeting held the previous day, to turn over $5,000 before the end of the week. The President General expressed appreciation for this splendid gift.

Mrs. Buel, Vice Chairman in charge of Manual for Immigrants spoke of the new English edition of the Manual being ready for distribution. Mrs. Buel expressed appreciation of the way contributions have come in from the States for the Manual; she reported over $11,000 already subscribed for the new editions and thought it would be possible to soon translate another foreign language besides paying for the new English edition.

The informal verbal report of Mrs. Buel was accepted.

Mrs. Kitt read an extract from a letter from Mrs. Moss on the subject of Forestry, referring to a previous resolution urging State Chapters to study forestry and conduct forestry drives, and stating that the date of closing contest had been extended from April 1, 1923 to May 15, 1923, on account of some of the Northern States not being able to plant so early as April 1st.

The Report of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee was then read by the Chairman, Mrs. Helen N. Joy:

At a meeting of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee held Monday, February 12, 1923, at 10:30 A.M. in Memorial Continental Hall, at which were present the President General, Mrs. Minor, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, and Mesdames Ellison, Hanger, Lord and Joy, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and is presented for your consideration:

Whereas; the pensions of Real Daughters is the most important Patriotic Relief work of our Society:

Therefore Be it Resolved,

That the income from our Liberty Loan Bonds be used for the Real Daughters pensions as long as may be necessary.

(Signed) HELEN N. JOY,
Chairman, Liberty Loan Fund Committee.

The report of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee was accepted without its recommendations.

It was moved by Mrs. Guernsey and seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the recommendation of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee be adopted.

Mrs. Guernsey asked for information regarding the number of Real Daughters and the amount of pension. Mrs. Joy stated there were 31 Real Daughters, that 20 of them received pensions of $20 a month, amounting to $4,800 a year; that the income from the Liberty Bonds amounted to $4,250, which would be $550 less than would be paid as pensions, but an accrued income of $6,925.50 would care for the additional amount to be paid to the Real Daughters of $4,800.

The President General stated that there had been only 18 Real Daughters drawing pensions but during the last year two more had asked for and been granted pensions as it was found they needed them; also that one more Real Daughter had been added to the list, making 31 now living and 20 on pension list. (Entire number of Real Daughters admitted to the Society 747.)

Motion was put to vote and carried.

Report of the Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee was read by the Chairman, Mrs. Nash.

Report of Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee

Recommendations of Col. Walter Scott Prize Fund Committee Submitted to and adopted by the National Board of Management.

February 13, 1923

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

The committee appointed by the President General to administer the Colonel Walter Scott Fund met in Memorial Continental Hall at 3:30 P.M. on February 12, 1923 with the follow-
ing members present: Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck; Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Committee present the following recommendation to the National Board of Management for action:

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution conduct a prize essay contest, open to members only, to be known as the Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest, on the topic “The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America; its force as compared with civic and philanthropic societies, its power against radicalism, its influence upon the alien.”

That this contest begin on October 1, 1923 and close February 1, 1924 and that it be announced at the Continental Congress in April, 1923 (the last over which Mrs. Minor is to preside), the prize to be awarded by Mrs. Minor at the Continental Congress of April, 1924.

That there shall be two prizes consisting of a suitable division of the balance remaining in this special fund (now amounting to about $350), and the two winning essays shall be published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

That all details of arrangements connected with the contest shall be left in charge of the Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee.

The committee desires to state that full details as to judges, conditions, etc., will be published in the September Magazine.

Submitted for the Committee by,
(MRS. CHARLES W.) FRANCES TUPPER NASH, Chairman.

The President General stated that as the whole report seems to be a recommendation she could hardly ask that the report be accepted without its recommendation, so she would place the recommendations before the Board for approval. Before asking for a vote she expressed her appreciation of the honor paid to her.

A motion was made by Mrs. Heron, seconded by Mrs Gillentine and out of compliment to the President General carried by a unanimous rising vote:

That the recommendations of the Col. Walter Scott Fund Committee, that a prize essay contest on “The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America,” to be known as the “Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest,” with its provisions as to details, as presented by its Chairman, Mrs. Nash, be adopted.

Mrs. Nash referred to the recommendations of the Committee relative to publishing details of contest in September, 1923, Magazine, and award of prizes in 1924 Congress, explaining the reason for taking so much time was because after Congress the work of the Chapters came to a standstill and only began again in the fall, and the subject was of such importance and the prizes so large it was worth giving ample time.

Mrs. Morris then presented a verbal report on the Yorktown Bill, stating that it had been found necessary to have a Supplementary Bill as the first resolution asking that a committee be appointed had been eliminated from the Bill, so it had been found necessary to get the Bill on the House calender by unanimous consent, which was done a week ago, but the Bill was No. 40 and the House had adjourned when it came to No. 37 on the Journal. She expressed a hope that it might be possible to go before the Senate within a day or two.

The verbal report of the Chairman of the Yorktown Committee was accepted.

The President General then asked that further reports of regular committees be held over until after luncheon, and asked for a report from Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of the Special Committee on Departed Members.

Mrs. Guernsey reported that the Committee consisted of three members, the other members being Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Hodgkins, and stated that she had asked Mrs. Buel to prepare a resolution for Mrs. Kinney, and Mrs. Hodgkins to prepare a resolution for Mrs. Boynton. Mrs. Guernsey then presented the following:

**Resolutions for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood**

Whereas; God in his infinite Wisdom has taken to Himself Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood whose bright cheerful presence and unfailing willingness to serve at all times the Society she so greatly loved, endeared her to all who came in close contact with her:—and

Whereas; From the moment when her inspired pen focussed the thoughts of women upon the desirability of forming a Society of the descendants of the men and women who established our Republic; through the formative days of our Society which was organized in her home; and to the time of her death—her whole hearted interest and her keen mind were active for the Society's progress and highest development:—and

Whereas; It was Mrs. Lockwood who early visioned the necessity for a home of our own in which to house our valuable documents, and it was Mrs. Lockwood who never for a moment lost sight of the national scope of our Society: and

Whereas; In the many offices she held the inspiring of her presence and labors left an indelible imprint upon the future conduct of each and every one:—and
Whereas; As long as her health permitted she was indeed a wise counsellor, a good friend, and a faithful guardian of the highest aims and development of the Society she so gladly served:—and

Whereas; We who have followed with sympathetic interest her failing strength would not wish her back again, but will miss her unfailing interest in the Society whose formation and establishment on its highest plane she had so large a part. We will indeed miss her cheery “All’s well with the world.”

Therefore Be it Resolved

That we the members of the Board of Management record our reverent thanks to the all wise Father of us all for having given His servant, Mrs. Lockwood, the inspiration which brought forth the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and for having spared her to serve the Society and its members for so many years:—and be it further

Resolved; That because of the untiring loyal service she rendered we will hold her memory dear, and will endeavor to carry on the noble work for our Country made possible by the formation of our National Society.

Sarah E. Guernsey,
Chairman of Resolutions Committee.

Resolutions in memory of Mrs. Lockwood were adopted by a rising vote of the Board with bowed heads.

Mrs. Buel then presented the following Tribute and Resolution to Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

Sara Thomson Kinney

A Tribute:—

In the death of Sarah Thomson Kinney on December 14, 1922, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society has lost from its earthly membership a noble and gallant soul whose ideals of patriotism and service have left an indelible impress upon our Society’s early history.

Entering upon the duties of State Regent of Connecticut in 1895, Mrs. Kinney devoted her life and energies to the service of the National Society and of her State, and was re-elected every year for fourteen years until her retirement at her own request.

Mrs. Kinney inspired all who knew her with her own abounding enthusiasm. She had a clear and far-seeing vision of the national scope and influence of our Society. She sensed its possibilities; she had a keen insight into its developing opportunities and what it could be made to mean to our country in terms of patriotic service. She was a patriot above all else, a sturdy American, true to her heritage of New England ancestry. Hers was a buoyant soul, full of a rare humor and an abiding faith. Wise, kindly, tolerant, her advice was sought by all, her earnestness of purpose was an inspiration to all, and her marvelous power of leadership swayed the hearts of all who followed with a loving devotion which knew no bounds. Her Daughters of Connecticut idolized her. She built up our Society’s work in her State on the solid foundations of high achievement and of a united and harmonious action among her chapters that was truly notable.

In the Congresses she was an outstanding figure, quietly influential and forceful, seldom speaking in debate but sought after, honored and esteemed for her loyalty, her wisdom, her calm, unruffled judgment, her fairness and absolute integrity.

To her memory the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution pays reverential tribute. To her ideals of service and unselfish devotion the Society owes much of its successful development.

Therefore,

Resolved; That we, the members of the National Board of Management assembled at its meeting on this the 13th day of February, 1923, record our sorrow in the death of one who loved our Society and ever sought its welfare with all the power of her true and forceful spirit; that we hold her loyal service in grateful remembrance; and that the name of Sara Thomson Kinney shall be forever remembered among those whom we rejoice to have known and loved:—and

Resolved; That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Kinney’s family with expressions of our profound sympathy, and also to the State Regent of Connecticut, as a token of our deep sense of loss in the death of one whom we have ever held in high honor and whose memory will be forever cherished amongst us.

Resolution in honor of Mrs. Sarah Thomson Kinney was adopted by a rising vote of the Board with bowed heads.

Mrs. Hodgkins then presented the following Resolutions for Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton:

Whereas; The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution has learned with deep sorrow of the passing of Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton on October 21, 1922, after an illness of many weeks, from her earthly home to the eternal rest to which she had looked forward longingly for some time:—and
Whereas; Mrs. Boynton was one of our dearly beloved Charter Members (National Number 28) and Honorary Vice President General of our Society and served as the first Organizing Secretary General and later in other National Offices and as Chairman or member of many National Committees, giving willingly and gladly of her time and strength to help perpetuate the aims and objects of our Society, and was especially interested in the Auditing Committee, having taken an active part in its work from the “early days” until her last illness:—and

Whereas; Mrs. Boynton's name is closely identified with the war work undertaken by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:—and

Whereas; Mrs. Boynton, ably assisted by her distinguished husband, General Henry V. Boynton, set an example of Christian Interest and support in the very beginning of our endeavors:—Therefore

Be it Resolved; That we earnestly commend to present and future members of our organization a like zeal for our patriotic work and record our sorrow in the death of this beloved member:—and

Be it Resolved; That this Resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to her niece, Miss Marie Boynton, with expressions of sympathy.

Resolution in memory of Mrs. Boynton was adopted by a rising vote of the Board, with bowed heads.

The President General paid a personal tribute to these fine women and their work.

Recess for luncheon at 1 P.M.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:15 and the hearing of reports was continued.

Reference was made to the Yorktown project, with mention of a commercial project for which endorsement of the Daughters had been asked. It was the consensus of opinion that since action was still pending on the Bill which the National Society had already endorsed and was supporting, it would be unwise to endorse any other project.

Mrs. Chubbuck, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, reported that the Committee, consisting of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Seydel and Mrs. Chubbuck, had met and wished to submit a recommendation to the National Board that a pin for Past State Officers as requested by Mrs. Fred Ball, Past State Historian of Illinois, be authorized.

Mrs. Chubbuck submitted two designs which had been prepared at the request of the Committee on Insignia, for inspection.

A motion to adopt recommendation was offered by Mrs. Chubbuck, and variously seconded.

In the discussion following this motion the consensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to have a pin for active as well as past state officers.

A motion was then offered by Mrs. Nash and seconded by Mrs. Heron:

To amend this recommendation of the Chairman of Insignia, Mrs. Chubbuck of Illinois, by inserting the words “active and” before “past state officers.”

Motion to amend recommendation carried.

Motion authorizing pin for active and past state officers carried.

It was the consensus of opinion that the Chairman of the Insignia Committee be instructed to procure several designs and prices from different firms for the proposed pin for active and past state officers.

Mr. Buel stated that he had just received a copy of the English Manual from the printer, which she exhibited.

Miss McDuffee reported verbally on Americanization work, stating that several of the states had been more than generous and had gone over the top; she expressed a hope that every State Regent would see that her State reached 100 per cent, and that an amount equal to $2 from each Chapter would be forthcoming. The amount on hand is $1463 and if every Chapter responds the total amount would be something like $2600 to $3000. She said the Committee would be very happy if at the coming Congress they had enough money on hand to carry the work on uninterruptedly. The new worker at Ellis Island seems to be a very able woman, able to overcome obstacles, adjust small details, very clever in her particular work and with a great love for the foreign born, which is very essential to the work. Commissioner Todd has asked that a report of our work be made to him. In reference to boxes of clothing, Miss McDuffee said that people coming in the fall from southern climes found it very cold here in the fall and winter, and clothing was needed that could be made over for the children, which would serve a double purpose as the women could be working on it; but rummage was not wanted. She emphasized the fact that boxes must be sent charges prepaid.

The verbal report of Miss McDuffee was accepted and the President General requested the Board Members to take word back to
their Chapters that *express on boxes must be prepaid*.

Mrs. Hunter referred to the bequest of Miss Van Keuren, and offered the following motion, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey:

That the bequest of $343.74 left by Miss Van Keuren to Memorial Continental Hall or to be used at discretion of the Board, be used in the purchase of a clock or clocks, to be placed in the Administration Building, the clock or clocks to be properly marked, in memory of Miss Van Keuren.

Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Hunter then offered the following motion seconded by Mrs. Elliott:

That the Treasurer General be authorized to invest the Life Membership Fund now in the Treasury in the 1st issue of the 4 1/4 per cent. Registered Gold Bonds of 1932-47.

Motion carried.

The question of method of voting at Congress was brought by the President General to the attention of the Board.

The following motion was made by Mrs. Guernsey and seconded by Mrs. Morris:

That the same system of voting be used at the coming Congress as has been used for the past few years.

Motion carried.

The following motion was made by Mrs. Nash and seconded by Mrs. Heron and Mrs. Shumway:

To amend the minutes of the Board meeting held on October 17, 1922 (relating to statement and resolution presented by Mrs. Nash) by removing the word "another" and inserting the word "the" so that as amended they will read "the project."

The President General called for a standing vote, explaining that this motion required a two-thirds majority. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General submitted a supplemental report giving the following data: Members deceased 88, resigned 75, applications for reinstatement 30.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Elliott:

That 30 members, having complied with the requirements of the by-laws and desiring to be reinstated, be reinstated and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 30 members.

Motion carried and the Secretary cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 30 members, and the President General declared them reinstated as members of the Society.

Requests for privilege of incorporation were granted on the following motions:

Moved by Mrs. W. H. Conaway, State Vice Regent (W. Va.) seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried:

That the Elizabeth Zane Chapter of Buckhannon, W. Va., be permitted to become incorporated in order to hold property.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried:

That permission be given to Abraham Clark Chapter of New Jersey to incorporate in order to hold property.

Moved by Mrs. Elliott and carried:

That La Junta Chapter of Colorado be permitted to incorporate.

Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine and carried:

That the Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio, be allowed to incorporate for the purpose of holding property.

Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Heron, and carried:

That Fanueil Hall Chapter of Wakefield, Mass., be allowed to incorporate in order to hold property.

Moved by Mrs. Hodgkins, seconded by Mrs. Hardy and carried:

That the Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida be allowed to incorporate.

Supplemental report of the Registrar General was read by Miss Strider:

**Supplemental Report of the Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 380 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 740.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Supplemental report of the Registrar General was accepted.

A motion was offered by Miss Strider and seconded by Mrs. Ellison:

That the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 380 new members.

Motion carried.

The Secretary cast the ballot for 380 new members, and the President General declared these applicants members of the Society.

Doctor Barrett made the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Perkins:

That the Compte de Grasse Chapter, D.A.R. have authority to sell to N.S., D.A.R. the History of Yorktown and the Jack Jouett Chapter of Charlottesville to sell history of Jack Jouett's Raid.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Nash then asked, "Do I understand we cannot circularize and sell anything from one State to another without permission?" to which
the President General replied, “I believe that is the rule.” Mrs. Nash then mentioned an attractive booklet by Mrs. Harriet Ross Jorris, giving the “Story of Our Flag in Jingles,” for which she said there was a demand from other States and requested that permission be given to circularize for the sale of this booklet, which she thought sold for about 15 cents.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Chubbuck and seconded by Miss McDuffee:

That the request made by Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York, asking that Mrs. Harriet Ross Jorris, author of the “Story of Our Flag in Jingles” be allowed to circularize for sale in N.S., D.A.R. her booklet of that title, be granted.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Hanger inquired whether the Organizing Secretary General is allowed to issue list of Chapter Regents without charge where permission is given to circularize. The consensus of opinion was that a charge should be made for the issuing of such lists.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Hardy and seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins:

That we rescind the action of the Board Meeting of February 5, 1920 in re the celebration of George Washington’s birthday and that hereafter February 22nd be celebrated by the D.A.R. nationally.

Motion lost.

The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Acting Secretary drawing for those States not represented.

The drawing resulted as follows:
1 California 27 Delaware
2 Utah 28 Virginia
3 Oregon 29 Maine
4 Hawaii 30 Vermont
5 New Jersey 31 South Carolina
6 Minnesota 32 Montana
7 Pennsylvania 33 Rhode Island
8 North Dakota 34 Wyoming
9 Nebraska 35 Missouri
10 Oklahoma 36 Arkansas
11 Iowa 37 South Dakota
12 Ohio 38 Cuba
13 Texas 39 New Mexico
14 New York 40 Washington
15 Alabama 41 Idaho
16 Connecticut 42 District of Columbia
17 Michigan 43 Louisiana
18 Georgia 44 Florida
19 Illinois 45 Kentucky
20 Kansas 46 New Hampshire
21 North Carolina 47 Wisconsin
22 Orient 48 Maryland
23 Massachusetts 49 West Virginia
24 Colorado 50 Arizona
25 Tennessee 51 Indiana
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