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THE UNITED STATES AND LAFAYETTE

BY SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE illustrious friend and soldier of American liberty, General Lafayette, returned in 1784 to the United States and tasted to the full the affectionate adulations of the fellow-countrymen of his adoption. He was appropriately fèted and acclaimed in the principal American cities on a scale surpassed only by his better remembered visit one hundred years ago this year.

His fellow-countrymen? This question becomes more pertinent as we continue. On the occasion of his 1784 visit two states naturalized him. A special act of the Maryland legislature, after listing in fitting language his disinterested services declared "that the Marquis de Lafayette and his heirs male forever shall be, and they, and each of them, are hereby deemed, adjudged and taken to be natural-born citizens thereof (i.e., of the State of Maryland), and they and every one of them, conforming to the Constitution and laws of this state, in the enjoyment and exercise of such immunities, rights, and privileges." The legislature of Virginia declared that "the Marquis De La Fayette be henceforth deemed and considered a citizen of this State, and that he shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities thereunto belonging."^2

The Congress of the United States, until 1788 not vested with power to enact uniform naturalization laws, in a resolution of December 9, 1784, publicly felicitating Lafayette, stated that his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country "has resembled that of a patriotic citizen," and accordingly, "the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and pros-

---


perity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him." It is not apparent that Lafayette at this time considered his citizenship in two American states in any more than a complimentary way. One feels that he had no more sense of the obligations and immunities of American citizenship than any illustrious foreign visitor has today in accepting the keys of a city wishing thus to honor him. His contemporary letter to the Count of Vergennes is couched in the style of a loyal subject of the King of France. 3

When the federal Constitution was ratified in 1788 the citizens of Virginia, Maryland, and the other states became ipso facto citizens of the United States. Thus so did Lafayette. It is true that he later became engaged in the service of a foreign prince, a service he discontinued abruptly in 1792. Nothing in the laws of the United States before or during that year prevented an American citizen from so doing, if he desired. 4 It is not at all absurd to argue that, had Lafayette resided in the United States the full fourteen years demanded by the Constitution as qualification for the presidency (and were old enough), it would have been constitutionally possible for him to hold that office.

---

3 Mémoires Correspondance et Manuscrits de Lafayette (hereinafter cited as Mémoires), II, 98, note 1.

4 The first neutrality proclamation, of April 22, 1783, rendered citizens of the United States liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding, or abetting hostilities against a belligerent power, and withdrew from such citizens the protection of the United States. Moore, Digest International Law, VII, 1003. The Virginia statute of October, 1783, had provided "that no person whatsoever, having or holding any place or pension from any foreign state or potentate, shall be eligible to any office, legislative, executive, or judiciary within this commonwealth" (italics inserted). It provided for expatriation by voluntary statement in writing, but stipulated no act tantamount to expatriation. Hening's Statutes of Virginia, 1782-1784, XI, 322. The first act of Congress (I U. S. Statutes at Large, 103) to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, Mar. 26, 1790, made no reference to expatriation. The act of Jan. 29, 1795 (ibid., p. 414), required all persons to be naturalized by the United States to forswear former allegiance and to renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility, and repealed the act of 1790. No statutory provision defining expatriation was enacted until much later, the matter being regulated by executive discretion. At the time of Lafayette's case, about to be narrated, there was no precedent of executive action.
because like Alexander Hamilton he was a citizen of the United States when the instrument was ratified. This notwithstanding the fact that he had not renounced his allegiance to the King of France.

Eight years after his American naturalization Lafayette became a leading figure in the other great revolution of the eighteenth century, as keenly a knight for liberty, as he saw it, in the Old World as he had been its champion in the New. From the beginning an advocate of the Rights of Man and a constitutional monarchy, he became the supporter to the bitter end of the French Constitution of 1791, which he considered as satisfactory a crystallization of his political ideas as was at that time practicable. When war broke out with the allied monarchs of Prussia and Austria, Lafayette found himself at the front in command of one of the three armies defending the soil of France. Before he had much opportunity to demonstrate any great military capacity which his experience under Washington might have developed, France, involved in Jacobin intrigues, approached the revolution of August 10. Lafayette, having accepted the constitutional monarchy, went out of his way to oppose the intrigues of the clubs. In turn he became suspect. The triumph of the Jacobins placed him in a position identical to that recently of many a moderate Russian revolutionist when the Bolsheviks came into power. His life in danger after the intimidated assembly had ordered his arrest on August 19, ought he to submit, in the face of the foreign enemy, to the dicta-
torship of the Terror? Or ought he to flee the country, like the horde of émigrés for whose desertion of the nation he professed the greatest scorn? Lafayette chose the latter course. With twenty-three members of his staff and several orderlies and servants, a company of fifty-three people all told, he left his army and started across the Austrian Netherlands for neutral Dutch territory. "I could have found a high station in the new order of things," he wrote a few days subsequently to the United States minister at the Hague, "without even having meddled with the plot, but my feelings did not even admit of such an idea. I raised an opposition to Jacobin tyranny—but you know the weakness of our honnêtès gens. I was abandonned, the Army gave way to clubbish acts. I had nothing left but to leave France." Historians recognize that the Terror saved France from foreign invasion, and Lafayette later may have had some difficulty in reconciling himself to the decision he made, but of the merits of that decision we do not judge here. We are concerned more with its results, which illuminate a hitherto obscure but not insignificant chapter of the diplomatic history of the United States.

Lafayette and his party of officers were identified as they crossed the frontier. They were stopped and taken into custody at an outpost of the Austrian army at Rochefort, a village near Liège, a neutral bishopric which had been swept over by the Imperial armies. Protest against this detention they signed—Lafayette's signature leads the others—a statement to the effect that they were "French citizens," compelled by imperious circumstances to renounce their positions in the French army and hence not to be considered as enemy forces, nor as émigrés, but "as foreigners claiming a free passage assured by international law" en route to a neutral country. The Austrian commander ignored this plea. Without explanations, warnings or requests for passage, Lafayette

6 Wm. Short, to the Secretary of State, the Hague, August 31, 1792, Hague and Spain, 1792, Letters of Wm. Short [State Dept.]. The original letter of Lafayette to Short, dated Brussels, Aug. 26, 1792, is in the William Short Papers, XXI, 3650, Library of Congress. Lafayette's explanation of his position to d'Archenholz in his secret letter from prison at Magdeburg, March 27, 1793, is somewhat different. It was written after he had six months to think things over and for the purpose of supplying his friends with arguments in justification of his political conduct, in order to influence the public through the press against his further imprisonment: "J'étais destitué, accusé, c'est-a-dire proscriût. Ma défense eût pu être sanglante, mais elle aurait été inutile, et l'ennemi était à portée d'en profiter. Je voulus l'attaquer pour être tué: mais, n'y prévoyant aucun avantage militaire, je m'arrêtai. Je voulus aller mourir à Paris. Mais je craignis qu'un tel exemple d'ingratitude populaire ne décourageât les futurs promoteurs de la liberté." Mémoires, IV, 228. The same document, carefully corrected from the original, is published by J. Thomas, opp. cit., (see next note), 187. Lafayette's Mémoires were worked over by himself, before their publication after his death by his son. In arranging the papers for publication, the General undoubtedly did more than to "eliminate repetitions and insignificant details", as he explained. M. Jules Thomas has found the original manuscripts of most of Lafayette's prison correspondence and published them in his Correspondance Inédite. By publishing considerable material altogether omitted in the Mémoires, and by comparing with their originals the text of letters in the Mémoires, he demonstrates that Lafayette touched up or deleted, for apologetic purposes, certain details. The Thomas edition of prison correspondence, for the discriminating student, therefore supersedes the Mémoires. Thomas's introduction is a valuable psychological analysis of Lafayette's character and career.

7 Copy of protest in Charavay, Le Général Lafayette, 1757-1834, p. 331.
ette and his company had ventured into enemy territory and had been taken, well-armed and mounted. That there was any violation of international law in detaining them—if indeed international law was at all definite concerning such a case as this—is not seriously to be considered. A commission of the allied monarchs, on which sat an émigré representative of the French king, condemned to imprisonment Lafayette and those members of his party who had been members of the Constituent Assembly. They were given over to the custody of the King of Prussia. It soon became evident that Lafayette was being held as a prisoner of state rather than of war, for the allies regarded him as the evil genius of the whole revolutionary movement of two continents. Their thrones would be safer, it appeared to them, if he were kept behind bars. They accordingly decided to hold him as a hostage pending the restoration of the King of France to his legitimate throne, when they would deliver him up to the graces of that monarch.

Lafayette and his three fellow prisoners, Latour Maubourg, Bureau de Pusy and Alexander Lameth, together with their personal servants, were taken by successive marches through Luxembourg, Trèves, and Coblenz to the Prussian fortress of Wesel, in Westphalia. Here they remained from September 18 to December 31, 1792, when they were transported to Magdeburg, about 150 kilometers from Berlin. After exactly one year's imprisonment at Magdeburg they were shifted, January 4, 1794, to Neisse, near the Silesian frontier. The imprisonment has afforded a dramatic theme for historians and no small problem for historical criticism. The documentary material dealing with the episode has been pretty thoroughly worked over by European scholars, insofar as it bears on the facts and circumstances of his sojourn in enemy fortresses, but the relation of the United States to the imprisonment of the benefactor of American liberty has not been so well known.

No sooner did he realize his plight, after the capture at Rochefort, than Lafayette began to consider the various hopes and chances of liberation. In the solitude and insalubrity of his several prison cells, his active and impulsive mind raced over the various possible avenues of escape or release. These distressing five years of his life were consumed—so far as any mental exercise can measure such slowly passing time—with the elaboration of various designs for getting back his freedom. The first of these projects was that of bringing

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9 Short informally asked the Imperial Minister at the Hague what action was contemplated toward Lafayette. "He told me with much frankness and in the same unofficial manner that he was persuaded the Emperor attached no importance to the confinement of M. de Lafayette other than what might be supposed to result from the desire to let the King of France decide on it—not dissembling that it was his opinion that he would be surrendered to the King when restored to the throne." Short to Pinckney, the Hague, Sept. 25, 1792, Short Papers, XXI, 3747. See also Short to the Secretary of State, the Hague, Aug. 31, Sept. 18, Sept. 28, 1792, *Hague and Spain, 1792*, Wm. Short, State Dept.
10 Alexander Lameth, also a member of the Constituent Assembly, and radical political opponent of Lafayette, was detained but later released, after two years' imprisonment, by the King of Prussia in 1794. As to members of Lafayette's party who had served incarceration in the citadel of Antwerp, see *Correspondance Inédite*, pp. 110-115.
11 *Correspondance Inédite*, p. 111.
12 See note 5 above. See also M. Büdinger's study, *Lafayette in Oesterreich*, op. cit.
about the intervention of the United States in his favor. "We are French citizens," read Lafayette's protest to his Austrian captors August 19, 1792. Under a different citizenship he wrote a week later to William Short, our Minister at the Hague, enclosing for publication a copy of the very protest to his Austrian captors in which he and his fellow officers had referred to themselves as French citizens. "You will greatly oblige me, my dear friend, to set out at once for Brussels as soon as this reaches you, and insist upon seeing me. I am an American citizen, an American officer, no longer in the French service. This is your right and I don't doubt of your immediate and urgent [sic] arrival. God bless you! 13

No immediate reply came. Lafayette repeated his appeal more urgently three days later. "You must immediately in the name of the United States, in common with the other American Ministers, and perhaps in common with England interfere in our affair and have us set at liberty—if not our chance is bad—to be sure this conduct of the Austrian Government is equally unjust and impolitic, but it is not 14 . . . a reason, it seems. Depend on it, no time is to be lost. Adieu."

In this direct and human language Lafayette made the first appeal of a naturalized American citizen—if we exclude some of the earliest impressment cases—for relief from arbitrary imprisonment abroad. It was before any legislation had ever defined the status of a citizen engaging in the service of a foreign prince. It was before any executive precedent on the subject. It was at a time when European affairs were in the midst of a most complicated imbroglio of Old World philosophies and political antagonisms in which the United States had no interest except that of maintaining friendly relations with all nations. It was when the newly consolidated nationality, which Lafayette had so ardently applauded in the United States Constitution, was, historically speaking, on trial for its life. It was when the United States demanded above all else, for the success of that vital political experiment, peace and abstention from European political questions. The appeal was made by the one foreigner—if indeed he was a foreigner—most beloved in America, whose disinterested services and lofty principles were still very warm in the memories of young American citizens. It was made by a man upon whom the United States within the year had been relying to further its interests by inducing France to persuade Spain to open the Mississippi to the navigation of the United States; in fact the Secretary of State had instructed the chargé at Paris to leave American affairs, during his absences, under Lafayette's direction, though the latter was overwhelmed by multitudinous other vital political business of his own. 15 It was made to the diplomatic representatives of a President who loved Lafayette at least as much as he did any living man. This call for help in the black hour of his greatest need, from the old comrade in arms who had never accepted material reward for

13 The original letter in English, dated Brussels, Aug. 26, 1792, is in Wm. Short Papers, XXI, 3650. It is also printed fairly accurately in Sparks, Life of Morris, I, 399.

14 Word obliterated in the MS.

15 Lafayette to Short, Nivelles, on setting out for Luxembourg, Aug. 30, 1792, Wm. Short Papers, XXI, 3667.

16 For references to this affair, see Despatches, France (Wm. Short), vol. I, State Dept.
his great services in securing the independence of that very nation whose assistance he now requested, undoubtedly put to President Washington one of the most embarrassing political problems he ever encountered, particularly so when the plea was reinforced by the moving entreaties of Lafayette's remarkable wife.

The appeal was first made to William Short, upon whom fell the necessity of answering it immediately. As Lafayette
had written, no time was to be lost. The weeks and months necessary to refer such a question to Philadelphia for decision would have seen the prisoners far removed from the proximity of an American Minister and rust accumulating on their bolts and bars. To take an immediate official step for Lafayette's liberation, without instructions personally to visit the Austrian camp and demand, as a right, to see the prisoner and to obtain the liberation of a man who but a few days before had led an army against his captors, would have required a bold diplomatist. Short felt forced to resort to consoling but empty replies. Though "mortal" at Lafayette's predicament, he wrote him the not very impressive explanation that it was absolutely impossible to quit the Hague at that time because he was daily expecting delayed instructions to proceed to Madrid on an important diplomatic mission.

"This," he wrote, "will carry me through Brussels, of course. Should I go immediately, as is highly probable, I will not fail to solicit with much warmth the favor of seeing you, being persuaded it would be refused if claimed as a right. Should my letter expected from America be still delayed I flatter myself I shall have the pleasure of seeing you on neutral territory, for I cannot think you will be long detained. . . . As you urge my coming to see you, it is possible that you may suppose I might if there contribute to your obtaining a free passage. Although I cannot flatter myself that any solicitation on my part could in the smallest degree influence the government of the Austrian Netherlands or add at all to the reasons of justice which must weigh on them for ceasing to refuse to you what all persons not in arms [italics inserted] have a right to expect, namely a free and peacable passage; yet if there is any way in which I can serve you I hope you will mention it, and be assured that nobody can feel greater
pleasure in doing you whatever may be really useful to you." 17

We can imagine the lugubrious smile with which the prisoner must have read this last uncouth sentence.

By the time Short had received any definite instructions as to his expected Spanish mission, 18 Lafayette long since had been whisked away to prison by the Allies and rendered (except for secret correspondence which eluded the vigilance of his guards) incomunicado. We have observed that he requested a joint intervention of Short and the other American ministers abroad. Short put the case to Gouverneur Morris, at Paris, and Thomas Pinckney, at London.

"Although this business presents itself at first blush as desperate as well from the principle on which such a demand could . . . be presented, as the power that would have to decide on it; yet there is something so insupportably painful in seeing a person so long and so disinterestedly devoted to the United States now for the first time ask their aid and ask it in vain, that I do not hesitate a moment in communicating to you, . . . the urging [sic] request that he has made. . . . If there is anything within the scope of practicability which can in any way secure his liberation it will occur to one or both of you." Short declared he saw nothing that could be done which presented "the most glimmering prospect of utility," though he acknowledged that regard to national character demanded action, if possible, by the United States minister. 29

17 Short to Lafayette, the Hague, Aug. 29, 1792, Wm. Short Papers, XXI, 3655.
18 He remained in the Hague until Dec. 18. Short to his brother, Dec. 18, 1792, ibid., XXII, 3961.
19 Word illegible in badly faded letter-press copy.
20 Short to Pinckney, the Hague, Sept. 7, 1792, Wm. Short Papers, XXI, 3689. A similar letter was addressed to Gouverneur Morris, ibid.
22 "Supposing that M. de Lafayette were a natural born subject of America and taken under the circumstances in which he was placed, I do not exactly see how the United States could claim him. He was not in their service. If he had been made a prisoner of war could they claim him as their citizen? If claimed and delivered up would they not be bound to put him to death for having attacked a neutral power, or else by the very act of acquitting him declare war against those who had taken him? Can the United States interfere in an affair of this sort without making themselves parties in the quarrel? But M. de Lafayette is a Frenchman, and it is as a Frenchman that he is taken and is to be treated."
23 Short to Pinckney, the Hague, Sept. 25, Oct. 2, Nov. 25, 1792, ibid., XXI, 3473, 3755; XXII, 3899. Part of this correspondence is printed in Sparks, Life of G. Morris, I, 398-406. "As to our fellow citizens in confinement, and of whom you desire to be fully informed," he wrote to Morris, December 7, "I can only tell you, that the most impenetrable secrecy has been observed in respect to him and his fellow sufferers. It is certain, that he is the individual of all France, that both the Austrians and Prussians hate most cordially. The desire to revenge and determination to punish made them inflict the most flagrant injustice, and the most shameful violation of the droit de gens. They are probably sensible of it, and therefore wish to smother the whole business, and the victims also." Short to Morris, the Hague, Dec. 7, 1792; Sparks, Life of G. Morris, I, 403. See also Morris to Short, Paris, 29 Nov., 1792, A. C. Morris, Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris,
Morris immediately counselled non-intervention. Lafayette, said he, was a French citizen. Pinckney was willing to sign a joint declaration that Lafayette was an American citizen and expressing confidence that he would be protected in rights belonging to such character, but apprised of Morris's reply to Short, he decided that he would not favor any intervention unless the three were unanimously in favor of it. Meanwhile it became evident to Short from his conversation with the Imperial Minister at the Hague that there was little likelihood of Lafayette being released by the Allied government.

(To be continued)

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is celebrating the centenary of Lafayette’s farewell visit to what he called his “seconde patrie” by publishing in this and the July and August issues, Professor Bemis’ narrative of President Washington's efforts to release his friend and fellow patriot from the prisons of Prussia and Austria, 1792-1797.

This is a new chapter in the history of Washington's Administration which has hitherto escaped the detailed attention of historians. These articles are based on extensive researches in American and European archives which have yielded many documents never before published or used, some of which are reproduced for our readers. We believe this timely, not only in memory of the last visit to the United States of America’s distinguished friend, but also for its possible reflection on principles of contemporary American foreign relations.

Editor

"WASHINGTON—OUR NATIONAL SHRINE"

One of the outstanding entertainments of the 33rd Continental Congress was the lecture, "Washington—Our National Shrine," given by Mr. Charles Colfax Long at Memorial Continental Hall on Saturday evening, April 12, 1924, to which all delegates and alternates were invited by the President General.

Mr. Long told most entertainingly of the beauties of the Nation's Capital and laid stress upon its historic shrines and the phenomenal growth of the city. His slides are remarkable for their beauty and clarity. The views of the United States Capitol by night, the Lincoln Memorial and the Japanese cherry trees in bloom, and the Washington monument were among the most artistic shown; while those of Arlington and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, where President Woodrow Wilson is interred, deserve especial mention. Of particular interest were the colored slides of Memorial Continental Hall, which have received high praise in every quarter.

Mr. Long is particularly conversant with his subject, and has devoted much time and thought to perfecting his lecture, and to the making of the colored slides which have received high praise in every quarter.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

HE Thirty-third Annual Congress marked the closing of a year of splendid achievement. May the stimulation and inspiration which each one of us received from it prove a powerful incentive toward a new year of endeavor that shall surpass in nobility of purpose and successful attainment any that has gone before.

Many memories of our brilliant Thirty-third Annual Congress crowd in upon your President General's recollections. Side by side with her remembrance of the speeches made by the distinguished citizens of our own and other lands, and the reports of outstanding progress made by Daughters from every state and territory within the bounds of this great nation of ours comes the vivid picture of the buoyant purposefulness of the pages of the Congress and of the intangible something which their presence contributed to it.

With this latter thought in mind, the President General's June message is to stress an especial appeal to our members to have their daughters join our Society during the coming months. We want to tell them that of course we are proud of their mothers, who are the very bone and sinew of the greatest organization in America for patriotic endeavor and the conservation of high governmental ideals. But we want the younger generation, too. By reason of birth alone, they have an inherent right to membership, which we earnestly desire to have them exercise. We need the glow and warmth of their personality and the faith of their vision. We want their eagerness and enthusiasm as an incentive to point the way to policies that have been born of innermost convictions for our country's welfare. We want them because they are their mothers' daughters, but more than that we want them because they themselves are the representatives of the world's tomorrow.

This America of yours and mine needs her splendid women today. It needs those of unquestioned loyalty and earnest purpose. In us is vested the privilege of carrying forward America's sacred traditions. The expression "from father to son," visions for us a noble heritage of honesty and high purpose splendidly maintained. We would have the phrase "from mother to daughter" no less significant.

Everywhere the insidious propaganda of anarchistic discontent has been soothed to the top of old world political cauldrons. These skimmings are now being offered to our America as veritable patent-medicine panaceas instead of the age old ills and wretched failures that they really are. Our great organization is doing a noble and creditable work in combating these fallacies. But we must be an even more potent force toward creating and maintaining the type of American citizen who shall be true to every tradition of our glorious past as well as fulfill every hope of our future. To most fully attain this end, we want the youth of our land with their clear-eyed unflinching judgment to call a halt upon the systematic boring into and undermining which is menacing the civic and patriotic morale of some of our leading colleges, societies, organizations, and even our public schools under the guise of "new thought and intellectual freedom." Here, let me interpolate, not only are we, as Daughters of the American Revolution privileged to serve our country through membership in our organization, but we should make a vital effort to endeavor to have every woman who has any claim to eligibility enroll herself a member of our Society.

The month of June has a patriotic significance too, which should be strongly stressed, since June 14th is Flag Day. How we all glory in Betsy Ross, the patriotic seamstress of Philadelphia, whose distinction it was to have a unique part in the fashioning of our country's first official flag. That no discredit shall be cast upon the flag or the nation which it represents must be our steadfast purpose in this later era. In this connection our Society is doing splendid work through its committee for the Correct Use of the Flag. Likewise of course, it is the duty of the members of our organization to display the flag on every patriotic day and occasion. Let every Daughter fly the flag on June 14th, so that Flag Day shall be fittingly observed throughout the entire 142,000 strong membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Less than two weeks ago, President
Coolidge, in a letter to the women of Philadelphia, stressed the fact that "the women of America have a vital part to play in upholding the cause of good government, but that in order to successfully do so, we must be conscious of our duties as well as of our privilege" (and the stress of this last phrase is most significant) "since the forces of evil are always organized, and if they are to be successfully combated, there must be constant effort intelligently directed against them."

Daughters of the American Revolution, with our splendid organization, based upon a line of direct ancestry from patriot forefathers who founded this nation at the cost of super-human sacrifice, this is a clear call to be vigilant in well-doing.

Your President General answers for you—"We shall maintain every right, exercise every privilege, that America's pure standard shall not be defiled."

Lora Haines Cook, President General.

THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, wishes to call your attention to the insertion of the two words, "of America," in the pledge to the Flag, which were officially adopted at a conference called by the American Legion, and participated in by 62 other patriotic organizations, which met in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 14, 1924.

NEW HISTORICAL PROGRAM PAGE

A new series of historical programs will commence in the July, 1924, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. The object of the publication of these programs is to present suggestions for a course of historical study, valuable alike to schools and D. A. R. Chapters.

Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General, under whose supervision the Program Page in each issue of the Magazine is to be published, has secured the services of Dr. George Morton Churchill, Ph.D., Professor of History at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., to prepare the programs.

The subject of these programs will comprise the development of American Institutions. Emphasis will be laid on political institutions, such as The Constitution, The Federal System, The Judicial System, Local Self-Government and Suffrage. Attention will also be given to educational and social institutions. The standpoint throughout will be historical, tracing development rather than attempting to show the widely varying details of present conditions.

Dr. Churchill is no stranger to our magazine readers, as he has already given us a series of able and interesting historical programs during 1920-1921-1922.
ITH more than seventeen hundred delegates and alternates present and a total registration of 2,307 members, the 33rd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution settled down to the enactment of routine legislation and the hearing of the National Committee reports in Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday morning, April 15, 1924, the second day of the Congress.

In her report as Chairman of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee, the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presented a request, that the Congressional ruling of 1920, providing that the President General serve as Chairman of the Committee, be rescinded, and that the President General be authorized to appoint a Chairman. The motion was instantly seconded and carried, and the President General thereupon appointed Mrs. Minor, Honorary President General, under whose administration the money was raised and the work begun, to serve as Chairman of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee. This graceful act elicited prolonged applause.

Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Vice President General from Georgia, presented a resolution proposing the appointment of a special committee to consider the erection of a larger auditorium, on a site of ground in the rear of the new Administration Building. The resolution was referred to the Resolutions Committee and later passed unanimously.

Mrs. McCall was followed by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, who stated that the policy of the magazine was to publish the official news of the National Society, to develop the several departments of the journal, to popularize historical subjects and to keep the members of the Society informed through articles by those in authority, of what our Government is accomplishing. Miss Lincoln also stated that every effort is being made to keep it a distinctive magazine. From April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, there has been spent for the purchase of articles and photographs the sum of $1,185.50, less than one hundred dollars a month for each issue.

Mrs. Charles White Nash, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee in her report gave detailed figures of an improvement in the financial condition of the magazine, stating that:

"The most gratifying result to every member, however, is sure to be that of the magazine's financial status, since for
the first time in its history the extra figures show on the credit side of the sheet; the magazine may not yet have become an asset but it has ceased to be a liability and has paid for itself, with the promise of either greater profits or a larger magazine.

"From the Treasurer General's report the figures* show comparative receipts and disbursements as between the fiscal years ending March 31, 1923, and March 31, 1924.

"At the beginning of the year your chairman said she did not expect to accomplish the impossible, but would try, working upon the foundation laid by her predecessors."

At the close of her report Mrs. Nash announced the winning chapters in the magazine subscription contest to be: 1st group—Ruth Wyllys, Connecticut; Mary Clap Wooster, Connecticut; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Sophie de Marsac Campau, Michigan; 2nd group—Mahwana-wasigh, New York; Ursula Wolcott, Ohio; Berks County, Pennsylvania; Nova Caesarea, New Jersey; 3rd group—Jackson-Madison, Tennessee; Ellen Hardin Walworth, New York; Phoebe Bayard, Pennsylvania; Pueblo, Colorado; 4th group—John Reily, Ohio; Jeremiah Jenckes, Michigan; Essex, New Jersey; Mary Anne Gibbes, Washington. The cash prizes to each group were then awarded by the President General to the Regents of the chapters.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Nash for her work as National Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The President General then presented Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, to the Congress.

Mrs. Minor expressed her appreciation of Mrs. Cook's action in appointing her Chairman of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee and, before announcing the winner of the "Anne Rogers Minor Prize Essay Contest," spoke briefly of her trip abroad, and referred with enthusiasm to the splendid achievements of Mrs. Cook's administration.

Other interesting and constructive reports followed in rapid succession, the Congress giving them deep attention and applause. Those reporting were "Preservation of Historic Spots": Mrs. L. S. Gillentine; "Liberty Loan Fund," Mrs. Rhett Goode; "National Old Trails Road," Mrs. John Trigg Moss; "Correct Use of the Flag," Mrs. John Miller Horton; "D. A. R. Student Loan Fund," Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge; "Liquidation and Endowment," given by Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois, in the absence of Mrs. Willard T. Block, Chairman; "Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison," Mrs. Austin C. Brant; "Publicity," Mrs. Amos A. Fries.

No session was held on Tuesday afternoon, the time being reserved for meetings of State delegations and National Committees. That evening the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, entertained the members of the Congress at a reception in Memorial Continental Hall. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George M. Minor, Honorary President General, and the National Officers. The scene was a brilliant one with its hundreds of beautifully gown women and the flower-decked auditorium. A happy innovation was an additional receiving line of State Regents.

That same evening Mrs. Larz Anderson, the Librarian General gave a delightful dance at Rauscher's in honor of
The entertainment was arranged through the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter of the District of Columbia.

The report of the Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, on Monday afternoon, emphasized the astounding growth of the National Society during the past year and the ever increasing and vital work accomplished by her efficient clerical staff. Mrs. Stansfield said in part:

"The figures of the office work will show a gratifying increase in membership in every state, as well as in the Orient, India, Alaska, and Africa. There have been 10,600 applicants admitted to the Society since the last Congress, of whom three were Real Daughters—Mrs. Holbrook of New York, Mrs. Smith of Oregon, and Mrs. McMurphy of New Hampshire. There were 1,761 supplemental papers approved, making a total of 12,361 papers verified. Of this number 1,582 were new records. The last National number assigned is 200,054.

"The total could have been much larger were it not for the fact that one-sixth of the papers submitted had to be returned because of the following errors: endorsements, notary signatures, attestation, signatures of Chapter officers, and State Regents' signatures. Two hundred requests have been sent out for addresses of applicants. There have been 6,000 letters written for date of marriage of applicants' parents and other missing data. The carelessness of Chapter Registrars in sending incorrectly made out papers causes much extra work, unnecessary expense, and unavoidable delay.

"One hundred and sixty-seven originals and 152 supplemental papers have been returned unverified. We have examined over 2,000 original papers and approximately 1,665 supplementals are still unverified. About 6,000 postals of notification have been sent out and 2,000 letters on other matters. Sixty-three volumes have been completed and bound for the Record Room. Permits have been issued for 2,841 insignia; 3,063 Recognition Pins; 1,987 Ancestral Bars."

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the former Secretary of State, who appeared as National Chairman of the Committee on International Relations on Wednesday morning, advocated the establishment of a National School of Diplomacy in connection with George Washington University to raise the efficiency of the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

Representing the Orient, Mrs. Truman S. Holt, of Manila, spoke in behalf of the Philippine Scholarship Fund, and said that her committee was most anxious to complete the fund in order that the girls to be trained as nurses might be sent to America through the fund.

In the absence of Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Chairman of the Committee on Real Daughters, Mrs. Frederick E. Frisbee, Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift, and Mrs. Harvey T. White, Chairman of the Committee on Genealogical Research, their reports were read by Mrs. John W. Whitehead, of Georgia, and Mrs. Edwin Earle Sparks, Official Reader, respectively.

The report of the Committee on Memorial Monuments for Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of which Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey is the Chairman, was given by Miss Janet Richards, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The morning closed with reports from Mrs. John Brown Heron, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia; Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, on "Historical and Literary Reciprocity;" Mrs. James T. Begg on "Legislation in Congress;" in which she stated that the bill granting tax exemption on all land owned by the National Society in Washington, had passed both Houses of Congress. Miss Carolene F. Smith on "Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides;" Mrs. Robert H. Wiles on State and Chapter By-Laws; and Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes on "Transportation," gave interesting reports.

At the afternoon session reports of
Committees were continued. Mrs. Robert J. Reed of West Virginia, in reporting the work of the National Society in patriotic education stated that the astounding total of $164,973.53 had been spent on this object during the past year. More than 107,000 copies of the Immigrants' Manual were distributed last year to the foreign born, according to the report of Mrs. John L. Buel, National Chairman of the Manual for Immigrants. Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Chairman of Americanization, told how chapters in 34 states were working on this problem and that $52,900 had been expended in the last twelve months. That there is a growing interest in historical and educational films was pointed out by Mrs. L. Grant Baldwin, Chairman of Better Films.

One of the most interesting reports to the Congress was made by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Chairman of the National Committee on Ellis Island, and it elicited hearty applause.

The Congress was delighted with the stirring speech made by Miss Annie Smith in behalf of the restoration and purchase of the home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the thirty thousand needed for "Kenmore," at Fredericksburg, Va., has been pledged, with five thousand dollars yet to be raised.

Miss Janet Richards spoke for Mrs. H. L. Rust, chairman of the Wakefield Memorial Association and told the aims of that organization to restore the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Va. The Congress adjourned promptly at half after four o'clock to attend the reception at the White House given in honor of the delegates and alternates by the President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. As they passed by the President they were greeted with a hearty hand-shake and a warm word of welcome.

Stirring accounts of the work accomplished by the States were given in the reports of the State Regents during the evening session. Forty-three State Regents were present, while the reports of Arkansas and New Hampshire were read by their State Vice Regents, and that of Wyoming, was read by the Vice President General from that State. Idaho, New Mexico and Utah were the only states not represented on the platform. A total of 46 reports were read, time being limited to three minutes each.

A pretty scene was enacted as Mrs. Frederick Eugene Steere, State Regent of Hawai'i, arose to make her report. Pages threw a lei of pink flowers, which Mrs. Steere had brought from her island home, around the President General's neck and yellow ones on the National officers. By special arrangement Mrs. Steere spoke for five minutes, a minute for each thousand miles she had travelled to make her report.

At the conclusion of the reading of the State Regents' reports came the nominations for eight Vice Presidents General, one Honorary Vice President General and Chaplain General. After each candidate was placed in nomination she was presented to the Congress. The candidates were, Vice Presidents General; Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, Alabama; Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, North Carolina; Mrs. Adam Denmead, Maryland; Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Arizona; Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, South Carolina; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Massachusetts; Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, Missouri; Miss Amy E. Gilbert, Iowa; Mrs. Frederick Menges, New York; Mrs. Logan S. Gillentine, Tennessee; Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, Wisconsin; Miss Anne M. Lang, Oregon; Mrs. H. H.
McClintock, Oklahoma; for Honorary Vice President General: Mrs. B. R. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. William Henry Wait, Michigan; Mrs. John Campbell, Colorado; for Chaplain General: Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Americanization through patriotic education; law enforcement and the plight of the American Indian divided the attention of the delegates with voting for the candidates on the following day. With only one dissenting voice the Congress passed a combination resolution strongly endorsing national defence in the establishment of Citizens' military training camps; an adequate navy, and ample flying equipment for the Army and Navy. "Preparedness" is thoroughly believed in by the delegates and certain elements of world unrest have made them keener than ever to put themselves on record as for preparedness with a big "P."

Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General, presented a resolution, later adopted by the Congress, endorsing the movement to raise the U. S. S. Frigate Hartford, built in 1858 and commissioned until 1898, and now anchored off Charleston, S. C., sunk in mud and in danger of being destroyed by borers. It is proposed to have the historic old frigate brought to Washington and anchored in the Potomac River.

Another resolution, which was also later adopted, was offered by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, retiring Chaplain General, asking that the National Society stand by the proposed Department of Education.

Law obedience comes before law enforcement, Miss Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General told the delegates in a speech which was listened to with the closest attention. "Bootlegging is brought about by the social demand," said Miss Willebrandt. "And for this reason law obedience is even more important than law enforcement and should precede it. Make allegiance to the Constitution and its enforcement the criterion of your suffrage," she added, "for men running for the offices of town crier to president."

Before the close of the morning session many valuable gifts were presented to the National Society. Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy was introduced by the President General and presented a number of priceless gifts for the Museum in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington and her brother, Hugh Washington. Mrs. Bellamy is in her eighty-second year. Her message to the Congress was that she hoped "the Daughters" would always be a helpful hand to the Government. Mrs. Le Baron Prince of New Mexico gave a beautiful lamp to the President General's room. The President General expressed gracious thanks to both Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Prince, and State Regents presenting gifts.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to addresses from prominent leaders in the field of education. Dr. C. S. McGown, of the American International College, pointed out that more than one million and a half aliens, many of them from the worst governed countries in Europe, had entered the United States since 1920. Mrs. Walter C. Roe and Miss Muskrat, both of whom appeared in Indian ceremonial costumes spoke on behalf of the work of the American Indian Institute. In the absence of the Secretary of the Interior, Hubert C. Work, Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, addressed the Congress. He brought out the astonishing fact that a larger percentage of Indian children of school age
are in schools than a corresponding number of white children.

Miss Anna Ernberg represented Berea College; Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop told of the work at Crossmore; Mrs. Samuel P. Davis represented the two schools of Arkansas, Helen Dunlap and Mountain Crest; Miss Marian Williamson represented the Hindman Settlement School; Mrs. Watt T. Brown, the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School; Mr. Robert Orville Mathews, the Lincoln Memorial University; Miss Clemmie Henry, Maryville College; Mrs. William Rodes, the Matthew T. Scott Jr. Academy; Miss Katharine Pettit, the Pine Mountain Settlement School; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, the Southern Industrial Institute; and Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun the Tamassee D. A. R. School. The representatives of the Berry School and Schaufler Missionary Training School were unable to be present.

One of the most interesting speeches of the Congress was made by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, on Immigration. Secretary Davis said that he was glad to see the women of America entering public life because he believes this means better politics, not worse women. He also complimented the National Society on their Ellis Island relief work and their "Immigrants' Manual."

"We do not need open immigration," said the Secretary; "because we have an over-development of industry in America at the present time. The biggest job is to keep what Americans we have at work. It is not right to bring thousands of aliens into this country when we haven't enough work for our own. The first duty of America is to find work for Americans. The unemployed lose respect for America."

Secretary Davis declared that the farming out of children in America would soon cease, and that no state had the right to auction children off for a home, but that families should be kept together. He said that there are 500,000 neglected children in America from whom 80 per cent of the criminals are recruited. It will pay, according to the Secretary, to spend more money for the child than for the adult behind prison bars.

Other speakers of Thursday evening were Major William M. Mumm, who spoke on National Defense; Colonel Frederic D. Evans on "Fort Niagara;" Colonel Oscar Crosby on the "George Washington Memorial," and Colonel Bryan, who represented the S. A. R.

Following the confirmation of newly elected State and Vice State Regents came the announcement of the Chairman of the Tellers, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, giving the result of the election. She stated that 1450 votes were cast and the winning candidates were: Vice Presidents General—Miss Anne M. Lang, Oregon, 1142; Mrs. Logan S. Gillentine, Tennessee, 1057; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Massachusetts, 968; Mrs. Paul Duane Kitt, Missouri, 940; Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Arizona, 866; Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, Wisconsin, 861; Miss Amy Gilbert, Iowa, 834; Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, South Carolina, 818. The first seven will serve for three years, while Mrs. Cain's term is for two years.

Mrs. Rhett Goode of Birmingham, Ala., was the only candidate for Chaplain General and received 1269 votes. None of the three candidates for Honorary Vice President General received the necessary two-thirds vote, and a second election for that office was held on Friday morning. Mrs. Bedle withdrew her candidacy, and Mrs. William H. Wait, of Michigan, receiving the necessary two-thirds votes, was elected.
The new officers were presented to the Congress after their election was formally announced by the President General and were greeted with prolonged applause and a wealth of floral tributes.

That it is America’s sovereign right to regulate immigration to its shores was declared by Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, in a fiery address during the session on Friday morning. He referred to the new immigration legislation, which he hoped would soon become a law, as “America’s second Declaration of Independence.”

A beautiful memorial service, held in remembrance of those who had died in the past year, was opened with a prayer by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Chaplain General. This was followed by a quartette singing Kipling’s “Recessional.”

In her touching tribute in memory of the honored dead, the President General said, in part:

“In no way could the Daughters of the American Revolution more fittingly observe the spiritual significance of this great Holy Day of Good Friday than to spend a portion of it apart from the noise and clamor of life in prayer and in silent meditation upon the good deeds of those who but a year ago were with us in the fullness of life and joy and usefulness.

“Deeply, too, do we mourn the passing of a beloved Honorary President General: an appalling number of Ex-National Officers and the State Regent of Massachusetts, who at the time of her death was also National Chairman of Historical Research and Preservation of Records.

“On April 29th, at her home in Bloomington, Illinois, our brilliant and inspiring Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, laid down the cares and responsibilities of a noble and useful life, enriched by service to family, Nation, and her Creator.

“Our very presence here in Memorial Continental Hall, which is a revered Valhalla to our illustrious dead, as well as a temple of patriotism, bring me to a consideration of its use. Your President General, quite by accident, found in the files of her office, a letter written on August 1, 1909, by Mrs. Scott when she was President General, in reply to one from the Hon. H. B. McFarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, asking for the use of the Hall. A portion of this letter so clearly expresses her own convictions in this matter, that she is taking the liberty of quoting from it.

“I believe that Memorial Continental Hall should be a center from which should radiate influences that would be felt to the ends of the earth. I believe that our grand auditorium should be the center of patriotic life of Washington; that from the platform of that auditorium, the most beautiful I believe in the country, should be given lectures on the great themes that today stir humanity to its depths; and that from this building should go forth an impulse that should be felt in the literary, scientific and educational life of the Nation.”

“To my mind the need for maintaining this high ideal has become an increasingly vital and necessary one, which it has ever been the present President General’s purpose to uphold.

“‘What ye do for others, that also ye have done unto me,’ was never more truly exemplified than it was in the lives of those whose passing we mourn, but in our sorrow for them let us not forget the triumphant message of Easter, which would have us remember of them as of our Savior: ‘Christ being raised from
the dead, dieth no more.' Death hath no more dominion over him. He liveth unto God Through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Honorary Vice President General and Chairman of Memorials, was then given formal charge of the Service. Sheafs of lilies or a single blossom were deposited in front of the President General's desk at the conclusion of each eulogy.

A brief address in memory of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, was given by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, and a portrait of this beloved "Daughter" was presented to the National Society in the name of her family. Mrs. Hodgkins announced that the fund which had been partially raised as a memorial to Mrs. Scott by the D. A. R. in various states, would be turned into a scholarship at the Matthew T. Scott, Jr. Academy, in Phelps, Ky., which was founded by Mrs. Scott, in memory of her husband, the late Matthew T. Scott, Jr.

Tribute was paid to Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, Honorary Vice President General from New Jersey, by Mrs. Charles Read Banks, State Regent of New Jersey, to Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Ex-Recording Secretary General, by Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Curator General; to Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, Ex-Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Adam Denmead, State Regent of Maryland; to Mrs. Esther B. F. Noble, Ex-Chaplain General, by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; also an Ex-Chaplain General; to Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsky, Ex-Historian General, by Miss Isabel Gordon, State Regent of Massachusetts; to Miss Lucretia H. Clay, Ex-Vice President General, by Mrs. Ben Johnson; to Mrs. George Minot Baker, late State Regent of Massachusetts, by Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General; to Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Ex-Vice President General, by Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York; to Mrs. James F. Maupin, Ex-Vice President General, by Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia; to Mrs. Henry McCleary, Ex-Vice President General, by Mrs. E. F. Leary, and to Miss Sophia Waples, Ex-Vice President General, by Mrs. Rhett Goode.

During the ceremonies the quartette sang "Peace I Leave With You," and the session closed with prayer, followed by the Doxology.

In spite of a drenching rain, which at times resembled a cloudburst, the customary pilgrimage to Mount Vernon was made Friday afternoon, headed by the President General and the National Officers. The French and British Ambassadors were the guests of honor. With appropriate words the President General laid the wreath on the sarcophagus of George Washington, and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett laid a wreath on that of Martha Washington.

After the opening of the evening session and the announcement of Mrs. Wait's election, the President General spoke of the generous gift of one thousand dollars from Colonel Walter Scott again this year, for another magazine subscription contest, and a rising vote of thanks was accorded Colonel Scott.

The President General then introduced Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, who, in turn, presented the speakers of the evening. The program had been arranged by Mrs. Robert Lansing, Chairman of the National Committee on International Relations. Interesting addresses bearing on Pan-American topics were given by the Ambassador of Argentina, Hon.
Honorio Pueyrredon; the Minister of Guatemala, Hon. Francisco Sanchez La-tour; and the Minister of Panama, Hon. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

An unusual scene was enacted in the Salute to the Pan-American Flags. Through the center door came white robed pages bearing high the flag of a nation of Pan-America. While the Army Band played the national air of each country, the pages marched to the platform and formed a group around a large standard of the flags of the Pan-American countries, with the Stars and Stripes in the center. The delegates and guests stood at attention during the review of the flags.

At the final session on Saturday morning greetings were read to the 33d Continental Congress from Mrs. Warren G. Harding, widow of the late President of the United States. The Congress voted to send Easter greetings and flowers to both Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Patriotic resolutions, ringing with Americanism and constructive viewpoints on vital subjects before the American people, occupied the final moments of the Congress, and were passed with enthusiasm.

The ceremony of installing the new officers was a pretty one. The President General welcomed each official cordially and they were presented with their insignia of office by the outgoing officers, and were sworn in by the Chaplain General.

Miss Janet Richards moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the President General for the able and fair manner in which she had conducted the 33d Continental Congress. Much praise was given to Mrs. Cook, her National Officers and the Committees of the Congress for the efficient handling of the thousands of delegates and the business which brought them together. Mrs. Cook, as presiding officer, is distinguished by a business-like method of procedure and the evident desire to give each subject brought up for discussion its full and proper consideration.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, asked the privilege of the floor, which was granted, and voiced her thanks for the many courtesies shown her by the President General. She extended her best wishes and congratulations on the successful work of the Congress.

The President General thanked Mrs. Minor and the memorable Congress was brought to a close when she declared it adjourned sine die.

D. A. R. FLAG CODE PAMPHLET

Those desiring a Flag Code Pamphlet, published by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, can secure copies from Mrs. John Miller Horton, National Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, 477 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York. These pamphlets will be sold at reduced cost, the price to be announced later by the National Chairman.
HE New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution have a unique place to hold their Annual meeting — the Old Barracks* at Trenton. In the winter of 1757 the inhabitants of Trenton appealed to the General Assembly of the Province for Barracks to house troops as the "quartering" system was annoying. In April 1758 the law was passed providing for its erection, and on May 31, the building was commenced, and completed in March 1759 — 165 years ago.

The Commissioners were limited to £1,400 for each Barrack, retaining five per cent commission, but the actual cost was at least, £500 more.

About an acre of land was purchased for these Barracks from Mrs. Sarah Chubb, whose father, Joseph Peace, had bought it in a thirty-six acre tract of William Trent, in 1732, for £170, "silver money." The building was erected on the River road, now South Willow, and Peace Streets. It was built to accommodate 300 but once 450 soldiers were quartered there.

In December 1759 a small addition, exclusively for officers, was built, and is still standing at the corner of Front and Willow Streets. It was a fine building of undressed stone, two stories high. The main building was 130 feet long, and 18½ wide, with two wings, each 58 feet long at either end, projecting in front of the Barracks.

In 1765, after peace was fully restored with France, the Barracks were unoccupied, and in May the General Assembly ordered that the "perishable articles" in it be sold, and the building rented. "Two substantial ladders, and twenty leather buckets" were retained. Less than a year after this sale so many of the King's troops were passing through and quartered in the colony, the General Assembly was obliged to refurnish the building, give up the rents, and buy "bedding, blankets, firewood, and other necessaries."

During the Revolutionary War the Barracks sheltered British troops, and Hessians; and then recruits for the American army. For two weeks prior to the Battle of Trenton it was used by a party of English dragoons, some German "yagers," and a party of Tory refugees, but a week afterward it housed American militia, and soldiers of either army until the close of the war.

Cornwallis occupied this building for a short time, and Rochambeau is reported to have stayed there.

For three years after the Revolution no use was made of the Barracks and on June first 1786 the General Assembly ordered its sale and the proceeds turned into the Treasury. It was sold on February 18, 1787 for £3,260.

In 1813 (one authority says 1793) Front Street was opened westward one block and forty feet of the building torn down; the North wing, thus cut off, was made into three residences, and the porches on the main building torn down. In 1855 the Southern wing was purchased by the Widow's and Single Women's Home Society, but in 1902 this same portion was bought from that Society by contributions from people throughout the state. In 1914 it was deeded to the State and has been restored to its original size, and shape.

Recently a section of the Washington Elm at Cambridge has been given to New Jersey and this will be permanently housed in the Barracks. Quite in keeping are its Colonial furnishings, and one feels that here are embodied those days so sacred to all true Daughters, and to every real American.

* See cover plate.
To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Lawrence Chapter, (New Castle, Pa.) holds its regular quota of meetings yearly. These meetings are held in the homes of the members, and are interesting and well attended. We have a membership of 137 and a number of new names are to be added shortly.

The Chapter takes special interest in educational work and our annual benevolences are made as follows: George Reed scholarship, Martha Berry school, prize for essay on Historical facts to New Castle High school, Kenmore Association, Americanization at Ellis Island, Americanization work at New Castle in the Neighborhood House and Old Trails Road. The Chapter is a member of the American Red Cross Association. A copy of the history of Beaver Co., Pa., written by Dr. Joseph H. Bausman, was presented to the library at Continental Hall.

The 22nd of February is always observed by a Colonial Tea, which is a social affair.

On Flag day 1922, a memorial tablet was unveiled at Moravia, Lawrence County, Pa., marking the site of the establishing of the old Moravian Village, Friedensstadt, founded in the Spring of 1770. The site marks the location of the first Christian settlement and church in the entire district of Western Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghenies. This ceremony marks the culmination of nearly fifty years of effort to have the scene of the first church in Lawrence County, marked.

The marker, a huge granite boulder, resting on a large base, was donated through the generosity of Mr. David M. Kirk, president of Crescentdale Cement Company, of Wampum, Pa. Mr. Hulburt, one of Mr. Kirk’s able assistants, engineered the work. It bears a bronze keystone, containing the inscription. The surrounding community, as well as the Chapter, feel very grateful to Mr. Kirk for his generous gift.

A program was prepared and Benj. G. Graham, of the New Castle Public Schools, presided and introduced the speakers. The principal addresses were made by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, our President General, and Dr. Joseph H. Bausman, who also presented the marker. Judge J. Sharp Wilson of Beaver, Pa., in his speech of acceptance on behalf of the people, thanked the Daughters for their patriotic gift of so beautiful a monument to the pioneer founders. The marker was unveiled by Vera and Violet Simonton, the five year old twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Simonton of Edinburg.

Committee in charge were: Mrs. Rebecca Royce, Mrs. F. E. Sowersby, Mrs. Jessie B. Hamilton and Mrs. F. G. Simonton, who were untiring in their efforts to make the affair such a great success.

On our annual Guest Day, in October, the Daughters and their friends enjoyed a social afternoon with a musical and literary program. On Flag Day 1923, the Chapter was entertained by a luncheon in Highland Meadows, the country home of Mrs. Clarke McCombs, near Edinburg, the committee being the Wallace descendants. Constitution Day was observed and the Rev. Mr. Herbert Ellis of the First Methodist Church was the speaker.
He gave an interesting and instructive talk on the framing of the American Constitution.

Our Chapter was represented at the thirty-second Continental Congress by our regent Mrs. James T. Ray, and our secretary Mrs. Benjamin E. Beisel.

On December 6th, the Chapter presented an oil painting of Benjamin Franklin to the Benjamin Franklin Junior High School of this city, Miss Anna Perry presenting the picture and Mr. F. L. Burton, Principal, responding.

MARJORIE A. McANLIS, Historian.

Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter (Sheboygan, Wis.) On Armistice Day, 1923, a bronze tablet in honor of the men and women from Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, who served in the World War was dedicated. The tablet is placed on a granite boulder in the grounds of the County Court House, and was erected by the Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter. It is an expression of the appreciation of the organization of the service rendered by these men and women and of them as the bearers of the American spirit overseas; a reminder to the passer-by of the sacrifices made by them.

The program was as follows: "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the Audience. Prayer, Rev. M. R. Brandt. Address, "What the Daughters of the American Revolution burned anew and the spirit of those whom the gathering honored seemed to pervade it.

The little girls who unveiled the tablet were Virginia Rowlands and Kathleen Donohue, both of whose mothers and grandmothers belong to the Sheboygan Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One of the activities of the Chapter has been the giving of prizes for essays on historical subjects by pupils in the city and county schools. This is made possible by the Mary L. Peacock Memorial Fund.

The Chapter, though small, is supporting some meritorious causes, and responds to calls
for the general purposes of the organization.

EDITH ARISLE ZUFELT, Historian.

London Chapter (London, O.) At the home of Mrs. Reuben S. Piatt on Oct. 4, 1922, the first regular meeting of our Chapter was held. Mrs. C. O. Thompson, Regent, presided at the business meeting. The chairman of the "Old Trails Road" was instructed to look after the matter of marking the old trails through the county. The Regent appointed Mrs. Voorhies to see that the several unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers in our county be suitably marked. It was agreed by the Chapter to take part in the Fall Festival on Oct. 12th for the Health and Welfare League. During the social hour Russell Sifrit sang two selections which were greatly appreciated.

The November meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Ridenour. A letter was read from the State Regent, after hearing which, the Chapter decided to lend aid to a new educational undertaking and help maintain a teacher at Ellis Island. Our quota was 3 cents per capita. Mrs. Reese, expressing the desire that her name be withheld and the credit be given to the London Chapter, announced that to stimulate greater interest in the study of American History, she had offered a prize of $5 to the student of the eighth grade who had maintained the highest grade in American History during the year. Mrs. Ida White gave an interesting talk of her experiences abroad during the past summer. Miss Alice Louise Ridenour gave a musical reading entitled "In the Usual Way."

The outstanding feature of the December meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. R. K. Loofbourrow, was the report of the Ways and Means Committee. Mrs. Henderson of Columbus gave an interesting talk on current events.

The first meeting for 1923 was held at the home of Mrs. Ida White. The day being the 103rd birthday of Mr. John Durham of Mt. Sterling it was decided to send him a gift and the best wishes of the Chapter. A program of harp selections by Mrs. Francis Gallagher of Columbus, piano selections by Miss Harriet Farrar and songs by Miriam Koontz were enjoyed.

The election of delegates to the State and National conferences was the important part of the February meeting at the home of Mrs. W. J. Speasemaker. Apportionments of $100 to Pine Mt. School, $100 to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial were allowed as well as $10 for the marking of the Ohio Trail Road. The Pine Mt. School fund was further increased by a donation of $50 from Mr. Caryl Holton and $150 from Mrs. W. G. Cathcart of Sidell, Ill., which they very generously wished credited to London Chapter. Also at this meeting an important innovation was incorporated—a budget committee whose duty it is to decide on the apportionments for different projects which the society helps support. Mrs. Ida White, Chairman, Mrs. Lucy Jones, Mrs. John R. Tanner and Miss Hattie Smith were appointed on this committee. A colonial program was presented by Ruth Rea, Jean Sidner, Sally Lee Speasmaker, Miriam Koontz, James Bell, Jack Tanner, Sam Heffron, and Richard Ballenger.

The April meeting was held at the home of Miss Bonnie Ann Bonner. Reports of the State Conference held in Cincinnati were given by the Regent, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Piatt and Mrs. Rowland. London Chapter was honored by having one of its members, Miss Jean Rowland, chosen to serve as page at the National Congress in Washington, D. C. Mrs. James Angus Dun very generously presented the Chapter with a history of Madison County which has been placed in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall at Washington.

In commemoration of Flag Day a basket picnic was enjoyed by the members of the Chapter at the country home of Mrs. Luke Smith.

On July 4th, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. James Smith directed a number of children in a flag drill which was given in Cowling Park for the Federation of Women's Clubs. The Daughters were represented in the Health and Welfare Benefit Oct. 12 by a float representing a colonial family.

The "Little Deshler" was in charge of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on Election Day, over $30 being cleared.

Dec. 29th was the date of the Daughters of the American Revolution euchre and dance, and under the efficient direction of our Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mrs. Millholland, $200 was made.

Our Regent, Mrs. Thompson, delightfully entertained the Chapter with a Colonial Tea Feb. 22nd. A short program was presented by Master James Bell, whistling selections by Mrs. James F. Bell and Miss Barrett.

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

ANSWERS

4770. MADUX.—Have infor regarding the Maddux family of Fauquier Co., Va. and would like to corres with J. L. K.—Mrs. Sam Maddux, 960 A. Ave., Lauton, Oklahoma.

11651. BENNETT.—Ruby Bennett ti 1775 m 1st EGGLESTON and in 1802 her 2nd h James Austin. Their ch were Ann Maria d 1821; Ann B d 1814; Eliza Peet (half-sister) d 1846; James G. d 1857 m Eliza Sayre; Adelia d 1877 m Samuel Ramsey; Albert Bennett b 1808 m Jane E. Hannah; Alanson Gates d 1833; Dr. Sylvester & Elsie.—Mrs. Carolyn A. Miller, 552 East Main St., North, Gainesville, Florida.

11807. FOSTER.—Lydia Roberts b 20 Mar 1771 m Melancthon Foster. Their ch were Electa & Hannah. Lydia was the dau of Nathaniel Roberts b 24 Mar 1745 d 31 July 1800 m Rhoda Woodford of Northington, now Avon, Conn. Ref: New England Historical and Genealogical Register vol. 42 page 245. Nathaniel Roberts' name appears in "Conn. in the Rev." pages 252, 281, 472, 546, 628 & 644. He was a pensioner in Conn.—Mrs. Walter I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., W. Somerville, Mass.

11824. KENNER.—Richard Kenner, 20 Mar 1771 m Melanchthon Foster. Their ch were Electa & Hannah. Lydia was the dau of Nathaniel Roberts b 24 Mar 1745 d 31 July 1800 m Rhoda Woodford of Northington, now Avon, Conn. Ref: New England Historical and Genealogical Register vol. 42 page 245. Nathaniel Roberts' name appears in "Conn. in the Rev." pages 252, 281, 472, 546, 628 & 644. He was a pensioner in Conn.—Mrs. Walter I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., W. Somerville, Mass.

11861. STEWART-MINOR (MINER).—Wanted dates of b, mar & d of Lydia Minor who mar Henry Stewart "A Soldier of the Rev". Tho a boy he ferried supplies to troops across a stream, & rec'd pension till his death in 1851 in Dryden Township, Thompkins Co., N. Y. Lydia Minor may have been b in Poughkeepsie. Lived in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y. in 1808 & had 3 chil —Oliver, Philander and Lydia Stewart b in 1808 at Genoa. —C. R. D.

11862. WRIGHT.—Wanted parentage of Nancy or Ann Wright who mar Wm. Davis (a Rev. soldier) abt. 1777 & d March 7, 1844. Did her f have Rev. rec?

(a) TRIMBLE.—Wanted ances of Jane Trimble b April 22, 1830 mar Dwight Millard Jan. 1, 1851, d Nov. 28, 1889.

(b) MILLARD.—Wanted ances of Abiather Millard b March 23, 1775 mar Patty Delano May 22, 1800. He had bros. Elezar & Nathaniel. Did his f give Rev. service?

(c) DELANO.—Wanted ances of Patty Delano b March 3, 1784 mar Abiather Millard May 22, 1800, d May 22, 1833. Did her f have Rev. rec?
(d) Eason-Leverance.—Wanted ancestry of Experience Eason born at Lyden, Mass. Sept. 26, 1802, m. to Carmi Millard in N. Y., May 1, 1826, d. June 15, 1877. Dau of Richard Eason who m. Mathew Leverance; she was born March 6, 1777, d. Aug. 24, 1828. Did the f. of Richard Eason have Rev. rec.? Did Mathew Leverance have Rev. rec.? Mathew Leverance m. to Daniel Nash of Greenfield, Mass. prior to 1777. Wanted also Nash data. Would be glad to corre with any one interested in these lines. — A. R. B.

11863. Rittenhouse.—Wanted date & place of m. of Joseph Rittenhouse & Mary (Polly) Knorr, both of Germantown, Pa. Also any info. of that branch of the Rittenhouse family. Joseph's f. was Martin Rittenhouse. — M. C. N.

11864. Carson-Clarke.—W. Carson with his family came to Tallahatchie Co., Miss. 1834 from Charleston, S. C. Dau Margaret m. James A., s. of Alex. & Susannah (Clarke) Houston. Wanted Rev. rec. of Carson & Clarke ancestry. A sis of Susannah m. Wm. Foster & 2 of her dau. m. bro. — James & Oliver McCaslin. — M. H. L.

11865. Montgomery-Linton.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Montgomery & David Linton (her husband). David Linton, a Rev. soldier, Va. Line m. 1st — Lee who d during his enlistment & 2nd Elizabeth Montgomery; they lived after the Rev. in Abbeyville District, S. C. Chil—Thos., Moses, Rebecca m. Sloan, Margaret m. Dr. Petus, Chloe m. E. G. Mays s. of Gen. Samul Mays of Edgefield District. S. C. Chil of Elizabeth & David Linton went to Fla. in 1830—40. — L. J. M.


(b) Anderson.—Wanted gen. of Mary Anderson, b. 1774; m. Samuel Foresman, b. 1755. After her marriage she is supposed to have lived in Northampton Co. & in Lycoming Co., Pa. (c) Stauffer.—Wm. Stauffer, s. of John & Eliz. Delong Stauffer, 1819–1900, m. Jane Kline, 1818–1906. Wanted data concerning each of these. They lived at one time in Orange twp, Columbia Co., Pa.

(d) Van Vleidt.—Neltje Van Vleidt, b. 1739, d. 1786, m. 1760 Garret Middagh b. 1732, & lived in Hunterdon Co., N. J., afterwards Northampton Co., Pa. Wanted parentage & other data concerning the Neltje Van Vleidt & Middagh lines. — S. I. S.


(a) Folketh-Hall.—Anna Hall & Michael Folketh were m. in Frederick Co., Md. 1802, later moving to Ohio. Nicholas (?) Hall, f. of Anna — Christopher Folketh f. of Michael. Were these men Rev. Soldiers & was Anna Hall a desc. of Rev. Henry Hall who came to Md in 1698 & set. in Anne Arundel Co.? — W. M. W.


(b) Staplin.—Wanted parentage & all info. for possible of Daniel Staplin b. 1784, New London, Conn. — M. A. B.

11869. Winter.—Wanted the ances & dates of Mary Winter who m. Chas. Shepherd & d. at Hudson, N. Y. abt. 1838. — M. D.


11871. Vale-Garretson.—Wanted the address of the author of "The Vale & Garretson Families." (a) De Haas-De Haes.—Would like to corre. with some one who has data on the early De Haas (De Haes) family of New Castle Co., Del. (b) Garretson-Cadogar.—Wanted given n of —— Cadogar who m. Mary Garretson, eldest dau. of Henry & Eliz. (Cantwell) Garretson of New Castle Co., Del. They had an only child Eliz. mentioned in her grandmother's will in 1742. Whom did she marry?

(c) Cantwell.—Wanted inf. of Mary, dau. of Richard Cantwell of New Castle Co., Del. She m. James 1715–1720. —— Low. — E. H. C.

11872. Haynes.—Wanted parentage & maiden n. of w. of Wm. W. Haynes who d. in Bedford Co., Va. 1780. Their chil were Mildred m. Stephen Sanders; Ann m. — Ferrill; John; Frances m. Smith; Eliz. m. Col. Wm. Leftwich; Wm.; Mary m. John Long & removed to Ky.; Henry. Would like to corre. with desc of this family. (a) Singleton.—Wanted maiden n. of w. of D. Singleton who d. in Orange Co., Va. 1794.

(b) Stevenson.—Wanted maiden n. of w. &
date of mar of Thomas Stevenson who came to Lincoln Co., Ky prior to 1784.

(c) COLLINGS.—Wanted maiden n of w of Wm. Collings who came to KY & d in Shelby Co., 1844.—E. B. S.

11873. GEORGE.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of service of Edward George who mar Martha & lived nr Chaddis Ford, Pa.—A. G. S.


(a) BOND.—Wanted ances & any infor of Mordica Bond who m 1831 Rachel Dorris b 1791.

(b) STRYKER.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of Rachel Stryker b N. J. 1753 mar abt 1778 John Simonson. Wanted his ances also.

(c) WORTMAN.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec of Peter Wortman of Somerset Co., N. J. b Sept. 1779 mar 7 Nov. 1822 Gertrude Staats.—A. S. B.

11875. WEEKS.—Wanted parentage of Tamar Weeks m Daniel Sanders 1796, both prob of N. C. She spoke of Cousin John Quincy Adams. Can any one explain relationship?

(a) RUSSELL.—Want Rev. record of Philip Russell of Va. who m Rachel Pickett.

(b) TUNNELL.—Wm. Tunnell (1751-1814) m 1771 Mary Maysey, both of Fairfax Co. Va. He fought in Rev. Want proof of service and other infor.—W. F. R.

(c) WEST.—Osborne West, Frederick Co. Md. has Rev. rec. proved. Samuel West, Frederick Co. Md. was on Com. to collect funds for arms and ammunition, Jan. 24, 1775; also one of Com. of five to act in purchase of same. Want proof that Samuel was f of Osborne.—W. T. D.


11878. EARLY.—Would like to corre. with desc of James Early b in Va, came to Lincoln Co., Mo. in the very early settlement. Had a s John Early who d in Mo. 1850.—J. K. P.

11879. GORHAM-BEECHER-FOOTE.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Beecher b 1783 mar Joseph, son of John Gorham, (Rev. sol) and his wife Abigail Wakeman of Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn. Did the f of Lucy Beecher have Rev. rec? She had a bro Samuel and a sis who mar a Foote. Joseph Gorham and w later were pioneers settlers in Leraysville, Bradford Co., Pa. Would like to know location of John Gorham's grave, the marriage date of Lucy Beecher, and any infor regarding her family.—H. G. M.

(a) ELISBREE-SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Tamar Smith b 1799 possibly at Sherburne, N. Y. She had bros John & Joseph, who d abt 1880 near Albany & Aaron who lived near Rhinebeck, Dutcheess Co., N. Y. She mar Gershalm Elsbree who was b in R. I. 1875, s of Sergeant Wm. Elsbree (Rev. Sol) who ser at Freetown & Fall river, Mass. with his bro Capt. Thos Elsbree. Wm's chil were John, Joseph, Jonathan, David, Gershman & others. Wanted n of Wm's w, his parentage, marriage date, & location of the graves of Thos. & Wm.

(b) MORGAN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Theodore Morgan, b in Pa. or Va. June 6, 1770, and of his w Esther S. Morgan, b July 25, 1776. They were mar July 26, 1791 & were of Quaker origin. Theodore was a member of Lion Masonic Lodge at Bloomfield, N. Y. His bro was Wm. Morgan who exposed Free Masonry; was arrested in Canandaigua & later became a missionary to India.—H. G. M.

(c) EASTABROOKS-SHURTEFF-SALSBURY.—Wanted parentage of Wealthy Shurtleff who mar at Woodstock, Conn. abt 1809, Wm. S., s of Peleg Eastabrooks of Pomfret, Conn. & Warren, R. I. and his w Rebecca Salsbury who were mar March 6, 1770. Wanted parentage of Rebecca Salsbury; also Rev. rec of the f of Wealthy Shurtleff.—H. G. M.

11880. CALDWELL.—Wanted the ances of Alan Caldwell who mar Temperance Oliver & lived at Pittsylvania Co., Va.

11881. BILLINGS.—Wanted parentage of Ester Billings who mar 1st Hatch or Holms & 2nd Ruble, supposed to have been b in Conn. Did Ebanezer Billings who mar Ester Joyce 1777 Middletown, Conn. have dau Ester & whom did she marry?

(a) BENNETT.—Wanted parentage of Ruby Bennett b New Bedford, Mass. 1775 mar 1st Egleston and 2nd 1802 James Austin in Durham Green Co., N. Y.

(b) CRAWFORD—SWAN.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Wm. Crawford of Cornwall b 1768; also parentage of his w Mary F. Swann or Swan b 1775, prob. in Md. or Va.—C. A. M.


11883. HALL.—Wanted given n and Rev.
rec of — Hall of Wallingford, Conn. b abt 1755. His s Samuel Hall emigrated from Wallingford abt 1790 & was employed surveying the forest lands in what is now Oneida & Madison Cos. N. Y. Did he mar Anna Phelps?

(a) SMITH.—Wanted given n & Rev. rec of f of Deborah Smith who mar Miner Trowbridge in 1808 at Tully, Cortland Co., N. Y.—S. D. T. H.

11884. EWELL.—Wanted names & other infor of the 18 chil of Bertrand Ewell & Frances Kenner of Prince Wm. Co., Va.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted given n & Rev. rec of f of Deborah Smith who mar Miner Trowbridge in 1808 at Tully, Cortland Co., N. Y.—S. D. T. H.


11885. GOODRICH.—Wanted ances of Cyprian, s of Eliakim & Sarah (Leland) Goodrich b 1786 Glastonbury, Conn., mar Abigail Giles, Oswego, N. Y.

(a) WARE.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Warren of Grafton, Mass. mar Phineas Leeland abt 1762. Was her f in Rev?

(b) RANDLE.—John Randle came from Va. to Great Pedee N. C. bef Rev. Was cousin of "Dumb Johnny" Randle. Called Major Randle in family records which speak of Rev. serv. He mar Molly Ware and had sons Wilson, Wm., Thos.; want proof of service, also parentage of Molly Ware.—S. A. R.

11886. HUNT.—Wanted parentage of David Hunt b Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 1792, mar 1817, d near Fishkill 1867 & of his w Hannah Titchworth b Harvestraw 1799 near Fishkill 1871.

—N. DeL. P.

11887. WALKER—WILLIAM.—Wanted ances of Stephen Walker & Sybil Williams his w who resided at Wissasset Me. in 1786. Their chil were Susan mar Gould; Wm., Simeon, Alfred, Betsey mar Weymouth; Tobias, Samuel, Nathaniel.

(a) MERRILL.—Wanted ances of James Merrill b Stratham, Jan. 12, 1773, and Sarah —his w, who resided at Stratham, N. Y. They had a s Levi.

(b) EMERY.—Wanted ances of John Emery & his w Mary —of Acton, Mass. had dau Sarah (Sally) b April 8, 1762.

(c) SAWYER.—Wanted ances of Joseph Sawyer and his w Mary —of Fitchburg, Mass. Had dau Betsey born April 6, 1777; also s Phineas.—M. P. B.

11888. BERRY.—Did Capt. John (1) Berry who set at Bergen, N. J. in 1668 have a s John? Give dates of his b, mar, and d. Did this John (2) marry Maria Bradberry Nov. 12, 1709 & his will probated 1760? Did they have a s Philip who mar as his 1st w Helena DeGraw Nov. 15, 1743 & his 2nd w Catherine Van Winkle April 15 1761? All of the above at or near Hackensak N. J. Aacquakanonek (now Passiac) Wesel (now Clifton). Am desirous to get all dates possible.—J. B. B.

11889. HALBERT—SIMONS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Deborah Halbert who mar Isham Simons, a Rev. sol from Conn. at Rome, N. Y. in 1809. Wanted Isham's parentage also.—M. R. T.

11890. VAN VELSOR.—Infor wanted of the family of Garret Van Velsor b 1742 d 1812. Mar Mary Kossabone abt 1765. Had 3 sons & 3 daus. One s, prob oldest n was John. 2nd was Major Cornelius Van Velsor, grandfather of Walt Whitman. Wanted names of 3rd s & 3 daus. They were early Dutch settlers & lived in Cold Spring, Long Island, N. Y. near or on the birthplace of Walt Whitman.—E. M. F.

11891. KING-GILMORE.—Wanted parentage of Wm. King, U. S. Senator nearly three quarters of a century ago and Vice President of the U. S. Also any dates of John Gilmore who lived Duplin Co., N. C.—J. R. E.

11892. LESTER.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Lester who mar as 2nd w Daniel Bolton of Lisbon, Conn. Dec. 16, 1773. They were mar in Preston, Conn. (2nd. Ch. rec.) & had 3 chil—Sally, Lucy & Olive. She d. June 10, 1811 aged 70.


(b) BENNET.—Who was w of Isaac Bennett b July 14, 1705, Stonington, Conn? Chil b Preston were Isaac, Jacob, Mary, Susana & Asa.

(c). BENNET.—Who was w of Jacob Bennett b Preston Conn. Oct. 6, 1735? Names & dates of chil wanted. W may have been a Zippard; a granddau. of Samuel Smith.

(d) SMITH.—Any infor wanted of Samuel Smith of Killingworth & Norwich, Conn. In 1696 bought land where Jewett City, Conn. now stands.

(e) ANDREWS.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Andrews of Boston, b July 14, 1758 d March 8, 1825. How can Rev. service be proved? In a journal his s wrote that he served. Known to have had no pension. He was a china merchant in Fish & India Sts. & owned a farm in Weston during 1813. He had bros Ezekial & Thos.

(f) WRIGHT.—Wanted f's & ances of Eliz. Wright b Oct. 26, 1755 who mar Wm. Andrews March 4, 1774. Her mother was Eliz.
Ingraham (Joseph 2—Henry 1). Her chil were Sophia, Wm., John, Eliza, Henry Perkins, George & Benj. Andrews.—A. L. B.

11893. CARMICHAEL.—Wanted the parentage & Rev. rec of either line of Phoebe Carmichael b 1783 d Dec. 12, 1824, also date of her mar to Jeremiah Fairchild b Oct. 18, 1773 d Dec. 9, 1842, s of Caleb Fairchild. a Rev. sol from Morris Co., N. J. They died & are buried at Berkshire Valley, Morris Co., N. J.—E. B. W.

11894. BOWEN-PeCK.—Eleazer Bowen b 1722 mar Lydia Wood 1747. Their s George b 1747 d 1831 mar Issperton Peck b 1745. Did George have Rev. rec? Can you furnish proof? Did the fathers of Issperton & Lydia have Rev. rec?

11895. CARROL.—Wanted birthplace dates & ances of Eli Carrol who mar Eleanor Adelaide dau of Thos. Bowen of Richmond, N. H. She was b April 28, 1793. Eli was Capt. Militia Swanton, Vt. 1821-22.—G. K. W.


11897. Gordon.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Samuel Gordon d Dec. 28, 1867 aged 87 in Allegheny City, Pa., leaving 21 chil Samuel, Eliz., & others. Also wanted n of w. (a) Wilson-Johnson.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec of Robert Wilson who mar Jane Johnston. They lived in Phila., Pa. and had 10 chil. He was b abt 1790 and d in Phila abt 1840. She was b 1793. Chil names were Wm., Elliot, Mary Ann b 1815. Frances b 1822, Charlotte b 1824, Eliz., Harriet etc. Also wanted ances & Rev. rec of Jane Johnston. (b) Williams.—Wanted place of b & n of parents and Rev. rec if any of Thos. Williams b in Conn Dec. 20, 1818. He left home abt 1840 and mar in N. Y. C. Chil were Jane, Mary (mother's name), Lillia, Tigler and Chas Ed.—A. L. C.

11898. Allen-Hitchcock.—Did Lucy Allen and Samuel Hitchcock have any chil, and if so did one of them marry a Hendee? What relation were the Hendees to General Ethel Allen?—L. A. C.

11899. Brownell.—Wanted place of b, date & place of mar and Rev. rec of Chas. Brownell b 1745, mar Content Shaw. He was a desc of Sir. Thos. Brownell of Portsmouth, R. I. in 1639. Also infor in regard to his s Israel.

(a) Kennicott.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Edward Kennicott of Mayfield, N. Y. His m was an Allen & his dau Pamela mar Elisha Foote, Jr. of Northampton, N. Y. They emigrated to Kane Co., De. in 1837.

(b) Baker.—Wanted ances of Johnathan Baker of Northampton, N. Y. whose s John Randolph mar a dau of Elisha Foote Jr in 1837.


(d) Wilcox.—Wanted ances, name w and Rev. rec of Joel Wilcox of Landisfield or Mill River, Mass. He was the f of Rev. Wm. John Wilcox of Napole, N. Y. who married Susannah Greene.—G. W. W.

11900. Thompson.—Would like to know name of w and chil (and their dates) of Anthony Thompson b 1612 d 1647, signer of "compact" with Gov. Eaton & Rev. John Davenport, at New Haven 1639. Soldier in Indian trouble 1642.


(b) Morgan.—Wanted name of w of Abel Morgan b in Conn 1753 d in Ky.—J. F. T.

11901. Sellon-Mosely.—John Sellon (Sell) and his w —North came to Boston bef the Rev. Did he have Rev. rec? His s Samuel N. Sellon mar Abigail Mosely and lived at Whitingham, Windham Co., Vt., then in Reading Twp. Schuyler Co., N. Y. W Abigail a Boston or a Vt. girl? Wanted her ances.

(a) Lamson-Hedden.—Eleazer Lamson b 1720 mar Jane — b 1723. Their dau Martha b 1752 mar Capt. Aaron Hedden b 1752. These families lived in N. J. prob. Essex Co. Did Eleazer have Rev. rec? In what campaign did Aaron Hedden serve?

(b) Moore—Hood-Pierson.—Wanted ances of Missouri Jane Moore b Cumberland Co., N. J. Her parents were Adrian Moore, a surveyor, and Jane Hood, whose mother's nam was Eliza Pierson. It is thought these families lived in or near Bridgeport, N. J. Is there any Rev. service in any of these lines?—C. D. A.

11902. Heaton.—Wanted parentage of Polly Heaton, who mar Wm. Smith in Nashville, Tenn. Jan 1, 1795.—F. M. M.

11903. SPAFFORD.—Wanted to corres with any one descended from Gen Jonathan Spafford. Would like to know his war record.—D. B.
Honor Roll of the Daughters of the American Revolution

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 1,279 subscribers.
Regular Meeting — April 12, 1924

REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room, on Saturday, April 12, 1924. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer, followed by one verse of the Star Spangled Banner, and Salute to the Flag.

The roll call, by the Recording Secretary General, showed a very full attendance—those present being as follows: National officers: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Calder, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Buel, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. DeBolt, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Whitman.

State Regents and State Vice Regents: Mrs. Royal Smith, Mrs. Stookey, Mrs. Bushinger, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Steere, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Rodes, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Denmead, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. O'Linn Smith, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tillet, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. McClintock, Miss Lang, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Cranshaw, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Carlington, Mrs. Farnham, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Holt.

The President General then presented her report.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

The President General is aware, that it has not been the custom to present a report at the Board Meeting preceding the convening of the Congress. But she feels that a review of her recent southern trip should be given at this time, otherwise, the work of the southern states, with which she has been so much impressed, would have to be confined to the brief comment which it is only possible for her to make in her Annual Report to Congress.

The first stop in this itinerary was made at Memphis, Tennessee, February 20th, where the President General was the guest of Mrs. Charles B. Byran. At a beautiful luncheon, followed by a reception in the home of Mrs. Bryan's son, the President General was afforded the pleasant opportunity of meeting the members of five Chapters, there being five Regent's in the reception line with her. A dinner at which Mrs. Bryan was hostess, concluded this interesting sojourn with gratifying reports of our Society's enthusiastic growth and progress to brighten the journey for her.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, the President General was the guest of Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, National President of the Daughters of 1812. Almost immediately after her arrival, the President General went into the State Conference, making a speech at noon. Arkansas Daughters are enthusiastically interested in our National work and in the educational work which is being done in the Ozark Mountain Schools. It was the President General's privilege to present a flag to the Government Hospital at Little Rock for Shellshocked Soldiers, upon behalf of the John Gilchrist Chapter. Despite the fact that your President General's heart was saddened by the sight of so many of our boys who were paying so heavily for devotion to love of country, it was also comforting to realize that their welfare and happiness are not being neglected.

Mrs. Alexander M. Barrow, the State Regent of Arkansas, as a result of her many activities for her state, has a record of which she may be proud.

Going from Little Rock to Shreveport, it was possible to stop-over six hours at Texarkana, Arkansas, where your President General was met by the Regent of the Texarkana Chapter and the Regent of the Lone Star Chapter of Texas, which is located on the border line between the two states. It was a pleasure to meet a number of the members and to have supper with Miss Wadley and...
Mrs. Moody and to hear of the activity of these two chapters.

Upon her arrival at Shreveport, the President General was met by Mrs. S. A. Dickson, the State Regent, and Mrs. F. A. Allen, Regent of the Caddo Chapter. Two days were spent in enjoying the marvelous hospitality of Shreveport Daughters; with three chapters constantly combining in the entertainment of the President General. It was also her privilege to unveil two tablets, one was erected by the Shreveport Chapter, to the memory of our boys who fell in the late World War, and the other by the Pelican Chapter, to commemorate the Youth of our Land, which was inscribed with America's Creed. She spoke at a luncheon, presented a Flag staff and Flag, given by the Caddo Chapter, and was a guest at the farewell reception upon the evening before her departure for Monroe, where she was welcomed by the State Regent and Members of the Fort Miro Chapter.

This chapter is extraordinarily fortunate in its possession of an historic, colonial fort. It was a satisfaction to have a part in this splendid State Conference and to hear of the enthusiastic work being done in the organization of new chapters, as well as along many other lines, particularly with regard to scholarships.

From Meridian, we journeyed to Jackson, Mississippi, the President General was met at Vicksburg by Mrs. Robert Somerville, State Regent of Mississippi. Together they enjoyed the gracious welcome of Mississippi Daughters. A large luncheon given in their honor in Jackson afforded an opportunity to meet our Daughters and the prominent members of other organizations. Governor and Mrs. Whitman likewise honored our Society by sending a beautiful greeting and arranging for the President General to be received in the Executive Mansion.

Accompanied by State Regents, and delegates from Jackson Chapter, we journeyed to Meridian, where the State Conference was charmingly entertained by the Pushmataha Chapter. From the reports, which it was our pleasure to hear, we learned of the growing interest in our Society, as evidenced by the new chapters being organized at this time. Mississippi is to be congratulated upon the telling work of its charming and efficient State Regent.

From the Mississippi Conference, the President General went on to Birmingham, Alabama, where the General Sumter Chapter gave a dinner at the Southern Club with over a hundred guests present, the toasts and speeches being of extraordinary brilliance and charm. The State Conference of Alabama, which convened at Sylacauga, was a happy coming together of the Alabama Daughters. It seems to your President General that not only were the Daughters of Sylacauga hospitable and charming, but that every citizen of Sylacauga had likewise constituted himself an especial committee of welcome. It was a joy for the President General to meet Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Honorary Vice President General at this conference. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith has been honored by Alabama Daughters in the establishment of a school for mountaineers to be known as the Kate Duncan Smith School. A large stone building has been completed and paid for at a cost of $10,000, and another building is under construction.

From Alabama, the President General's itinerary took her to Georgia. In company with Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Vice President General of Georgia, and Mrs. Frank Harrold, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, she was a week-end guest in the home of Mrs. John R. Whitehead of Albany, Georgia. There were also gracious receptions and beautifully appointed dinners given in her honor, which enabled us to get in personal touch with the Daughters who were the leaders in the forward work of the organization. An impressive church memorial service, honoring the memory of two Real Daughters, whose graves had been marked by bronze tablets, was held the Sunday, after which an exquisite wreath was placed upon the grave of each daughter by your President General, with an appropriate tribute. This service had been arranged by Mrs. John R. Whitehead, one of the National Vice Chairmen of our Committee on Real Daughters. As the bugler sounded Taps there was not one of us present who did not visualize the great drama of the past in which these women had been living forces.

Leaving Albany, your President General went to Savannah, Georgia, to attend the State Conference, in company with Mrs. McCall and a number of delegates. To be the guest of Mrs. B. F. Bullard was a real privilege and pleasure. While your President General had a previous acquaintance with many of the Georgia Daughters she was impressed anew with the wonderful work which they were doing. Over $10,000 alone was raised for scholarship purposes. Does this not
tell its own story as to what Georgia is doing? Lachlen MacIntosh and Savannah Chapters and the different patriotic organizations vied with one another in making Georgia's hospitality long to be remembered. Mrs. Charles Akerman, the State Regent, is to be congratulated upon the great success of her administration.

The next step of the journey took the President General from Georgia to Charleston, South Carolina, where she was the guest of the Rebecca Motte Chapter and of Mrs. A. E. Baker, its delightful regent. Conferences, in the friendly guise of teas and receptions, were held, where splendid accounts of real accomplishments were detailed in after-dinner conversations. Charleston Daughters, too, are the fortunate possessors of the magnificent silver service which was formerly used aboard the United States Battleship "South Carolina," and of the historic town-hall where George Washington was once received.

This narrative is incomplete without an expression on the President General's part of the welcome which was given her in flowers throughout this wonderful journey.

Since her return to Washington, the President General has thought many times of the loyal co-operation which is so enthusiastically being given by Southland Daughters in upholding the ideals of our Society.

It is unnecessary to tell you that since the President General's arrival at headquarters, committee meetings, business engagements, and suggestions tending to help perfect the plans for the April Congress have fully occupied her working moments, but it is a joy to have everything marching along with such splendid precision and enthusiasm toward the great coming-together of our Daughters on April 14th.

Respectfully submitted,

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

At the close of her report, the President General asked the Parliamentarian to state what she had advised in regard to not taking action on reports. The Parliamentarian stated that a report was an account of work done, and that it was not necessary to take any action on it.

The President General then stated that it was a thrilling experience to come together with nearly every state of the Union represented, including the Territory of Hawaii and the Philippines as well; and that she expected to have at the Congress representatives from Chapters located in Havana, Paris and Shanghai.

The Recording Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of the Recording Secretary General

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

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to report all current work in the record room entirely up to date.

Much time has been devoted to a general study of existing rulings and a specific study of those which relate to the magazine. The latter have been assembled and indexed in convenient form for revision, and submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration in accord with the instructions of the National Board of Management.

The index to the magazine rulings alone, which has been arranged by subjects with subheadings, covers seven pages, and the rulings themselves, numbering 176 cover twenty-seven pages, closely typed.

In submitting these rulings to the Executive Committee, in order to save time, marginal notations were made. Only 12 of the rulings were marked "O.K.," meaning no revision or amendment seemed necessary; a question mark was placed after 47 indicating that they required further study or attention; there were 8 marked "partly dead" and 109 marked "dead." The remaining 3 had been rescinded but were not so marked in the Statute Books.

These details are brought before you in support of a proposed resolution to Congress, to the effect that action be taken that will empower the National Board of Management to create a special committee to study all rulings with a view to culling out those that are obsolete and inoperative; keeping the active rulings only in a consulting file and transferring all others to a "morgue" or "dead" file.

A further resolution to cover the magazine rulings will be presented in the report of the Executive Committee.

The Block Certificate work was transferred from the record room to the Certificate room on February 23, 1924, and the data to complete orders on hand is now being assembled. Preference has been given, however, to getting out the Membership Certificates. All of the data for this work is complete, and with the exception of 800 now in the hands of the engroser, the certificates have been mailed out; a total of 2903 having gone forward since the February Board meeting.

It has been suggested that we employ a woman engraser, if one can be found, to do the engraving in the building on a salary basis, rather than to send the work out. So far, however, we have not found a suitable person. My personal opinion is that it is important to get the work out promptly even
if it be necessary to have it done in neat Spencerian, rather than have it delayed awaiting the convenience of professional engrossers who are employed during the day and can only handle our work as a side line. I should appreciate an opinion from other members of the Board on this point.

In closing, I wish to thank those of you who were able to act upon my suggestion that advance copies of reports and other data and photographs be sent in, for the use of the publicity committee. This material has been of great assistance to my staff in meeting the many demands made upon it for information.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRY BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

The Registrar General reported as follows:

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

Since last we met in February your Registrar General has been privileged to attend the Maryland State Conference, as an honored guest, and also the State Conference of the District of Columbia.

I wish to submit the following report of the work accomplished in the office of the Registrar General from February 9th to date, and to ask permission to submit a supplemental report near the close of the afternoon session.

I want to bring you many things this morning which I wish you would take back to your State Conferences and to your Chapter Regents and Registrars.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General then moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 2,000 applicants for membership. Motion was seconded by Mrs. DeBolt and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of 2,000 members, and the President General by virtue of her office declared these 2,000 members admitted into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General then presented her financial report.

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

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1st, 1924 to March 31st, 1924:

CURRENT FUND
Balance in bank at last report, January 31st, 1924 ................................ $52,280.81

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $22,131; initiation fees, $11,300; reinstatement fees, $270; supplemental fees, $746; apostrophe to the Flag, $.25; catalogue of museum, $2.02; certificates, $7; Constitution posters, $3.10; copying lineage, $1; creed cards, $24.31; D. A. R. Reports, $7.62; directory, $1.10; duplicate papers and lists, $234.12; exchange, $1.31; hand books, $11; index to library books, $.78; index to lineage books, $15; interest, $412.11; Lineage, $2,361.50; Magazine—subscriptions, $5,003; advertisements, $1,126.26; single copies, $55.78; printing

Number of papers received between October 8, 1923, and April 4, 1924, inclusive, 6292.
Number of papers returned during this period for endorsements, notary seals and attestations, signatures of Chapter officers and State Regents, 1090. Over 1/6 of the papers have to be returned. Requests sent during this period for addresses, 200.

Two thousand applications presented to the Board; and five hundred and sixty supplemental papers verified; two thousand five hundred and sixty total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for six hundred and fifty-four insignias, six hundred and thirty-three ancestral bars and six hundred and sixty-nine recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: forty-five originals and six supplementals.

New records verified, three hundred and twenty-five.

Respectfully submitted

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.
minutes of National Board, $5,000; Notary fees, $4; post cards, $2.05; proceedings, $15.19; rent from slides, $25.96; ribbon, $4.95; slot machine, $2.20; stationery, $7.58; telephone, $28.64; Auditorium events, $720.25.

| Total receipts | $49,525.08 |
| Transferred from Preservation of Historic Spots Fund | 7.00 |

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<td>Refunds: annual dues, $751; initiation fees, $190; supplemental fees $4</td>
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<td>President General: clerical service, $232.14; postage, $20; clippings, $21.30; filing book, tray and desk file, $5.95</td>
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<td>Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $905.15; engrossing, $1.50; lithographing, $54; books, $23.32; rent of typewriter and repairs, $5.50; postage, $10; telegrams, $2</td>
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<td>Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $865.59; binding books, $8; paper, guides and files, $20.45; telegrams, $.89</td>
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<td>Certificates: clerical service, $367.59; certificates, $120; engrossing, $427.05; repairs to seal, $9.50</td>
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<td>Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $430; book, $10.50; scales, $3; binding books, $3; postage, $30; telegram, $1.30</td>
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<td>Treasurer General: clerical service, $3,398.99; receipt books and press boards, $52.50; postage, $24; rent safe deposit, $10; repairs to typewriter, $11.50</td>
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<td>Historian General: clerical service, $700; cards, $6.76; dictionary, $2.</td>
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<td>Reporter General: telegram</td>
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<td>Librarian General: clerical service, $562.37; accessions, $198.20; binding books, $104.35; postage, $10.16; expressage, $.38; cards, binder and tape, $11.15</td>
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<td>Curator General: clerical service, $200; postage, $5; cards, $2.75</td>
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<td>Chaplain General: clerical service for Remembrance book, $100; stamp, $2.50</td>
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<td>General Office: Executive Manager's salary, $333.32; clerical service, $458.13; messenger service, $85; stamped envelopes, $964.36; postage, $20; binding books, $6.50; car fare, $2; express and drayage, $1.33; supplies, $437.07; wreaths—Franklin Statue and Mt. Vernon, $25; Parliamentarian’s expenses to Washington, $32.30; professional service—January, February and March, 1923—“In re purchase of land, voting delegates, and conferences with Mrs. Minor,” $300</td>
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<td>Committees: Americanization—circulars and questionnaires, $26.50; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $10; Roberts Rules of Order, $1.50; telegram, $.70; Conservation and Thrift—postage, $9.74; circulars, folders and envelopes, $71.27; Ellis Island—postage and stationery, $10.01; Finance—clerical service, $20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—manuscript covers and cards, $5.55; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $9.20; postage, $30; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $16.50; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—postage, $15.57; Philippine Scholarship—postage, $10; Publicity—postage, $5; Real Daughters—postage, $5; State and Chapter By-Laws—Postage, $3.15</td>
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<td>Expense—Buildings: Employees pay roll, $1,906.50; electric current and gas, $373.02; coal, $767; ice and towel service, $44.67; laundry expense, $2.04; express and drayage, $53.11; repairs to furniture and floor, $68.75; supplies, $247.59</td>
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<td>Printing Machine expense: Printer, $95; ink, $13.80</td>
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<td>Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $84; traveling expense, $43.02; postage, $18.87; telegrams, $.919; circulars and stationery, $7.18; file, $1.50; rent of typewriter, $4. Subscription Department:</td>
</tr>
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</table>
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

clerical service, $282.50; postage, $95; telegram, $9.68; cards, $10.40. Editor, salary, $400; articles and photos, $143; postage $8; binding books, $2.50; cards, $10.60; Genealogical Editor, salary, $100; cards, $1.93. Printing and mailing February and March issues, $3,400; cuts, $318.69; expressage, $26.79; Index, 1923, $75; commissions for advertisements, $19.47; subscriptions refunded, $4 .................................................. $5,075.32

Auditorium Events: labor, $161.50; lights, $60; heat, $74; decorations, $65; refunds, $312.50 ........................................... 673.00
Auditing Accounts ................................................................ 300.00
Catalogue of Museum: 5,000 copies ....................................... 1,303.75
D. A. R. Reports—200 copies Vol. 26 ................................. 14.57
Duplicate paper fees refunded .................................................. 2.00
Furniture and fixtures: 2 book cases, $194; 1 typewriter, $92.25 286.25
Lineage: 1,000 copies Vol. 68, $1,592; 1,000 copies Vol. 69, $1,604; old volumes, $12; refunds, $4.75; postage, $230 3,442.75
State Regents’ postage .......................................................... 96.85
Stationery ............................................................................. 396.35
Telephones ........................................................................... 185.09
Thirty-third Congress:
  Credential Committee—clerical service, $567.71; rent of typewriters, $14; book, paper, stamp and pad, $29.02; House Committee—lumber and making tables, $86; cleaners, $36.75; postage, $6; Invitations, cards and envelopes, $20.50; Postage, $14; rent of typewriter, $3.50; telegrams, $7.03 .......................... 784.51
Transferred to Magazine account—by order of 28th Congress 5,000.00
Total Disbursements ................................................................ $37,982.60

Transferred to Permanent Fund .............................................. 35,000.00
Balance .................................................................................. $2,982.60

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, January 31st, 1924 ....................... $3,105.24

RECEIPTS

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<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
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DISBURSEMENTS

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**TOTAL** $34,276.85
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

PRIZES—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT
Balance, January 31st, 1924 ........................................... $1,570.00
MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD
Balance, January 31st, 1924 ............................................. $4,339.17
Receipts ................................................................. 537.48

Balance ................................................................. 4,876.65

RELIEF SERVICE
Balance, January 31st, 1924 ........................................... $10.00
Receipts ................................................................. 104.75

Disbursements ......................................................... $114.75

TILLOLOY
Balance, January 31st, 1924 ........................................... 215.47

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT
Disbursements ......................................................... 118.14
Receipts ................................................................. $118.14

LIBRARY FUND—UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM
Receipts ................................................................. $56.15
Balance ................................................................. 56.15

STUDENTS’ LOAN
Receipts ................................................................. $401.20
Disbursements ......................................................... 401.20

Total Special Funds ................................................... $83,774.92

RECAPITULATION

Funds Bald -31-24 Receipts Disbursements Ba1.3-31-24
Current ................................................................. $52,280.81 $49,532.08 $72,982.60 $28,830.29
Permanent ......................................................... 3,193.24 37,079.07 32,072.43 8,112.78
Petty Cash .............................................................. 500.00
Life Membership ..................................................... 655.34 150.00
Immigrants Manual ................................................... 16,600.34 13,583.33 420.24 29,853.43
Liberty Loan ......................................................... 11,936.79 874.44 600.00 12,211.23
Pilgrim Mothers Mem. Fountain ..................................... 25,000.00
Patriotic Education ................................................... 747.00 28,600.61 26,940.52 2,407.09
Ellis Island ............................................................ 1,727.22 2,027.57 412.75 3,342.04
Philippine Scholarship .............................................. 2,287.64 1,148.88 2,751.59
Preservation of Hist. Spots .........................................
Prizes ................................................................. 1,570.00
Markers—Nat Old Trails Road ......................................
Relief ................................................................. 4,339.17
Tilloy ................................................................. 215.47
Conservation and Thrift ...........................................
Library—University of Louvain, Belgium ...........................
Students Loan ....................................................... 401.20

Totals ................................................................. $121,091.02 $136,941.19 $136,814.22 $121,217.99

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank ................................ $120,717.99
Petty Cash—In Treasurer General’s Office ...................... 500.00

INVESTMENTS
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds ................................... $100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton bonds ....................... 2,314.84
Philippine Scholarship—Liberty Bonds .......................... 10,000.00
Life Membership—Liberty Bonds ................................ 1,450.00
Tilloy—Liberty Bonds .............................................. 4,900.00

INDEBTEDNESS
National Metropolitan Bank—By order of the 26th and 31st Congresses:
Real Estate Notes ................................................... $120,000.00
Demand Notes ......................................................... 80,000.00

Respectfully,
GRACE H. BROSSRAU,
Treasurer General.
The Treasurer General then announced the loss of 302 members by death since the last Board Meeting; 120 by resignation; and presented 87 applications for reinstatement. It was moved by the Treasurer General and seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 87 former members, they having complied with the requirements of the Constitution. The Recording Secretary General then cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 87 former members; and the President General declared them to be reinstated.

The Recording Secretary General then presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was followed by the report of the Auditing Committee.

**Report of Finance Committee**

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

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit for the months of February and March:

Vouchers were approved to the amount of $95,811.52, of which $26,940.52 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education and $114.75 for Relief work.

The disbursement of other large amounts follow:

- Notes Payable $30,000.00
- Interest, Notes Payable 1,521.13
- Clerical service 12,992.99
- Magazine 5,075.32
- Employees of Hall 2,284.75
- Postage 1,784.19
- Support of Real Daughters 600.00
- Printing 68th and 69th volume of Lineage Book 3,196.00
- Printing catalogue for Museum 1,303.75
- Expense of Thirty-third Congress 784.51

Miscellaneous as itemized in the report of the Treasurer General 9,213.61

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Frye Briggs,

Chairman.

Mrs. De Bolt offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried: That the report of the Auditing Committee carrying with it the reports of the Treasurer General and of the Chairman of the Finance Committee be adopted.

The Historian General made a brief verbal report, as did also the Reporter General to the former members; and the President General declared them to be reinstated.

The Librarian General read his report as follows:

**Report of Librarian General**

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

Miss Rogers of the Washington Chapter of the District has been appointed by the President General one of the Vice Chairmen of the Library, I am happy to say. On coming into office I found little or nothing in the records to denote the relations between the Library and the Mary Washington Chapter which has done so much for the Library, so Miss Rogers and I have been collecting data, and I have written something on the subject to go in the files. I have also been visiting libraries and historical societies in the hope of getting the best and latest library methods. Some time ago I asked that in the reports of the State Librarians, they state their methods of acquiring books from the chapters, and I find that the present system is not entirely satisfactory to many of them and they would like a slight change so as to simplify their work. So after expert advice I am altering the system slightly and will soon send out to all the State Librarians, and a copy to the State Regents, a circular letter, explaining a plan of acquisition which however is optional, but I believe will be a help to them and a benefit as well to the Library.

A collection of mounted book plates was given to the Library some time ago, and as they are very good I feel they are worth binding, so am having that done. Mrs. Clifford R. Berryman has taken much interest in gifts of unmounted book plates and has put them in another book already bound.

The Genealogical Research Committee, which has taken old records from the library and copied them on a uniform size paper, now has enough completed to have two books bound.

During the past two months 377 books, 68 pamphlets, 43 manuscripts and 31 periodicals have been received.

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**

American Ideals. 1922. Compiled and presented by Miss Frances N. Greene.

**CALIFORNIA**

The Tahquitz Maiden. P. E. Spalding. 1911. From Claremont Chapter.

**COLORADO**

New Lanterns in Old China. 1923. Compiled and presented by Miss Lindsey Barbee.

**CONNECTICUT**

Battle of Groton Heights. C. Allyn. 1882. From Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The Tahquitz Maiden. P. E. Spalding. 1911. From Claremont Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Story of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. N. H. Dar-
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

INDIANA


Atlas of Franklin County, Indiana. 1882. From Mr. Harry M. Sloop through Twin Falls Chapter.

Freeman Genealogy. 1875. From Mrs. George F. Chester.


IOWA


Hollingsworth Genealogical Memoranda. W. B. Hollingsworth. 1884. From Miss Sarah V. Wood through Francis Shaw Chapter.

KANSAS

History of Lincoln County, Kansas. E. N. Barr. 1908. From Olathe Chapter.

Kansas Historical Collections. Vol. 15. From Mrs. Maude V. Neale.

Kansas Historical Collections. Vol. 13. From Mr. William E. Connelley.

KENTUCKY


Kentucky Revolt. R. McNeair. 1846. From Bryant Station and Logan-Whitley Chapters.

Kentucky Encyclopaedia Past and Present. B. H. Young. 1907. From Fincairle Chapter.


History of Churches of Boone's Creek Baptist Ass'n of Kentucky. S. J. Conkwright. 1849. From Hart Chapter.

Kentucky Biographies. John M. Gresham Co. 1896. From Bryan Station Chapter and Isaac Sherlock Chapter.

LOUISIANA

The following 8 volumes from Spirit of '76, New Orleans, Loyalty and Shreveport Chapters:


Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida. B. F. French. 1875.


MAINE

The following 4 volumes from Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter:


From Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Rebecca Weston Chapter:


State Normal and Training School, Farmington, Maine. 1822. From Elizabeth Jackson Chapter.

Story of Good Will Farm. G. W. Hinchley. From Mrs. E. F. Caswell.

History of Augusta Chapter.

VITAL RECORDS OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS. E. W. WATKINS. 1924.

- MARYLAND

Bartow Genealogy and Supplement. E. Barlow. From Prince George’s County Chapter.


The following 5 volumes from Washington Custis Chapter:
- Chesapeake Bay Country. S. Earle. 1923.
- El Supremo. E. L. White.
- Andivsus Hedulio. E. L. White.
- Stonewall Jackson. E. S. Riley. 1920.

From Mrs. Edward Passano.


A Declaration of the People’s Natural Right to a Seat in the Legislature. G. Sharp. 1874. From Mrs. Mary W. Steck.

Archives of Maryland. 13 volumes. From Mrs. John P. Paca of Maryland Line Chapter.

Meeting of Descendants of Col. Thomas White. 1879. From Mrs. Walter W. Preston.

MICHIGAN


The following 2 volumes from Deborah Wheelock Chapter:
- Standard History of Essex County, Mass. 1878.
- Genealogy of the Seagrave Family. D. Seagrave.

1883. From Mrs. Thomas S. Chambers.

The following 2 volumes from Betsy Ross Chapter:
- Life of Benjamin Franklin Written by Himself. 1856.

The following 2 volumes from Mary Washington Chapter:
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- Life of Benjamin Franklin Written by Himself. 1856.
Mt. Ida Cemetery Inscriptions, Troy, N. Y. Compiled by Philip Schuyler Chapter. 1923. From Mrs. F. J. Craig.

Ancestry of Mary Randolph Hunter Peckham. Compiled and presented by Miss Peckham.

Collections of Revolutionary Genealogy. 2 vols. W. Ketchum. 1873. From Indiana County Chapter.


Stage Coach and Tavern Days in the Baraboo Region. H. E. Cole. From Wau-Bun Chapter.

Tennessee

Proceedings of 18th State Conference, Tennessee D. A. R. 1923. From Tennessee “Daughters.” Second copy from Mrs. L. S. Gillentine. The following 11 volumes from Judge David Campbell Chapter:


The Founding of A Nation. F. M. Gregg.

America and the Atlantic. G. A. Ballard.


History of Tennessee. 1887. From Jackson-Madison Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. E. M. Slack: Historic Sullivan. O. Taylor. 1909.

Life of Andrew Johnson. J. S. Jones. 1901.


Texas


Vermont

The following 2 volumes from Lake St. Catherine Chapter:

A List of Pensioners of War of 1812. B. N. Clark. 1894.

Women of the War. F. Moore. 1867.


Virginia


The following 3 volumes from Mrs. Edgar Lee Greer:

History of Tazewell County and Southwest Virginia. W. C. Pendleton.


History of Southwest Virginia. L. P. Summers. 1903.

Washington


History of Yakima Valley, Wash. From Mrs. W. W. Robertson.


The following 2 volumes from Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall:

Western Wilds. J. H. Beadle. 1879.

Local and National Poets of America. T. W. Herringshaw. 1890.


West Virginia


Record of Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Virginia and West Virginia. G. W. Petkind. From Miss Kinnie E. Smith.

History of West Virginia. V. A. Lewis. 1889.

From James Wood Chapter.

Wisconsin

History of the City of Ripon. 1873. From Mrs. J. A. Branson.

Stage Coach and Tavern Days in the Baraboo Region. H. E. Cole. From Wau-Bun Chapter.

Other Sources


The following 6 volumes from Indiana Historical Commission:

The Play-Party in Indiana. L. J. Wollord. 1916.


Indiana Historical Collections. Vols. 7-10 inclusive.


Publication No. 29 of Illinois State Historical Library. 2 copies. From the Illinois State Historical Library.

Harvard College Class of 1873. Compiled and presented by Isaac Newton Lewis, A.M., L.L.D.
The Four Mile Up Kentucky River. L. F. Johnson. From Paducah Chapter.

The following pamphlets from Augusta Chapter:
The Hoskins Family. Iuka's History. L. M. McDonald. 1923. From Miss Lucy Devlin.
Some Thoughts About the Mississippi State Medical Association. C. Kendrick. 1923. From Nancy de Graff Toll Chapter.
Collection of 15 Year Books from Mrs. Charles O. Loring.

The following 2 pamphlets from Haddonfield Chapter:
The Old Tavern at Haddonfield. I. R. Peppleman. 1901.
History of MountweU. J. B. Gill. 1922.

The following 2 pamphlets from Idaho Pocahontas Chapter:

The following 2 pamphlets from the District of Columbia:

The following 3 pamphlets from Augusta Chapter:
History of Pike County, Ga. R. W. Rogers. 1922.

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History of Pike County, Ga. R. W. Rogers. 1922.

The following pamphlets from Augusta Chapter:
History of Pike County, Ga. R. W. Rogers. 1922.
Genealogy of the Ellis Family, 1641-1913. From Cayuga Chapter.

Memorial and Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, N. Y. 1878. From Mrs. Thomas Skinner.

North Dakota

Sakakawea, A Poem. D. P. Young. From Mrs. Kate E. Glaspell.

Oklahoma

Recollections for the Campbell Clan. From Mrs. Eugene D. Lawson.

Pennsylvania

Index to "History of Real Daughters" by Margaret B. Harvey. From Mrs. John F. Develin.

Index to certified copy of List of American Prisoners of War, 1812-1815. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Henry J. Carr.

Rhode Island

Sketch of Middletown, R. I. S. G. Arnold. 1876. From Mr. Albert L. Chase through Mrs. Tallman, State Librarian.

South Dakota

Catalog of the South Dakota State Museum. From Anna Wainwright Cushing Chapter.

Tennessee

Two Famous Tennesseans, 1923. Compiled and presented by Mrs. L. S. Gillentine. 3 copies.

Vermont


Virginia


Washington


West Virginia

James Rumsey, the Inventor of the Steamboat. G. M. Bellothoover. 1900. From Mr. Clifford R. Myers.

Other Sources

Reynolds Family Association, 1892-1923. From the Association.


Manuscripts

California


Colorado


Connecticut

Seyborn Colony. E. S. Cramer. From Eve Lear Chapter.

Georgia

Reminiscences of Marquis De Lafayette. From Augusta Chapter.

The following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Herbert M. Franklin:

Invitation to La Fayette Ball. Soldiers of Three Wars in Historical Burial Ground. Records of Midway Church, Ga. From Miss Lillie Martin.

Records of Brooks and Jackson Counties, Ga. From Hannah Clarke Chapter.

Idaho

Blakey Bible Records. From Mrs. Fred Kress. Perry Gravestone Records. From Mrs. H. W. Stone. The following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Bertha C. Winters:


Illinois

Letters from Thomas Jefferson to David Howell. From Peoria Chapter.

Iowa

Why and How Frances Dighton Williams Chapter Received its Name. C. W. Simpson. From the Chapter.

Kansas

Richmond and Burt Families. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Henry J. Sprinker. The following 2 manuscripts from Hannah Jameson Chapter:


Louisiana

The following 2 manuscripts from Louisiana "Daughters":


Maryland


Massachusetts

Breed Records. From Miss Clara M. Breed.

Nebraska

History of Butler County, Nebraska. From David City Chapter.

Ohio

History of Lorain and Sheffield, Ohio. From Nathan Perry Chapter.

Pennsylvania

The following 4 manuscripts from Mrs. Lawrence W. Nuttall:


Wisconsin

13 manuscripts from War-Bun Chapter.

Newspapers

Idaho

3 newspapers and 1 map from Alice Whitman Chapter.

Mississippi

10 newspaper articles from La Salle Chapter.

Rhode Island

9th Anniversary of Woonsocket Baptist Church. From Miss Alice A. Cook.
The Curator General presented her report as follows:

Report of Curator General

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board Meeting of February 7, 1924.


COLORADO: China Bowl, part of the wedding china of the grandmother of the donor, Mrs. Virginia Mathew, Denver Chapter.


FLORIDA: A punch glass, once the property of the wife of Major Horatio Lewis of Stonington, Conn. During the Revolution this glass was buried, with other treasures for safe keeping. Presented by Mrs. H. Fletcher Fordham, Everglades Chapter. Gentleman's coffee cup and saucer, and cup plate. Presented by Mrs. Florence Murphy Cooley, Jacksonville Chapter. White Wedgwood sugar bowl with lid. Presented by Mrs. Mary Ellis Tucker, Katherine Livingston Chapter.


KANSAS: Old Thumb Ring, with emblem. Presented by Mrs. N. E. Wood, Christina Musser Chapter.


MAINE: Framed parchment, with signature of James Monroe, while President of the United States. Presented by Mrs. Hattie Barrett Patterson, Lady Knox Chapter.


MICHIGAN: Flag used by Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and made by his daughter-in-law. Presented by Miss Katharine W. Gerow of Kalamazoo.

MISSISSIPPI: Old silver spectacles in case worn by Major Matthew Moore of the Revolution, great great grandfather of donor, Mrs. L. M. Armistead, Belvidere Chapter. Letter signed by Andrew Jackson. Presented by Miss M. S. Montgomery, through the Belvidere Chapter. A Revolutionary sword, carried by William Ware of South Carolina, who was wounded at the battle of Cowpens. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Elma McKell, through the Hic-a-sha-ba-ha Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Large green gin bottle found at Bunker Hill the day before the bat-

PERIODICALS

C. A. R. Magazine.
County Court Note-Book.
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.
Essex Institute Historical Collections.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics.
Kentucky State Hist. Soc'y Register.
Louisiana Historical Quarterly.
Maryland Historical Soc'y Magazine.
Michigan History Magazine.
Missouri Historical Review.
National Genealogical Soc'y Magazine.
Nebraska and Midwest Genealogical Record.
Newport Historical Soc'y Bulletin.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.
New York State Historical Ass'n Quarterly Journal.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.
Virginia Magazine.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.
William and Mary College Quarterly.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABEL ANDERSON,
Librarian-General.

The Curator General presented her report as follows:

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NEW HAMPSHIRE: Large green gin bottle found at Bunker Hill the day before the bat-
tle, by James Hutchinson, whose descendant, Alice Hutchinson Hovey, presents it to the Museum through the Ashuelot Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: An indenture, drawn up in 1748. Presented by Mrs. J. A. Heath, Bergen Chapter. Revolutionary gun, carried by one of the members of the Parsons family. Presented by Steven Parsons, Ocean View.

NEW YORK: Small pewter porringer, owned by the wife of a soldier of the Revolution in 1776. Presented by her great granddaughter, Harriet M. Aspinwall Hilton, Tawasentha Chapter. Book, containing Washington's Farewell Address, and used by Timothy Gridley Seward as his certificate of membership in the Washington Benevolent Society, 1790-1862. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Seward Noble, Fayetteville Chapter. Book, containing Washington's Farewell Address, and used by Timothy Gridley Seward as his certificate of membership in the Washington Benevolent Society, 1790-1862. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Seward Noble, Fayetteville Chapter. Framed piece of homespun dimity, embroidered by an ancestor of the donor to evade the taxes imposed by England on the Colonies. Presented by Dwight Ripley Collin, through the Fayetteville Chapter. The following relics owned and used by Solomon Warner, soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Rachel Ruggles, and presented by Mrs. Helen S. Cartledge, Ag-wron-doug-was Chapter; Linen bed ticking, a piece of "Linsey Woolsey," home made gingham, pieces of lavender silk and wine colored brocade, a silver Teaspoon marked "R.R.," silver and garnet ,Earrings, a Sampler, a small bead Purse, a lace Collar, and a pair of silver spectacles in case. Book entitled; "Official Letters to the Honorable American Congress," written by His Excellency, George Washington, June 24, 1775 to December 29, 1776. Presented by Mrs. Charles R. Folsom, Fayetteville Chapter. Two tortoise shell combs, part of the wedding outfit of Janet Campbell, who was married in 1768. Presented by a descendant, Mrs. D. R. Dorn, Otsego Chapter. A glass loving cup, brought to this country by Christopher Holder, Quaker, on the second trip of the Speedwell. Presented by Mrs. Ava L. Holder Peene, Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter. An iron spike, part of one of the gun carriages found at Crown Point, where they were left by General Burgoyne on his evacuation of Fort St. Frederick, June 1, 1777. Presented by Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York. Cannon ball from the deck of the Royal Savage. Presented by Mr. Richard York, through the Gouverneur Morris Chapter. A sixty dollar bill, (continental money) given to William McWain for services as a private in the Massachusetts Line. Never redeemed as there were no funds. Date of issue Sept. 26, 1778. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Fisk McWain Foote, Adirondack Chapter. A framed silver teaspoon, initials "M.W." (Martha Washington) part of a set used by George Washington while he was President, also a framed piece of cotton fabric, spun and woven at Mt. Vernon, and part of dress worn by Martha Washington during the Revolution. Presented by Col. Walter Scott.

OHIO: A hand reel, owned by Jeans Cummings Fite, whose husband Jacob Fite, was a private in the Revolution. They brought this reel to Ohio about 1788. An English reader, picked up in the streets of Boston in 1773, during the "Boston Harbor Tea Affair," by Jacob Fite, ancestor of donor, Olive Passmore Cook, who also presented the following gifts, through the Mahoning Chapter; A needle case, once the property of Susan M. McMullen, wife of Neal McMullen, soldier of the Revolution. The pins and needles now in the case have been undisturbed for three generations. In the case is a "9" patch, pieced by Susan M. McMullen when ten years of age. She was born in 1755. A small Pincushion, with same history.

OREGON: Piece of continental money, value four dollars, printed in 1776. Presented by Mr. F. H. Haradon, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Roxalana Howard Haradon, through the Astoria Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: A metal box, used for opium 150 years ago. Presented by Mrs. J. L. Butt, Gettysburg Chapter. Two pieces of fine embroidery, made by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis (Nellie Custis). Presented by Mrs. W. H. O'Neal, Gettysburg Chapter.


SOUTH CAROLINA: Two manuscripts, dates 1737, 1771. Presented by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution.


Respectfully submitted,

OLIVE WHITMAN,
Curator General.
The Corresponding Secretary General presented her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

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

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

The number of supplies mailed at the request of chapters and individuals consisted of:

- Application blanks: 14,732
- Leaflets of "How to Become a Member": 1,155
- Leaflets of General Information: 1,166
- Transfer cards: 1,123
- Constitutions: 430

Of the 1,179 letters and cards received, we sent 1,131 communications in reply, referring others to the offices to which they were intended.

The number of the Immigrants' Manual sent from my office for free distribution totaled 34,978, of which 23,349 were in the English language; 1,650—Spanish; 3,095—Italian; 644—Hungarian; 2,268—Polish; 953—Yiddish; 598—French; 1,200—German; 1,221—Russian.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISABETH ELLIOT SHUMWAY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General before submitting her report asked permission to submit a supplemental report in the afternoon, which permission was granted.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

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

- Mrs. Rosa M. McMaster, Waynesboro, Ga.
- Mrs. Eva J. Brooks, White Hall, Ill.
- Mrs. Laura D. K. Williamson, Columbia City, Ind.
- Miss Marjorie Alice Spaulding, Philipsburg, Kans.
- Mrs. Coral Courtney Carter, Wilson, Kans.
- Miss Mary Pelham Hill, Brunswick, Me.
- Mrs. Lucy R. M. Benschoter, Hibbing, Minn.
- Mrs. Alice Page Miller, Crookston, Minn.
- Mrs. Florence B. Orton, Marietta, Minn.
- Mrs. Myrtle J. L. Diffendorf, Willmar, Minn.
- Mrs. Dorothy Terrell B. Allen, Indianola, Miss.
- Mrs. Alice Emily Merritt, Spring Valley, N. Y.
- Mrs. Harriet Reed Whitaker, Southern Pines, N. C.
- Mrs. Daisy Edmundson Bradshaw, Shawnee, Okla.
- Mrs. Alice Merrill O'Brien, Skiatook, Okla.
- Mrs. Rilla B. Thomas, Amity, Ore.
- Mrs. Sarah G. Pickens Busey, La Grande, Ore.
- Mrs. Effie Smith Ditty, Summerville, Pa.
- Mrs. Marie K. Patterson, Savannah, Tenn.
- Mrs. Cora Palmer Burlew, Manette, Wash.
- Mrs. Jessie Berry Webber, Thermopolis, Wyo.

At the request of the State Regent of Michigan, Miss Clara Louise Seiler of Kolhapur, India is presented for confirmation as Organizing Regent.

The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Harrisburg, Illinois, Beverly, Mass.

At the request of the State Regent of Washington the authorization of a Chapter at Seward, Alaska, is requested. The re-authorization of a Chapter at Brook Hill is requested by the State Regent of Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

- Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.
- Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Ark.
- Mrs. Eva Pike Rowley, New Smyrna, Fla.
- Mrs. Margaret S. K. Morgan, Clay Center, Kans.
- Mrs. Sarah Eliza White Row, Mishawaka, Kans.
- Miss May Lindel Harvey, Council Grove, Kans.
- Mrs. Nellie Marie Merritt, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mrs. Emma Ryker MacDonnell, Bunceton, Mo.
- Mrs. M. Catherine F. Muschany, Donophan, Mo.
- Mrs. Adaline Haskins Klar, Uhrichsville, Ohio
- Mrs. Etta Rogers Fluke, Shawnee, Okla.
- Mrs. Lucy Agnes Hill Fenton, International Falls, Minn.
- Mrs. Blanche LaRue Smith, Madison, Minn.

Through their respective State Regents the re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested:

- Mrs. Julia Humphreys Boyd, Adairsville, Ga.
- Mrs. Emma Ryker MacDonnell, Bunceton, Mo.
- Mrs. Albertine C. Reppy, Hillsboro, Mo.
- Mrs. Grace Williams Fisher, East Liverpool, Ohio
- Mrs. Jennie McKellar Cade, McCormick, S. C.
- Mrs. Lucinda H. Bailey Heron, Cathlamet, Wash.
- Mrs. Mary S. Newman, Pasco, Wash.

The State Regent of Minnesota requests the appointment of Mrs. Claribel Elizabeth Orton Mongraine at Marietta be changed to Duluth. By the approval of the State Executive Board of California a request has come from the Palo Alto Chapter to change its location from Palo Alto to Stanford University. The State Regent of Wyoming requests cancellation of the appointment of Mrs. Esther Gaylord Steward of Thermopolis as Organizing Regent.
The State Regent of Illinois requests cancellation of the authorization of the Chapter at Des Plaines, Illinois.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: Alamance for Florence, Ala.; Western Shores for Long Beach, Calif.; Micah Wethern for Venice, Calif.; Elizabeth Washington for Augusta, Ga.; Drucilla Andrews for Granite City, Ill.; Algonia for Algonia, Iowa; Fairmont for Fairmont, Minn.; John Noble for New Ulm, Minn.; Wade Hampton for Poplarville, Miss.; Nathaniel Bacon for Brook Hill, Va.; Constantia for Suffolk, Va.; Sarah Wilmont for Auburn, Washington.

The following 20 Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation:

- Shanghai at Shanghai, China
- Micah Wethern at Venice, Calif.
- Algonia at Algonia, Iowa
- Desire Tobey Sears at Mankato, Kans.
- Fort Hartford at Hartford, Ky.
- John Noble at New Ulm, Minn.
- Capt. Comfort Starr at Tracy, Minn.
- Cornelia Beekman at Princeton, N.J.
- Kill Van Kull at Bayonne, N.J.
- Mistress Mary Williams at East Orange, N.J.
- Benjamin Cleveland at Shelby, N.C.
- Old North State at Winston Salem, N.C.
- John Penn at Oxford, N.C.
- Punxsutawney at Punxsutawney, Pa.
- Black Creek at Darlington, S.C.
- Shawnee at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- John McCall at Huntington, Tenn.
- Fort Chiswell at Bristol, Va.
- Mary Richardson Walker at Kelso, Washington.

Charters issued 20; Permits for Regents and Ex-Regents pins, 72; Permits for State and State Vice Regents pins, 12. Chapter Regents lists issued — 2.

Before closing my report I must tell you that there have been 80 Chapters organized during the year, which shows a splendid growth in the work of the National Society. All the other work of my office has increased during the past year and I am glad to report every branch of it is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

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FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker then moved the acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General, carrying with it the recommendations embodied therein. Motion was seconded by Mrs. DeBolt and carried.

Dr. Barrett expressed gratification that the two Chapters in Alaska are being organized, as she had begun his movement when she was there last summer. She stated also that she had just returned from Haiti, where she had taken the initiative in organizing a Chapter; and added that she believed the organizing of Chapters in foreign lands to be one of the very best things the Society could do in behalf of international relations. Dr. Barrett urged that all members traveling in foreign lands wear their badges. Mention was also made of the organization of Chapters in South America, and of a prospective Chapter in London, England.

Mrs. Walker then presented her report as Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

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

I take pleasure in making the following report for the Buildings and Grounds Committee:

Since the Board Meeting of February the seventh, with the consent of the President General, the use of the Auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall was granted to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia for their annual Joint Celebration of Washington's Birthday on February the twenty-second at ten o'clock A.M. At two o'clock of the same day the Auditorium was used for the Midwinter Convocation of George Washington University and in the evening for a meeting of the Wakefield Memorial Association. On February twenty-third the sessions of the American Law Institute took place and on March third, fourth and fifth the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution held their State Conference in our Auditorium. Due to the cleaning of the Auditorium in preparation for Congress, it has not been used otherwise in March and April.

It is interesting to note that the monthly average number of visitors to the Building since January has been approximately eighteen hundred. Your Committee is happy to report the equipment of the Oregon Room in the Administration Building complete and the room marked with a Bronze Tablet and also a payment made by Louisiana for the reservation of another of the rooms in the Administration Building. Some improvements are taking place in almost every room in the Hall but complete re-furnishing is going on in the rooms of Maryland, Illinois, Vermont, Iowa, West Virginia, Texas, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. This work progresses slowly as the States are happy to co-operate in the
plan to procure only antiques and this requires time and care.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee realizing that the removal of the offices to the Administration Building has given the first opportunity to make definite plans for the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, now therefore, submits the following recommendations affecting the interior furnishing and decoration of said Rooms.

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Buildings and Grounds Committee in conjunction with the Arts Committee that the State Rooms of Memorial Continental Hall should be appropriately and adequately furnished and decorated, and as it is obvious that such furnishing and decorating should be done in accordance with the best authority on style and design of the period of the American Revolution, therefore we recommend that the Buildings and Grounds Committee be directed by the National Board of Management to meet in joint session with the Art Committee for the purpose of making a survey of each Room with the specific object of suggesting to each State desirable changes, additions and eliminations in their Rooms.

In accordance with the Ruling of the February Board, your Committee has proceeded with the work of planting shrubbery about the buildings to the extent of $200.00. As the monumental type of four buildings requires large shrubbery it follows that it is more expensive than one might anticipate. Since, therefore, the amount allotted for immediate use would not treat the front of Continental Hall adequately, it was deemed wisest to spend the entire sum on completing the privet hedge around the grounds. Even this sum of $200.00 was not quite enough as the lowest estimate obtainable was $225.00. Therefore your Committee recommends that this Board order the further payment of $25.00 to complete the work begun.

Your Committee further recommends that the salary of LaCount Woodson be made chargeable to Printing Department from April first, 1924, thus rescinding the motion of the February 1915, Board.

As an illustration of the increase of details passing through the hands of this Committee, I report three hundred and one letters written in the past year; no check has been kept on the personal interviews which would run at least into the hundreds.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

The President General asked if it was the wish of the Board to accept the report as a whole, of or if action should be taken separately upon the recommendations. Mrs. Demmead moved the acceptance of the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee as a whole. Motion was seconded by Mrs. DeBolt and carried.

The Recording Secretary General then presented the report of the Executive Committee as follows:

Report of Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, National Society D. A. R.

Your Executive Committee held a meeting on April 10, 1924, at which the following action was taken:

1. That the Executive Committee recommend to the National Board of Management that the President General be authorized to appoint a special committee of three to study the rulings relating to the magazine, said committee to report direct to the National Board of Management at the June Board meeting, offering revised rulings for adoption.

2. That the Executive Committee, having made a thorough investigation of the Hugh Washington Will case, recommend that no further action be taken at present.

3. That the offer of $1,000 made by Col. Walter Scott, to be used in conducting another magazine subscription contest, be accepted, with a vote of appreciation for his continued interest.

4. That the report of the Executive Manager be accepted without its recommendations.

5. That 75 cents an hour be paid to the Credential clerks who made the official count for Congress.

6. That the usual appropriation of $100 be made for the work of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGG,
Recording Secretary General.

The recommendations offered by the Executive Committee were acted upon ad seriatim; and upon motions duly seconded and carried, the recommendations were adopted.

The President General appointed Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Bissell to serve as a Special Committee of three to study the rulings relating to the Magazine, and to report at the June Board Meeting.

The President General stated that all matters referred to the Executive Committee by the Board had been given attention, and the only unfinished business was in connection with the Hugh Washington Will case.
She then made a brief and touching report of her visit to Georgia and her interview with Mrs. Bellamy; and asked Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Akerman to express their views, which upheld those of the President General that no action should be taken in this case. The President General announced that Mrs. Bellamy had expressed her intention of attending the Congress and presenting a number of Revolutionary relics to the Museum.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee then presented her report.

**Report of Magazine Committee**

Madame President General and Members of the National Board:

Although your chairman had not thought to bring you a report at this meeting, as her report to Congress covers the activity of the year, she has thought best to give you a brief resumé and to make a comparative statement to supplement the figures already given you by the Treasurer General.

In accordance with your approval given by vote at the February meeting, the plan concerning the cover series of pictures of historic buildings from each of the thirteen original states has been put into operation. The effort will be to get buildings of importance not so well known by frequent publication. Delaware was represented in April, Pennsylvania will contribute for May; each state chairman also furnished an article to accompany the picture. State chairmen have shown enthusiastic co-operation and it appears that their participation is creating added interest in the Magazine in their states. In the near future it would seem wise to adopt some other comprehensive plan whereby newer states may be represented; surely, there is a wealth of material. Your chairman, however, wishes to make no recommendations at this time.

Although for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, the total income from advertising was $2,947.50 (and this is subject to discount of printing costs and other deductions to show net amount), of the total shown in the Treasurer General's report for the year (subject only to lowered printing costs and, in two or three instances, agents' commissions), $2,332.56 has actually passed through the hands of your chairman to the Treasurer General's Office from October 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924, with about $250.00 still due us for advertising prior to March 31 and collections for April still to be made.

In the summary following you will note that the only increases of expenditures have been in the editorial and subscription departments over which the chairman has no control; in the former, analysis shows that in spite of lessened costs per cut a material increase has been in the use of cuts, these mounting from 59 pages (using this basis of computation as their cost is estimated per square inch) in the period from April 1, 1923 to September 30, 1923, to 93 pages from October 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924. In the subscription department the increase seems to be due to the increase, and a well-deserved increase in salaries voted by this Board, to the clerical assistance and other expenses of mailing the letters of the President General, concerning the Magazine, to new members (accurate returns on this last are unobtainable, as until recently no distinctive subscription blank was in use), and to other general increases.

From the Treasurer General's report the following figures show comparative receipts and disbursements as between the fiscal years ending March 31, 1923 and March 31, 1924.

**RECEIPTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Board minutes</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>25,092.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>4,291.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale single copies</td>
<td>612.44</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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**DISBURSEMENTS**

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<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>$4,280.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>24,797.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts</td>
<td>1,805.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other disbursements</td>
<td>2,260.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$33,313.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net increase in receipts, 1924 over 1923 $4,013.16
Net increase in disbursements " under " 1,955.68
Gain 1924 as compared with 1923 $4,057.48
Treasurer's report, 1923 deficit $5,985.96
Treasurer's report, 1924 net income $381.81
Total gain 1924 over 1923 $6,067.77

Comparative statement of Magazine account as between April 1, 1923 to September 30, 1923 and October 1, 1923 to April 1, 1924.

**First Half of Fiscal Year Under Former Arrangements:**

- Receipts $7,783.97
- Disbursements $14,675.27
- Deficit $6,891.30

**Second Half of Fiscal Year under New Arrangements:**

- Receipts $20,913.93
- Disbursements $13,329.39
- Income $7,584.54
- Gain over first half $14,475.84
The amount due from the National Society for printing local board minutes is not included in above figures as it is a fixed charge.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Nash for her splendid work as Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The President General requested the Librarian General to outline her plan for a slight change in the system of obtaining books for the Library. The Librarian General stated that the plan was entirely optional, and suggested the creation of a State Library Fund. Mrs. Nash, State Regent of New York, voiced approval of this proposed plan, stating that they realized in her state that the time had come when it was necessary to have such a fund; and Mrs. Hardy, State Regent of the District of Columbia, also expressed her approval.

Mrs. Walker, in her capacity as Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, referred to the beautiful Victrola which had been presented to the Clerical Staff by the Treasurer General and proposed a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Brosseau for this gift, which vote was heartily given.

Mrs. Hobart, State Regent of Ohio, urged that each State Regent impress upon her delegation that there were in the Washington Hospitals 2500 ex-service men and women who would greatly appreciate a visit from a representative of their respective home states.

Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, State Regent of Arizona, invited the members of the Board to attend the ceremonies at the Washington Monument on Tuesday afternoon at which time she was to present Arizona's Marker in the form of a section from a petrified tree.

The meeting recessed at one o'clock to reconvene at two-thirty.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:30 P.M. who stated that Mrs. Heron, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, would report at this time.

Mrs. Heron made a brief verbal report and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Farnham, and carried:

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in this Thirty-third Continental Congress assembled provide that there shall be colors adopted to be known as the official colors of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and be it further

Resolved, That said official colors shall consist of the blue and white of the official ribbon of the Society, to be arranged in three vertical stripes, blue, white and blue, the central white stripe to carry the insignia of the Society and the legend, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, or in lieu thereof the letters D. A. R., and be it further

Miss McDuffee offered the following motion: that a telegram of love and sympathy be sent from this Board to Mrs. Willard T. Block, our Vice President General from Illinois. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Reed and carried.

Mrs. Reed, Chairman of Committee on Patriotic Education, stated that there would be an exhibit of handiwork during the Congress in the C. A. R. Room on the third floor; and offered the following motion: that the "Fireside Industries" of the Mountain and Indian School now on display under the care of the Patriotic Education Committee, be offered for sale—no percentage of the sales to be given to the National Society. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

Mrs. Shumway moved: that a note of sympathy be sent Mrs. Snow, the State Regent of New Hampshire, who is absent from our National Board Meeting on account of the illness of Mr. Snow. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Anderson and carried.

Mrs. Nash presented the following Resolution:

Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has no distinctive organization colors, and

Whereas, On many occasions the Society, both as National, State and Chapters, is requested to participate in public celebrations, meetings and events where many organizations are represented, and where such identifying colors are greatly needed, and

Whereas, Many chapters are having such colors of various designs made to meet the need, causing a diversity of designs and lacking distinction, and

Whereas, It is customary for units of military and naval forces and for organizations to adopt and use a flag, banner or colors to distinguish themselves, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in this Thirty-third Continental Congress assembled provide that there shall be colors adopted to be known as the official colors of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and be it further

Resolved, That said official colors shall consist of the blue and white of the official ribbon of the Society, to be arranged in three vertical stripes, blue, white and blue, the central white stripe to carry the insignia of the Society and the legend, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, or in lieu thereof the letters D. A. R., and be it further

The meeting recessed at one o'clock to reconvene at two-thirty.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:30 P.M. who stated that Mrs. Heron, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, would report at this time.

Mrs. Heron made a brief verbal report and offered the following motion, which was seconded by Mrs. Farnham, and carried: that the letters D. A. R. be added to the Pin of the Registrar General; and that the design of Pin used by a Chapter Regent may be used by the Organizing Regent with the words Organizing Chapter Regent and the lower bar made of blue enamel and this Pin to be worn after the organization of the Chapter.
Resolved, That States and Chapters may adopt this design for their own use to read State, Chapter, D. A. R., and further

Resolved, That the official size of such colors shall be 4½ by 5½ feet.

After a brief discussion, during which a small sample flag was displayed, also the colors used by the Rufus King Chapter of New York, Mrs. Nash moved: that the resolution relative to "D. A. R. Colors" be referred to the Resolutions Committee for presentation to Congress. Motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hobart then moved: that the N. S. D. A. R. handle the sale of the colors, having a definite arrangement with the manufacturer whereby the Society receives a commission. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Wilson and carried.

The Registrar General presented a supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 265 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 2,265.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved: that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 265 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 2,265 admitted on this day. Motion was seconded by Mrs. De Bolt and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the vote for the additional 265 members and the President General declared them admitted to membership in the N. S. D. A. R.

The Registrar General then stated that the last National number is now 200,054; the newly admitted members including two Real Daughters, and one member nearly 100 years old.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented a supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

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

Mrs. Nina Uncapher, Chloride, Arizona; Mrs. Ida Raymond Womble, Charleston, Miss.; Mrs. Nonie Tutt Dunbar Smith, Ellenton, S. C.

The State Regent of Virginia requests that a Chapter be authorized to form at Haiti, West Indies.

Respectfully submitted

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General moved: that the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted with its recommendations. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The Treasurer General stated that she had one more application for reinstatement, and moved: that one former member-at-large, having complied with the Constitution, be reinstated, and that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried. Ballot was cast and the President General declared the member reinstated.

The President General requested the Recording Secretary General to read the following letter from Mrs. Thomas Edison:

"Seminole Lodge
Fort Myers, Fla.

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
President General N. S. D. A. R.

MY DEAR MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL:

It is with genuine regret that I feel the necessity of resigning from the office of Chaplain General to take effect at the close of this Congress.

Mr. Edison has not fully regained his health since his illness of a year ago, and my coming up to Congress cuts into his time here in Florida by nearly three weeks.

There is no one of the family tree to be with him, and I feel that he is my first duty.

Were I to do full justice to my office it would take me away from home a great deal more than I realized, as I have had many requests to attend different functions and it has been impossible for me to respond.

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I will be on hand for this Congress but I am writing now in order that you may take this matter up at the proper time while Congress is in session.

Will it be all right for me to ask the Chairman of the Music Committee to lead us in singing the Doxology on Monday, our first morning, and another hymn on Good Friday?
ATTENTION, CHAPTER REGENTS!

If the election or re-election of officers of your Chapter has taken place recently or is to take place soon will you personally see that the election is reported, as required by the Constitution and By-laws N. S. D. A. R., to the ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. A report to your State Regent is not a report to the Organizing Secretary General.

Experience with Credential Blanks for the 1924 Congress has developed the fact that many Chapters had failed to report the election of officers who had been serving the Chapter nearly a year but whose names were not on file at headquarters. This causes delay in the acceptance of application papers (because signatures of Chapter officers are not the same as on file here) as well as much unnecessary correspondence.

If a former Chapter Regent or officer has received a communication from Memorial Continental Hall you may be sure it is because the new officers have not been reported and the matter should be taken up at once with the Regent.

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER REGISTRARS!

Further attention is called to the fact that the reference to the applicant's line of descent should be given on Page 4 of the application blank. If a published record, give volume and page and date of publication of the book. If Bible record or unpublished record, please send certified copy of the same.

On page 355 of this magazine you will find further information regarding the proper filling in of application papers.

Supplemental blanks must be as complete in detail as the original application papers, except that they need only the signature of one Chapter officer — the Registrar.

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1924–1925

President General
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1925)
MRS. WILLARD T. BLOCK,
5515 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MISS ANNIE WALLACE,
Rochester, N. H.
MRS. HOWARD H. McCall,
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. EVEREST G. SEWELL, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

(Term of office expires 1926)
MRS. CHARLES B. Boothe,
1515 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.
MRS. GERALD LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,
1244 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.
MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE Wilson,
Xenia, O.

(Term of office expires 1927)
MISS ANNE LANG,
115 W. 4th St., The Dalles, Ore.
MRS. PAUL DUANE Kitt,
Chillicothe, Mo.
MRS. HoyaL A. SMITH,
Warren, Ariz.
MRS. THOMAS W. SpenCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. RHETT Goode,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee,
1012 West Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell,
Newcastle, Wyoming.
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. ELLiET Grant Drake,
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.
Mrs. Henry D. Fitts,
448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Henry A. Beck,
1428 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Anne Lang,
115 W. 4th St., The Dalles, Ore.
MRS. LOGAN s. GilLENTEINE,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
MRS. Russell William Magna,
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

MRS. ELLET Grant Drake,
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.
Mrs. Henry D. Fitts,
448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Henry A. Beck,
1428 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. GEORGE DeBOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. FRANKLIN P. Shumway,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MRS. GEORGE DeBOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. ALVIN H. ConNELLY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. PAUL DUANE Kitt,
Chillicothe, Mo.
MRS. HoyaL A. SMith,
Warren, Ariz.
MRS. THOMAS W. SpenCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. ALVIN H. CONNELLY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. JOYCE G. Goode,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1924-1925

ALABAMA
MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON, 650 HARROLSON AVE., GADSDEN.
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