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MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AN UNUSUAL AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW TAKEN FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE HALL AND LOOKING ACROSS THE WHITE HOUSE ELLIPSE TOWARD THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT
PATRIOTISM AS REFLECTED IN POETRY

By MRS. J. S. McKee

The author of this sketch, Mrs. J. S. McKee, has just completed her term as President of the Board of Regents, University of Washington, an office never before held by a woman. Mrs. McKee is also well known in the literary world. Editor.

POETRY is the oldest form of literary expression. In addition to rhythm its essentials are: an appeal to the emotions and a spiritual content: the latter bars much verse that masquerades as poetry.

Savage life was governed by instinct and emotion, working through impulse. Civilization began, when reason took her slow, toilsome way up from the entanglements of these primitive forces. Man's moral and ethical nature is the outcome of the control of instinct and emotion. But reason pays her price too: to gain her throne she gave up the warmth and spontaneity of these more ancient masters. Reason may recognize beauty but it gives no answering thrill.

"Wouldst know from what source are these tears

At thy feet which flow?
They rise not from reason, but deeper consequent deeps,
Reason's not one that weeps.

* * * * *

O cunning green leaves, little masters! like as ye gloss
All the dull-tissued dark with your luminous darks that emboss
The vague blackness of night into pattern and plan,

* * * * *

So, ye have wrought me
Designs on the night of our knowledge,—
 yea, ye have taught me So,
That haply we know somewhat more than we know."

These ancient masters still hold us: they are the banked fires of genius: they are the content of that vast subconscious, of which we know only the outer confines: that huge subterranean reservoir of power that is our racial background and links us up with the past of our peoples, world without end, or rather
without beginning. We may not be sure of immortality in the future; we cannot escape it in the past. We are the mortal trustee of an immortal substance, the chromosomes of our kind. They are steeped in the mysticism of that sub-conscious out of which they came: they are colored by our living and we pass them on to the future, the same and yet not the same.

This is all we know, yet, it does not explain the mystery of life: it only brings it nearer. Wordsworth senses this mystery—

"And I have felt a presence that disturbs me with a joy
Of elevated thoughts: a sense sublime
Of something more deeply interfused
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns
And the round ocean, the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man
A motion and a spirit that
Impels all thinking things."

The more of sublimated instinct and controlled emotion there is in us, the richer will our inner life be. To say that the Aryan race has a rich and varied civilization is to say that the chromosomes, the racial protoplasm has been stained deeply with the wine of living.

The two modes which can most deeply stir this inarticulate past, and bring us from it rich gifts for our daily lives are music and poetry: they have much in common: wedded they give us divine song. "Perfect music set to noblest words."

Not every writer of verse is a poet. One complains,

"I sing with a voice too low
To be heard beyond today,
In minor keys of my people's woe
And my song shall pass away."

His song passed away because it missed the mystic link with the past. Every true poet has some revelation: often it seems to touch the future as well as the past.

"Then I looked into the future far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be—
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight dropping down with costly bales;

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue."

To us it is apt pen picture of reality, but who in Tennyson's time thought of it as more than poetic fancy.

The message that poetry can bring us on any subject is worth our heeding as it goes to the essence of being. Poetry makes you sad or glad, you know not why: it unlocks the fount of tears; it whispers of the past and stirs a heart-ache for far off forgotten things, that you have not known that you ever knew.

"Far called our navies melt away.
On dune and headland sinks the fire."

These lines have a haunting pathos. Why? I do not know, only they wake strange echoes.

The rhythm of nature; the beat of the surf on the shore; the wind harps of all the past, in the stirring leaves of forests, that are now releasing latent energies in the coal fire of your grate: old, sad good-byes, all these things unheeded, wrought emotion in our dumb, unconscious past that wakes and sings for us now, on the lips of those who hold the key. Is there mystery here? No greater than the radio, that tuned to a certain wave length, gives and receives out of the air only the sound tuned to its beat.

The poetry of the past is a precious heritage: in it we can learn much of ourselves.
"The litanies of nations came
Like volcanoes' tongue of flame
Up from the burning core below
The canticles of love and woe."

If poetry is indeed the oldest form of expression—the germ of what we now know as patriotism was its first theme.

True patriotism must be distinguished from jingoism or chauvinism. The verse from which jingoism was taken gives us a hint of the sentiment which it defines.

"We don't want to fight but by jingo if we do,
We got the ships, we got the men, we got the money too—
The Russians shall not have Constantinople."

In the beginning patriotism was all chauvinistic. The true patriotism has kept pace with man's ethical progress, the false has not. In other words chauvinism is the patriotism of the jungle and the cave, still trying to manifest itself in a world of city parks and orderly homes. The fierce possessiveness of the savage which finds expression in that phrase "My country, right or wrong" was necessary in the primitive struggle. The poets will tell the story how this fierce jungle emotion has been transmuted into an ethical principle "My country, may she always be right: when wrong, my life to set her right."

Amiel said wisely "In every union there is a mystery, a certain inviolable bond which must not be disturbed. The vital bond in the filial relation is respect: in friendship, esteem: in marriage, confidence: in the religious life, faith: in the collective life, patriotism."

In his first faint searching for the infinite, primitive man held the sun to be the source of life. Death was the first mystery: the outstanding change which appeared between the dead chief and the living successor was the chill and stillness of the dead; hence life was warmth; the sun, the fire, the ancestor were blended in themes for worship.

The heart-fire became the altar and the center of the home. The urns of the ancestors were there. Offerings of food, libations of wine were poured at the hearth. Habitation became localized and the emotion of patriotism was born.

The earliest poetic expressions were war chants, battle hymns, and hymns to celebrate the virtues of ancestral gods, the glories and victories of the earthly careers of the tribal heroes. These are the themes of the epics which are to be found in every land. The Iliad of Homer, the Aeneid of the Latins, which begins with the resounding words, "Arma virumque cano," I sing of arms and the man. The picture is one of the clash of armor, the coursing of horses, the mustering of ships and all the panoply of war. The language and imagery of its beginnings are retained in war poetry long after the ideas symbolized were changed.

The Greeks alone of the early races spoke in phraseology like our own. I wonder how much of our memorial language is really copied from the Greeks. They spoke of their fallen thus: "Dying, they are not dead." "If to die bravely is the best part of valor, then did fortune allot this boon to us." "For hastening to set the crown of freedom on Hellas, we lie adorned with ageless praise." The inscription written at Thermopylae in 480 B. C. "Stranger go tell the Lacedemonians we lie here in obedience to their commands" is echoed at Ladysmith in this century.

"Tell England, you who pass this monument,
We died for her and rest here well content."

When we reach recorded history we find these well developed epochs. (1)
Feudalism. (2) Nationalism (Struggle for unity and security of nation as geographical units). (3) Growth of Democracy based on the growing conception of the worth of the Individual. (4) Colonial Expansion. (5) Responsibility of Nations as factors for International Co-operation. Each epoch is reflected in the growth of the ideal of patriotism set down by the poets. However we shall find that in time of war even idealism is tinged with chauvinism: a completely logical study must trace War Poetry and Peace poetry separate.

Every European country had its Feudal Ballad, the Cid of Spain; the Lusiad of Portugal; the Song of Roland in France; Dante's great Cycle in Italy; the Niebelungen Lied in the German land; Saga in the North Country; Beowulf in our own tongue.

The poetry of the epoch which witnessed the struggle for the unity and security of nations, may be called Land-poetry, for it was marked with an intense love of the land, of the nation as a geographical unit. Embroidered upon this background are those ancient themes, altars, fires and ancestral graves. Like a clarion call are these lines

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land."

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land,
Whose heart had ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go mark him well.
For him no minstrel raptures swell.
High though his title, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite these titles, power and pelf,
The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down,
To the vile dust from which he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

These other words equally as fervent.

"Oh Caledonia, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child,
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires: what mortal hand,
Can ere untie the filial hand,
That knits me to thy rugged strand."

Goldsmith too, echoes the thought.

"Such is the Patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country is at home."

Cowper:

"England with all thy faults, I love thee still,
My country! and while yet a nook is left,
Where English minds and manners may be found,
Shall be constrained to love thee."

Shakespeare, too.

"This other Eden, demi-paradise—
This happy breed of men: this little world,
This precious gem, set in the silver sea—
England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shores beat back the envious surge
Of watery Neptune."

These words from Henly, the man of few but great poems.

"These to the glory and praise of the green land
That bred my women and that holds my dead,
England and with her the strong broods that stand
Where ever her fighting lines are thrust or spread.
That race is damned which mis-esteems its fate
And this in God's good time they all shall know,
And know you too, you good green England then,
Mother of mothering girls and governing men."

Though Tennyson's thought runs ahead of his time, we find this tribute to his land.

"It is the land that freemen till,
That sober suited Freedom chose.
The land where girt with friend or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will."
PATRIOTISM AS REFLECTED IN POETRY

Burns carries us back to the mood of Scott.

"My heart's in the Highlands, where ever I go
Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,
The birth place of valor, the country of worth.
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands forever I love."

This quaint conceit of Samuel Lover is interesting in this connection.

"Our Fatherland! and wouldst thou know, Why we should call it Fatherland.
It is that Adam here below
Was made of earth by nature's hand;
And he our Father made of earth, Hath peopled earth in every land;
And we, in memory of his birth, Do call our country Fatherland.

At first in Eden's bowers, they say
No sound of speech had Adam caught, But whistled like a bird all day, And maybe, 'twas for want of thought;
But nature, with relentless laws Made Adam soon surpass the birds,
She gave him lovely Eve because If he'd a wife they must have words.

And so the native land, I hold
By male descent is proudly mine, The language, as the tale hath told, We name our blessings whence they've sprung
We call our country Fatherland,
We call our language, Mother Tongue."

There was almost no American verse prior to the Revolution because our emotions were still closely entwined with those of the Mother Country, though the Revolutionary War period gave some interesting verse, as the following—A Boycott on English Goods.

"Young ladies in town and those that live round
Let a friend at this season advise you, Since money's so scarce and times growing worse,
Strange things may soon hap and surprise you.

First, then, throw aside your topknots of pride, Wear none but your own country's linen, Of economy boast, let your pride be the most To show clothes of your own make and spinning."

And this tribute to the Daughters of Pennsylvania:

"All hail! superior sex, exalted fair, Mirrors of virtue, Heaven's peculiar care! Formed to enspirit and ennoble man, The immortal finish of creation's plan. Accept the tribute of our warmest praise, The soldier's blessing and the patriot's bays:— For fame's first plaudit we no more contest, Constrained to own it decks the female's breast.

The freedmen's ensign thus inscribed shall wave. 'The patriot females who their country save.'"

Another unique poem is the following "A Lady's Adieu to her Tea Table"

"Farewell, the Tea Board, with its gaudy equipage Of cups and saucers, cream bucket, sugar tongs, The pretty tea-chest also, lately stored With Hyson, Congo and best double fine. Full many a joyous moment I've sat by ye Hearing the girls tattle, the old maids talk scandal And the spruce coxcomb, 'laugh at — maybe — nothing. No more shall I dish out the once loved liquor, Though now detestable, Because I am taught and believe it is true. Its use will fasten slavish chains upon my country, For Liberty's the Goddess I would choose To reign triumphant in America."

Early in the nineteenth century we find one lone voice calling for a unity among the nations that has scarcely been achieved today, though it is definitely foreshadowed in the League of Nations. This is the voice of Beranger in 1815, "Men of England, Spain, Germany, Muscovy, France! Oh peoples forgetting all bygone defiance,
Join hands in the bonds of a holy alliance.
Ye are worn by long ages of hate and distrust.
Your rest is a nightmare, where sleep is undone.
Apportion your globe in a spirit more just,
Let each have his place in the light of the sun.
To the car of ambition, all harnessed, ye stray
From the true road of happiness, all blindly away."

This is undoubtedly the first use of the phrase "place in the sun" which became so familiar during the war: the French expression, "place an Soleil" is literally that—"place in the sun." Related to the land poetry is the pensive but hopeless concept of the dead: death as an end: a completion, not a beginning.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their countries wishes blest?
When spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen, their dirge is sung.
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
And freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Devotion to the land is merged in the desire for liberty within the nation. Liberty poetry, characterized as it is by the concept of the worth of man, is the next step upward. We think at once of Arnold von Winkleried:

"Make way for liberty! he cried,
Then ran with arms extended wide,
As if his dearest friend to clasp,
The spears he swept within his grasp.
Make way for liberty! he cried.
Their keen points met from side to side,
He bowed amongst them like a tree
And thus — made way for liberty."

Another poem, which is a strong expression of both moods, is this:

"Stand! the ground's your own my braves
And will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?

What's the mercy, despots feel?
Hear it in that battle peal,
Read it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it,— ye who will.

Fare ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! they're ahire.
And before you see
Who have done it! From the vale
On they come!— and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail,
Let their welcome be.

In the God of Battles trust!
Die we may,— and die we must.
But, O, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyred patriot's bed
And the rocks shall raise their head
Of his deeds to tell."

Wordsworth tells us that Freedom has two voices.

"Two voices are there; one is of the sea;
One is of the mountain; each a mighty voice.
In both from age to age, thou didst rejoice.
They were thy chosen music, Liberty."

It was the mountain voice that spoke to the Swiss patriots: but it was the voice of the sea that chants through our Anglo-Saxon liberty verse. It is not strange then that Longfellow saw our nation in the figure of a great ship.

"Thou too, sail on, O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union strong and great,
Humanity with all its fears
With all its hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

But we heard also the voice from the mountain.

"When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there."

In this transition period from the land to the citizen as the heart of the nation belongs National Anthems. In this category America belongs also. It is a song of the nations. To its music the Germans sang "Heil der im Siegen Krantz."
The English version goes back to the return of the monarchy.

"Since the Duke has returned
We'll damn all Whiggs
And let them be hanged
For political priggs.
Make room for the men
That never denied.
So 'God save the King'
And the Duke they replied."

Dr. Holmes comments thus on the author of America in a class poem:

"And there's a fine youngster of excellent pith.
Fate tried to conceal him by naming him 'Smith.'"

Seriously he says: "Now there is Smith: his name will be honored by every school child in the land, when I have been forgotten a hundred years. He wrote "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." If he had said "Our Country" the hymn would not have been immortal, but that my was a master stroke. Every one who sings the hymn feels a personal ownership in his native land. The hymn will last as long as the country."

It is significant of the reversion to lower ideals in time of war that national anthems of today reflect the imagery of more chauvinistic times. The English blush for certain lines of their anthem.

"Confound their politics;
Frustrate their popish tricks."

It was necessary for us to omit the third verse of ours when we stood up to sing our hymn in the presence of our English Allies, for there we speak of "foul footsteps pollution" and call them hirelings and slaves.

The French hymn, the Marseillaise, came out of the bloody revolution and reflects the fierce ardor of that time.

The Germans for a generation taught their people the proud boast,

"While flows one drop of German blood,
Or sword remains to guard thy flood;"
righteousness seemed to march as had marched the soldiers. She rose and in the quiet of the night found expression for her crowding thoughts in the poem we all know so well.

It was in the throes of this conflict that the new spirit of patriotism was born and we find that the theme is no longer national independence and abstract liberty but the right and worth of men: the concern of the citizen not only that his country shall be secure but that she shall be rightous also.

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightnings of his terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me,
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free
While God is marching on."

A very sweet and tender poem which belongs to the Civil War period is "The Blue and the Gray." It was written by a northerner to celebrate the gracious deed of the women of Columbia, Mississippi, who made the first step toward closing the breach, by placing flowers on the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers alike.

"By the flow of the inland river
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day.
Under the laurel the blue,
Under the willow the gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever
Or the winding river be red.
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.

We know that the closing thought has become true. It was not the North and the South, but America, that went to France.

"Here's to the blue of the wind-swept North
When we meet on the fields of France.
May the spirit of Grant be with you all
As the sons of the North advance.
And here's to the gray of the sun-kissed South
When we meet on the fields of France.
May the spirit of Lee be with you all
As the sons of the South advance.
And here's to the blue and the gray as one
When we meet on the fields of France.
May the spirit of God be with us all
As the sons of the Flag advance."

A poem of our Spanish-American war strikes a note which prepares us for a further step in the growing ideal—the worth of the common man. For the first time in history we hear much of the "man behind the guns."

"Oh well they know
How the cyclones blow,
That they loose from the clouds of death
And they know is heard
The thunder word
That their fierce ten-incher saith.
But not till the foe has gone below,
Or turns his prow and runs,
Shall the voice of peace
Bring sweet release
To the man behind the guns."

(This phrase much heard since 1898.)

This new attitude toward war in which the glory is not that of pomp and ceremony, as in the past: but the glory of service to humanity by millions of simple men—culminates in the tribute to the Unknown Soldier.

Another brief verse here takes significance from the Peace Pact in the Pacific.

"Be warned by Manila:
Take warning by Manila.
Ye may trade by land, ye may fight by land,
Ye may hold the land in fee,
But not go down to the sea in ships
To battle with the free.
For England and America
Will keep and guard the sea."

Another poem which deserves mention is the "Closing Scene" for it is a poem which is true in every war. It portrays the sad aftermath of war, not as it bears upon the dead warrior, but upon the lonely woman left to grieve. Apart from its unusual theme, it is considered one of the most beautiful pieces of verse in the English language. The picture drawn literally drips with sorrow. This effect is given by every drear word in the language: it is rich in the sombre embroidery of melancholy. "Sober"; "russet"; "brown"; "bare, gray barns"; "hazy"; "dreamy"; "dun"; "dull"; "mellowed"; "subdued"; "hills that seemed further"; "streams sung low"; "muffled"; "sad"; "beaten"—so, relentlessly, the scene is built up. And in the midst sits the white haired woman whom war has twice robbed, spinning "with monotonous thread."

"She had known sorrow: he had walked with her,
Oft supped, and broke the bitter ashen crust;
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle, trailing in the dust.
And then the scene closed.
At last the thread was snapped: her head was bowed.
Life dropped his distaff through her hands serene,
And living neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While Death and Winter closed the Autumn scene."

In the latter years of the century we come fully to the recognition of "citizenship" as the highest attribute of patriotism.

Henly:

"Give me men to match my mountains,
Give me men to match my plains,
Men with empires in their purpose
And no eras in their brains."

Holland:

'God give us men: a time like this demands
Strong minds, true hearts and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill:
Men who possess opinions and a will.
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without blinking;
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

The poets began with man's rights and they end with his duties—as expressed by Markham:

"What do we need to keep the nation whole?
To guard the pillars of the state?
The fine audacities of honest deed,
The homely, old integrity of soul,
The swift temperies that take
The part of outcast right: brave hearts
That Mammon never can detain nor sully
With his gainless clutch for gain.
We need the Cromwell fire to make us feel
The common burden and the public trust,
To be a thing as sacred and august
As the white vigil where the angels kneel.
We need the faith to go a path untrod,
The power to stand alone and vote with God."

We see Liberty in a fresh guise. John Hay puts it:

"Forever in thine eyes, O Liberty
Shines that high light,
Whereby the world is saved
And though thou slay us
We will trust in Thee."

Lowell suggests the basis for a broader patriotism:

"When a deed is done for Freedom,
Through the broad earth's aching breast,
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic,
Trembling on from East to West.
For mankind are one in spirit,
And an instinct bears along
Round the earth's electric circle,
The swift flash of right or wrong.
Once to every man or nation Comes the moment to decide
In the strife of truth with falsehood, For the good or evil side.
And the choice goes by forever Twixt that darkness and that light

*     *     *     *     *
New occasions teach new duties
Time makes ancient good uncouth
They must upward then and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."

With the era of national expansion, known as Imperialism, we find a more ethical tone suggested than that which marked the earlier cycle of national development: the thought of national glory is replaced by one of national responsibility. There is an appeal to the God of nations but it is an appeal, not against an alien foe—but against pride and greed in the Home-land.

"God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle line.
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

The tumult and the shouting dies;
The Captains and the Kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart:
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.
Lest we forget—llest we forget.

Far called our navies melt away;
On dune and headland sinks the fire;
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre.
Judge of the nations—spare us yet
Lest we forget—llest we forget.

If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the law:
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet
Lest we forget—llest we forget.

America too, has learned the price paid for such power. Those who served in the Philippines echo this truth voiced by Kipling in his message to America:

"Take up the White Man's burden,
Send forth the best ye breed.
Go bind your sons to exile,
To serve your captive's need,
To wait in heavy harness
On fluttering folk and wild
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.
Take up the White Man's burden
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard."

The White Man's burden is grievous now in Africa, in the near and far East. The future lowers with portent and we must hold our faith in the poet's wisdom:

"And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadows,
Keeping watch above his own."

We have swung through a wide gamut, finding an ever greater ethical content in each succeeding epoch. There is a fine fervor in "Breathes there a Man with Soul so Dead," but how infinitely greater devotion in Rupert Brooks' spiritualized thought:

"If I should die think only this of me
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back, the thoughts by England given."

There is a corner of a Grecian Isle that is forever England for there lies the body of Rupert Brooks. For the pensive attitude toward the fallen, where death seems to be the end of all and all the glory ends at the tomb as expressed in "How Sleep the Brave" we have found the thought of immortality; the challenge to the living, as from those who, dying are not dead, who call to us:

"If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies blow
In Flanders' Fields."

Between these two concepts there lies the whole splendor of the Resurrection.

From the cry for mere national unity and security—the ideal rises to embrace responsibility to weaker folk and a
brotherhood among nations as among men. A Golden Rule in International relations. But wholesome internationalism is not based on scorn of our own land.

"God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small,
Ordained to each, one spot should prove,
Beloved over all.
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Till the sure magic strike
And Memory, Use and Love may live,
Us and our fields, alike.
That deeper than our speech and thought
Beyond our reason's sway,
Clay of the pit whence we were wrought
Yearns to its fellow clay."

I pity the man or woman to whom America is not something more than any other land: to whom America is not greater than her material wealth, her splendid plains, her great cities, her mighty mountains and forests: more even than her struggle for freedom, truth and justice have yet made her.

Who cannot see what Lincoln saw:
"My fellow citizens: We cannot escape history. No personal insignificance will spare the one nor the other of us. The fiery trial through which we must pass will light us down to the latest generation in honor or in shame, as we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the world."

In closing can we not all echo the prophetic sentiment of Lanier:

"Long as thy art shall love true love,
Long as thy science truth shall know,
Long as thy eagle harms no dove,
Long as thy law by law shall grow,
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother every man below:
So long, dear land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall grow."

**ATTENTION, D. A. R. MEMBERS**

Anyone having Lineage Books, volumes No. 2 to 14 and 23 to 42, which they desire to sell, or exchange for volumes 65 to 71, kindly communicate with the Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The Treasurer General will be glad to quote prices or arrange exchange.
A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

NATION mourns with the
President and Mrs. Coolidge
and their remaining son, in
the sorrow which is their por-
tion at the passing of Calvin
Coolidge, Jr., whose life was
bright with promise and the joy of living.

Your President General immediately
upon hearing of his death, sent a tele-
gram, and wrote, to Mrs. Coolidge, and
had Memorial Continental Hall closed
until after the funeral services at the
White House, as an expression of our
Society's grief in the death of a dearly
loved son of the President of the United
States.

A spray of pink roses and lilies of
the valley, tied with our colors, was sent
from the National Society to the White
House.

In the very own neighborhood of each
one of us, is some historical spot, some
interesting old house or quaint mill which
lo, these many years, you have intended
to visit. Such an excursion, can take
unto itself, all the gladsome aspects of a
captivating adventure, if you will have it
do so. It is really great fun to go a-
journeying in your own vicinity. Why
not try it?

Because so much of our local history
is unwritten and unsung, there are very
few sections of the United States in
which there is sufficient pride in neigh-
borhood history and traditions. Piece
together the fascinating old bits of your
neighborhood and your own family his-
tory, as it intertwines with them. Make
it a point of pleasant duty to be the scribe
who commits them to paper in permanent
form. You will be surprised to find what
a delightful and engrossing pastime it
will become. One of the interesting by-
products of the World War is, that our
sons returning from over-seas duty have
brought home with them an increased in-
terest in their own forbears, because of
the emphasis which everywhere in
Europe is put upon the so-called "family
papers."

An earnest clergyman in Lewes, Dela-
ware, who is by way of being the local
historian and genealogist, in addition to
his parish duties, tells many interesting
instances of how by alluding to an un-
known but sterling bit of family history,
he has succeeded in stiffening a moral
back-bone when he had failed in every
other appeal.

So, while your President General
wishes all happiness to the August vaca-
tionists, she would remind the August
stay-at-homes that the ordinary duties
and responsibilities which spring up in
connection with a stable life often be-
come endeared to us in after years,
because of the very charm of their
familiarity and association. After all, it
is the every-day human relationships
that warm the heart and go along the
way with us in life's great moments of
sorrow, need and of joy.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.
That saintly and indefatigable woman, the Marchioness, left no earthly stone in her efforts to open the doors of her husband's prison. Her letters to the various American ministers to do something for her husband never ceased. In January, 1795, after surviving her frightful experience during the Reign of Terror, she managed with the help of James Monroe, the new francophile American Minister at Paris, to secure her release from prison and passports allowing her and her children to leave France for America. But, re-

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1 Monroe to the Secretary of State, Paris, Nov. 7, 1794, Jan. 3, 1795. Writings of J. Monroe, II. 107. It is well to note that Monroe, in November, 1794, on his own part, officially requested the speedy trial of Thomas Paine, the famous American citizen arrested by the Committee of Public Safety, and his release if found guiltless. Paine was straightway released. He had been naturalized in France, but Monroe considered him still an American citizen. Ibid., II. 96, 107. Sparks MSS., vol. 89.
solved personally to interview the Emperor of Austria in behalf of the Marquis, she started on that journey, via Hamburg, which was to result only in the privileges of sharing, with her two daughters, her husband’s imprisonment. While en route to Hamburg, Madame de Lafayette, unbeknownst to the Marquis, shrewdly sent her son, George Washington Lafayette, with his tutor, M. Felix Frestel, to the United States, recommended to the friendship and care of President Washington. The voyage of young Lafayette to America was explained to the few people to whom his identity was at first revealed as a trip to his “nouvelle patrie” for the purpose of completing his education and remaining in this country during his father’s exile. The unpublished correspondence of George Washington Lafayette and of his tutor conclusively show that the real purpose of the voyage was to seek the liberation of his father. It was the hope of the Marchioness that a child’s plea might in a personal interview work on the human side of the great man to overcome the political obstacles which hitherto had stood in the way of any official action by the American executive.

Traveling incognito under the name of Motier—the lad’s real family name when stripped of his father’s title, as the Convention had actually done—the youthful traveler with his companion arrived in Boston in August, 1795, and were given hospitality at the home of Joseph Russell. They immediately dispatched letters to the President, informing him of the boy’s arrival, pursuant to the desires of his father, and setting forth their professed purposes. They requested Washington’s advice, when and where to meet him. The news of their arrival and their intention actually to visit him was most disturbing to the President. Affectionate remembrance of the father and his service to the country, sharpened by the realization of the Marquis’s present hard lot, did not blind the General of the American army to his situation as Presi-

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2 His private correspondence proves this.
5 Probably this would be true, but the fact is that Lafayette at the time knew nothing of his son’s departure for America, or his intention to do so.
dent of the United States. He desired to be a "friend and father" to his namesake. At the same time the obnoxious light in which the old comrade in arms was viewed by the French government made him think twice before openly receiving the boy. Affairs with France were then in a delicate posture—it was just after Jay's Treaty had been known to the French government. A reception of the man proscribed by the radicals might make more difficult the relations of the United States. On the other hand a failure to extend asylum and friendship to the wandering son of a proven friend of American freedom might stir the Democratic opposition to the President, then at its height.

Washington decided not to receive the two immediately. Preparations already completed for a six weeks' trip away from the Capital offered substantial excuse for delay. He carried his caution to the extent of not himself replying to the letters. They were sent with a note of explanation to George Cabot of Boston, who was requested to set forth to the young Frenchmen the circumstances which prevented their immediate reception. Cabot was directed to express Washington's paternal personal feelings toward young George, to offer him all necessary financial assistance and to explain in as kindly manner as possible the political necessities which complicated their relations. The President wished that arrangements might be made for entering the Marquis's son at Harvard.

That the real purpose of these highly-cultured young Frenchmen was not to seek an education in the United States is suggested by Frestel's explanation to Cabot that the studies now being pursued by "Mr. Motier" were entirely different from those prescribed in American universities, and hence it would not be desirable to enter Harvard. Meanwhile the identity of the pair was becoming known about the town. The French Consul had, in fact, prepared a public reception for them. It was accordingly decided that G. W. Lafayette and his "mentor" should depart for New York, near which city La Colombe, a former aide-de-camp of the Marquis, who had escaped from Antwerp, was then living in retirement.

At New York M. Frestel, "a very sedate, discreet man", and his charge delivered letters of introduction to Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton wrote to Washington, after the two had left for La Colombe's place at Ramapo (near Hackensack), "On mature reflection, and in sounding opinion, as far as opportunity and the nature of the case have permitted, I fully believe the President need be under no embarrassment as to any good offices his heart may lead him to perform toward this young man."

Washington thereupon sent all his correspondence concerning young Lafayette to Hamilton. He asked for further advice. "I am willing . . . to receive him under any circumstances, or in any manner you may conceive best; and wish to know what that is." But before Hamilton replied the president himself decided to receive George and
Frestel. He directed Hamilton to send them on immediately to Philadelphia, unless there should be some powerful reason to prevent it. "The young gentleman must have experienced some unpleasant feelings already from being kept at such a distance from me, and I feel as unpleasantly as he can do, for the same cause." Hamilton now hesitated to do so. "Persons of judgment," he wrote, doubted "whether at the actual crisis it would be prudent to give publicity to your protection of him. It seems to be feared, that the factious might use it as a weapon to represent you as a favorer of the anti-revolutionists of France; and it is inferred that it would be inexpedient to furnish at this moment any aliment to their slanders." Washington accordingly reversed his decision. Instead of calling the embarrassing visitors to his home he wrote a kindly note to them, advising that they maintain their incognito until some means could be devised for bringing them forth under more favorable auspices. He now distrusted his own judgment. He feared that his feelings and sentiment might overweigh his obligations to the high office to which he was responsible. The question was doubly troubling. It had two edges, neither of which could be avoided without falling on the other. "On one side I may be charged with countenancing those who have been denounced the enemies of France; on the other, with not countenancing the son of a man who is dear to America." This he felt despite the fact that the French Minister had declared that the emigration of the two would excite little notice in France. Perplexed and hesitant, he ended by again leaving the whole problem to Hamilton's decision. The latter proceeded to inform the embarrassing travelers as soothingly as possible of the President's attitude. They were not impressed. They appeared hurt. They wanted to see their friend at least once. They would be willing to go to any destination prescribed for them.

This wounded attitude pained the President. The boy was obviously disappointed at seeing his mission frustrated by what seemed to him an inexplicable attitude of the great man whose name he had been taught from the cradle to revere. "Young Lafayette appears melancholy, and has grown thin," wrote Hamilton. "A letter lately received from his mother, which speaks of something which she wishes him to mention to you (as I learn from his preceptor) has quickened his sensibility, and increased his regret."

On Christmas Day, his sixteenth birthday, young George penned a touching appeal to Washington, to which a brief but effective postscript was added by Frestel. In fact the able manner in which this plaintive letter is worded impels one to wonder for how much more than the postscript the very sedate and discreet M. Frestel was responsible. Our translation of the peculiar French text of this letter follows:

"Sir, it would be very difficult for me to express to you the happiness I experi-
enced on receiving the letter which you did me the honor to write.

Respecting, as I ought, because of the confidence I have in your wisdom, the reasons which keep me away from you, I shall only tell you that I ardently long, I assure you, for the moment when they will no longer exist.

The tender and thoughtful attention with which you have been so good as to concern yourself for me and my best friend makes me hope that as soon as they [i.e., the reasons] shall have been removed, I shall be able to fly to you. How happy I shall be then, when I can show you how much I wish to make myself worthy of your kindness, especially in speaking to you about my father—and in behalf of my father, whom you loved and whom you still love now, since you heap favors upon me, who am only his son, without ever having seen me!

I have for the second time received news of my good, dear mother: she was then leaving Hamburg, the 24th of September, for Vienna, to work for the liberation of my father, or to shut herself up with my two sisters in his prison: how I envy their good fortune! Mama writes me that they keep telling her, and that she does not doubt it, that a step on your part with the Emperor will help a great deal. She charges me to speak to you about it. Judge of my grief if I can not even write to her that I have seen you; or to my father, in his prison; that I have spoken to you just once. Ah! Sir, weigh in your wisdom whether there is anything indiscreet in this request, and in your power whether the thing is too difficult: and ask your reputation if it would suffer in any way, even from a useless step in behalf of an unfortunate friend who is still worthy of your esteem. Judge my gratitude by the excess of my happiness, if my request should be listened to by you, and your help should bring back to my sisters and me our father; to my mother the consolation of her life, now that her parents are lost to her; to my country, and to yours, a worthy and true friend. It would be to you, Sir, that we should owe everything if you bring it about that they give him back to us. In addition to all that we already owe to you, consider how sweet and glorious it would be for my father to owe to you liberty, in order that he may again fight for it somewhere before dying for it.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant

G. W. MOTIER LAFAYETTE.

This pathetic letter must have been the last straw. For a month Washington was continually uneasy on "account of young LaFayette." On February 13 he again directed Hamilton to send the boy and Frestel to him. After a little delay they arrived at Philadelphia in April, 1796. It soon became a matter of public property that the son of Lafayette was living in Washington's family at Mt. Vernon. There is no indication of the dreadful consequences either in domestic or international affairs which wise and prudent

Lafayette's, as to whether it would be best to receive the young man publicly or privately. McHenry, who in 1793 had requested for himself an appointment as special envoy to Europe for the release of Lafayette, now counseled against any reception of the son by Washington in a capacity other than that of a private man. James McHenry to Washington, Feb. 13, 1796, Washington Papers, vol. 277, 37029. The President at this time asked the advice of the Secretary of War, to whom he submitted his correspondence dealing with the
gentlemen had feared might follow the President's generous action.

Before the arrival of G. W. Lafayette at Washington's fireside, the President had firmly withstood the importunities of Lafayette's friends (who were constanty kept stirred to action by the secret prison correspondence emanating from the Marquis himself) soliciting a formal demand of the Austrian government for his liberation. A few days before the coming of the boy and his tutor, Washington had received a visit, which dragged out to an embarrassing length, from Doctor Justus Erich Bollman, the German physician and adventurer who with the American medical student F. M. Huger, of South Carolina, had failed in their well-known attempt forcibly to assist Lafayette's escape at Olmitz in November, 1795. Bollman, who had been released from an Austrian prison only on express condition of never returning within the dominions of that empire, wrote at Washington's request a memoir outlining the most efficacious means to secure the desired liberation. He too came to America for the purpose of securing ways and means from Lafayette's revered friend. With him he brought a long letter from Latour de Maubourg, Lafayette's companion in prison, with a copy of a note from Lafayette himself, written in the solitude of his cell on a handkerchief with his own blood, stating that Bollman had his full confidence and that reliance might be placed on what he had to suggest as being the mind of the Marquis himself. It contained, amidst his suggestions of plans for liberation, consent, if required, to a promise not to mix in French politics again provided he were released.

Bollman explained Lafayette's continued imprisonment as due to English malice and revenge and fear of his republican example. England was now (1796) the main ally of Austria against the revived military prowess of the French armies. Hence, ran Bollman's argument, the Emperor could not afford to displease England by acceding to any formal American demand for the prisoner's release as an American citizen. Pinckney's unsuccessful conferences with Grenville had proved the uselessness of hopes from that quarter. Further such overtures, in fact, would be dangerous in that they might occasion a repeated re

...
quest of the Emperor to keep the General in prison. Bollman suggested that a proper person, for which he himself was represented indirectly as perceiving the unusual set of qualifications demanded, be dispatched by the President to Austria, empowered to connive with the Emperor at the Marquis's escape, thus outwitting English diplomacy. Washington refused to adopt the plan, which was really that of Lafayette and his friends. He revolted, too, at the idea of assisting Bollman to break his parole.

Bollman's stay protracted itself, much to Washington's disconcertion, until after young Lafayette's arrival. The latter, as was to be expected, immediately began to press his host to do something more for his father. He adopted the plans of Bollman, which, as we have said, were those of Lafayette. The President rejected these. But, yielding to the pleas of his namesake, he resolved to make one more effort for his friend in need. This was again as "a private person" to send a letter to the Emperor of Austria. In it he would state his wishes and those of his country concerning Lafayette, whose liberation would be looked upon as a "grateful measure." Such a letter was drafted by John Jay and sent to Thomas Pinckney to be delivered through the Imperial Minister at London. Whether it was actually received is uncertain. A search in the Austrian archives reveals no trace of it. Nor does the correspondence of Jacobi-Klöst, the Imperial Minister, Its fate must be guessed as we narrate the final portion of this humanly interesting chapter of Washingtonian diplomacy.

No attention was paid to Washington's letter, if indeed it was delivered. Nothing was done toward Lafayette's release by the Austrian government until Napoleon Bonaparte's triumphant Army of Italy started on the road to Vienna in the spring of 1796. In the negotiations after the armistice of Leoben (April 18, 1797) the release of Lafayette and his companions was made a sine qua non by the French Directory. Some complicated haggling with the Vienna government followed, a bickering which was tolerated by Bonaparte and his nominal superiors because of unwillingness to see the apostle of the principles of 1789 return to France at a time when affairs were already hastening toward Fructidor.

Though he lay claim to two fatherlands, Lafayette was now indeed a man without a country.

The continental members and ex-members of the Coalition did not want him moving freely about in their domains. He was anathema to the party in power in England, where Pitt imperturbably refused to lift his finger for him. Burke accused him of being responsible for the whole train of misfortunes started by the French Revolution. To George III, to

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30 J. E. Bollman to Washington, Philadelphia, April 19, 1796. Sparks, Writings of George Washington, XI. 497.
32 "Dr. Bollman, who, it is to be feared, will be a troublesome guest among us ... no mention has come to my knowledge of his going away." Ibid.
34 Correspondance Inédite, 149-151; M. Bödinger. Lafayette in Oesterreich, 243-255.
35 On December 16, 1796, Wilberforce brought up a motion, after a speech by General Fitzpatrick, that his Majesty use his good offices with his ally, the Emperor, for the liberation of Lafayette. Again it was supported by Fox, Sheridan and other liberals. Pitt specifically and solemnly denied any obligation, expressed or implied, to the Emperor concerning Lafayette, or any communication on the subject between the two courts. The motion was lost, 58-132. Hanger, XXXII, 1359. Jacobi-Klöst, also sent full reports of this debate to the King of Prussia. See his letter of Dec. 20, 1796, Geheimes Staatsarchiv, Berlin, Repositorium, 151 C, vol. VIII, 1796. Gouverneur Morris, whose relations in 1796 with Lord Grenville were semi-confidential, wrote the latter from Vienna privately asking for his intercession for the release of Lafayette, as an act agreeable to America. This followed a further interview between Morris and Thugut. Morris to Grenville, Dec. 21, 1796. A. C. Morris, Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris, II. 239; Dropbox Papers, III. 289.
whom he had been formally presented while meditating his first American voyage, and before whom in 1783 he did his best to be presented in an American uniform, Lafayette was persona summa non grata. There seemed no asylum for him in the revolutionized Netherlands. Even in the United States political considerations—particularly the critical relations that year with France—made Washington, now retired, anxious that he should not come. Hamilton, in fact, advised him not to come. The upshot of the Franco-Austrian negotiations was an agreement between the Austrian Chancellor, Thugut, and the prisoners of Olmiitz that they should be released on condition of never again returning to Imperial territory. To this Lafayette agreed with one qualification, which was accepted: he would not set foot on Imperial soil unless in the service of either of his countries! The prisoners were not released however until an informal agreement was reached with the American Consul at Hamburg that he would be personally responsible for Lafayette and his “caravan”—to use Thugut’s impatient description—leaving that city within eight days. Samuel Williams, the consul, who had no instructions on the subject, gave his personal word of honor to this effect. To this was added the pledge of the ex-consul of the United States, John Parish, a British merchant of that city with whom most of the negotiations were carried on by Thugut’s agents.

In the instructions on the subject to the Imperial Minister at Hamburg, Thugut stated: “Meanwhile you may observe to him [i.e., to Parish] on this occasion, that His Majesty, having contracted no positive engagement with the French as to the liberation of the said prisoners, the motive of the particular interest which the United States appears to attach to it has greatly contributed to impel His Majesty to this act of beneficence; finally that His Majesty will always be glad to give to the United States of America, on occasion, real marks of friendship and goodwill.”

This gesture, duly acknowledged in the name of the United States by the Englishman Parish, leaves us to guess whether it was occasioned by President Washington’s letter as a private gentleman to the Emperor, by some informal conversations on behalf of Lafayette to the student of the X. V. Z. imbroglio.

Washington to Pickering, Oct. 18, 1798. Sparks, _Writings of George Washington_, XI. 324. Hamilton’s advice is referred to in Lafayette to Washington, April 26, 1798. _Sparks MSS._, vol. 89.

This is revealed in letters written by Lafayette from Holstein, copies of which are now preserved in vol. 89 of the _Sparks MSS._ in Harvard College Library. In a letter to Washington of April 26, 1798, Lafayette mentioned the intention of himself and his son George to go to America, leaving in Holstein the Marquise and her daughters, who could not then undergo the rigors of a voyage. This intention was repeated in a letter of May 20, 1798, providing his wife’s health would allow him to leave her. In a letter of August 20, 1798, from Wigmore, he states, after lengthy comments on the European situation and the French-American controversy: “In a letter from Hamilton wherein he affectionately speaks of my intended departure for America, he seems to be sensible of inconveniences arising from the present unhappy misunderstandings between the two republics.” Lafayette comments that “that advice is now useless to discuss, as the state of the Marquise’s health, and their involved property affairs, promised him to remain in Europe. In this letter and that of the following September 5 there are references to Lafayette’s desire to be the instrument of reconciliation between France and the United States, and of his intended advice to Talleyrand and others, of interest...
which Gouverneur Morris unsuccessfully had with Thugut in the autumn of 1796, or by the notorious knowledge that the United States had been consistently interested in the fate of Lafayette. 37

The agreement was duly carried out. After an appropriate reception by the American citizens of Hamburg, 38 Lafayette and his family and fellow prisoners removed to Altona, across the Elbe in Denmark, and thence to Witmold. To that place George Washington Lafayette brought the President's congratulations to his family. The reunited Lafayette and their numerous relatives and friends spent in Holstein a not unhappy year of exile. After a further sojourn in Holland, whither he ventured to remove with his family in December, 1798, General Lafayette eventually was allowed to return to France after the coup d'etat of Brumaire, in 1799.

This hitherto neglected episode of the foreign relations of Washington's administration is worthy of record if only for its portrayal of the human side of a relationship between two men whose disinterested services for the success of American independence are unforgetably enshrined in the memories of the people of America and France. It has also a political significance most instructive for the student of early American diplomacy. It is an uncted precedent for executive action in regard to protection of American citizens—even Lafayettes—who take service under the colors of foreign princes. It is a previously unrecorded case of dual citizenship at a time when the international law of citizenship was most uncertain and not at all defined by American law. It may well be conjectured to have even a more vital meaning. The year 1796 was the year when Washington and Hamilton were crystalizing in their minds the maxims soon to be expressed in the Farewell Address. Only two years before they had refused in most positive terms to enter the Abortive Armed Neutrality of 1794. 89 The problem of foreign entanglements again presented by Lafayette's unusual plea must have had at least some weight in the formation of a famous principle of the Farewell Address, which has had such ponderous influence in far-reaching international problems of our own time.

37 On March 3, 1795, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by R. G. Harper, that "this House will see with the highest satisfaction any measures which he [the President] may deem expedient to adopt towards effecting the restoration of their said fellow-citizen [General de Lafayette—italics inserted] to liberty." In the debate the generous words of the House Resolution of 1784 were recalled and Lafayette's services to America contrasted with the passive attitude of the government in his actual predicament. The resolution was lost 32 to 52. The approaching hour of adjournment zimne die, the "delicacy" of the subject, and confidence that the Executive had taken all proper steps, were the arguments which prevailed against the resolution. Annals of Congress, 1796-1797, pp. 2362-2367. See R. G. Harper to his constituents, Philadelphia, March 13, 1797. Ann. Reports Am. Hist. Assoc., 1913, II, 39.

38 For this negotiation see official correspondence printed in Büdinger, Lafayette in Oesterreich, 273-296; Diary and Letters of G. Morris, 294-304. The matter was made the subject of only bare mention in one official dispatch of the retired consul, Williams, to the Secretary of State, Sept. 11, 1797 (see Consular Letters, 1790-1800, State Dept.), but is more fully set forth in Williams's correspondence with the American Minister in London, Rufus King. See C. R. King, Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, II, 214, 223-232. For petition to John Quincy Adams, from American residents at Hamburg, for release of Lafayette, see Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., XLVI, 235.

II. THE FEDERAL SYSTEM — NATION AND STATE.

I. The Federal System and the relations of nation and states under it form one of the most complicated features of our political organization. For the impressions of a competent foreign observer see Bryce’s American Commonwealth, ch. ii, and for his interpretation ch. xxvii-xxx.

II. The problem involved in framing the new government was to secure over a vast territory—an empire in size and diversity of conditions—a central government which should at the same time (a) secure united action when needed, (b) preserve local self-government, and (c) do this with the free consent of the different members. The first object was at the moment the most pressing. England had tried to secure it by establishing a centralized coercive system regime over the colonies and had failed.

McLaughlin: The Confederation and the Constitution, ch. iii.

III. For a truly federal system, securing the due authority of the central government and the expedient autonomy of the local units, there were few or no precedents. The historic empires had been organized on a basis of force and central control. In classic times there were the little-known Greek confederacies. In contemporary Europe the Swiss confederation, the United Netherlands, and the Holy Roman Empire were of more value as warnings than as examples. The Federalist (nos. 18, 19, 20) shows what examples Madison, the constitutional historian of the Convention, was able to bring together.

IV. During the Colonial period distance and diversity of feelings and interests kept the colonies apart. Nevertheless nearly twenty proposals and attempts toward some kind of a political connection appeared, American and British, official and unofficial, in origin. The best-known example of these is the New England Confederation (Fiske: Beginnings of New England, 153-161; Channing: United States i. 414-420).

V. The Articles of Confederation, tho defective in two important respects (control of commerce and taxation) had apportioned with fair success the powers to be exercised by central and state governments. (McLaughlin: Confederation and Constitution, 48-52). This is best brought out by a comparison of the corresponding sections in the Articles (articles vi-ix) and in the Constitution (Art. I, sect. viii-x). They had failed entirely in providing means for making the states do their duty. The Constitution gained this point by making the Constitution and the laws passed thereunder “the supreme law of the land.”

VI. The relative bounds of the powers of state and nation were the central point of political controversy from the inauguration of the new government to (at least) the end of the Reconstruction period. Broadly speaking, we may notice a tendency toward the increase of the power of the federal government from its beginning thru the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and following that a period of reaction in favor of the states down to the Civil War. Some turning-points in that controversy may be noted:

1. Hamilton’s statement of the doctrine of the implied powers of the Federal government, as opposed to Jefferson’s doctrine of strict construction.

Fiske: Essays, Historical and Literary, i. 127-133.
Channing: United States, iv, 84-88.

2. The Kentucky and Virginia resolutions

Wilson: History of the American People, iii, 153-158.
Schouler: United States, i, 433-438.
and the Hartford Convention
Schouler: ii, 461-476.
Channing: iv, 557-563.
are examples of the advocacy of state sovereignty and disunion from opposite sections.
3. The debate between Webster and Hayne (1830) furnished classic statements of the opposing arguments.
Lodge: Daniel Webster, 171-185.
Forman, S. E.: Our Republic, 270-284.
Fiske: Essays, Historical and Literary, i, 386-395.
4. The Nullification controversy (1832-33) gave an inkling of the possibilities of state resistance and federal assertion of authority.
Channing: United States, v, 404-433.
These topics are discussed in all general histories of the United States, e. g., Muzzey's Bassett's, Forman's Our Republic, Channing's Student's History, which may be used if the references given are not accessible.

THE OBSERVANCE OF DEFENSE TEST DAY

"At the instance of the Secretary of War and Veteran and Patriotic Organizations, I am writing you in regard to the Defense Test, September 12, 1924, in which every American citizen should be vitally interested, because it announces to the world the advent of a citizenship organized for national defense"—

This, the first paragraph in the letter sent to the State Regents of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, points the way to make the Defense Test a successful undertaking.

To accomplish this, the President General emphasizes the necessity of cooperation, and made the following suggestions as possible activities in which Daughters of the American Revolution may render assistance in their localities:

a. An explanation of the plans of the military commanders of your locality in event of mobilization to be brought to public consideration through timely articles in the press, or addresses to be made at preliminary meetings.

b. Patriotic sermons on the Sunday preceding the "Defense Test."

c. Patriotic exercises in the public schools, either the day before or on the day of the Test.

d. Decoration of streets and buildings.

e. A proclamation of Governors of States and Mayors of Cities.

f. Arrangement for a public mass meeting on September 12, to include a presentation of the military organizations of the community in such a way as to show the contribution in men which they would give in event of mobilization. A prayer for the Republic. Patriotic music, and an explanation of the local military problem.

g. Arrangements for the utilization of the radio on the evening of the "Defense Test" to reach those persons who could not attend the meeting.
Especially at the present time when so much misleading propaganda is being disseminated, Daughters of the American Revolution will find good reading in "The Great Events of the Great War," a reference work in seven volumes.

The authenticity of this work adds to its value, being the uncensored official records from various governments presenting both sides of issues with their conflicting statements revealing how crisis led to crisis, and it is distributed with the seal of endorsement of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion. Moreover, for the sake of fair play the documents have been translated by writers in sympathy with the originals.

In the entirety of the work from the contributing causes to the Versailles treaty, the reader's interest is held by the fact that it is actually the chief actors of the various events, or those best informed in regard to them, who are relating their own experiences and impressions. Then too, an outline narrative at the beginning of each volume connects the sections of documents.

This material, furnished by governments, statesmen, participants and eye-witnesses of the most dramatic episodes of the great conflict is free from bias, being the presentation of German and Austrian as well as the Allies' points of view; and this will serve as the basis for the points of view of future generations. It is of inestimable value to students of history in giving them a correct interpretation of the Great War, enabling them to visualize the psychology of the situation in Germany and among the Allies from day to day.

The volumes are beautifully bound in morocco tooled with gold, and are, paraphrasing a well known ad, "books you love to touch." Indeed, they are beautiful examples of the art of bookbinding, and their appearance is in keeping with the high grade of material the volumes contain. The covers are no less than facsimiles of the original art bindings on the various nations' official bindings of the Versailles Treaty. Volume IV, representing Italy's is the most beautiful and elaborately tooled of the set.

The contents of Volume I are the causes that led to the Great War, i.e., the opposing forces: autocracy and democracy; the kultur of Germany: worship of the superman taught by Nietzsche; the culture of democracy: humanity's long struggle toward equal rights; Germany's economic organization: the prosperity that urged central Europe toward expansion and war; Germany's dream of world empire; the worship of the war god Thor taught by Treitschke, renowned German philosopher; the poisons brewed by militarism and what its methods did in Germany; the subject nations within the German Empire; Alsace-Lorraine: why France and Germany continued irreconcilable; the growth of national spirit among the Serbs; the Bagdad Railway and the Lordship of the East; the first clash between British and German imperialism; the freedom of the seas; the mad rush for naval supremacy; Germany reaching the breaking point and the burdens that made war a necessity; the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince; the Kaiser's decisive step and the Hohenzollerns' plan to divide the world among their followers; Austria's impossible demand to Serbia; breakdown of the ancient diplomacy; Austria opening war and Serbia becoming champion and martyr for nationality; Germany's declaration of war against Russia; the climax of France's forty years of fear; Belgium's resistance for honor's sake; the celebrated "scrap of paper" and the "hymn of hate."

The ensuing volumes present chronologically documents from the time of the red dawning of "Der Tag," through Germany's year of triumph (1915), Verdun and the black year of exhaustion, the arousal of America, the year of victory, to the finale of the signing of the Peace of Versailles.

"The Great Events of the Great War" is well edited, and the arrangement of subject matter, connecting narrative, appendices and indexes and illustrations deserve commendation.
In 1796 the State of Connecticut first occupied its new State House, located in a triangular park, in the center of Hartford, which has ever since been graced by this beautiful Bulfinch building. With only £1,500 voted by the Legislature for its then locally unique construction of brick for the stories above the first of Portland brown stone, further funds were slowly collected from citizens. Prosperity, after the Revolution, came with lagging steps to the Constitution State; and that accounts for belated additions to this building. The roof balustrade was erected in 1815 and the cupola in 1822. In this building, as elsewhere, the great architect utilized his undeviating achievement of good proportions, accompanied by austerity, which accentuates the exterior beauty of the porticos, with their high arches at either front and the interior beauty of the spiral staircase, which was removed in 1879. Manuscript evidence proves that a great Connecticut artist, John Trumbull, and a great Connecticut jurist and financier Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, were eager Bulfinch admirers.

In this shrine centers much of historic importance. Here in December, 1814, the famous Hartford Convention was held; here Marquis de Lafayette was entertained, September 4, 1824; and here Connecticut welcomed President James Monroe, President Andrew Jackson, President Polk, President Andrew Johnson and so on down through the decades, until on December 14, 1921 the great Marshall Foch, standing in the same former Senate chamber as his illustrious predecessor, the Marquis de Lafayette, thrilled his listeners when he became gratefully reminiscent.

In 1879, many ugly changes were made in the interior, when the city acquired the building for a city hall. For thirty-six years, it was used for that purpose, until the erection of the new municipal building. During about eleven years, and eventually re-assuming its historic nomenclature of Old State House, its preservation was at times in great jeopardy, through the pressure of fancied commercial interests. The first tangible saving note was the $10,000 fund raised by the Connecticut Society, Colonial Dames of America. Finally in 1917, through the influence of a few organizations, notably the Municipal Art Society and the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. and through public sentiment, wisely led, a large fund was raised from public-spirited citizens. Accepting this fund, the Board of Aldermen appointed a special committee, which accomplished the quite perfect restoration of the building. The Colonial Dames restored the Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, whose original, chaste and beautiful woodwork still remained. Under the leadership of Miss Florence S. Marcy Crofut, a member of the municipal special advisory committee and then Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter D. A. R., the Chapter raised funds to restore structurally the original room, formerly occupied by the Secretary of State. That restoration included the erection in the room of a duplicate of the famously beautiful spiral staircase leading to the floor above.

In addition, Ruth Wyllys Chapter is furnishing the room, whose long windows are dressed with antique cornices and long, heavy curtains in the beautiful blue of our national Society. Ten Chapter members have each presented as memorial gifts, a reproduction of the original Senate Chamber Heppelwhite chairs of inlaid mahogany. A ten-foot table to match and one of the original Senate Chamber settees; period electroliers, a taupe rug and a bronze tablet commemorating Chapter restoration include the present furnishings.

New England stands to the rest of the country characterized for veneration of the men and of the buildings these historic men of wisdom built; and Connecticut would not be Connecticut without her crowning example of Bulfinch art.
CHISHOLM

The Chisholms are of Anglo-Norman origin and after the Norman Conquest, 1066, removed from England and settled in Scotland, where they founded an independent Highland Clan, the chief being known as "The Chisolm."

The first of whom we have record is John de Chisholme, 1254, of Berwick, who married Emma de Vipount, daughter of William, Lord of Bolton, whose ancestor accompanied William The Conqueror to England.

Their son Richard, in 1296, signed the "Ragman's Roll," and his son, Sir John de Chisholme, Knt., fought with Bruce at Bannockburn. His grandson, Sir Robert, is described as one of the "Magnates of Scotland" and was taken prisoner with King David II at Nevilles Cross, Durham, 1346. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert de Lauder, Constable of Urquhart Castle, Loch Ness.

Five generations later Wiland de Chisholme, in 1509, was the first of the family to be designated "The Chisolm" and his son, John, in 1538, had a Charter under the Great Seal of James V, erecting his lands into a barony.

Colin Chisholm, progenitor of the house of Knockfin, John's gr. gr. grandson, redeemed for the Chief, the estates of Strathglass, etc. after they had been confiscated owing to the Clan taking part in the Rising of 1715. He married Mary, daughter of Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston, and the grandson, Alexander, married Janet, daughter of Fraser of Ballindorn and about 1717 emigrated to the Province of Carolina and settled near Charles Town.

It was at the home of their great grandson, George Chisolm, called "The Retreat" that Sir Richard Lee had his headquarters during the Revolution.

BIDDLE

The Biddle family is of English descent. The first American ancestor, William, son of Michael Biddle of Elmhurst, Staffordshire, was born near London in 1630. It is thought that he was an officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War in England. Shortly after its close he joined the Society of Friends and was imprisoned on account of his faith.

His mother, Esther Biddle, was an eminent Friend and she also suffered many persecutions for the Truth's sake.

In 1676 William Biddle purchased from William Penn and others a one-half share of the lands in Western Jersey, later adding to this amount until he owned 43,000 acres, and became one of the Proprietors of the Province, so after his persecution he sailed for his estate, leaving London, 1681. He became a man of great importance in the Province, being a Member of the Governor's Council, and of the General Assembly; was one of the Trustees selected by the Proprietors to conduct the business of the Proprietorship; President of the Board of Trustees and held many other public offices.

Before leaving London he married in 1665, at Bishopgate Street Friends Meeting, Sarah Kemp and their children were born in London.

Their son William 2nd, was like his father, prominent in West Jersey affairs. He married Lydia, granddaughter of Eliakim Wardell, a member of the Assembly, who purchased lands at Newark from the Indians in 1666 and great granddaughter of Thomas Wardell, the Huguenot.

The Biddies have always been socially and politically prominent. They have intermarried with the Craigs, Van Rensselers, Drexels, Lees and many other well known families.
WORK of the CHAPTERS

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.

Newton Chapter (Newton, Kansas) is nearing the twentieth anniversary of its organization, and is on the point of closing two very successful years administration with Mrs. Henry Sprinkler as Chapter Regent.

The Chapter has ninety-three members, a number living in neighboring towns. The out-of-town ladies co-operate cordially with the Newton members in promoting the activities of the Chapter and each year a meeting is held in one of the nearby towns with the non-resident ladies as hostesses. Six meetings are held every year, the dates designated being significant in America’s history, and the programs presented have to do with the patriotic event thus celebrated.

The Kansas Society has adopted the budget plan, and the Newton Chapter, in common with the others of the State, added a dollar to the membership fee, that the calls from the National Society may be met. In addition a $50 scholarship has been voted each of the past two years for the Americanization school at Tamasssee; the Chapter has a $10 membership in the Neighbor’s League of America; flags have been placed in public school buildings where needed and appeals from local patriotic organizations have been heeded. A box was sent to Ellis Island to assist in the Americanization work there, and each year a box of dainties has been sent at Christmas time to the ex-service men who have been in the state tuberculosis sanitorium at Norton. On Valentine’s day, the same lads have received books of fiction, the gifts of the various Chapter members.

Care has been taken to complete the file of lineage books which is given shelf room in our public library and efforts are being made to procure any missing volumes.

Our incoming regent is Mrs. John Reese, Jr., and her secretary is Mrs. Milo Dale McKee.

Lizzie Prentis Mack,
Reporter.

John Clark, was elected Honorary Registrar.

Buccleuch is now open to the public, under supervision of the Curator, Miss Josephine Atkinson. We held our first fall meeting there, having a “cup and saucer” shower, thus starting much needed equipment at the old mansion. In her report at this meeting, Mrs. Brown told of progress in organizing the Children of the American Revolution Society. The organization was given the name of Colonel John Neilson Society, and started with more than 90 members. Today it has a membership of 143.

The remaining regular meetings have been held at the homes of members and have been interesting and instructive. Our Christmas party consisted of a charming Colonial play, after which refreshments were served. Our birthday luncheon was held in the Ceramics building and was a most enjoyable affair. In the evening we celebrated with a card party, to which the men were asked. On Decoration Day our Chapter, together with members of the Colonel John Neilson Chapter, C. A. R. held a Memorial service in historic old Christ Church. Afterward a bunch of flowers and a flag was placed on each Revolutionary grave in the churchyard.

During the year we have added nine members to the Chapter, so we now have a total membership of sixty-five. Miss Frances Bradley has the distinction of being the first transfer from the C. A. R. to the D. A. R. A bronze marker has been placed to mark the grave of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Walton.

We have contributed to the following: American Indian Institute, Berry School, Mrs. Lasky’s Summer School, the Manuel, Ellis Island Fund, Memorial Society of New Jersey, Mrs. Yardly’s Scholarship, Caney Creek Community Center, Bethany Home for the Aged, and National Old Trails Committee. Prizes have been given for the best essays in American history written by pupils in the Public Schools. In looking over the past year we trust our standards have not been lowered in any way, and for the year to come our ideals are high and we hope our usefulness will be unimpaired.

Leah C. Darrow.

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Old Oak Chapter (Grafton, Mass.). We looked for something living for which to name our Chapter, and found an old white oak tree, which is alive and sturdy today. It stood before the old tavern, and under its branches one in seven and later one in five citizens were named as soldiers in the army of the American Revolution. We placed a bronze marker on this tree, which reads:

"Under this tree patriots of the community gathered to pledge their services for American Independence."

At the unveiling of this tablet, Mrs. Jennings, then State Regent, and the Honorable A. S. Roe, made the addresses. A limb from the tree had been seasoned and from this wood our charter was framed, through the courtesy of Mrs. Lilla Rice Ware. Mrs. Caroline Farnum gave to us a pair of oak gavels. Mrs. Amy Wing will frame a photograph of this tree, as three generations of her children's ancestors lived on the estate where it stands, Our silk flag was the gift of our only life member, Mrs. Jennie Stowe Ball. Acorns from the tree have given us five sturdy little oaks. Our tree has been accepted in the National Hall of Fame for trees.

Each year we have had papers on local history prepared and read by our members. We have attended the Congresses and State Convention. We earn the money we contribute to worthy causes, and have no assessments. During the past year contributions have been made for child-welfare, Valley Forge, magazines, Plymouth fountain, war painting, Regent's expenses, cemetery flags, books, reports, entertainments, trees, shrubs, patriotic work in public schools, International College, and the Hillside School for orphan boys of colonial ancestry.

Our Chapter has been honored in several ways. Mrs. Fiske was appointed to serve as historian on the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee, and on the State Daughters of the American Revolution Committee for historic spots. Mrs. Warren is Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary War Relics, and we are indebted to her for the gift of a lustre pitcher from the Benjamin Gibson estate, presented in the name of our Chapter and placed in the museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

We have 58 regular members and 8 affiliated members. We were the first patriotic organization in town to honor the men who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War, by planting memorial trees. With appropriate exercises we placed Sons of the American Revolution markers on the graves of forty-four Revolutionary soldiers.

We are receiving new members, and propose to continue in our patriotic work, and hope to accomplish more and more in the days to come.

ELLA M. WILLIAMS FISKE,
Regent.

Logan-Whitley Chapter (Lincoln County, Ky.) In Lincoln County stands the first brick house erected in Kentucky, and is still in the

BEADED STOMACHER, POWDER HORN AND RIFLE OF COL. WILLIAM WHITLEY. NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN, A GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF COL. WHITLEY. THIS GUN IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE ONE WITH WHICH "TECUMSEH" WAS KILLED
possession of a descendant of Col. Whitley. This house was built in 1786-7 (see clipping) by Col. William Whitley who is said to have killed "Tecumseh"—and a picture of his gun and powder horn are shown in this picture.

Lincoln County, one of the three first counties in Kentucky has perhaps the largest collection of Revolutionary relics in the state, as was shown by the Logan-Whitley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when this chapter so beautifully entertained the State Conference at Stanford in 1923.

The pictures shown here filled more than one room and were on display at the Conference.

On Memorial Day the chapter places flags and flowers on all soldiers graves buried in the "Old Buffalo Spring Cemetery" while salutes are fired by the home guards.

The Cemetery, overlooks "St. Asaph Creek" and Logan Fort—the old Buffalo Trail runs through the Cemetery. In pioneer days the buffalos came by the hundreds to drink at this Creek. Col. Whitley lies buried here.

ELIZABETH A. RAY,
State Regent.

RIFLE AND POWDER HORN AT LEFT OF MANTLE, BELONGED TO COL. WILLIAM WHITLEY, AND ARE NOW THE PROPERTY OF HIS GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN, AT CRAB ORCHARD, KY. CANDELABRAS ON MANTEL THE PROPERTY OF MRS. J. L. BEAZLEY, BRASS AND IRONS BELONGED TO GOV. SHELBY, AND ARE NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE SHELBY HEIRS. TABLE AT RIGHT OF MANTEL PROPERTY OF MRS. T. W. PENNINGTON, CHAIR BELONGED TO MRS. Verna Carter. PORTRAIT (OVER TABLE) WAS EPRAIM PENNINGTON BROTHER-IN-LAW OF COL. WILLIAM WHITLEY.

ence by the Logan-Whitley chapter. This chapter has been one of the outstanding chapters in the state, and has done much constructive work.

The placing of a large tablet on the old Whitley house (first in the state) and other historic places are among the places this chapter has marked. On last Armistice Day this chapter assisted in planting along the "Old Trails Wilderness Road" 32 trees, and one tree in the historic old Court House Yard in memory of a "World War Veteran"—with

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lock Haven, Pa.) has had a very successful year. A prize of ten dollars is given annually to the senior in the High School receiving the highest mark in American History.

A charter member, Mrs. Daniel Good, entertained the Chapter at a Lawn Party on Flag Day. An interesting program, suitable to the day was given. Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker was the speaker on Constitution Day, September 17th. He gave an instructive account of the patriotic work of the early settlers in
the West Branch Valley and of the signing of
the Pine Creek Declaration of Independence
on the same day that the Declaration of
Independence was signed in Philadelphia.

The Chapter has contributed to the Near
East Fund, the Japanese Fund, and the Manual
Fund, and takes care of the graves of two
Revolutionary Soldiers in the Dunnstown
Cemetery and has repaired and cares for the
marker at Fort Horn, on the banks of the
Susquehanna River.

Mrs. B. F. Geary,
Regent.

Cora Stickney Harper Chapter (Fort
Pierce, Fla.) has a membership of thirty-one.
Eighteen names have been accepted during the
past year which is over half our present
membership. We have held eight regular
meetings and two called meetings. In February
Mrs. G. M. Fleming and Mrs. Franklin W.
Tyler gave a delightful tea for the Chapter
and guests. We always commemorate the Sun-
day nearest to Washington's birthday and co-
operate with the American Legion in the
observance of Memorial Day; Flag Day is
observed, especially as June 14 is the Chap-
ter's birthday. We served three luncheons to
the Business Men's Club and realized a neat
sum. February 22, our Chapter gave an "Olde
Tyme Blocke Partie" at the Woman's Club,
which was a beautiful party besides being a
great financial success. $6 was sent to the
Children's Home, at Jacksonville, Fla. A doll
bed was purchased from the Southern Insti-
te. We recently received a certificate from
Tamassee School which enrolls us as one of
the 500 founders who established an endow-
ment fund for the school, our Chapter having
contributed $25 annually for the past four
years.

We met our obligation of $5 per capita for
the Ribaut Monument Fund and two of our
members, Miss Elizabeth Chandler, State
Chairman and Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Regent,
had the pleasure of attending the unveiling of
this monument at Mayport. The Chapter has
also been interested in historical research work.
The special work for the past year was the
State Conference of Florida, when our Chap-
ter acted as hostess. The people of Fort
Pierce aided us most enthusiastically and the
entire business district was bedecked with flags
and banners extending a welcome that was gen-
line and true. Our State Regent complimented
the Chapter because of the correct use of the
Flag.

Officers elected for the following year are
as follows: Mrs. F. L. McCarty, Regent;
Mrs. J. W. Coolidge, Vice Regent; Mrs.
Franklin W. Tyler, Secretary; Mrs. P. S.
Thomas, Treasurer; Mrs. F. R. Horton, Regis-
trar; Mrs. George A. Miller, Historian.

Mrs. Raymond A. Saeger,
Historian.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter (Wol-
laston, Mass.), has held seven regular meet-
ing, the January meeting being omitted out of
respect to the memory of our State Regent,
Mrs. George Minot Baker, who died on De-
cember 18.

The Daughters of Massachusetts have
pledged a girls' dormitory for the Inter-
national College at Springfield. This building
will cost $60,000; this amount to be raised in
three years. By means of a whist party, food
sales, a cherry tea, and individual contributions,
our Chapter has been very successful in rais-
ing its quota for this year.

Under the direction of Mrs. Seth S. Crocker,
Chairman of our War Service Committee, we
have knitted sweaters, caps, wristlets, socks and
afghans. We have also sent magazines, books
and jellies to the men in near-by hospitals.
The Chapter has also contributed to the
Quincy Branch of the North American Civic
League, the Quincy Boy Scouts, the Martha
Berry School, and the women's detention room
at Ellis Island. We also sent a box of ma-
terials to Ellis Island.

The Chapter has secured a list of fifty
Revolutionary soldiers buried in Hancock
Cemetery, Quincy, and has placed a copy in the
Chapter Library. We have also contributed for
books for the library in Memorial Con-
tinental Hall.

At one of our meetings we had the pleasure
of entertaining the State Regent, Miss Isabel
Gordon; the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James
Peabody; and the State Corresponding Secre-
tary, Miss Nancy Harris.

On December 15, many of our members
attended the celebration of the one hundred
and fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Tea
Party, held in the Old South Church, under
the auspices of the S. A. R. On the next day
we attended the services held by the Boston
Tea Party Chapter in the Old South Meeting
House.

During the year seven members have joined
the Chapter, making a total of eighty-two
members.

A wreath was placed upon the grave of
Abigail Phillips Quincy, for whom our Chapter
is named, on April 14, the anniversary of her
birth.

Carrie H. Gooch,
Historian.
To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope 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 Partner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS


Wm. Salisbury, (direct desc of Adam de Salzburg, a younger son of the Duke of Bavaria who came to Eng. with Wm. The Conqueror, and settled in Denbighshire, Wales 1066) born in Wales 1622, was in Milton Mass 1652, & in Swansea Mass 1671. Mar Susanna who d 1684. He was the 1st man killed in King Philip's War in 1675. Their son Wm b 1659, Dorchester d 1726 Swansea. Mass. mar Anna, dau of Hugh Cole 1684 & had son Wm. 3rd b 1685 mar Bethiah—for son Wm Salisbury b abt 1715 mar Mary—abt 1741 & had dau Rebecca b Warren, R. I. 1751 mar 6 Mar 1770 Peleg Easterbrooks Find no rec of the mar of Wm. & Bethiah but their chil are given in the Warren, R. I. Vital Recs. The maiden of Mary is not given but Rebecca is recorded as the 4th child & her mar to Peleg & list of her chil is given.

Mrs. O. L. Bosworth, 652 Hope St, Bristol, R. I.

11875. TUTTLE.—This data was obtained from Lucy M. Ball, 211 Caldwell St, Jacksonville, Ill. Wm. Tounnelier b in France 1675 had sons Wm, John & James. A French Huguenot, he emig to Yorkshire, Eng. 1703, just aft Wm. was born. This Wm. Tunnel (note change) emig with his bro. from Eng. to Va. abt 1740 & d in Va. 28 Dec. 1787. His wife known as "Lady Anne" survived him living with her son Wm. & d in Anderson Co., Tenn. 15 Apr. 1814. They had 13 chil. Wm. was in Rev. (not proven). Their son Stephen m Kesia Honey & was in Battle of Long Island. Son Robert was a preacher. Son Calvin Tunnell (note spelling) b 4 Oct. 1791 d Greenc Co., Ill 7 April 1867 mar 25 Aug. 1811 Jane Addair in Tenn. Their 5th chil Polly mar Randolph Wilt 17 Feb. 1876. Caty, dau of Wm. & Mary Maysey Tunnel, b 31 Jan 1777 mar Janes Coulter & d in Tenn 12 Sept 1826. 15 chil, one of whom Ruth mar Maurice Wright & had dau Eliz b 21 Sept. 1836 mar Dr. A. T. Crozier.—Dr. F. P. Johnson, Hoopeston, Ill.

11887. WILLIAMS.—Sebel Williams b 12 Apr 1754 mar 11 July 1772 Stephen Walker h in Berwick, Me. 15 May 1748, son of Capt. Solomon Walker. Their son Wm. b 6 Sept. 1786 mar Hannah Weston. Sebel (Sybil) Williams ances goes back to Oliver Williams Cromwell. For further inf. address Mrs. Lillian Rich Gilligan, 44 Rumford St, Concord, N. H.

11889. HALBERT.—Nathan (Nathaniel) Halbert b 5 Mch 1767 d 1802 Rome, N. Y. mar 1st at Goshen, Mass 10 Dec. 1788 Sarah Smith who d 9 Jan 1791, on her gravestone the name was spelled Hurlburt. Nathan mar 2nd aft 1791 Deborah White who d at Rome, N. Y. 25 Apr. 1855 aged 84 years. She was a sis of James White who mar Sophia Halbert dau of James. Jr. Nathan was the son of James Halbert b 7 Mch 1734, Salem, Mass d 16 Nov. 1777 mar Jennet Hunter. There used to be a tombstone in St. Albans, Vt. cemetery bearing the inscription "Jennet Hunter wife of James Hurlbert" James Halbert d in service in the Rev., place not given in War recs. 8

11861. STEWART-MINER.— Henry Stewart b 18 Oct. 1765 Stamford, Conn, 2nd son of James & Sarah Steward. His bro Oliver b 31 Oct. 1763 also served in Rev. Their father d 13 Nov. 1790 in Stamford. Chas Stewart, their cousin, lived in Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y. & in an affidavit made in 1820 to support his claim for a pension, he mentioned that he owed Henry Stewart for tailoring. George Thomas Edson, Filley, Nebraska.

11814. CLARKE.— In the annual report of The Reynolds Family Association for 1922, page 205, is the following: Mary (dau of Capt. John Reynolds) b 1768 Washington Co., Md. d 20 Dec. 1817 Augusta Co., Va. m '8 Oct. 1789 Joseph Clarke b 1767 d 21 Sept. 1804 in Clarke Co., Va. chil were Margaret, Wm., Eliz., Jane, Frances & Joseph. Miss Mary F. Reynolds, 910 Adams Ave., Evansville, Ind.

QUERIES

11950. WEST.— Wanted Rev rec of Caleb West of Tolland, Conn. & Greenwich, Mass whose dau Priscilla mar James Fisk. (a) BENNET.—Wanted ances, Rev. & 1812 rec of Valentine Bennet who mar Mary Kibble & lived in Enfield Co., Conn. (b) FOSTER.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of Geo. Foster who mar Mary — lived at Feasterville, Bucks Co., Pa, & had dau Adelaide who mar 1st Rutherford & 2nd Broadbent.—H. R. W.


11952. WOOD-COOLEY.—Wanted Rev rec, par, date of mar of David Wood b 1749 d 1836 who came from Plymouth, Mass to Pawlet, Vt. in 1792, where he is buried. His w was Eleanor Cooley (Cooly) b 1748 d 1825. The town History of Pawlet states that he was a Rev Sol. The town rec of Plymouth give no infor. Had s Calvin & Timothy d 1863 mar Oct. 31, 1805 Hannah Ormsby b 1784 d 1863 (she was a sis of Gen. Ormsby, war of 1812). Wanted any data of the Cooley & Ormsby lines. (a) ELY.—Wanted par & Rev rec & ances of Reuben W. Ely b 1792 d 1881 mar 1st Harriet Baker b 1793 d 1836; she had a sis Prudence who mar Joseph Weare. The Ely & Baker families lived in Washington Co., N. Y. Wanted also par of Prudence & Harriet Baker.—G. E. W.

11953. SLEETH.—Wanted proof of Rev. ser of Alexander Sleeth b N. Y. Aug. 20, 1750 d Indiana 1820. Also n & dates of w. (a) BERRY.—Wanted n of w of Joel Berry b King George's Co., Va., 1754.—R. C. O.

11954. STANDISH.—Wanted infor of Miles Standish, desc & dates. Jonah 2nd mar Sarah Allen. Their dau Hannah Standard mar Nathan Foster abt 1724.—E. N. M.

11955. ESTES-ESTIS. — Was Jennie Estes (Estis) who mar Sylvester Lanham in Ky or Mo., a dau of Wm. Estis of Orange Co., Va. 1782-85? Wanted also all dates & places. Did Wm. Estes of Orange Co., Va., 1782-85 have a Rev rec? —L. C. G.

11956. LEWIS.—Wanted ances of Wm. Lewis who mar Ann Montgomery, dau of Wm & Catharina (Mars) Montgomery. Wm. Montgomery & Catharina his w are buried in family burying ground at “Rosemount” near Manassas, Va. There seems to be another Montgomery who mar Wm. Lewis s of John Lewis the pioneer of Va.

(a) KING.—Wanted ances & history of Capt. Francis King who mar Margaret Sprigg dau of Col Thos. Sprigg.—H. A. E.

11957. SIBLEY.—Wanted place of b of Sylvester Sibley b 1795, s of Elisha Sibley b in

11958. RICHARDSON.—Wanted dates of b & d, mar, names of chil & res. of Sanford Richardson & wife Roxalana Borroughs Fenner. Served as a private in Conn. Militia during Rev. 1st enlistment 1778, 2nd 1780.—E. B. F.

11959. MEYERS.—Did Christian Meyers have bros & sis in America bef he arrived 1688? There was a Catherine Meyers abt. 1685-6 who had brs ranging from 1679-98. Among her desc were Annetje, Catherine, Johannes, Eliz., Hendrick, all names found in Christian Meyers fam. She mar Garrets Huybertso Blauvelt abt. 1704 & had 9 chil; her parents prob. Johannes Meyers & Annetje Jadense (1) & Annetje Van Voorst (2).—A. C. D.

11960. POWER.—Wanted ances & date of coming to America of f am. of Nicholas Power, Jr. b in 1756 & resided at Livingston Manor, Albany Co. at time of enlistment & serv. from 1777 to 1780. Mar Hannah—Feb. 1783 at minister's house at West Camp, Columbia Co. Wanted also her maiden name & ances with Rev rec. Their chil were Andrew B., Philip, Jacob, Nicholas, Betsey H., Sophia S., Jane B.—J. P. B.

11961. MITCHELL-DUNLAP.—Robert Dunlap b W. Va., 1799 d 1843 mar Zernah Mitchell Wanted her parentage & data of the family.

(a) BUNTON.—Wanted parentage of Mary Ann Bunton b 1806 d 1877 mar James Alexander in Nicholas Co., Ky 1825.


(c) HATFIELD-BARRETT.—James Barrett b Cabell Co., W. Va., 1783 d 1840 mar Sarrah Hatfield in Cabell Co., W. Va. Hatfield data wanted.—J. M. B.


11963. HILL.—Wanted ances & date of coming to America of fam. of Samuel Hill b 1755 & serv as private in Rev. under Capt. James Poe's Third Co., 8th Battalion, Cumberland Co., Pa. His w's n was Constance Brimly. Wanted also her ances. Also wanted infor of Ann Van Ostrand who mar Alexander Hill of Samuel.—M. H.

11964. COLLARD—PENGRAY—TAYLOR.—Wanted infor of parentage & gen of these families John Collard & Anne Pengray were issued a mar. license by Sec. Of Province of N. Y. 1781. They had at least 2 chil —Elijah & Hannah (Anne) the latter m Edw. Taylor b abt. 1770, d about 1800. Oldest child b 1805. Moved to Grimsby, Ont. early in 1800's. Wanted Rev. rec.

(a) SAGE.—Allen Sage mar Abagail Willard at Cromwell, Conn 1750 & moved 1751 to Oakville, near Waterbury, Conn. where follow- ing chil were b. Allen, Jr. 1751, Selah, Daniel, Abigail, Caroline, Matte. In 1782 Allen, Jr., is located in Mt. Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., as land rec indicates. An Allen Sage was com. 2nd Lieut. in 1776 & an Allen Sage is given as private & corp. in Capt. John King's Co., 1776-1781. Were these one & the same man & is Allen Sage who ser in 4th Reg. under Col. James Holmes & the 16 Reg both of N. Y. one of these men? Wanted also n & parentage of Allen, Jr. w.

(b) HOPKINS.—Wanted any infor of ances of Daniel s of Elias Hopkins, & Patience —his w. They moved into Ont. abt. 1817. Wanted also his Rev rec.

(c) CLINE—KLINE—KLEIN—SCOTT.—Census of 1790 gives Joshua Nunn & his wife Eliz. Cline as being Heads of a fam. in Northumberland Co., Pa. Eliz. had bros & sis Clement, Frederick, Nancy, Polly. Their f was Peter Cline. Whether 1st w was their m (n unknown) or 2nd who was wid Wagner, b Scott & had a s Abram Wagner not known. Wanted Cline & Scott ances if latter was m. Also Rev. rec.

(d) LAWRENCE.—Wanted ances of Levi Lawrence b Aug. 7, 1776 & was supposed to have bro Nathan.

(e) BOW—HASKELL.—Edmund B. Bow b Jan. 21, 1794 s of Edmund H. Bow, served in War 1812, enlisting at Minot, Me., mar July 7, 1813 Eliz. Haskell b Oct. 20, 1792. Wanted ances of both & Rev. rec.
(f) Brown-Brush.—Wanted d & place of mar of Joseph Brown b 1761 s of Thos. & Eley Brown of R. I. who mar Rebecca Brush b 1774, Mar in Vt. Wanted also Brush ances. — C. M. B.

11965. White.—Wanted gen of Alvin White who lived Rochester, Mass. Wanted his b & d His f Thos. White believed to have come from Freetown, Mass mar Salome Pierce Feb. 1799.

(a) Carpenter.—Wanted b & D & mar of Isaiah Carpenter who fought in the Battle of Bennington, Vt. 1773. Home was near field of battle. Wanted also Company & capacity in which he served. His w Miriam —— b Oct. 2, 1743; dau Rhoda B. Carpenter b July 23, 1773 mar Eleazer Hammond Jan. 25, 1795. Wanted his b & d.— A. E. M.

(b) Connor-Connard.—Wanted Rev rec of Edward Connor (Connard) hung by Tories in Harford Co., Md.— 0. B. C.

11966. Nelson.—Wanted line of Nelsons who are related to Lowries (Walter Lowries who was Missionary to China) & also to the Tait family of Pa.—F. B. N.


(a) Ricketts.—Wanted Rev rec of David Ricketts at whose home Gen. Howe made headquarters, in Harford Co., Md.

(b) Connor-Connard.—Wanted Rev rec of Edward Connor (Connard) hung by Tories in Harford Co., Md.— O. B. C.

11968. Little.—Wanted all infor of parentage of Peter Little U. S. Congressman from Md., Dec. 2, 1816 — March 3, 1829. He was b in Petersburg, Pa. 1775 & moved in Freedom, Balto. Co., Md. He was commissioned Col. of the 38th Md. Inf. & ser. from May 19, 1813—June 15, 1815.— Z. W.

11969. Gisher-Southworth.—Wanted all infor of the parentage of Peter Southworth who mar Eliz. Fisher of Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky. He was a desc of Gen Constant Southworth of New England. Peter Southworth went from Conn. to Ky. where he stayed only a short while — then removed to Natchez, Miss. One of his s was Hunter Holmes Southworth.— A. C.


(a) Griffin.—Wanted parentage of Richard Griffin & his w Mary —— both of Roxbury.

(b) Huffer.—Wanted Rev ances of Hannah Huffer who mar Thos. Caywood 29 Sept 1822 nr Burketsville, Md. She was the dau of Joseph & Hannah Miller Huffer — A. C.

11971. Sherburne—Wanted ances of Dorothy Sherburne who mar Geo. Chrisman 14 Mch 1818 at Winchester, Va. He enlisted from Berkeley Co., Va in War of 1812. Her sis were Sarah & Elizabeth (Betsy) Chrisman.

(a) Huffer.—Wanted Rev ances of Hannah Huffer who mar Thos. Caywood 29 Sept 1822 nr Burketsville, Md. She was the dau of Joseph & Hannah Miller Huffer — A. C.

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 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 1,274 subscribers
Regular Meeting, June 18, 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 Wednesday, June 18, 1924. The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The Chaplain General read the Twenty-Third Psalm and led in prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer in unison. The members of the Board then joined in singing one verse of The Star Spangled Banner and in pledging anew their allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The Chaplain General reported the death of Mrs. W. D. Kearfoot, a former Vice President General of New Jersey, and read a clipping which paid a splendid tribute to her.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, showing the following members present:

National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Buel, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Magna, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. DeBolt, Mrs. Whitman.

State Regents and State Vice Regents: Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Strawn, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Botts, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tillet, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Farnham, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Holt.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to send telegrams of sympathy and regret to Mrs. Block, who was unable to be present on account of illness; also to Mrs. Sparks, Ex State Regent of Pennsylvania, on the death of her husband.

The President General stated that before reading her report she wished to present a matter to the Board for immediate consideration in order that she might make an early release of a letter relating to the "Defense Test" which is to be held on September 12th, which letter she has been requested to send out on the official stationery of the President General, over her signature, should it meet with the approval of the Board. She explained that the letter had been approved by the Secretary of War. The proposed letter to be sent out by the President General was then read:

"My dear——

"At the instance of the Secretary of War and Veteran and Patriotic organizations, I am writing you in regard to the 'Defense Test' on September 12, 1924, in which every American citizen should be vitally interested, because it announces to the world the advent of a citizenship organized for National Defense.

"General Pershing has said 'The day will be given to patriotic gatherings by citizens in every community, at which every one will learn his place and portion in defense of the country, should our security be threatened.' He also states that 'Success requires the cooperation of communities and individuals.'

"Realizing the importance of the 'Defense Test' and the desirability of having all communities enter into the Test with enthusiasm, the Veteran and Patriotic organizations are cooperating for the purpose of helping to make it successful.

"You are earnestly requested to cooperate.

"An early favorably reply is desired in order that the name of your organization may be listed among those who are participating in this movement. Such list will be included in the letter which each separate organization is asked to send to its Chapters. This letter will be substantially the same as the one attached.

"Your chapters will be expected to cooperate with other organizations in their communities and with the citizens in arranging for and carrying out appropriate programs.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LORA HAINES COOK
(Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook)

President General."

After a thorough discussion the following motion was offered by Mrs. Bissell: That the National Board of Management authorize the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, to send out at the instance of the Secretary of War, the proposed invitation to all Patriotic Organizations in the country to unite in forwarding in every possible way the observance of the "Defense Test" on September 12th.
That this communication be printed on the official stationery of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, over the signature of the President General; and further, that this Board records herewith its appreciation of the prompt and efficient action of the President General in issuing this letter, as approved by the War Department.

The motion was variously seconded and carried by an unanimous rising vote.

Dr. Barrett proposed a unanimous rising vote of thanks to the President General for the remarkable manner in which she has handled this entire matter, which was heartily given.

Mrs. Buel proposed that this movement be given as much publicity as possible in the minutes of the Magazine and otherwise so that the whole Society and the country may see that the National Board is standing firmly behind this "Defense Test."

The President General expressed her appreciation of the enthusiasm shown by the members of the National Board. She stated that the letters would be gotten out just as soon as possible and urged prompt action by each State Regent in communicating with the Chapter Regents of their respective states.

The formal report of the President General was then presented.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management

The uninitiated might suppose that there would be an immediate full in the activities of the President General's Office, attendant upon the close of the Congress but quite the contrary was true, as there were personal interviews with members of the Board, visiting Daughters and others having business relations with the Society. In addition to the first Board Meetings after the close of the Congress, held Monday, April twenty-first, there were many letters, too, to be written to our distinguished guests who by their presence and inspiring speeches, contributed so brilliant a part toward making our Congress a memorable one.

Speaking of our Thirty-third Congress, your President General is wondering after your return home, as you had opportunity to think over the results, whether you found them as helpful as she did. Only by calm and dispassionate survey of past achievements can we adequately formulate plans for the future.

It is needless to say, that apart from the regular office routine, the days and weeks which have elapsed since the adjourning of the Congress have been given to concentrated activity in the Society's behalf. In addition to analyzing and digesting the reports of the past year's work as presented at the Congress and familiarizing herself with the numerous resolutions offered at that time, she has given hours to essential conferences, vitally related to the business of the Society, and devoted herself to earnest and conscientious study of the phases of our work upon which it is felt that we should lay especial emphasis. It gives your President General concern, lest in functioning too variously, there may be a tendency to scatter our forces in such a way that we may fail to sufficiently stress matters which immediately concern us, as well as those which are of national import—in other words, that we may tend to go too far afield from the specific purposes for which our Society was founded.

The President General thinks, too, that she should tell you at this meeting of the extraordinary amount of time she has spent at Headquarters formulating plans to combat and successfully counteract the activities of the radical societies who have so recently been disseminating their dangerous doctrines by every means within their power, from within the very shadow of the dome of our national Capitol. The State Regents are more or less familiar with the general nature of the President General's activities in this connection, but there have been many phases of this particular work which it has not been possible for her to divulge because of their confidential nature. In commenting upon our Society's determined stand against these propagandist organizations, the President General wishes to thank the State Regents for the prompt and discreet way in which they have met her suggestions relative to counteracting the activities of the "Pax" or "Peace Special," sponsored by the National Council for the prevention of War and the Women's International Conference for Peace and Freedom.

There have been three meetings of the Executive Committee and your President General has represented our Society at the Capitol in reference to hearings which pertained to matters upon which our organization has gone on record as endorsing.

The duties of the office have precluded the acceptance of many delightful invitations from Chapters for meetings, receptions and luncheons. Likewise, has it been impossible to accept the many gracious invitations to tea, luncheon and dinner which have been so generously extended to your President General by hospitable Washington hostesses.

It was the President General's privilege to attend the brilliant reception given by the Minister of Panama and Madame Alfaro at
the Pan American Building in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes.

She was honored, too, by an invitation to the first of Mrs. Coolidge's garden parties, the weather being kindly disposed enough to really allow this charming event to be he'd out of doors, although we were later distressed to hear that the President, as a result of standing on the lawn with uncovered head for several hours, was confined to his room for a few days thereafter with a cold.

Your President General had pleasure in attending the formal opening meeting of the World Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association which was held in Memorial Continental Hall. She was also present at a mass meeting of the Children of the American Revolution where she extended greetings and best wishes on behalf of our Society.

On May 14th, a committee appointed one year ago last May to consider the Adoption of a Uniform Flag Code met in the President General's office. This meeting occupied a whole day in its deliberations and a subcommittee continued in session far into the night, so zealous were its members to conclude the business in hand. As a gratifying result of this thoroughness, but few changes have been made in this code as a result of outside suggestion.

Our Daughters of the American Revolution Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag asked leave to delay the printing of more Flag Pamphlets until the official minutes of the Committee, which had just concluded its session, had been corrected and noted. These have recently been sent to our National Chairman, Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, New York. Pamphlets embodying them will shortly be issued by our Society and may be obtained from our National Chairman. Needless to say, the delay is in no way chargeable to our National Chairman who is acting with the greatest dispatch now that she is in receipt of the corrections.

The Uniform Flag Conference was followed by a two day conference, called by the American Legion, on Citizenship, Americanization and the Prevention of Radicalism in our Midst, which was held in the Auditorium of the Interior Department, and at which there were sixty-eight patriotic organizations represented. Your President General attended all of these meetings, her presence at them preventing her from attending the conference held in Philadelphia, May 16th to 17th by the American Academy of Political Science, but our Society was capably represented by Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Mrs. Thomas H. Fenton and Mrs. C. Frank Williamson.

On May 24th, your President General, accompanied by Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, and Mrs. James T. Begg, National Chairman, Legislative Committee, motored to Yorktown, where they were the guests of the interesting Comte de Grasse Chapter, which was organized but two years ago. We were entertained at a dinner, followed by an inspiring meeting held in the home of our hostess, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Renforth, who featured as the dominant note in her decorations, the historic yellow Scotch Broom which has grown wild about Yorktown and its vicinity, since the days when it was unknowingly brought from across the water in the seed-bags of Cornwallis' troopers. The next morning was spent in visiting the sacred historic spots, which are to increasingly become the more frequent mecca of tourists from all over our land. In the two years of its diligent history, the Comte de Grasse Chapter has saved to the nation through purchase at a cost of $10,000, the first Custom House built in America, its foundation stone having been laid in 1711. Upon its indebtedness the Chapter has already paid $2,000. It is to be highly commended too, upon its notable efforts in getting out a new and valuable edition of "The History of the Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis," whose appendix consists of a noteworthy collection of copies of valuable original manuscripts, pertaining to the text of the narrative.

On May 27th, a motor trip was made to Philadelphia and Valley Forge by your President General, in company with Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker and Mrs Stansfield for the Annual Spring Luncheon of the Philadelphia Chapter, held on May 28th at General Var- num's headquarters at Valley Forge. On the evening of our arrival, Mrs. John Brown Heron, the State Regent of Pennsylvania, gave a wonderful dinner in our honor at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia. Several State Officers and fourteen Chapter Regents were also in attendance. The following morning we motored to Valley Forge, where a visit was made to the Chapel, whose historical significance, dignity of design and rare loveliness make it the outstanding edifice of its type in America today. We were shown the rare and interesting beauties of this chapel by the Reverend William H. Burk, whose unselfish devotion and untiring service have so greatly contributed towards arousing the Nation's in-
terest in this shrine. Dr. Burk hopes this chapel is only the beginning of a series of other historic buildings worthy of commemorating this sacred patriotic mecca. We then went to General Varnum’s headquarters. This historic land-mark has been restored through the efforts of the Philadelphia Chapter, who are very properly its proud custodians today. Here, we were received by Mrs. Thomas H. Fenton, Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, and her enthusiastic officers and members. After a very enjoyable luncheon, an interesting meeting was held. In this historic atmosphere we seemed to live again the significant events of that earlier epoch.

June 2nd, the President General was the guest of honor at a delightful luncheon given by the Frances Scott Chapter of the District of Columbia of which Mrs. Alfred Ball Garges is Regent.

June 3rd, in company with your Chaplain General, the President General motored to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where with appropriate remarks, she presented to midshipman Henry Clay Drexler of Delaware, the cup given annually by our Society to the first classman who excels in seamanship.

On June 7th, your President General left for Cooksburg, where she remained until the morning of June 13th, this being her first sojourn of even a day’s duration in her own home since Christmas time.

From Cooksburg, your President General motored to Pittsburgh to attend a marvellously appointed dinner given by the Executive Board of the Pittsburgh Chapter. At the close of the dinner, there was truly a “feast of the soul and a flow of reason” in the brilliant, witty toasts which followed each other in quick succession. It was your President General’s privilege to tell at this time of the splendid work being done by our Flag Committee and of what our Society is doing along the lines of loyalty in the support of our ideals of government. She stressed too, the responsibility which is ours in combating and countering the propaganda which is being so generously disseminated by so-called “Peace Societies.” The following day, a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club was given in her honor by Mrs. Biddle Arthurs, the newly appointed dinner given by the Executive Board of the Pittsburgh Chapter. At the close of the dinner, there was truly a “feast of the soul and a flow of reason” in the brilliant, witty toasts which followed each other in quick succession. It was your President General’s privilege to tell at this time of the splendid work being done by our Flag Committee and of what our Society is doing along the lines of loyalty in the support of our ideals of government. She stressed too, the responsibility which is ours in combating and countering the propaganda which is being so generously disseminated by so-called “Peace Societies.”

The afternoon of June 14th was signalized by a memorable Flag Day Celebration on the part of the Pittsburgh Chapter, which was held in the large and spacious drawing room of Mrs. Howard H. McClintock’s beautiful home. This meeting, so your President General is informed, exceeded all past records in point of attendance, there being present, in addition to the zealous Chapter Regents from near-by parts of the State and members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, over one hundred especially invited guests. The whole meeting was marked by an inspiring, patriotic spirit, the Flag Day address made by your President General, being received with outstanding cordiality and enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the regular order of business, Mrs. Clemson sang a beautiful group of songs, after which we were conducted to the marvelous gardens surrounding Mrs. McCintock’s home. As we were favored in having the day a perfect one in its June warmth and sunniness, the bountiful refreshments were served out of doors to the accompaniment of orchestral music.

One other invitation which came to the President General for Flag Day was from the War Department, to attend the ceremonies which were held on the Ellipse, where addresses were made by the Secretary of War, several Army Officers, and where prizes were awarded by Mrs. Coolidge to the winners in the National Essay Contest (Sponsored by the Overseas Service League).

In the absence from Washington of the President General, our Society was represented by our Chaplain General and our Recording Secretary General. Our own employees were dismissed from ten-thirty until one o’clock, in order that they might participate in these Flag Day exercises. Request was made by the War Department for the use of our auditorium in event of rain, which privilege was very gladly granted by your President General. It was not necessary, however, to use our building.

Your President General has looked forward to this June session with you of her official Board. She always feels that our coming together is mutually helpful, but she knows that this meeting will be particularly beneficial on account of the many plans in regard to our present year’s work which awaits our consideration and confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

LORA HAINES COOK
President General.

The Recording Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General
Madam President General and fellow members of the National Board;
It is with much pride and pleasure that I
am able to tell you that the printed proceedings of the Thirty-third Continental Congress are off the press, and that we expect to receive a sufficient number of bound copies in time for each member present to get a copy at the office of the Corresponding Secretary General by the time this meeting adjourns.

The completion of this volume many weeks in advance of the customary date of distribution has meant unceasing work, particularly as we have, in the mean time, gotten out the minutes and the greater portion of the verbatim reports of the two Board meetings in April, have read proof of the minutes for the Magazine, and have also prepared copy and read proof of the Resolutions and the Address of the President General, which have been published in pamphlet form. In the interim we have moved the records from the first to the second floor and made a number of changes in the personnel of my staff.

To train in new assistants in the midst of such strenuous work is, at best, a handicap. We were fortunate, however, in having an unusually capable young woman available for the time being to help with the proof reading, and we had hoped to retain her permanently, but we cannot offer her a future to compare with other opportunities open to her, so she leaves us today to accept a salary almost double the amount she has been receiving here.

The former chief clerk in the Certificate Room was transferred to another department early in May, and at the same time the assistant clerk in that room left the Society, so that the new chief clerk in the Certificate Room had the task of training in a new assistant as well as assuming duties entirely new to her. In addition to this she has been carrying on some of the detail work in connection with the Record Room. It has been thought best to transfer the sending out of notification cards to new members to the Certificate Room, in addition to the Block Certificate work, which was transferred to that room some months ago; therefore, the work in the Certificate Room is much heavier than ever before. During the past month especial attention has been given to unfinished business, which has involved considerable correspondence in tracing change of address and other causes for the return of 93 certificates. Of these 71 have been forwarded to their proper destination and 22 are being re-engrossed. Since the last Board meeting a total of 1,197 Membership Certificates have been mailed, including 400 for members admitted January 29, 1924, and 186 admitted February 7, 1924. Of the 2,265 members admitted April 12, 1924, and 125 admitted April 21, 1924, certificates have been mailed to 611, and 400 more are in the hands of the engrosser, who has been unable to get them out due to the pressure of work in engrossing graduation diplomas for educational institutions. Copy for the remaining 1,374 admitted during April has been typed and is ready for the engrosser.

Data for 27 Block Certificates is also ready for the engrosser.

Our engrosser now assures us that he will have the engrossing up to date within a few weeks, and will endeavor to keep it so in the future.

It has been customary to send out each membership certificate in separate tubes to individual members, which has resulted in many going astray and some being damaged in the mail. The tubes are quite expensive and add greatly to the cost for postage, requiring 8 cents for each certificate. Considerable time is required to address wrappers, paste them on the tubes, stamp them, roll and insert the certificate, tuck in the ends and place them in the sacks ready for mailing.

A great saving of both time and money could be effected by sending all certificates for members of a given Chapter direct to the Chapter Regent. In this way the Certificates could be sent flat instead of rolled and they would doubtless reach their destination in much better condition. Also it would be possible for the Chapter to arrange for formal presentation of Certificates and welcome new members, thus affording a better opportunity to become acquainted and giving them an incentive to take more active part in the work of the Chapter. This we shall try out.

Alice Frye Briggs,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Heron moved that a vote of thanks and appreciation be tendered to the Recording Secretary General for her unusual promptness in the preparation and publication of the Proceedings of the Thirty-third Continental Congress. The motion was variously seconded and carried.

The report of the Registrar General was then presented.

Report of the Registrar General

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

Since the April meeting we have verified and now present to the Board 1,300 applications for membership, including one Real Daughter, Mrs. Susan W. Simpson of Berry, Alabama; three from Alaska, two from France, and two from Illinois, for a Chapter in India.

We have also verified 515 supplemental
papers making a total of 1,815 papers verified. Number of permits issued: Insignias, 583; Ancestral Bars, 257; Recognition Pins, 526. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 3; Supplementals, 8. New records verified, 345.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General requested permission to present a supplemental report later, which was granted. She then moved: That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of 1,300 applicants for membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. DeBolt and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these 1,300 applicants admitted into the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Magna referring to the three new members from Alaska, expressed a hope that more Chapters would be organized in that vast territory, as it would mean so much in the way of educating the people there along patriotic lines, and during the long winter months the women would receive inestimable value from their contact through Chapter activities.

The Treasurer General then presented her report, which was followed by the reports of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

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 April 1st, 1924 to May 31st, 1924:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, March 31st, 1924............................... $28,830.29

Receipts

Annual dues, $7,972; initiation fees, $9,950; reinstatement fees, $185; supplemental fees, $836; catalogue of museum, $9; certificates, $6; copying lineage, $78; creed cards, $5.20; D. A. R. Reports, $29.74; directory, $1.15; duplicate papers and lists, $192; exchange, $80; hand books, $5; index to library books, $1.13; index to lineage books, $15; interest, $416.16; lineage, $2,997.20; magazine subscriptions, $3,133.50; advertisements, $50.32; single copies, $36; proceedings, $35.56; remembrance books, $30; rent from chairs, $70; rent from slides, $52.41; ribbon, $21.69; sale of library books, $208; slot machine, $3.30; stationery, $2.40; telephone, $90.85; notary fees, $5; auditorium events, $1,468.75; refund — Invitation Committee, $80.

Total receipts .......................... $28,301.10

Disbursements

Refunds: annual dues, $598; initiation fees, $155; supplemental fees, $19 .................................................. $772.00

President General: clerical service, $240.83; postage, $20 ................................. 260.83

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $892.41; engraving, $11.50; typewriter stand, blotters and mat, $8.10; telegrams, $4.95 ......................... 916.96

Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $678.33; folders, $5.80; telegrams, $4.25 ......................... 688.38

Certificates: clerical service, $348.03; certificates, $240; engraving $243.30; postage, $200; tray, $1.60 .................................................. 1,032.93

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $452.50; information leaflets, $54; postage, $67; bonding clerk, $1.25 .................................................. 574.75

Registrant General: clerical service, $3,776.64; binding books, $60; bonding clerks, $2.50; postage, $50 .................................................. 3,889.14

Treasurer General: clerical service, $2,846.95; cards, paper, envelopes, mat and standing, $112.06; adjusting typewriters, $2.85; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, $60 .................................................. 3,021.86

Historian General: clerical service, $700; historical article for magazine, $125; typewriter clamp and repairs, $30 .................................................. 855.00

Reporters General: proof reading and indexing 26th report .................................................. 100.00

Librarian General: clerical service, $597.75; accessions, $298.05; book labels, $45; cushion, $3; postage, $4; rent of typewriter, $3.50 .................................................. 951.30

Curator General: clerical service, $200; postage, $5; manuscript covers and labels, $2.60; repairs to case, $14.50 .................................................. 222.10

General Office: Executive Manager's salary, $333.32; clerical service, $463.01; Parliamentarian service, $1,000; stamped envelopes and
postage, $686; newspaper clipping, $2.23; bonding clerk, $1.25; drayage, $.75; supplies, $83.86; Naval Academy cup, $115; premium — President General’s pin, $5.  

Committees:  Buildings and Grounds — clerical service, $10; telegrams, $2.60; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial — expressage, $.86; Finance — clerical service, $20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity — expressage, $.56; Historical Research and Preservation of Records — cards and circulars, $20.30; postage, $2.23; rent of typewriter, $3; Liquidation and Endowment — engrossing, $7.30; Patriotic Education — postage, $5; Patriotic Lectures and Slides — expressage, $1.20; telegram, $.45; Publicity — clippings and prints, $45.20; postage, $3; telegrams, $1.23; Preservation of Historic Spots — messenger service, $.60.  

Expenses of Buildings: Employees pay roll, $1,832.33; electric current and gas, $266.20; ice, towel service and water rent, $117.99; 26 tons coal, $370.50; flag, gavel and sign, $34; express and drayage, $.68.16; repairs to chair, elevator, lights, boiler and plumbing, $174.34; bonding superintendent, $2.50; supplies, $152.19.  

Printing Machine expense: printer, $180; electros and paper, $24.88; supplies, $112.60.  

Magazine:  Committee — clerical service, $72; stationery, $29.70; postage, $2.55; telegrams, $4.01; Subscription department — clerical service, $250; postage, $10; telegrams, $1.32; Editor — salary, $400; postage, $10; articles and photos, $40; Genealogical Editor — salary, $100; Printing and mailing, April and May issues, $3,985; Cuts, $290.40; postage, $288.14; freight and expressage, $16.34; copyright, $12; subscription refunded, $2.  

Auditorium Events: labor, $.54; expenses, $15; refunds, $176.  

Catalogue of Museum: supplement 62.50.  


Furniture and Fixtures:  3 typewriters 197.25.  

Lineage: 1,000 vols., Vol. 70, $1,584; postage, $100; old volumes, $6.35; refunds, $6.  

Ribbon 27.50.  

State Regents postage 236.70.  

Stationery 132.83.  

Telephone 270.47.  

Thirty-third Congress: Banquet Committee — tickets and signs, $11.50; Credential Committee — clerical service, $497.64; postage, $2; rent of typewriter, $3.50; guides, $1.60; telegram, $.64; House Committee — clerical service, $22.50; labor, $598.37; decorations, $65; signs, $3; seat tickets, $41.25; information leaflets, $62.30; rent of furniture, $259; rest room supplies, $9.50; pens, tacks and ink, $3.92; water, $12.20; Invitation Committee — postage, $10; Page Committee — tablets, $8; Program Committee — transportation for musicians and speaker and drayage on picture, $105.20; Transportation Committee — certificates, $2; Accompanists and cornetists, $140; orchestra, $150; Parliamentarian’s expenses, $50.26; stenographic service, $500; clerical service, $17.50; police and firemen service, $100; superintendent, $75; telephone operator, $75; badges, $79.53; ballots, $18; cards and engraving, $20; printing of President Coolidge’s and The President General’s speeches, $125.25; resolutions, $79.50; standing rules, $11.25; Treasurer General’s report, $60; luncheon and supper for tellers, $161.55; telephone and telegrams, $100.59.  

Total disbursements  $32,175.43.  

Balance  $24,955.96.  

PERMANENT FUND  

Balance in bank at last report, March 31st, 1924  $8,112.78.  

RECEIPTS  

Charters  $70.00.  

Administration Building contributions 250.75.  

Continental Hall contributions 2,283.98.  

Total disbursements  $32,175.43.  

Balance  $24,955.96.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Liquidation and Endowment Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commissions:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insignia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recognition pins</td>
<td>44.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey books</td>
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<td>Sales of flowers</td>
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<td>Sales at Congress</td>
<td>41.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceeds from Tea Room</td>
<td>573.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
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Disbursements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration Building Furnishings:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste baskets</td>
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<td>Continental Hall Furnishings:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois Room</td>
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<td>Iowa Room</td>
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<td>Michigan Room</td>
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<td>Texas Room</td>
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<td>West Virginia Room</td>
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<td>Museum</td>
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<td>Taxes</td>
<td>139.07</td>
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<td>Total disbursements</td>
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<td>Balance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
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Special Fund

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31st, 1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements — U. S. Liberty Bonds:</td>
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<td>Balance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigrants Manual:</td>
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<td>Balance, March 31st, 1924</td>
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<td>Contributions</td>
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<td>Sale of copies</td>
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<td>Disbursements — expressage</td>
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Liberty Loan

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<td>Interest</td>
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<td>Disbursement — Real Daughters’ pensions</td>
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<td>Balance</td>
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Pilgrim Memorial Fountain

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<tr>
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<td>Balance, March 31st, 1924</td>
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Americanization

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<td>Receipts</td>
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<td>Disbursements</td>
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## Patriotic Education

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<td>$28,301.10</td>
<td>$32,175.43</td>
<td>$24,955.06</td>
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<td>Permanent</td>
<td>8,112.78</td>
<td>3,353.37</td>
<td>3,206.88</td>
<td>8,259.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>250.00</td>
<td>808.51</td>
<td>247.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigrants Manual</td>
<td>29,853.43</td>
<td>949.34</td>
<td>435.03</td>
<td>30,367.74</td>
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Report of Finance Committee

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

During the months of April and May vouchers were approved to the amount of $50,669.61. Of this, $8,800.28 was received as contributions for Patriotic Education and Americanization work, and $2,689.00 was also contributed for the Students Loan Fund by Georgia Chapters.

The largest expenditures follow:

- Clerical service: $12,097.41
- Magazine: $5,513.09
- Expense of 33d Continental Congress: $4,203.15
- Employees of the Hall: $2,814.70
- Redecorating and refurnishing State Rooms (Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia): $2,740.36
- Printing 70th volume of Lineage Book: $1,584.00
- Postage: $1,395.93
- Services of Parliamentarian: $1,000.00

Support of Real Daughters: $620.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General: $7,211.69

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ALFRED) GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
Treasurer General.

Report of the Auditing Committee

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

The reports of the American Audit Company for April and May have been compared with the reports of the Treasurer General for the same months and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEO.) MARY M. DEBOLT,
Chairman.

Mrs. DeBolt moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it approval of the report of the Finance Committee and of the Treasurer General.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Whitman and carried.
The Treasurer General reported further that since the last meeting of the Board the Society had lost the following members: Deceased, 412; resigned, 163, also that 50 former members had complied with the requirements and wished to be reinstated, and moved That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot to reinstate the fifty members in National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Goode and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these fifty applicants reinstated.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

The resignation of Mrs. Hoval A. Smith of Warren, as State Regent of Arizona, has been reported by the State Recording Secretary with a request that the State Vice Regent, Mrs. William Lee Pinney of Phoenix, Arizona be confirmed State Regent to fill the vacancy.

The report of the election in March of Mrs. M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake City, as State Regent, and Mrs. A. D. Barber of Ogden, as State Vice Regent of Utah has been received and I now ask for their confirmation. This report was not received in time to be confirmed at Congress.

The report of the election on May 16th of Mrs. Howard Clarke of Honolulu, as State Regent and Mrs. S. C. Huber of Honolulu as State Vice Regent of Hawaii, has been received. I now ask for their confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation; as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Hannah Dyer Douglass at Del Norte, Colo.; Mrs. Lulu M. Farmer at Thomson, Ga.; Mrs. Lillian A. Burt Clark at Great Barrington, Mass.; Mrs. Louise Branham Rondage at Litchfield, Minn.; Mrs. Lzellbelle N. Grimes at Madelia, Minn.; Mrs. Alice Wynn Canfield Hiby at Frenchtown, N. J.; Mrs. Zona E. Miller at Ord, Nebr.; Mrs. Esther Moss Roberts at Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Alicia L. Coutant at Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace A. Johnston at Gastonia, N. C.; Mrs. Frances McKinley Woodward at Arlington, Texas; Mrs. Ethel Alfreda Hovey at Torrington, Wyo.

The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Union City, Michigan; Cedarville, Ohio; Alexandria and Lynhaven, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Hutchkiss Gillespie at Courtland, Ala.; Mrs. Emma R. Munger Slipher at Flagstaff, Ariz.; Mrs. Josephine Wilson Hess at Jonesboro, Ill.; Mrs. Dorothy Rachel Clark Van Felt at Lostine, Ore.; Mrs. Sarah P. McMillan at Harriman, Tenn.; Mrs. Hattie Swift Race at Covuple, Wash.

The State Regent of Tennessee requests the re-appointment of Mrs. Sarah P. McMillan as Organizing Regent at Harriman, Tenn., be confirmed.

The authorization of the following Chapters has expired by time limitation: Bethesda, Maryland; Arlington and Chase City, Virginia.

The State Regent of Virginia requests that the Chapter be re-authorized at Arlington, Va.

The following Chapter names have been submitted for approval: Capt. John McKinley for Lexington, Ky.; Watch Tower for Maplewood, N. J.; Major William Chronicle for Gastonia, N. C.; Cedar Cliff for Cedarville, O.; Wunagisa for Shawnee, Okla.; Fort Le Boeuf for Waterford, Penna.; William Terrell Lewis for Arlington, Texas; James Allen for Creve, Va.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are presented for confirmation: Alamance at Florence, Ala.; Oothcaloga at Adairsville, Ga.; Capt. John McKinley at Lexington, Ky.; Fairmont at Fairmont, Minn.; Robert Newman at Silex, Mo.; Wunagisa at Shawnee, Okla.; Ephraim Blaine at Bonesteel, S. D.; Constantia at Suffolk, Va.

The following Chapters ask permission to incorporate with the view of owning property: Sallie Harrison at Sanford, Fla.; Bryan Station at Lexington, Ky.; Bartlesville at Bartlesville, Okla.

The State Regent of Mississippi requests that "Holly Springs" Chapter at Holly Springs be allowed to change its name to "Maj. Matthew McConnell."

The State Regent of Nebraska requests that "Superior" Chapter at Superior be allowed to change its name to "Kitikihaki."

The "Frances Fielding" Chapter at West Plains, Mo. is presented for official disbandment.

Owing to the fact that many members who join the Society with the intention of becoming organizing members or charter members of a Chapter, but the delay in acceptance of their application papers prevents them; thereby causing much confusion and dissatisfaction, the following recommendation is offered for your consideration and if adopted rescinds all other rulings concerning charters:

That the list of charter members must include all organizing members and may include
applicants whose papers were pending before the end of the first year following organization provided such papers have been approved before the end of the second year. A Chapter may vote to close its charter membership any time within the first year following organization.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,  
(MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN)  
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: That the report of the Organizing Secretary General be approved, including its recommendations.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried.

Mrs. Stansfield called attention to the fact that a Chapter had been named for Robert Newman, who was the man that hung the lantern in the church tower to flash a message to Paul Revere the night of his midnight ride.

Dr. Barrett asked permission to present a motion with a view to securing the endorsement of the National Board for a patriotic mass meeting to be held in the large auditorium in Ocean Grove, N. J., on the evening of July 18, 1924, at which time she had the disposal of the auditorium and would be glad to make it an occasion for the spreading of publicity and influence in behalf of the "Defense Test." Dr. Barrett moved: That the President General be authorized to appoint a special committee to draw plans for a patriotic celebration to be held on the evening of July 18, 1924, in the large auditorium at Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

Motion was variously seconded and carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Charles Read Banks, State Regent of New Jersey, as Chairman of the special committee to co-operate with Dr. Barrett, and to select such other members to serve on the committee as might be desired.

Mrs. Holt, Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, made a brief verbal report, stating that she had succeeded in making arrangements to have such Filipino girls as were coming to this country for education under D. A. R. Scholarships brought over without expense to the Society, and offered the following motion: That a letter of appreciation be sent to the Secretary of War for his promised assistance in the transportation of Filipino girls on Army Transports, free of charge, to this country, who are students of the D. A. R. Philippine Scholarship. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Heron and carried.

Mrs. Holt also reported the gift of a scholarship from the King's Daughters and Sons, and Mrs. DeBolt offered the following motion: That a letter of appreciation be sent to the organizations of the King's Daughters and Sons for the scholarship presented to Miss Dolorica through the Chautauqua Institution.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The report of the Executive Committee was then presented.

Report of Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held May 19, 1924, the following action was taken:

Mrs. Walker, Chairman of Committee on Clerks, moved: That the following adjustments in salaries be made to take effect July first: In the Treasurer General's office; Miss Scarborough and Miss Glasscock be raised each to $110; Miss Green be raised to $90. In the office of the Registrar General, Miss Kaufman and Miss Beverage be raised to $90 and Miss Moler to $95 and that Mrs. Kate Sneed Jones be paid $4 per diem for special work in pension records.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Briggs and carried.

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Briggs:

That the Recording Secretary General write the District Committee on Preservation of Historic spots in regard to the Braddock Rock.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

Other matters of importance were discussed but no formal action taken.

At the meeting called for June 14, 1924, in the absence of a quorum a recess was taken until the following day, when the following motions were passed:

That the transfer of Mrs. Edith R. Ramsburgh from the Certificate Room under the Recording Secretary General, to Genealogical work under the Registrar General, on May 8, 1924, be approved.

That the transfer of Miss Della H. Browne from the position as assistant clerk in the record room to the head of the certificate room in the office of the Recording Secretary General, on May 8, 1924, be approved.

That Miss Mary A. Levers and Miss Julia C. Loving, in the office of the Registrar General; Miss Florence Groff, in the office of the Recording Secretary General, and Miss Isabelle Beach, in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, be placed on the permanent roll
at the regular minimum salary of $85 a month each, beginning July 1, 1924.
That two flags be purchased, one 5 x 8 and one 8 x 12.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS

Mrs. Hobart moved: That the recommenda-
tions of the Executive Committee be ac-
cepted as a whole. Motion was seconded by
Mrs. Buel and carried.

The Historian General then presented her
report.

Report of Historian General
Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:
The office of Historian General reports work
on Lineage Books as follows: Volume 70—on
sale; Vol. 71—ready for sale; Vol. 72—at
Printers; Vol. 73 and Vol. 74—compared;
work begun on Vol. 75.

Compared with report given at Congress, this
shows that with an office force of four
an average of one volume a month is being
completed. The sale of Lineage Books is keep-
ing pace with their production. During April
the sales amounted to more than $2000.00.
During May, $1179.70. These results are
gratifying in that they show increased interest
and appreciation on the part of the chapters
and individuals in these genealogical books.
The first installment of the outline for His-
torical study for the year will appear in the
July number of the Magazine. The subject is
the development of American Institutions. The
first outline will be on Our Constitution. This
work is being compiled by Dr. George Morton
Churchill, Professor of History, George
Washington University.

As Chairman of the National Committee on
Historical Research and Preservation of
Records the Historian General has as her com-
mittee the State Historians. In outlining work
for them, special emphasis will be placed upon
the importance and value of the work under
State Historians, through whose hands a report
of all historical state work is made for the
Smithsonian Institution. As to special work
for this committee your chairman will suggest
the encouragement of a study of state and
local history in the Public Schools—not by an
added branch in the curriculum, but as a part
of the present course in United States history.

Two things are hoped for in this work, an
added interest in and respect for the history
of our country, and also a knowledge of what
our Society has done and is doing to preserve
this history.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY M. DE BOLT,
Historian General.

In the absence of the Librarian General, her
report was read by the Recording Secretary
General.

Report of the Librarian General
Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:
The routine work of the library has gone
on as usual with the continued personal atten-
tion of the Librarian General. A circular
letter suggesting a new method of acquiring
books to simplify the work of the State Librarians was sent out with lists of books
wanted for the library.

Old books in the storeroom have been ex-
amined. Some of these books have been placed
in book cases in State rooms, the books being
of interest to the state, but not suitable for the
library. Others have been placed in depart-
ments where they will be useful. A number of
unsuitable ones with the approval of the
Executive Committee have been sold, others
exchanged for books needed in the library.

The accessions to the library since the meet-
ing of April 25th are as follows:

California
Abraham Clark, Signer of the Declaration of In-
dependence. A. C. Hart. 1923. From Redwood Forest
Chapter.

District of Columbia
The Journal of Julia Le Grand. 1911. From Mrs.
Morris L. Croxall through Susan Riviere Hetzel
Chapter.

Illinois
Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry
Counties, Ill. 1883. From Mrs. Etta M. Sinclair.
Biographical Album of Warren County, Illinois. 1886.
From Chief Shaubena Chapter in name of
Mrs. Dixon.

Iowa
Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, 24th
Annual Conference. 1923. From Iowa "Daughters."

Kansas
Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society.
1881. Vols. 1 & 2 combined. From Kansas
"Daughters."
From Mrs. T. J. Hudson.

Kentucky
Register of Kentucky State Historical Society. Vol.
21. 1923. From Frankfort and Susannah Hart
Shelby Chapters.

Louisiana
The following 4 volumes from Pelican, Caddo and
Fort Miro Chapters:
History and Geography of Louisiana. J. Dithney.
The Mississippi Basin. J. Winsor.
Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Louisiana.
2 vols. 1892.

Massachusetts
Genealogical History of John Hoyt of Salisbury
and David Hoyt of Deerfield, Mass. D. W. Hoyt.
1857. From Mrs. William B. Hovey.
History of James Morgan of New London, Conn.

Maryland
Alma Mater of the Maryland Chapter of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution. 1923. From
Mrs. William De Forest.

Michigan
Our Michigan in History and Romance, 1887. From
Mrs. William Foster.

Minnesota
Register of Minnesota State Historical Society. 1887.
From Mrs. William F. McKee.

Mississippi
Mississippi Historical Society. 1881. From Miss
Dorothy Pearson.

Nebraska
Transactions of the Nebraska State Historical Society.
1881. Vols. 1 & 2 combined. From Nebraska
"Daughters."

New Hampshire
1 & 2 combined. From New Hampshire
"Daughters."

New Jersey
1 & 2 combined. From New Jersey
"Daughters."

New York
The Century Magazine. 1881-82. From New York
"Daughters."

Ohio
Ohio State Register. 1881. From Ohio "Daughters."

Pennsylvania
1 & 2 combined. From Pennsylvania
"Daughters."

Rhode Island
1 & 2 combined. From Rhode Island
"Daughters."

South Carolina
South Carolina Historical Society. 1881. Vols.
1 & 2 combined. From South Carolina
"Daughters."

South Dakota
Transactions of the South Dakota State Historical Society.
1881. Vols. 1 & 2 combined. From South Dakota
"Daughters."

Texas
Texas Register. 1881. Vols. 1 & 2 combined. From Texas
"Daughters."

Washington
1 & 2 combined. From Washington
"Daughters."

West Virginia
West Virginia State Register. 1881. Vols.
1 & 2 combined. From West Virginia
"Daughters."

Wisconsin
1 & 2 combined. From Wisconsin
"Daughters."
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

and His Descendants. N. H. Morgan. 1869. From Massachusetts "Daughters."
Catalog of Epitaphs from Burking Ground, Methuen, Mass. 1891. From Samuel Adams Chapter.

MICHIGAN

MISSISSIPPI

* NEBRASKA
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Kate E. Green.

NEW YORK
History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties, N. Y. 1878. From Mrs. Frank N. Becker.
Records of Southampton, New York. 6 vols. From Southampton Colony Chapter.
Scotia-Glenville Cemetery Records. From Beekendaal Chapter.

NORTH DAKOTA
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Kate E. Glaspell:

OHIO
The following 2 volumes from Kokosing Chapter:
History of Knox County, Ohio. N. N. Hill, Jr.
History of Knox County, Ohio. From 1779 to 1862. A. B. Norton.
Records of Springfield, Ohio. Compiled by Mrs. John Core and presented by Juliana White Chapter.
In Memory of Soldiers of War of 1812 from Franklin County. 1924. From Columbus Chapter.

OKLAHOMA
The following 10 volumes from Oklahoma "Daughters."

PENNSYLVANIA
The Shoemaker Family. 1909. From Mrs. Charles S. Mohr.

RHODE ISLAND
Newport Historical Magazine. Vols. 1 & 2 both incomplete. From Rhode Island "Daughters" through Miss Edith M. Tilley.

SOUTH DAKOTA
The following 3 volumes from Mary Chilton Chapter:
History of Minnehaha County, S. D. D. R. Bailly. 1899.
Life of Lt. Rev. William Hobart Hare, D.D.
The following 2 volumes from Daniel Newcomb Chapter:

TENNESSEE

VIRGINIA
First Census of United States, 1790, State Enumerations of Virginia from 1782 to 1785. From Mrs. James H. Loughborough.
"Old Chapel" Clarke County, Virginia. 1906. From Miss Margaret V. McCabe.

OTHER SOURCES
Sale of War Bonds in Iowa. N. R. Whitney. 1923. From Iowa State Historical Society.
Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Society Publications. Vols. 1-30 inclusive. From the Society through Columbus Chapter.
History of Blair, Banister and Buxton Families. F. Horn. 1898.

PAMPHLETS
CONNECTICUT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MISSISSIPPI
The following 3 pamphlets compiled and presented by Prof. F. E. Winston through Miss Annie Boggs:
Annexation of Texas and the Independence of Texas. 1917.
The Last Commission: A Study of Mississippi History. 1918.

FOURTEEN pamphlets on Mississippi history from Mr. Franklin L. Riley through Miss Annie Boggs.

NEW YORK
Revolutionary Soldiers in Tompkins County to whom Military Tract was given. From Cayuga Chapter.

WISCONSIN
Our Flag, Traditions and Customs. L. H. MacKinnon. 1922. From Ah dah-wa-gam Chapter.
OTHER SOURCES

Erickson Family of Bristol, Maine. F. E. Woodward. 1920.

Inscriptions from Cemetery of Presbyterian Church at Westfield, N. J., 1740-1899, G. W. Thomas. 1923 From The Pioneer Press.


Eddy Family Association Bulletin. April, 1924. From the Eddy Family Association.

Women’s Patriotic Societies of U. S. A. on "Baltic" Mediterranean Cruise. 1924. From Mrs. Alvin V. Lane.

MANUSCRIPTS

Kansas

History of Mary Grover Talbot and Jessie Grover Adams. From Hannah Jameson Chapter.

Gage Genealogy. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Ella May Lewis. 1924.

Michigan

Gloves, Hat, House and Hubbard Bible Records. From Mrs. Fred W. Culver.

Pennsylvania


Charts

The Kirkpatrick Family Charts. From Mr. John Shawver.

PERIODICALS

County Court Note Book. D. A. R. Magazine. May, June.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. April.


Missouri Historical Review. April.


Palimpsest. April.


Tyler’s Quarterly Historical & Genealogical Magazine. April.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. April.

William and Mary College Quarterly. April.

The above list comprises 128 books, 29 pamphlets, 44 manuscripts and 18 periodicals Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. LARZ.) ISABEL ANKERSTON, Librarian General.

The Curator General then presented her report:

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 April 21, 1924.

COLORADO: An indenture, dated 1795, and an old Deed, dated 1784. Presented by Mrs. Henry McAllister, Colorado Chapter.


MARYLAND: Land Grant, Montgomery County, Georgia, dated 1794, with signature of “His Excellency George Mathews.” Presented by Mrs. Alice Burnside Paret Dorsey, Baltimore Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Piece of the Washington Elm. Presented by the City of Cambridge. Twelve beautiful examples of Sandwich glass, found on the site of the old factory at Sandwich, Massachusetts by the donor, Mrs. Hazel Blake French, who gives them at the suggestion of Miss Catherine B. Barlow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Three bullets brought from Fort William and Mary by Major John De Merritt, one of the thirteen men who went from Durham, N. H., to aid in securing the gun powder at New Castle, December, 1774. Presented by Jennie M. De Merritt, granddaughter of Major De Merritt, Margery Sullivan Chapter.

NEW YORK: Daguerreotype of Millard Fillmore. Presented by the Tioughnioga Chapter.

OHIO: Small enamelled snuff box, brought from England by the mother of Andrew Austin, Revolutionary soldier. Presented by a descendant, Edna Austin Hill, Old Northwest Chapter. Small Melodeon, part of the household effects of Martin Driesbach, who brought his bride to America in 1746. From the estate of Annette Phelps Lincoln, through the London Chapter. Piece of the wedding gown of Sarah Avery, who married Nathaniel Hewitt, a Revolutionary soldier in 1787. Presented by her great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. John G. Lippelman, Cincinnati Chapter.


(MRS. CHARLES S.) OLIVE WHITMAN, Curator General.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE

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

The Buildings and Grounds Committee takes pleasure in submitting the following report:

Since the meeting of the National Board on April 12th, with the approval of the President
General, our Auditorium has been used by the Missouri State Society on the evening of May 10th for a concert for the benefit of the Mark Twain Memorial Park Association; on May 12th by the Young Women’s Christian Association for a meeting of its World Committee; on the afternoon of May 13th by the Children of the American Revolution for the Commencement of their Law and Accountancy Schools; on June 3rd by Miss Madeiras’ School for Commencement Exercises; on June 4th at 4:00 P. M. for Commencement Exercises of the American University and at 8:00 P. M. by the Washington College of Law for their Commencement Exercises. On Friday evening, June 6th, for the National Oratorical Contest at which the President of the United States will be present, and will be used on June 30th for a meeting of the Business Organization of the Government (Bureau of the Budget) at which the President of the United States will speak and on July 4th members of the National Educational Association making a pilgrimage to Memorial Continental Hall will be welcomed by the President General.

Memorial Continental Hall was closed on Memorial Day, May 30th, and during Flag Day exercises on June 14th.

The dismantling of Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building for the summer is practically completed; but while thus preparing for the heat of summer we have at the same time anticipated winter by laying in the season’s coal supply.

The following individual gifts have been formally presented and (with the approval of the Art Committee) accepted by the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Gifts for Memorial Continental Hall:

For the Maryland Room, an antique mahogany cabinet presented by the Maryland Line Chapter, an oriental rug by the State Society, an antique crystal chandelier and lamp by the late Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, former Corresponding Secretary General, antique brocade curtains by Miss Edith Boggs, a silver inkstand used at the Arms Conference and a tea caddy, brought over on the brig “Peggy Stewart,” by the Maryland Line Chapter; a loose leaf book for listing the gifts, by Carter Braxton Chapter, two pitchers, wedgewood and luster, for the cabinet by Mrs. S. F. Steck, of the Baltimore Chapter.

For the Ohio Room, an old chair presented by the London Chapter from the estate of Mrs. Annette Phelps Lincoln, who was State Regent in 1911.

Complete furnishings for the West Virginia Room of beautiful antique furniture with draperies and rugs in keeping with the same have been presented by the State. Two volumes, “Mount Vernon, Arlington and Woodlawn” and “History of Ritchie County,” the gift of the author, Minnie Kendall Lowther, and a book “Knock About Notes” by Cornwell, the gift of John J. Cornwell, have been presented for the book shelves in this room.

Patrick Henry Chapter has presented to the Virginia Room a handsome oil painting of Patrick Henry and the State has also received a miniature of Mrs. Tyler for the cabinet in this room.

For the Cabinet in the Massachusetts Room a coffee cup, saucer and spoon presented by Gertrude Coolidge Rogers in memory of her mother.

A handsome crystal chandelier for the Texas Room from the San Antonio De Bexar Chapter.

A beautiful antique bookcase desk for the Kentucky Room, the gift of Mrs. Mattie G. Bailey.

For the Michigan Room, three books, American Government, History of President’s Cabinets and History of Saginaw Chapter.

The State Flag from the Iowa Room presented during the war to General Allen by the State has been returned to the Iowa Room.

For the Alabama Room a State Flag presented by the General Sumter Chapter.

The Rhode Island Room is being furnished as rapidly as antiques can be collected or purchased by donations.

A silk flag of the newly authorized design for the State of Kentucky, has been hung in Memorial Continental Hall, the gift of Mrs. Rodes, former State Regent.

Gifts for the Administration Building:

From the State of New Jersey the sum of $765 to be used for necessary office equipment in the Administration Building.

A former gift of $100 from the State of California has been expended for a new desk and filing case for the Catalogue Room.

A drinking fountain presented by the retiring State Regent of Montana, Mrs. E. Broox Martin, in honor of Mt. Hyalite Chapter of Bozeman at a cost of $250.

A chair which was the property of Franklin Pierce for the New Hampshire Room, presented by Miss Alice Dana.

A lamp presented by the Stephen Watts Kearney, Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace and Roswell Chapters of the State of New Mexico, is being used in the reception room of the President General.

An antique vase presented to the Pennsyl-
van: a Room by Mrs. Hill of Oscohu Chapter in memory of her sisters Miss Mary H. Hill and Mrs. Emma Hill Drew and a cut glass flower vase presented by the Lebanon Chapter.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee recommends:
1. That the concrete drive in front of Memorial Continental Hall be repaired at the cost of approximately $75.00
2. That the roof of the port cochere be repaired at a cost of approximately $300.00.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WILLIAM S.) FLORA A. WALKER,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Mrs. Bud l moved: That the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee be accepted with its recommendation. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

The report of the Special Committee on Codification of Magazine Rulings was presented.

Report of Special Committee on Codification of Magazine Rulings

By authority of the National Board of Management your President General appointed a committee of three to make a study of the rulings relating to the Magazine, and a resolution was adopted at the Thirty-third Continental Congress, authorizing this special committee to revise and codify the many rulings, eliminating such as are obviously obsolete.

At a meeting of this Special Committee, it was found that only 41 of the 216 existing rulings need be retained, and many of these required revision. It was therefore thought advisable to give further study to the revision and codification and your committee respectfully recommends that further time be given and that a complete report be deferred until the next meeting of the National Board of Management.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Chairman Special Committee on Codification of Magazine Rulings,
FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
EVA V. M. BISSELL.

Mrs. Seydel moved: That the report of the Special Committee on Codification of Magazine Rulings be accepted including its recommendation. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Herrick and carried.

A recess for luncheon was taken at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting reconvened promptly at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Goode moved: That a vote of thanks and appreciation be extended the Buildings and Grounds Committee for their charming hos-

pitality in serving the National Board of Management such a delicious luncheon. Motion seconded by Mrs. Magna and carried.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine was then presented.

Report of Editor of Magazine

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

We published in the June magazine the first installment of the article, "The United States and Lafayette." Its author, Samuel Flagg Bemis, is Professor of History at George Washington University and a fellow of Harvard University.

This is the centenary year of Lafayette's farewell visit to the United States and it seemed fitting to use Professor Bemis' narrative of President Washington's efforts to release his friend and fellow patriot from the prisons of Prussia and Austria in 1792-1797. This is a new chapter in the history of Washington's administration which has hitherto escaped the detailed attention of historians. The article is based on extensive researches in American and European archives which have yielded many documents never before published or used. The article's publication is 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.

Two weeks ago the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Harrison, sent for two copies of the November, 1922, magazine, one for the files of the Secretary of State and the other to be given to the Italian Ambassador, who wished it for the Royal archives in Rome, Italy. This magazine contained Miss Isabel Smith's article on the Seals of the Executive Departments.

While the space for special articles in the May, June, and July issues, is necessarily limited, owing to the publication of the minutes of the National Board of Management and accounts of the Continental Congress, I hope soon to use articles of a genealogical character; for instance, the list of marriages celebrated in Farnham, Richmond County, Va., from 1672 to 1800, compiled by E. Carter Delano, a member of the Virginia Historical Society and Deputy County Clerk of Richmond County, Virginia; the Baptismal Records of the German Reformed Church of Shepherdstown, West Virginia; compiled by Mrs. Millard H. Crawford; Extracts from the Journal of George Herbert, confined in the "Old Mill Prison," Plymouth, England, during the Revolution, contributed by Miss Clara M. Breed; Marriage Records of the Katsbaan Church,
N. Y., sent in by Mrs. James Roney; a list of Davidson County, Tennessee, land warrants for military service, compiled by Miss White, Tennessee State Historian.

These articles, which also have the approval of Miss Griggs, our efficient librarian, who is well acquainted with the needs of those trying to prove their ancestry, will undoubtedly create a demand for the magazine.

An article, somewhat differently handled from those usually written on poetry and patriotism, has been written by Mrs. J. S. McKee, former President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Washington. We are indebted to Mrs. William S. Walker, our Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. A. T. Trumbull, of Seattle, for enlisting Mrs. McKee's interest in the magazine and securing her as a contributor.

The two essays which won first and second prize in the Anne Rogers Minor Essay Contest, are appearing in the July and August magazines respectively.

At the request of Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker and with the consent of our President General, Dr. Greene, of the Red Cross, is preparing for the September issue an article on the George Washington Memorial Hall to be erected in this city. An article dealing with Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, and the Wakefield Association, is in course of preparation by Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Miss Florence Berryman is writing a series of articles on the book plates of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence Colonial Bookplates, and those of the Revolutionary period. They will be illustrated by her father, Mr. Clifford K. Berryman, the famous cartoonist.

Of the $600 appropriated six months ago by this Board for the purchase of articles and photographs, there is one dollar left. Of this sum $83 has been expended for photographs and eleven articles and five poems purchased.

May I ask that this Board recommend the appropriation of a like sum, $600, for the purchase of articles and photographs, in order that we may continue to offer equal inducements to our members and the general public, and thus increase our subscription list by keeping up the literary and historical standard of the magazine.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,
Editor.

Mrs. Hobart moved: That $600 be appropriated for articles and photographs for the Magazine. Motion seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee was then presented.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

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

During the period elapsing since my last report to this Board on April 12 routine work of the office of the Chairman has continuously increased, both because of a constantly growing correspondence, evidencing an active interest on the part of State and Chapter Chairmen, officers and members, and of the handling of all advertising solicitation and accounts.

The reports from the clerk in charge of subscriptions show an increase in the number of subscribers since April and have been most encouraging, since for the ten weeks ending June 7 renewals (those subscriptions taken before expiration of previous subscription) have exceeded new subscriptions by 410 out of a total of 1,958 received; as for the eleven months this record has been furnished your chairman the number of new subscribers has far exceeded renewals this is a sign that our publication is making a greater appeal to its readers. The present size of our subscription list has necessitated the printing of an extra thousand, each, of the April, May and June issues, over and above the contract number of 12,000. It still seems necessary, however, to put into operation the plan suggested by your chairman a year ago, a letter to each subscriber who does not renew promptly; because of various circumstances, explained in part in previous reports, this effort has not as yet been made.

Until definite policies concerning the department of the Magazine are determined by this Board after reports or recommendations are submitted by the special committee authorized by Congress, your chairman desires to make no recommendations.

She therefore thinks it fitting to include in this report a few of the many favorable comments reaching her from time to time, since they will convey to you direct the opinions of many concerning the types of articles suggested by your chairman as wanted by our readers, and gradually furnished them, and of the illustrated covers authorized by you upon her recommendation. The period covered is from October, 1923, to the present and the extracts represent thirteen states.

"The magazine is very attractive with its change of covers and the contents are broad in their appeal to national interest."

"I would like to tell you how very much I
enjoy the Magazine this year. I think it is the very best ever—in every way."

"I have taken the magazine most of the time since I became a member of the Society and I value it most highly. I wish to tell you that the magazine is more attractive since taken over by the new publisher."

"How I have enjoyed reading the December issue. It is the most interesting number that has appeared in the three years I have taken it and certainly shows the hard work you have put into it."

"Very much pleased with November number."

"I have heard many say this (Oct.) was the best number ever published for the reason we want the articles pertaining to the work and not so many long historical articles."

"For eighteen years I have read every issue and I think the magazine is better now than ever before."

"The letter from the Organizing Regent General (Secretary General?) was one of the best things the magazine ever had and will benefit many who do not know as much about the order as you folks do. These helps prevent unnecessary correspondence and enable the officers to give better service. After I read Mrs. Walker’s letter I saw one mistake I had just made in a report."

"(The article on) The work at Ellis Island was most interesting. I read the article to my Chapter, a motion was made right away that we send a box. . . . It was not a valuable box in a financial way but it interested the Chapter in the work our Society is doing at Ellis Island and I do not think the interest will abate."

"Allow me also to say how greatly improved the magazine seems to me to be."

"I am delighted with the new features and plans for the betterment of our magazine."

"I wish to congratulate you upon the appearance of the D. A. R. Magazine and the improvement during the last few months."

"I want these numbers (May and June) to give away—they are truly wonderful."

"Just want to tell you that I think the new cover for the D. A. R. Magazine most interesting and attractive. The April number is especially pretty for the blue cover is a very good shade of blue and unusual. However, I am doubtless partial to that blue for the May number in yellow is also good. The pictures each month that appear on the covers of our magazine ought to make us familiar with the history that our organization is striving for. I wish to congratulate you on the attractiveness and historic interest of the new covers you are giving us."

The meeting of State Chairmen with your national chairman held during the week of Congress was productive of results both as to suggestions for future effort and as to discussion of present problems; all agreed that our magazine needs to be an enlivening force as well as an historical record.

The cooperation and interest of State Chairmen for the production of the cover illustrations and accompanying articles from month to month is most gratifying and is creating State pride in the magazine.

The report of the Treasurer General will show you the present financial status of the magazine. This report will only include a statement concerning funds received for advertising since my last report. From April 1 to date well over $900 has been transmitted through the office of your chairman.

In the spring an appeal was made by your chairman to the State chairman for assistance in securing advertisers; a number replied seeking further information; one furnished a single insertion and another placed a quarter page for eight months.

May I say that it is quite as essential for our chapters and members to patronize our advertisers, letting them know the medium through which they became interested, as it is for us to secure them; it is only in this way that they can be retained.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. CHARLES W.) FRANCES TUPPER NASH.
National Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Nash then presented the report of the Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution Official Standard, together with proposed specifications.

The committee appointed by the President General to arrange details for the making and sale of the Daughters of the American Revolution official standard has by correspondence and in one meeting formulated the following recommendations for your consideration:

I. That Annin & Company of New York City be designated the official makers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution standard and that the specifications as submitted herewith, copy attached, be accepted.

II. That the standards be sold to states and Chapters only under permits issued through the office of the Organizing Secretary General, orders being sent direct to Annin & Company who shall secure said permits.

III. That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution accept the 10% discount rate offered by Annin & Company on
the sale of the official standards and that the disposition of the fund accruing from such sales be left to the decision of the National Board of Management.

IV. That the blue of the President General's ribbon be designated the official shade of blue of the Society.

V. That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution either directly or through Annin & Company, shall secure a design patent on the standard design adopted by it as official.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman,
EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
FLORA A. WALKER.

SPECIFICATIONS OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Size— 4 3/4 x 5 1/2 feet

Design:
The standard of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall consist of three perpendicular bars, Blue, White and Blue; the blue bars 19 inches wide and the centre bar of white, 28 inches wide. On the centre bar is superimposed the insignia of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and above the Insignia the name of the National or State Society or Chapter, and below the Insignia, the letters D. A. R. The lettering is to be in blue. (The blue of the flag and the lettering to be of the official shade as used in the sash of the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.)

Materials:
(a) The official standard of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be of FEDERAL BANNER silk (Government Quality). The Standards shall be trimmed with 2 1/2 inch hand-knotted yellow silk fringe, ornamented with yellow silk cord and tassels. Flag mounted on oak staff with brass ferrule, brass screw joint, solid brass eagle, complete with rain cover and carrying belt. The Standards are made in two styles:

Style 1 — Insignia and lettering silk embroidered both sides alike.

Style 2 — Insignia painted and silk appliqued; silk appliqued lettering.

Price — Style 1 — Embroidered Standard, trimmed and mounted, $200.

Price — Style 2 — Insignia painted and appliqued and lettering silk appliqued, $100.

(b) A bunting standard of same size and design may be used in place of the silk standard.

Price 1. Bunting standard trimmed and mounted, $35.

2. Bunting standard, $15.

(The above specifications are for reference only, as they have not yet been adopted, but were referred back to the Committee for desired changes.)

CASH WITH ORDER

Address:
Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ORDER BLANK

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General:

Please find enclosed check for $ ......... for one Federal Banner silk standard of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Style No. ......... The name to appear on the Standard Society or Chapter ......... (Cross off Society or Chapter)

Ship flag to NAME .........
Street .........
City ......... State .........

Mrs. Heron moved: That the yellow fringe and tassel be omitted from the design of standard of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Motion seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

Mrs. Buel moved: That the Committee revise the specifications as instructed by this Board and be given power to act.

On motions duly seconded and carried, recommendations numbered one, two, three, four and five, in the report of the Special Committee on Colors, to be known in future as the Committee on D. A. R. Standard, were adopted ad seriatim.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Markers for the Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers, then made a brief verbal report, to the effect that the National Society had never adopted an official marker for graves, except for Real Daughters; that some states had used the official marker adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution for the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers.

Miss Gilbert, Chairman of the Committee, then moved: That the design offered by Caldwell & Company for marking graves of Revolutionary Soldiers be adopted as our official design and that the design offered by
Paul E. Cabaret & Company for markers for the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, other than those who belonged to our organization, be adopted as our official markers. Motion seconded by Mrs. Beavers and carried.

Miss Gilbert also moved: "That in case the Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier has descendants who are members of the D. A. R. the placing of a marker (Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier) may be authorized by the Chapter Regent of such descendants. In case the revolutionary service record has not been verified the grave of a Daughter may be marked upon the verification of such record by the office of the Registrar General and the approval of the State Regent of the State in which the grave is located.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Beavers and Mrs. Herrick, and carried.

It was explained that the cost of the marker for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers would be $16, and the one for the graves of the Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers would be $9; the size to be 6 x 9, the latter very similar in appearance to the markers used for the Real Daughters.

Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Committee on Manuals, reported developments since the Congress in April stating that the great demand for the Manual printed in English had necessitated publication of a third edition of 200,000 copies, the order for which had been placed, also that the United States Shipping Board had requested that manuals be furnished in various languages to be placed upon the vessels bringing immigrants to this country, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific lines under the control of the Shipping Board, also that the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Conference desired it for their member lines.

The number so far requested of the various languages is as follows: 1,000 each of English, German, Yiddish and Hungarian for the steamship "Leviathan" and 4,000 each to be sent to the pier of the United States lines, making 20,000 in all for the ships of the Shipping Board on the Atlantic Coast and many hundreds sent to three lines on the Pacific, namely the Munson line, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Admiral Oriental line.

Mrs. Buel also stated that Mr. Birseneck, who handles the Manual for us on Ellis Island, reported that 16,672 Manuals had been distributed there between June of 1923 and April of 1924, and that he needed 21,300 more in English and foreign languages before the July quota began to arrive; also that the Chief of the Naturalization Bureau on the Pacific Coast had been distributing thousands of Manuals to all the courts under his jurisdiction.

The following communication was read for the information of the Board:—Letter from "THE IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE and CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE, (Junior Branch), In Alliance with the IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE (British), U.S.A.; The VICTORIA LEAGUE, LONDON, ENG.; THE NAVY LEAGUE, ENG.

Toronto, Canada, 10th June, 1924.

Dear Madam,—I am instructed to inform you that at the annual meeting of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in session in Toronto, June 2-7, a resolution was passed extending the warmest sympathy of the Order with the splendid efforts made by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other organizations in the United States against the insidious so-called peace propaganda on this continent. I am also instructed to add that the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has pledged itself to assist in counteracting those influences that would endanger the peace and freedom which this organization holds as a mutual inheritance.

Yours cordially,
(Miss) A. STEWART GALTS,
National Secretary.

Mrs. Seydel referred to the fact that since the name of the Committee on Children and Sons of the Republic had been changed to Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic, that it would be necessary to have Constitutions printed for the "Daughters" clubs.

Miss McDuffee presented the following resolution:

Whereas, There is now as never before a need for our National Society to give out constructive patriotic publicity.

Be it resolved, That the President General be asked to confer with the National Chairman of Publicity in regard to increasing and developing this publicity to meet the present emergency; and if advisable to employ press service to perform this extra work, the sum to be expended not to exceed $2,000 a year.

The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Heron, and after thorough consideration and many expressions of hearty approval, the resolution was adopted.

The Registrar General then submitted a supplemental report.
Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 600 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1,900.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 600 additional applicants for membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, making a total of 1,900 admitted on this date.

The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these 600 additional applicants admitted to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Bissell urged that each State Regent make it a part of her patriotic work through the summer to see that all members of the D. A. R., all over the country, are reminded to register and go to the polls and take their proper places in primaries, caucuses for the selection of candidates, and to cast their vote on election day.

The President General mentioned the splendid opportunity that is being offered to Chapters to arrange for a program to include the splendid illustrated lectures and travel talks of Charles Colfax Long at the actual cost for operator and incidental expenses, as Mr. Long contributes his personal service as a means of disseminating patriotic information.

There being no further business the minutes were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved, and the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

KANSAS

The Twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Eldorado, Kansas, March 25-27. The Susannah French Putney Chapter was the hostess Chapter and welcomed the guests and delegates with a reception at the Hotel Eldorado. Other social affairs were held during the week.

The business sessions were held Thursday and Friday in Masonic Temple. The annual reports of the State officers showed a splendid growth in numbers and along every line of work. During the past year, 208 members had been added and a new Chapter at Mankato was organized. The report of the State librarian, Mrs. R. W. Nea'e, stated that 17 gifts had been made to the National D. A. R. library. There are seven hundred and forty lineage books in the State and three Chapters have complete sets. Thirteen papers have been sent by Kansas Chapters to the National Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity. An excellent report on Conservation was given by Mrs. A. A. Skidmore of Columbus, Kas.

Mrs. D. E. Shaffer of Hutchinson, Chairman of the Committee on Ellis Island reported that 19 of the 54 Kansas Chapters had sent boxes to Ellis Island valued at $539.88 and that gifts of money had also been sent for the work at Ellis Island.

Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, wife of the Principal of the American Indian Institute, at Wichita, Kansas, was present and gave an interesting talk of the work accomplished in the education of the Indian in that Institute. This American Indian Institute is supported by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a scholarship to Mrs. Minor—Ex-President General and Kansas contributes liberally every year to its support.

The conference passed resolutions asking the state to keep American flags flying on all State property and in good condition and declaring, that, if the principles of the organization are to be maintained it is necessary that immigration be restricted.

The next Convention will be held in Hutchinson, Kas., in 1925.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
State Recording Secretary.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

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1924–1925

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MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK, 913 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.

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MRS. W. C. CONWAY, 100 Virginia Ave., Fairmont.

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MRS. WILLIAM W. ELLIS, 100 14th St., Wheeling.
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MRS. OTTO A. LUECK, 103 Olmstead St., Waupun.

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MRS. MAURICE GROSHON, 1700 Central Ave., Cheyenne.
MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS, Box 1070, Casper.

Orient
MRS. TRUMAN S. HOLT, Hitchcock.
MRS. HENRY W. ELDER, 600 M. H. Del Pilar, Manila, P. I.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

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

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARE, 1865.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1900.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT, 1924.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1915.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1925.
The Constitution is the Bible of the Government and this book is its dictionary. This is the book that is generally conceded to be the most authoritative and understandable account of the working side of the Federal Government that has ever been written. Whenever anything goes wrong with the Government the corrective power lies with the citizen. The election of men to office and their retention in power depends upon the successful appeal to the voters. Here is the guide and handbook which explains the news dispatches and gives a check upon the claims of the politicians. It is a straightforward account of Uncle Sam at work — what he does and how he does it — told in the ordinary language of everyday life. It gives you all the striking, interesting facts about Uncle Sam's seals and soldiers, dollars and dodos, airplanes and ambassadors, battleships and buffalos. It is a mine of information to which you will refer constantly, and it is up-to-date. Before publication every chapter was read and approved by a Government authority. It is interesting, inspiring, and informative. There isn't a dull page in it. You haven't read a book this year, not even barring "best sellers" that will hold your interest as this will. Free a new 5-color, map of the U. S., 21 x 22 inches. This map gives population of leading cities, time zones, distances between principal cities, nicknames of states, state mottoes, state flowers, and photographs of 48 leading Federal officials; also booklet containing complete text of Constitution of U. S. Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Please find enclosed for which you will send postpaid copies of "The American Government" by Frederic J. Raskin. Name Street or R. F. D City State (Price per copy — One Dollar) Get the facts! Know Your Government!
The Chapter Bar

Official Jewelers, N. S. D. A. R. is used to designate the Chapter of which you are a member, and must be worn with the ribbon attached; and to which the official emblem should be added. This bar is made of plain gold with Chapter name engraved thereon. Price $2.50.

In gold, with blue or white enamel background, and with Chapter name in gold letters. Price $5.00.

No permit is required for the Chapter Bar. Each person joining the National Society is entitled to wear this bar. Members-at-large are privileged to wear this bar with designation, "Member-at-large."