CONTENTS

Gobelin Tapestry Representing American Troops before Independence Hall  Frontispiece

Where the Declaration of Independence Was Written  405
  KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

Headquarters of Delaware County Chapter  410
A Message from the President General  411
A Shopping Tour with the First Lady of the Land  413
  FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

The Stepfatherhood of George Washington  425
  CHARLES MOORE

The Committee on Genealogical Research  434
  MRS. HARVEY TYSON WHITE, Chairman

State Conferences  435
Genealogical Department  439
Book Reviews  443
  D. B. COQUITT

D. A. R. State Membership  444
National Board of Management:
  Regular Meeting of  445
  Official List of  462

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TIIF, COBELIN TAPESTRY REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN TROOPS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE HALL DEPARTING "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE." PRESENTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE PHILADELPHIA ART MUSEUM
Where the Declaration of Independence Was Written

BY KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

GO TO the busy southwest corner of Market and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia, and, if the rush of traffic is not too strong, pause before a large stone building and endeavor to discern a small bronze tablet on the front wall of Number 700.* This inconspicuous tribute commemorates the writing of the Declaration of Independence in a house no longer standing—the site being now occupied by the Penn National Bank. Mute testimony, this—that all things, even those of great historic value, must eventually make way for trade and commerce.

For one hundred and eight years the original house stood, before it was altogether demolished in 1883. Briefly, its history is this: In 1775 Jacob Graff, Jr., a German bricklayer, bought the lot on the southwest corner of Market (formerly High) and Seventh Streets, then the outskirts of the city. Here he straightway built a three-story brick house; two years later he sold his home to Jacob Hiltzheimer, and in 1798 the place was in turn bought by two merchants, Simon and Hyman Gratz. The house then ceased to be a residence and became a warehouse. In 1883 the building was completely torn down and the property sold to the present owners. What should have been a museum is now a bank.

In the spring of 1776 Thomas Jefferson, then a delegate from Virginia to the Second Continental Congress, boarded with Benjamin Randolph, the cabinet-maker, on Chestnut Street. It was at this period that he was commissioned by Adams with the important task of writing the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was just thirty-three years old at the time; his wife was in wretched health, convalescing at Monticello, and his youngest daughter had died only that fall. These family worries, added to the tremendous undertaking with which he was entrusted, probably decided him to find a more secluded place to work than his Chestnut Street lodgings, although a love

* In 1776 this house was No. 230 High Street.
of retirement had always been one of his most marked characteristics. In any event, the Graff house was quiet and suburban and it was to the newly married Graffs, No. 230 High Street, that Jefferson moved on May 23, 1776. He was their sole boarder, or rather lodger, and occupied the entire second floor, for which he paid thirty-five shillings sterling a week. The front room facing Market Street was his parlor and the back one his bedroom, while he took most of his meals at Smith's City Tavern on Second Street. So much for Jefferson's living arrangements. Years later, he himself wrote rather copiously on the subject in
a letter dated September 16, 1825, to Dr. James Mease, the famous antiquarian. In this letter he refers to the Declaration of Independence as "the paper of July 4," and goes on to add, "in that parlour I wrote habitually and in it wrote this paper particularly."

Although Jefferson's lodgings were "ready furnished," the desk on which he drafted the Declaration was his own personal property and had been made by Randolph, the joiner, copied from Jefferson's own design. Man of vision that he was, he clearly foresaw the historic value this desk would have for posterity, for in November, 1825, only eight months
before his death, he presented it to Joseph Coolidge, the husband of his granddaughter, Ellen Wayles Randolph. Joseph Coolidge was born in Boston in 1798, graduated from Harvard in 1817, and had married Jefferson's granddaughter in 1825.

The desk in question is very small, somewhat suggesting a lap-desk, but when closed it resembles a fairly large-sized wooden box. Made of mahogany, the inside covered with green felt, the outside ornamented with brass handles, and with a four-partitioned drawer containing the ink-well, it measures only 14 inches long by 10 inches broad and 3 inches deep. Surely a small, frail object on which to write the greatest instrument of human liberties ever penned. Inside the desk is pasted an inscription in Jefferson's handwriting which will more clearly explain the motives prompting the gift. It reads as follows:

"Th. Jefferson gives this Writing desk to Joseph Coolidge, jun. as a memorial of affection. It was made from a drawing of his own, by Ben Randall,* cabinet-maker of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city in May 1776. and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics, as well as Religion, has its superstitions. these, gaining strength with time, may, one day, give imaginary value to this relic, for it's association with the birth of the Great charter of our Independance.

"Monticello. Nov. 18, 1825."

It is surely interesting to note here that this Joseph Coolidge and the present occupant of the White House, President Calvin Coolidge, are both descendants of John Coolidge, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He became a landed proprietor and man of influence among those first settlers and brought with him from England, or else adopted, the

* The name was really Randolph, but Jefferson here changes it to Randall. He was a very careless speller—note that he also spells Independence with an a in the last syllable.
present spelling of the family name, Coolidge, formerly spelled variously as Cullidge, Coledge, Cowlidge, Cooleedge.

Joseph Coolidge died in 1879, and the following year his heirs presented the desk to the United States. On April 28, 1880, Congress passed a resolution thanking the Coolidge family "for the patriotic gift of the writing desk . . ." further resolving "that this precious relic is hereby accepted in the Name of the Nation, and that the same be deposited for safe keeping in the Department of State. . . ."

Two copies of the desk were then authorized to be made and shortly afterwards a number of others were reproduced in the cabinet shop of the Treasury Department.

On November 10, 1921, the desk was transferred from the Department of State to the National Museum, Washington, at about the same time that the manuscript of the Declaration of Independence was turned over from that Department to the Library of Congress. The desk occupies a large glass case prominently placed in the main entrance hall of the museum, proving, as Jefferson once wrote, that "small things may perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections."

![FACSIMILE OF INSCRIPTION IN JEFFERSON'S HANDWRITING ON INSIDE OF DESK ON WHICH HE DRAFTED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE](image-url)
WHEN the old Court House in Chester, Pennsylvania, was restored five years ago, the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was given the room on the second floor originally used for the petit jury. This room is furnished in period furniture and used as headquarters for the Chapter. The memorable old building, situated in the heart of the City of Chester, was erected in 1724 and known as the oldest building in continuous use for public purposes in the thirteen colonies.

When William Penn began his great experiment of government on these shores, the first courts were held here, presided over by Pennsylvania's first Chief Justice, David Lloyd. The building of this court house was authorized by an act of the General Assembly. At the time there were but three counties in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks. Philadelphia courts were held in the "Town Hall or Guild Hall," in the center of Market Street, until eight years later, when Independence Hall was built. The first Faneuil Hall, Boston, was built eighteen years after Chester Court House.

From 1724 to 1789 the "Old Court House" was used to hold Chester County courts. In 1789, the county being divided, it was used as the court house of Delaware County, and in 1851, when the county seat was moved to Media, it was acquired by the Borough of Chester and used for the borough hall.

Later, in 1866, the city of Chester was incorporated and this fine old building was used for the city hall, and continued so until 1920, when all offices were moved to a new city hall directly back of the old building. At this time Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, then Governor of Pennsylvania, acquired the building, restored it and returned it to the city.

Among the well-known characters who occupied this bench and participated in the contest of those early days were Chief Justice David Lloyd, Andrew Hamilton, James Wilson, Richard Peters, Thomas McKean, Edwin Shippen, Joseph Gallaway, Benjamin Chew, Jasper Yates, Jared Ingersol and John Morton. The latter cast the deciding vote for the Declaration of Independence. General Lafayette was entertained here when a guest of the city, October 5, 1824, and directly across Market Street stands the "Old Washington House." Here both General Lafayette and George Washington stopped. It is said Washington wrote his only report of the Battle of the Brandywine at the old tavern.

Both the "Washington House" and "Old Court House" have been marked with bronze tablets by the Delaware County Chapter.
JULY third, the President of the United States, co-operating with the citizens of Massachusetts, will fittingly honor and celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the taking over of the command of the American armies by George Washington under the famous elm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 3rd, 1775.

July fourth, too, should have an added significance in the hearts and minds of all loyal Americans, since President Coolidge has designated it as National Defense Test Day or "Muster Day," with the thought that it will bring to young and old something of the early import of this great national day of remembrance.

Certainly, the celebration of Defense Test Day, in conjunction with the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, cannot help but familiarize the American people with their national defense policies and obligations as they are stressed in the Constitution of the United States and re-affirmed in the recent National Defense Act passed by the Congress of the United States.

It should likewise emphasize the historic occasion when the Congress of the newly constituted United States of America first pledged its resources as a nation in man-power and wealth for the common defense of its people. In upholding that sacred pledge, many a patriot ancestor of yours and mine paid the supreme sacrifice.

We have been an independent Republic so long that it is even difficult for us to think of our nation as anything but free. This year, let us not forget to celebrate on July fourth what we take for granted on every other day.

July 4th, 1925, we shall be one hundred forty-nine years away from that momentous event of July 4th, 1776, when six and fifty men in signing that immortal state paper, the Declaration of Independence, affixed their signatures where "All nations shall behold them and all time shall not efface them." They "gambled with gibbet and cell, faced loss of property and friends and place, to win the boon of freedom for the race." The shining goal that they set up upon that memorable day nearly a century and a half ago has become the world's guidance in the way of a political document. As a result of the vital truths embodied in it, all mankind is now committed to a never-ceasing declaration of independence in its espousal of the new universally accepted doctrine of life that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," shall be each human being's daily portion.

The Americans of today are the immeasurable gainers by the courage of signers of the Declaration of Independence and the high purpose of the document that they signed, but those men of 1776 were not demi-gods. They were simply deeply earnest patriots beset like ourselves with human cares and responsibilities. They dared, however, to manifest their sublime faith and firm reliance in the power of righteousness and the protection of a Divine Providence. Their courage like their faith shone forth in their unselfish acts. The glory of their faith and the wonder of the nation which they achieved should remind us of our present day
responsibility to individually pledge our support to the advocacy of those issues which are of paramount concern in the national life of our time.

The unparalleled prosperity of our nation, its unexampled growth in power and influence, its tremendous resources, coupled with the abounding success of its citizens as individuals with hitherto unheard-of opportunities for progress and advancement, have perhaps resulted in an age of too great materialism and of indifference to our soul's welfare and the ultimate welfare of our nation. Let it not be said of us that in ignoring the rallying tones of patriotic duty we have become deaf to the necessity of its most urgent appeals. The President's call to a second suitable observance of Defense Test Day—this time upon July fourth—should remind us of the clarion call of the Liberty Bell of 1776.

Neither should we be unmindful of the spiritual alarms of the Liberty Bell of 1925. At no time in the history of our nation can we with greater profit to the Republic and to ourselves, give thoughtful consideration to the significance of the sentence immediately below which the signers of the Declaration of Independence affixed their signatures, "And for the support of this Declaration with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortune, and our sacred honor."

If our faith in the high purpose of governmental ideals has weakened or wavered, let the faith and courage of the men of 1776 teach us anew that "an ideal vowed is never lost." May we be inspired, too, to reconsecrate ourselves to the observance of law in deed and in spirit. May we not only resolve to be, but be, worthy citizens, united in our efforts to make of our communities the wholesome units of self-government that they were intended to be and can be with a sufficiently aroused public conscience upon the part of you and me.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

A Timely Word from Our Chief Executive

"We want no more war. But we want no weakness that invites imposition. A people who neglect their national defense are putting in jeopardy their national honor."—Calvin Coolidge, President, United States.
A Shopping Tour 'With the First Lady of the Land

By Florence Seville Berryman

Illustrations by Clifford K. Berryman

In spite of our frequent public avowals of democratic simplicity and equality, our thoughts of those who rise to pre-eminence in this country are, in most instances, quite similar to the thoughts of any subject concerning his sovereign. Our mental visions of our President and his Lady, (from the first to the thirtieth) once they have waded through the not always picturesque slough of campaigns, and been firmly installed in the White House, center in most instances around high moments. We recall them as hosts at great state receptions, graciously greeting vast throngs of important personages, the First Lady garbed in some superb creation which intrigues universal feminine interest. Or we picture them with a few rarely privileged guests, seated in the stately dining room of the White House, pompously served by a large body of retainers to culinary masterpieces. Some of these have perhaps, been State gifts, transported across the nation with picturesque ceremony, particularly around Thanksgiving or Christmas time. Food and clothes—clothes and food—the most absorbing topics of interest to the human race since the apple and fig-leaf episode in the Garden of Eden!

But it is only in their perfected stages that we picture these elemental necessities as touching the lives of the occupants of the Executive Mansion. To be sure, there have always been publicity agents frantically stressing the homely side of official existence in a gallery play to the masses. This sort of activity began when Mrs. John Adams hung up the wash in the East Room about a century and a quarter ago, and it is still flourishing. The surest way for the wife of some prominent public servant to get into the newspapers is to ostentatiously do the Monday wash. We wonder sometimes why it seems so necessary that we should be constantly reassured as to the whiteness of official linen; and even those of us who are the very essence and heart of the "common people" are a bit provoked at the recurrent theme.

But when it comes to the procuring of food and clothes, it is quite a different matter. These are picturesque as well as necessary, and since it is so entertaining to establish the human kinship with our President and our First Lady, let us do so with these more colorful links.

Few of us are in the habit of giving thought as to how the food arrives at the White House dining table, or how the gorgeous gown manages to so well fit the form of the First Lady. As she is human, she must have her preferences and prejudices as to particular dishes, and she must need to be fitted occasionally, to acquire those chic creations in just the style and color to suit her own charming personality. Such matters of choice and discrimination could not possibly be settled without heed to her wishes. And since she is human and feminine, it seems impossible that she could lose her inher-
ent love of shopping merely because she suddenly finds herself the cynosure of the nation’s eyes.

We shall have to woo forgetfulness of the present in a little day-dream which will conjure up the past of over a century and a quarter ago, when the original First Lady graciously presided over the domestic affairs of our first President. The time is 1789 and the “Palace” is located at Pearl and Cherry Streets, New York City, where our earliest shopping tour begins. It is difficult indeed to remember that there was no “President’s House,” as the White House was first called. Martha Washington would look with aristocratic incomprehensibility at anyone who might ask her about it. The name would convey nothing to her, as the name “Palace” sounds as foreign to us of this generation, particularly so when denoting the abode of the popularly elected ruler of a new republic. But such it was called by New York society, and we can but regret that this premier executive mansion, considered then “the handsomest house in town,” scene of the intimate beginnings of presidential customs, was torn down in 1836. In the second year of Washington’s first term, the family moved to “McComb’s new house” on the site of the Astor House. These dwellings in New York were the background for a social life denounced alike by extreme democrats and those with royalist ideas of pomp and luxury. But from these very views we know that this first administration was altogether fitting and proper, saved by these two aristocratic people, accustomed to luxury all their lives, both from the rustic uncouthness which might have characterized the administration of too extreme a republican and from the reckless extravagance which often accompanies the rise to preëminence of one not before used to it. We may be grateful to the kind fate which selected George and Martha Washington to set the prece-
tails discovered regarding George Washington, the more extraordinarily wonderful he seems. His mind could cope with the most profound national affairs, and quite as easily, with the most trifling personal matters: he led a ragged remnant of troops to victory over the most powerful nation of the world, and personally ordered livery for his servants, stating the material, color and number of buttons to appear upon it. During his years at Mount Vernon he was thoroughly informed on everything that concerned the estate. His supervision was strictly personal; he arose as early and worked as hard as any paid manager could have done. Twice a year he wrote out and sent to his agents in London a list of things needed—furniture, books, farm implements, paintings and prints, clothing for his wife, step-children and himself, describing what he desired in specific terms. The shipments came addressed merely "George Washington, Potomac River." He scrutinized each bill and examined every article carefully, and if he was not satisfied, would write letters of scathing rebuke to the dealers. He was even cognizant of the prices his neighbors received for their tobacco and other products shipped abroad, and saw to it that he received the same for his, and if not, he determined the cause.

So it is not surprising that he preceded Martha to New York after his election and settled domestic affairs comfortably in the "Palace" before she arrived. He secured for her a steward by the name of Samuel Fraunces, a veritable jewel whom the modern housewife may indeed envy. Fraunces had kept a tavern and was most competently qualified to relieve his employers of all domestic responsibility. He superintended the household, engaged servants, marketed and, in the words of his famous master; was "an excellent cook, knowing how to provide genteel dinners, and giving aid in dressing them; prepared the dessert, made the cake." Incidentally, Fraunces' Tavern is still standing, a delightful little oasis of refreshing memories in one of the busiest sections of New York, at the corner of Pearl and Broad Streets. It is maintained by the Sons of the Revolution, the upper floors constituting a museum exhibit and the lower given over to a restaurant, where every Daughter who visits the metropolis should by all means take a moment for lunch. There are no bells, but admission is sought by the old Colonial knocker on the door, which is opened by a butler dressed in the buff and blue Continental uniform and a powdered wig. The house is kept in beautiful repair, no modern restorations marring it, and the costumed retainers enliven the scene with color and "atmosphere."
So it is Fraunces whom we must accompany to market, in place of Martha Washington. President Washington had official Tuesday afternoon levees, his wife Friday evening receptions when tea, coffee and plum cake were served, and the guests dispersed at 9 P.M. Every week they entertained at dinner, to which Senators, Members of Congress, the Cabinet, and Governors and other officials were bidden; often Indians were their guests from various eastern tribes. The hospitality of the first President is proverbial. Seldom did he dine alone with his family. But the added burdens of state and social duties did not occupy his mind to the exclusion of household affairs. He continued to inquire into prices as we know by the oft-repeated “shad” incident, interesting enough to bear repetition. Fraunces, remembering the President’s fondness for shad, procured one earlier than the usual season and brought it to the table expecting to please him exceedingly. Washington immediately asked the price, to which the trembling steward stammered “$3.” “Take it away, take it away, sir; it shall never be said that my table sets such an example of luxury and extravagance,” the President thundered.

Before she became “First Lady,” Martha Washington had generally worn clothes of her own manufacture, except for the “best gowns” obtained from abroad. But as mistress of the “Palace” she was clad in silks, satins, velvets and lace, ordered from abroad either as gowns or yardage. Yet she still continued to make some of her own things, entrusting her shopping errands often to Tobias Lear, her husband’s secretary. All these facts are apparent in the following letter, written in 1789 to Mrs. Augustine Washington:

“I have by Mrs. Sims sent for a watch; it is one of the cargoe that I have so often mentioned to you, that was expected, I hope is such a one as will please you—it is of the newest fashion, if that has any influence on your taste. The chain is of Mr. Lear’s choosing and such as Mrs. Adams, the vice President’s Lady and those in the polite circle, wares and will last as long as the fashion—and by that time you can get another of a fashionable kind—I send to dear Maria a piece of chintz to make her frock—the piece of muslin I hope is long enough for an apron for you and in exchange for it, I beg you will give me the worked muslin apron you have like my gown that I made just before I left home of worked muslin I wish to make a petticoat of the two aprons—for my gown—Mrs. Sims will give you a better account of the fashions than I can. I live a very dull life here and know nothing that passes in the town—I never goe to any publick place—indeed I think I am more like a state prisoner than anything else, there is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from. . . .”

Yet in spite of her own avowal that she never went to “any publick place” in New York, it seems apparent that in Philadelphia circumstances were altered and that she did attend personally to some errands and had clothes made by local modistes, from the following extract written to the same “Fanny” in April 1795: “I had all your things done and put on board of a vessel. . . . I hope your gowns will fit and are made as you like. There was no silk to be got nearer the colour that you mentioned than the one sent; I thought it a very pretty one. . . .” When the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia, it was again the President who attended to the domestice arrangements, personally supervising the packing and shipment of his household goods, and writing to Lear in Philadelphia concerning the most minute details, even entering into a discussion of butlers and cooks. Many personal effects, pictures, ornaments and family plate, had been brought from Mount Vernon to New York. The idea of furnishing the executive mansion had never entered the
mind of Congress in those early days of the Republic. The President had to supply his own needs entirely, and only a very wealthy man could afford to fill that high office, since his expenses were generally considerably more than the $25,000 salary he received.

After the Revolution, patriotic citizens ceased to order exclusively from abroad, when it was possible to get a similar article of home manufacture. Handsome fabrics, such as silks, velvets, etc., were not as yet produced in the United States, but men's clothing materials obviously were, for much stress was laid upon the fact that when George Washington opened the second session of Congress, he wore a suit of cloth manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut.
A roll of cloth from its own looms was Hartford's gift also to John Adams on his way to be inaugurated Vice-President. Among the important issues brought to the attention of Congress before the first administration was underway was the matter of importations. Numerous speeches were delivered, tracts and newspapers published, dealing with the injustice of Americans to the nation's infant industries by wearing foreign apparel and consuming foreign foods and liquors. Since arguments of precisely the same nature are still forming a large part of present-day political activities, it is exceedingly simple to visualize the situation of 1789. John Adams, when he became President, was staunchly in favor of protecting American manufactures, and his wife Abigail not less so. She wrote with contempt of foreign elegance and declared her preference for the home-spun product. So we may be sure she did little mail-order business with England and the Continent. She had been a superb New England housekeeper, thrifty and practical, and personally supervised affairs in the executive mansion in Philadelphia, where her husband passed most of his administration.

There has always been a steward in the White House in charge of the marketing, servants and other phases of domestic supervision. Such "first ladies" as Abigail Adams, however, were informed of everything that went on, and left little in complete charge of the steward. Her cognizance of comparative prices, as expressed in her numerous letters, seems to indicate that she personally went shopping in the historic coach which brought her and the President to Washington. In a letter written from Philadelphia just after the seat of government had been moved from New York, she said:

"If New York wanted any revenge for the removal, the citizens might be glutted if they would come here, where every article is almost double in price." Again, in the best-known, probably, of all her letters, that one written from the White House, just after she had taken possession, we find these passages: "The vessel, which has my clothes and other matter, is not arrived. . . . Many things were stolen, many were broken by the removal, amongst the number my tea-china is more than half-missing. Georgetown affords nothing. . . . We have all been very well as yet; if we can by any means get wood, we shall not let our fires go out, but it is at a price indeed; from four dollars it has risen to nine."

The tea-china she mentions was a beautiful Sevres set, pieces of which are still in existence, and other possessions of foreign origin were not lacking, as John Adams had been so many years abroad, and his wife with him when he was minister at London.

A striking contrast to the conservative propriety of the Adams administration was that of Thomas Jefferson, who, though so avowedly a democrat in many ways, yet enjoyed a luxury in his surroundings very different from that of his predecessor. He dispensed with the formality which had characterized the earliest presidential conduct, yet his personal life was lived amidst beautiful and sumptuous articles imported from France and of his own manufacture. Jefferson's authorship of the Declaration and his turbulent political life tend to obscure the fact that he was also one of our earliest manufacturers, an architect and furniture designer of the first order and a craftsman as well, since he personally made some of his own chairs, notably inventing the swivel-chair, which furnished so much brain-food for the newspaper wits of that period, who claimed that he wanted to see "in all directions at once." On his estate at Monticello, he had personally taught many of his slaves to become expert carpenters and cabinet-makers, and had brought over from Europe skilled artisans, including a Swiss clock-
maker, who made beautiful things for his mansion. Cotton, linen and woolen cloths were spun in his own loomhouse, and he also possessed a private nail factory. Many of these furnishings were used at the White House, among them a coffee urn, candelabra, works of art, furniture and ornaments which he had brought from France when he returned from his service as minister to that country.

Strictly speaking, President Jefferson had no “first lady.” His beautiful and beloved wife had died 19 years before his accession to the presidency, and his daughters were with him on only two occa-

THOMAS JEFFERSON, OUR MOST VERSATILE PRESIDENT, INVENTED THE SWIVEL CHAIR AND WROTE RECIPES OF DISHES WHICH PLEASED HIM.
Marie, the youngest, made a short visit in the winter of 1802-3, dying shortly afterwards, and Martha Jefferson Randolph, who is usually considered the “first lady” of her father’s administration, was at the White House the same winter, and again in 1805-6, when she had her children with her and provided a lively household for the lonely man. Among the circumstantial evidences of her personal attention to her father’s welfare, is a little leather-bound cook-book now among the relics at the White House. It contains many recipes for French dishes written in Jefferson’s own hand.

But while Dolly Madison, the wife of Secretary of State, frequently presided at social functions at the White House for Thomas Jefferson, it was his servants who looked out for Jefferson’s welfare from 1801-1809, and a wife or relative could not have attended to his wants with more devotion. They seemed more like friends than hired retainers, and not a change occurred in the domestic staff during his administration. He had an excellent maitre-d’hotel, who had seen service with some of the best families in Europe. A French cook also gave evidence of Jefferson’s sympathy for the culinary performances of the French, as well as for their political ideals. When he left the White House, he solicitorly placed all his servants in good positions.

Jefferson was an active Epicurian, keeping in touch with United States consuls in various foreign posts, who sent him European plants and seeds of rare and unusual fruits and vegetables. He personally distributed these among several market gardeners in Washington, for in those early days there was within the city limits ample space for vegetable gardens and even small farms. One of these gardeners, whom the President particularly favored with many gifts of foreign plants and seeds for his well-kept patches on the banks of the Potomac, was a Scotchman named Mayne. Jefferson directed his steward to buy the earliest and best products of these gardens, and to pay the highest prices for them. It is astonishing to us to realize that this harassed national executive yet took such an active interest in his food as to carefully watch its “seven ages” from happy seedhood to the state dinner table. But doesn’t it infuse our mental visions of him with a warm humanity otherwise difficult to attain?

All of the food used on the White House dining table, however, was not purchased, for the custom of presenting delicacies had an early inception. On one Independence Day, a mammoth cheese from Cheshire, Massachusetts, was given to President Jefferson. Six horses were required to cart it to the White House, where the President made a formal speech of acceptance, thus precipitating another little cloud-burst in Congress among the members who resented his failure to personally address them.

The tradition of charm and popularity connected with the name of Dolly Madison surpasses anything we know of the thirty-six other “first ladies.” She set herself, apparently, but one goal: the creation of a friendly, hospitable social background for her husband’s administration, and the extent of her success could have left nothing to be desired. Her unusual beauty, graciousness of manner, and gift for putting a visitor at ease, made her the object of widespread admiration and love.

Her husband followed the time-honored way of endearing himself to his constituents by appearing for his inauguration clad in “a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of Merinos raised in this country,” the several parts having been presented by Chancel-
lor Livingston and Col. Humphreys. (We wonder whether they matched!)

Dolly, however, had a passion for fancy French turbans reminiscent of Madame de Stael, gay slippers and jewelry, and spent at least $1,000 annually on the first two alone, an elaborate sum, indeed, for a Quakeress. Her friends, furthermore, had the pleasure of spending this money for her, since she seems to have done much of her shopping vicariously. So if we have come to the White House mentally cloaked and hatted to accompany the fair "First Lady" of the 1812 period on her shopping tour, we shall be disappointed, as it so often began and ended at her writing desk. She had superb confidence in the good taste of her friends, such as Mrs. Joel Barlow, wife of the Minister to France; William Lee, consul for Bordeaux, and others, for in her numerous letters to them and from them, we find such passages as these:

April 1811: "Tell Mr. Lee that I shall be ever grateful for the fatigue and trouble he must have experienced for my sake, in procuring the valuable collection he sent me; the bill was immediately paid, but he will be astonished at the amount of duties—two thousand dollars. I fear I shall never have money enough to send again. All the articles are beautiful; the heads I could not get on, being a little tight, so I shall lay them aside until next winter, when I can have them enlarged to fit. The flowers, trimmings and ornaments were enchanting."

May 1811; "Mrs. Lee is so good as to tell me that the ship Ann will bring the articles I sent for—she was to sail from Bazonne about the last of Feb'y."

From Mrs. Barlow: "I want to send you some pretty things in embroidery which are the high style here, gold and silver with silk done on mull. Mr. Lee has sent you so much of every kind of dress, and it is so difficult to send to the port, and then to get any one to take charge of valuable things that I shall send nothing."

From Dolly again, Oct. 1811; "I will avail myself of your offer to chuse me a fascinating Head dress—I enclose you 20$—my darling & you will add to the Bonit or Turbin some artificial Flower or fruit for the Head."

Nov. 1811; "How I wish I were in France with you for a little relaxation. As for you, my dear friends, have everything and we nothing that is beautiful. I will ask the favor of you to send me by a safe vessel large head-dresses, a few flowers, feathers, gloves, and stockings, black and white, with anything else pretty and suitable for an economist, and let me know the amount."

Dolly Madison had plenty of servants at the White House, but personally assisted in the preparation of the menu. She kept an abundant table, laden with rich and rare wines, ice-creams, maccaroons, preserves and cakes, many French dishes, nuts, etc., in addition to the plainer foods, as we learn from the diaries and letters of her many guests. It was not possible for the White House steward to frisk over to the corner grocery several times a week, as we do now, but he had to go to some large importer for many delicacies, such as the merchants in Alexandria, Virginia, a great shipping port in those days, or correspond with merchants in New York and Philadelphia, who received consignments from all over the world. In the writer's possession are several old letters and account books which once belonged to Alexander Smith, her grand-father thrice removed, who was a grain merchant in Alexandria, importing Trinidad rum, molasses from Jamaica, and barrels of salt mackerel from Salem, Massachusetts, which he sold to many great people of that day, to judge from the names in his account books, including George Washington. John Jacob Astor, who imported a variety of wares which equalled any modern department store, was a friend of the Madisons, who also dealt with him. They ordered an elaborately decorated dinner set, imported, which he sent without a bill. He also procured for them at different times, tea
from Canton, China, and "Maderia wine from the northwest coast of this continent & which is perhaps of the only wine in this country which has been in that river" (Columbia). We must not take our leave of Dolly Madison without recalling that she is traditionally credited as the originator of ice cream, which she is said to have made personally on one hot summer day in the White House, in an endeavor to give "Jemmy" a cool dish. If this be true, it is merely additional proof of her solicitude for her family's welfare.

Many of the magnificent gowns worn in the White House by Mrs. James Monroe are still in the possession of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, who made a distinguished appearance in one of them recently at the brilliant Colonial Ball in Washington, D. C., the evening before Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Monroe's gowns, of French manufacture, are so elegant that they must have been made to her personal order. The dress which represents her in the National Museum collection of "First Lady gowns," assembled by Mrs. Hoes and the late Mrs. Julian James, is hand-made, with exquisite "fly" trimming. Mrs. Monroe had been a Tory belle of New York, Eliza Kortright, daughter of a captain of the British army. She was beautiful, aristocratic, conservative and high spirited, conspicuous among the usually meek wives of her era.

"My great-grandmother was a very austere woman," said Mrs. Hoes. "Married at eighteen she accompanied her husband on all his missions abroad, whereas most wives of that period remained at home, and she educated her children in France. As chatelaine of the White House, she was very exclusive and formal, demanding all the ceremonials of royalty which she acquired with her long residence in France. The official entertainments during her husband's administration were characterized by stateliness and dignity. She concerned herself solely with the social side of it, leaving the household management entirely with her elder daughter Elsie, Mrs. Hay."

This daughter was of a domineering disposition, and her "high and mighty" attitude kept Washington society in a turmoil, precipitating a feud between the President's ladies and the Diplomatic Corps. Marie, the younger, was the first daughter of a President to be married in the White House, when she wedded her cousin, Samuel L. Gouverneur.

During the early part of this regime, the White House was undergoing restoration after its disastrous treatment at the hands of the British and was refurnished with beautiful furniture from France, and many other magnificent and costly objects, largely the private property of the President. Congress, however, appropriated funds for general refurnishing, as we know from its peevish outbursts recorded at the time, over "extravagance" and other catch-words still familiar to us. The Government bought Monroe's silver plate, which was used until Van Buren's time; and pieces of it, initialed with their original "M", are still in the White House.

Quiet elegance distinguished the costumes of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, who had been born and reared in London, of American parents in diplomatic service, and had visited various European capitals as the wife of an American envoy. She had many gowns made abroad, and was able to secure imported French dresses during her life at the White House, which was in the era of the Paris gown vogue. Nothing made in America was quite so smart as the creations imported from France. Louisa Adams was one of the best educated and most highly accomplished of early chatelaines of the White House, a
worthy companion to her husband, who surpassed all other early Presidents in learning. She was also a capable housekeeper. At the Wednesday “drawing-room nights” of John Quincy Adams, “cake, coffee, ice creams, sangaree and other hot and cold liqueurs” were regularly served, costing the President about $50 for each occasion, which was a bargain, judging from the throngs of visitors who partook of these refreshments. During this regime, the Government purchased additional silver, two chests of family plate including pieces for every possible use, from a retiring Russian minister plenipotentiary, Baron de Tuyll. Two pieces, a coffee pot and a bread tray, now in the White House room of presidential relics, have still a dim outline of the Tuyll crest. There is also a breakfast plate from a large dinner set presented to Mrs. Adams by a Spanish nobleman.

The wives of our next three Presidents, Jackson, Van Buren and William Henry Harrison, were never at the White House. Mrs. Andrew Jackson died almost upon the eve of her husband’s inauguration, the tragedy robbing the great event of most of its joy for the stricken General. He designated his wife’s niece, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, as mistress of the White House during his administration, and she made a gentle and gracious one, being, in addition, beautiful and possessing perfect taste in dress. She expended her entire strength in the task; for, worn out from the arduous social duties, she died in 1836, about a year before the close of the Jackson regime. Her husband was the President’s namesake and private secretary. There were so many guests in the White House, various relatives and their children, that it was seldom a lonely place. They habitually went riding in a handsome coach manufactured in Philadelphia.

President Jackson was hospitable to a fault, and entertained his friends and supporters at so many dinners that he was obliged to pay for them with his cotton crop in addition to his salary. His social record is brilliant, but it introduced the mob element as well as the socially desirable into the White House, and so disgustedly did the motley hordes behave at his levees that he had eventually to abandon the idea of refreshments altogether.

The first inaugural dinner at the White House included steaks from a choice ox presented by Markle of Franklin Market, New York City. The President’s farewell reception was enlivened by the distribution of slices from a monster cheese, presented by New York admirers, which was twice as large as that given Jefferson, and was said to have been made from the milk of 260 cows.

Mrs. Hannah Hoes Van Buren had died 17 years before her husband’s accession to the Presidency. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Abram Van Buren, a charming southern belle, was “first lady” during a part of his four years in the White House. She bought her gowns in Europe, whither she went in the spring of 1839, with her newly acquired husband, a major in the Army. She was exquisitely lovely, just the type to charm her father-in-law, who loved beauty in whatever form. So magnificent an establishment did he keep, with a London chef presiding over the kitchen, that he aroused vociferous irritation in certain Congressmen, notably Ogle of Pennsylvania, who has in one of his tirades given us a colorful picture of the White House of Van Buren’s administration: “a palace as splendid as that of the Caesars, and as richly adorned as the proudest Asiatic mansion.” This irate gentleman further
claimed that, although the mansion (White House) was kept up at the expense of the people, "Dandy Van" spent also his $25,000 annually on it, and ate off "a silver plate, with a gold knife, fork and spoon, and green finger cups for his lily white hands." One of these "knives of gold," a modest little gilt fruit knife, is still to be seen at the White House.

The wife of William Henry Harrison was in the midst of preparations to move from Ohio to the White House when he died, just one month after his inauguration. She had been in such delicate health in February when he left home, that her physician urged her to wait until spring to cross the mountains. But during Harrison's few weeks at the White House, he entertained at numerous dinners in which he took great pride, going himself to the "Ma'sh Market," on the site of the present Center Market, and carrying home his purchases in a basket. His widowed daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jane F. Harrison, acted as "first lady," but had neither time nor need to shop in Washington during Harrison's brief incumbency. She had brought a wardrobe with her sufficient for the requirements of a period far longer than that actually passed in the national capital.

(To be Continued)

Historian General Announces Historical Programs for 1925-1926

It is with great pleasure that the Historian General announces the historical study program for the coming year. The outline has been prepared by Doctor George M. Churchill, Professor of History, George Washington University, and will begin in the August number of this magazine.

The first two outlines will deal with the causes and events in Europe and America from 1763 to 1774, leading to the conflict. Then will follow a brief study of the geography of the War and the first campaigns; the Declaration of Independence and circumstances accompanying it; the struggle for the Hudson and Delaware Rivers; Philadelphia in the Revolution; historical landmarks; poetry and literature of the period, contemporary and later; the Federal Alliance and its results; military movements in the South and on the sea, 1778-81.

Emphasis will be laid upon causes and results rather than details of military operations.

This program will be of especial interest because of the Sesqui-Centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence to be celebrated in Philadelphia during the summer of 1926.

The programs will appear monthly from August until April, 1926. It is hoped Chapters will include these subjects, either for study class or program use in making out their Year Books for the winter's work.

(Mrs. George) Mary M. De Bolt, Historian General.
NOTHING, absolutely nothing, could have pleased General Washington more than the marriage of his step-granddaughter, Nellie Custis, to Lawrence Lewis, the son of his own and dearly beloved sister. The wedding took place at Mount Vernon very quietly on the General’s last birthday. When he came to write up his diary for February 22, 1799, he did not record the fact, and had to refer to it in a foot-note entered under the following day—a proceeding which has misled some of the few historians who have consulted the diary itself. Nellie lacked a month and a day of being twenty years old at the time of her marriage.

Among many word pictures of Nelly Custis these contrasting ones come from a letter written by Mrs. Edward Car- rington to her sister, Mrs. Fisher, of Richmond, dated at Mount Vernon, less than a month before Washington’s death:

“The General’s reception of my husband,” she writes, “was that of a brother. He took us each by the hand and with a warmth of expression not to be described pressed mine and told me that I had conferred a favor never to be forgotten in bringing his old friend to see him; then, bidding a servant call the ladies, entertained us most facetiously till they appeared.

“Mrs. W—, venerable and kind, and resembling our Aunt A—; Mrs. Stewart [Stuart], her daughter-in-law, once Mrs. Custis, with her two young daughters, Misses S—, all pleasant...
ELEANOR PARKE (CUSTIS) LEWIS (MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS). FROM A PORTRAIT BY JAMES EARLE. OWNED BY EDWARD G. BUTLER, BOYCE, VIRGINIA
LAWRENCE LEWIS, NEPHEW OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HUSBAND OF NELLIE CUSTIS
and agreeable; Mrs. H. Lewis, formerly Miss P—, of Richmond, and last though not least Mrs. L. Lewis. But how describe her? Once I had heard my neighbor, Mrs. Tucker, give a romantic account of her when Miss Custis—how her lovely figure made doubly interesting by a light, fanciful summer dress with a garland of flowers she had entwined and an apron full she had selected, came in to throw at her grandmother’s feet,—all I considered a fanciful effusion of my friend’s romantic turn of mind; but now when I see her, the matron—for such her situation makes her appear—lovely as nature could form her, improved in every female accomplishment, and, what is still more interesting, amiable and obliging in every department that makes woman lovely and charming, particularly in her conduct to her aged grandmother and the General, whom she always calls Grandpa, I seem actually transported on beholding her! Once having seen her as she passed through our town seemed to give me a claim to her kindness, and her attentions are unremitting.”

George Washington died on the 14th of December, 1799; and Martha Washington lived on at Mount Vernon for two years and five months. The permanent household was made up of Mrs. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and their children, and George Washington Parke Custis.

Writing on May 9, 1801, to Mrs. Pinckney, Nelly gives this description of the domestic life at Mount Vernon, together with some characteristic reflections on the political conditions following the defeat of General Pinckney by Thomas Jefferson:

“I am sure it will please my dear Mrs. Pinckney to know that my little Frances is the darling of her good Grandmama and seems to afford her comfort and amusement. My beloved Parent is delighted when my child is fond of her, calls her Grandmama and gives her sweet kisses.

“My only fear is that my daughter will be spoilt, she is indulged in every thing, stays with Grandmama the most part of every day and is never denied anything she takes a fancy to. I cannot describe to you how perfectly delightful my sensations are when I see my venerable Parent, to whom my utmost Gratitude and devoted attachment are due, fondling my darling cherub who is more necessary to my happiness than I can express.

“I feel more grateful if possible for the renewed love of my Grandmama to my child, than for all the benefits and affection she has bestowed upon me; can I possibly fail my respected Friend in any of the duties and attentions of a Mother when I have such an example constantly before me? when I remember the care, the anxiety, the unremitting attention and affection of my revered Parent to me?

“My Frances runs about everywhere, sings, dances and is much delighted with a doll I bought for her in Alexandria, she is extremely fond of her Father and myself—he is as much attach’d to her as I am, as soon as he returns from his Farm he plays on the violin for her to dance and attends a great deal to her. My Husband is much gratified by your kind remembrance of him, and I assure you always thinks and speaks of you and General Pinckney with the sincerest esteem and affection. These his sentiments and mine are unalterable and will be renewed in our children.

“The regard of Gen'l Pinckney and yourself is always remember’d and mention’d with pride and pleasure, & I assure you with sincerity, that you have not more & zealous admirers in the world than are to be met with at this time at Mount Vernon.

“Sincerely have we deplored the infatuation of our Countrymen and the triumph of democracy, we are compleatly degraded in my opinion, my only consolation is, that it is probably for the best; Americans have hitherto been so happy they did not properly appreciate the blessings they enjoyed, not experiencing calamity they were unmindful of felicity, and ungratefully repined without having a grievance to complain of. Now the scene is changed, adversity will teach them repentance and submission, they will regret the blessings they have lost by their own folly—their eyes will be opened reformation be effected, and we may then hope for the Millennium so long predicted—what think you of my prophecy?

“For Gen'l Pinckney's own comfort I should never wish him to be a President, happiness I am sure is not an attendant on that situation. I am persuaded he is far happier in his present employments, but for his Country I think the loss is irreparable for the present four years,—after that term expires, I trust America will retrieve her character by electing him unanimously and for life.

“The much valued plume was worn to an assembly the 7th of March, I was very much indisposed but as it was the only assembly during my stay in the City I went for the pleasure of wearing my badge of Federalism, my Sis-
"Woodlawn," built by Nelly Custis Lewis and her husband, on land given to them by George Washington. "Woodlawn" was recently purchased by Senator Oscar Underwood, of Alabama.

"Col. Burr, his Daughter and her husband were there. Mrs. Alston is a very sweet little woman very engaging and pretty—but her husband is the most intolerable mortal I ever beheld. I can not enough congratulate my Dear Eliza on escaping a union with him, I think he is more calculated to break a Wife's heart than any person I ever have seen. He has rice and cotton they say in abundance, and good sense, the latter he is too partial to, to make his associates the better for it—it is securely lock'd up in the inmost recesses of his brain—the former, although agreeable appendages, will not compensate for the want of domestic comfort—affectionate attentions, all those virtues so necessary to the happiness of the conjugal state.

"I remain'd seven weeks in the City with my sisters, was sick all the time and never felt more pleased than when I arrived safe at home with my child, and to my beloved Parent who was equally pleased with our return—our little dwelling (Woodlawn) will be finished this week, & the remainder of the walls run up this summer, so that by the next season I hope to be well and comfortably fixed—then shall I expect my good friends will have some curiosity to see me a house-keeper, and if possible, allow me the delight of entertaining them as amongst my most welcome Guests." . . .

Writing to her beloved Mrs. Pinckney, in January of 1802, from Mount Vernon, the lively Nelly paints this picture of domestic happiness:

"I have the happiness to inform you that my revered Parent [Mrs. Washington], with your other Friends here, are quite well. I am myself in better health than I have been for two years past, my children are fat & rosy. My precious Frances is her Grandma's Darling & my little smiling Martha is one of the most quiet children I ever saw. I love them equally, I do not feel the least difference in my affection for them. My Dear Mother has just recovered from her confinement with her twen-

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1 I beg you will present my best respects, with my Sister's to Gen'l Pinckney, for his handsome plumes he will accept our sincere acknowledgements; we are very vain of them I assure you, and whenever I wish to look particularly smart, I become a Major General.—Nelly Custis to Mrs. Pinckney, Nov. 9, 1800.

2 The letters from Nelly Custis Lewis to Mrs. Pinckney are from the Mrs. Alice Rutledge Felder collection, copies of which are in the Library of Congress.
tieth Child, it is a very fine Girl, large and healthy. Mama has suffered extremely, and is still weak. I passed a fortnight with her & my two eldest single sisters have been with us since Christmas. My sister Law also dined with us on Christmas & staid a few days after. Sister Peter could not come, she has just recovered from her confinement with another charming Boy, who is to be called Daniel Parke after our revered Parent's first husband. She has put her little John in Boy's cloaths & has had a suit of uniform made for him, which I am told he looks very sweet in. I have not as yet paid my annual visit to Washington, in-deed there are too great a number of Demo-crats there for any person to be comfortable who has a natural antipathy to those animals. You have no doubt heard of the mammoth cheese, which the Kind Ladies of Cheshire thought proper to present our ruler with—it has arrived without accident at the President's House, who has appropriated a room to it, which he dignifies with the appellation of Mammoth room & invites the members of Congress to visit it. A number of the Federalists were here yesterday who had seen it. They say the crust is painted red and think the new representatives room looks like an oven intended for the apple pye which was supposed would be offered with the cheese.

"Mr. Lowndes, a member from Carolina, with his agreeable wife staid a day and night here last week—they are very pleasing indeed. Mr. States Rutledge, a very handsome young man, paid us a visit, he only staid a few hours, we regretted he could not stay longer. In the summer, Mr. Osborne with his Daughter, Mrs. Lowndes, her husband and several others called here to see the place. Mrs. Lowndes is a beauty & very pleasing woman I think. We have had the most charming mild weather I ever knew at this season. Yesterday my Husband, sisters and self went on a visit by water, we passed a charming day and returned without experiencing any inconvenience from our trip. It is a very remarkable thing with us to go on a water party in January.

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

Two years later Nelly writes from Washington to Mrs. Pinckney that during the past three years she had been often on the brink of the grave and was still suffering from a nervous affliction that prevented sleeping.

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

"The last summer I passed in Frederick County, I went to Harper's Ferry to the house where General Pinckney and yourself resided. I wished to have gone to Shepherds Town to see your residence there . . . Next season we propose passing entirely in the upper country. I shall then certainly visit Shepherds Town . . . I am charmed with that Country and should like very much to reside there entirely, or to leave Virginia for the Eastern States. I live now in sight of Mount Vernon, and it is a continued source of uneasiness to reflect on times past which can never be recalled."

Some time before his death Washington wrote to Lawrence Lewis that, unless they gave him reason to change his mind, he and Nelly might count on receiving at his death 2,000 acres, together with the mill and the distillery of the Mount Vernon estate; and this he gave to them in his will. Nelly had money, both from her father's estate and from Washington's, to build the house; and Dr. William Thornton made a present of the plans. Mrs. Washington bequeathed the household furniture at Mount Vernon to her four grandchildren. Aside from those articles that Washington himself had bequeathed to friends as mementos, the household goods had been willed to his wife, as was the custom. The library and papers went with the mansion to Justice Bushrod Washington. The library is now owned by the Boston Athenæum; most of the papers, letters (or contemporary copies or drafts of them), and diaries, have found their way to the Library of Congress; some
are hidden in a collection in Philadelphia. Important letters of which no copies were kept are continually turning up in sales by dealers, and bring hundreds of dollars.

As Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Nelly Custis lived for just half a century after the death of her grandmother; but never again was she a factor in what is called public life. Her interest in national affairs suffered a great shock when Thomas Jefferson was elected President instead of her devoted friend, General Pinckney.

Establishing themselves at Woodlawn, the Lawrence Lewises pursued the even tenor of ways that ever straightened with the years. He became an active executive of the Washington estate and, in 1835, carried out that provision of the will which directed that a new tomb be built on the spot marked by Washington. Fortunately the Congress never carried out its plan to have the remains of Washington (and possibly of Mrs. Washington also) placed in a crypt that was constructed for the purpose beneath the dome of the Capitol. Today that chamber is occupied only by the catafalque used from time to time for a temporary resting place of the body of a President when lying in state. Thus seeming indifference has resulted in making Mount Vernon itself the shrine of the Nation.

In building the new tomb, Lawrence Lewis proceeded with a meticulous care and a meagerness of imagination that are evidenced by the receipted bills. I confess to sharing the opinion of his fellow executor, George Washington Parke Custis:

The ancient family vault having fallen into a state of decay, the Chief surveyed and marked out a spot for a family burial place during the last days at Mount Vernon. The situation is particularly unfavorable and ill chosen, being a most unpleasant location for either the living or the dead. The executors, conceiving themselves bound by the provisions of the will to erect a vault on the spot marked out, proceeded to do so to the best advantage; but all their endeavors, together with the labors of skilful mechanics, have resulted in the tomb of Washington being universally condemned as unfit for and unworthy of the purpose for which it was intended, while it serves as a matter of reproach to the crowds of pilgrims who resort thither to pay homage to the fame and memory of the Father of his Country.

The care and thought given so abundantly to General and Mrs. Washington during their lives, Nelly afterwards bestowed upon her children. The eldest, Frances, married Edward George Washington Butler, who entered the United States Army as a cadet in 1816, resigned after fifteen years of service and settled in Louisiana. In 1847 he reentered the Army as a colonel of dragoons and served during the year of the Mexican War. He was of the famous Butler family, being the son of Edward, the youngest of five brothers, all of whom had distinguished Revolutionary War service. Edward and two of these brothers were in the terrible St. Clair defeat and massacre. After removing the wounded General St. Clair from the field, he returned to find his brother, Richard, desperately wounded. "Leave me to my fate," said Richard, "and save my brother."

There is a letter written, evidently from Woodlawn, in May, 1827, in which Mrs. Lewis tells her daughter, Mrs. Butler, in Cincinnati, the gossip of the family, and advises her in the matter of bringing up her children. The Lewises were planning to go to Philadelphia on the 25th for the wedding of their son, Lorenzo, and Miss Coxe, a daughter of Dr. John Redmond Coxe. Miss Coxe was arranging to furnish her own rooms.

1 Library of Congress MSS. The contract for $600 was made with William Yeaton, of Alexandria, who objected to a portion of the design as "out of all order." The marble sarcophogi were donated by a private individual.

2 Custis, Reminiscences, p. 439.

at Woodlawn, as was the practice of Philadelphia brides in those days.¹

There is news, too, of Boston friends—of Mr. Nat Emery, who is in financial difficulties; of W. Otis, who is a great beau, although the lively Nelly forgets whom he was then addressing; of Ellen Coolidge, who has made herself much beloved and respected. Nelly was looking forward to having money and an escort to go to Cincinnati in June, although Mr. L. thinks her “too old [forty-five] to visit so much.”

Five years later she writes again to Mrs. Butler, then in Iberville, Louisiana, of the Clay Convention, attended by “300 young and middle-aged men”; also of the families at Tudor Place and Arlington, of the doings of a host of friends, and especially of Chapman’s portraits. That artist was about “to shut himself up in Alexandria and paint the return of Jephtha, with the whole host of Israel,” and from that art center he was sending his portraits to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The next letter in the group is from Lawrence Lewis to Major Butler. He has sent his negroes south to be hired out; he cannot go to Louisiana because of a severe attack of gout of the stomach; he sends his love to his wife who, evidently, has been visiting the Butlers. Again, from Audley, Lawrence writes in January, 1837: he intends that Mrs. Conrad in New Orleans shall have the principal sum paid for the negroes, but he must have part of the interest, else he could not live. His income has been reduced to nothing; Lorenzo, who was bound to give him part of the crop at Audley, has not made expenses for many years; “Woodlawn is worse than nothing, as it eats up the little interest of $420 he receives from debts due him in Clarke County. This, with the small sum he has in the bank, enables him to get along pretty well without being in debt.” Nelly had already divided her negroes among her three children, with her husband’s approbation. If we are to take Lawrence literally, he puts the blame on his wife for the financial backsliding of the family.

“Angela,” he writes, “is better acquainted with my affairs than either of my children, as every day some transaction occurred to convince her things were going on badly & could not last long under a course so imprudent as my wife was running. She often, I know, mentioned the subject to her mother, & always under the mildest persuasion, but, alas, the habit had become a disease without a cure. Angela no doubt has mentioned these things to Conrad, & he therefore declines at this time to accept anything from me.

“I shall however take the true course, the one I think best to secure my Children’s interest. My Son, God bless him, is everything to me that heart can wish in my present condition of health. It was necessary I should inform him of my intention toward his Sisters & if they did but know the proposal he made it would endear him more than ever to them. He has a generous heart & cares, I fear, too little for himself.

“A little while will bring all things right, his family is increasing & appearances at present indicate an increase of two more which I sincerely hope may not be the case. We have at this time truly a sick house. Lorenzo is unwell with a bad cold, as also is Esther and the three boys.”

A letter written by Lawrence three months later indicates that Nelly was in New Orleans when her daughter, Eleanor Angela (Mrs. Charles M. Conrad), died. Doubtless there are other family letters which would fill in the many gaps, but they are not now available. If one may surmise as to the course of events, it would seem that Nelly Custis found her husband something of a hypochondriac; and that she was happiest with her children and grandchildren. Her fourth child, Agnes, died at the age of eighteen, while in school in Philadelphia.

Lawrence Lewis died at Arlington, the

¹ In 1833 Thomas Sully painted a portrait of Mrs. Lewis for her mother, Mrs. Coxe, at a cost of $60.
home of his brother-in-law, George Washington Parke Custis, in 1839. His latter days were not happy. Tradition in the Washington family says that Lawrence Lewis thought that Bushrod Washington should have left Mount Vernon to him instead of to his own nephew; and, therefore, the intercourse between Mount Vernon and Woodlawn became so official that messengers sent from one to the other were cautioned not to dismount.

Mr. W. H. Snowden, of Andalusia, tells that in 1845, seven years before Nelly's death, Woodlawn had long been a scene of desolation. "Only here and there a patch of ground was under cultivation—not a handful of grass-seed was sown, not a ton of hay cut. The fields were overgrown with sedge, brambles, sassafras and cedars, and all traces of fencing had disappeared. Not a white man was living on an acre of it. Only a few superannuated slaves remained in some rickety cabins, and these were subsisting on products from a farm in another county. The tax assessment was thirty dollars—one and one-half cents an acre, although the buildings had cost near one hundred thousand dollars forty-three years before. It was at this period that a New Jersey colony purchased the property at $12.50 an acre, and subsequently the whole tract was subdivided into small farms and occupied by improving proprietors. It is only in our day that Woodlawn has been restored to more than its pristine glory by Miss Sharpe, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.; and now, by reason of her death, the estate was recently sold to Senator Underwood, of Alabama, with 200 acres of the original 2,000.

Lorenzo, the only son of the Lewises, born at Woodlawn in 1803, settled on family lands in Clarke County. The estate, known as Audley, is on the outskirts of the town of Berryville. Beautiful for situation, amid the rich lands of the Shenandoah Valley, in a neighborhood occupied by descendants of the best families of Virginia, Audley offered a refuge to the tired but still indefatigable widow. So it came about that her heart's desire was realized. In the beauties of nature she found solace. No longer did the sight of Mount Vernon and the surroundings of Woodlawn awaken sad memories. For a time she had her son and her grandchildren for consolation. Seven years before her death Lorenzo died, leaving six sons, one of whom, Edward Parke Custis (born at Audley, February 7, 1837), served as a colonel in the Confederate Army, was a prisoner of war for fifteen months, was minister to Portugal under President Cleveland, and died at his home in Hoboken, N. J., September 3, 1892.

Nelly Custis died at Audley, July 15, 1852, at the age of seventy-four years, the last thirteen of which she had passed as widow. Even in these days of motors it is a long journey from Berryville through the mountains to Mount Vernon. The hearse that brought back the body of Nelly was followed by one carriage in which rode two surviving grandsons. Late at night Mount Vernon was reached and her body was placed in the room whence, fifty-three years before she had gone forth a bride. Many old friends came from Alexandria and the neighboring country to bury the dead, whose life seemed to stretch back into a remote past almost prehistoric. The body of her husband had long been reposing in the vault of the Washingtons. Nelly Custis, the child of Washington's heart, is buried with her daughter, Eleanor Angela Conrad, outside the tomb. It is just as well.

1 Some Historic Landmarks of Virginia and Maryland.
2 Audley is now a prosperous stock farm, owned by Mr. B. B. Jones.
The Committee on Genealogical Research

By Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, Chairman

The Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be the largest and finest genealogical library in the country and with this vision before them, the Committee on Genealogical Research asked the cooperation of each Chapter in the Society.

The early church and town records are fast being lost to posterity through time, the elements and lack of care. Some are completely lost already. Cemeteries are fast disappearing, grave stones are being obliterated; already many cemeteries have disappeared, leaving no record behind them. No time should be lost in saving every record; tomorrow they may be gone forever.

The old paper in the books where church and town records are inscribed are fast crumbling into decay as the years roll by. These duplicate records once on file in our library will be preserved for all time.

We appeal to every Chapter to aid in this worth-while work.

Let every Chapter copy all early records in their vicinity; the little family burying grounds of the old days, found now in the corner of a farm or along the road; the old neglected graveyards and the oldest dates in those well cared for of later years. The baptisms, marriages and deaths on the records of the first churches in the locality in which members reside. Gather together the Bible records and family data which may still be found in existence. At the Court Houses copy the abstracts of old wills, division of property and Land Records. Wherever may be found a genealogical record, short or long, a date relating to years gone by, copy it.

Have all these records incorporated in a bound volume. If a Chapter cannot type them and bind them as a Chapter gift, send them to your State Chairman of Committee on Genealogical Research and have them made a part of your State record. So many valuable records are to be found in the East and South. The pioneer records of the Middle West and West will be just as valuable in the years to come as are the records of the East and South today. With the co-operation of all Chapters and States, our records placed in Memorial Continental Hall would alone make our Society famous for its library and be of untold value. Once lost these records are beyond recall. Will not the Chapters and members help us save them, now?

The work of this committee is divided into four sections under the supervision of four vice-chairmen. Each State has a chairman of said committee who will co-operate in every way, but we all need the work and service of Chapter members.

Under this committee comes all genealogical work. Histories, Historical Research, Marking of Historic Spots, or Marking of Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves do not belong to the Committee on Genealogical Research, but all genealogical data does.

There should be no overlapping of committees if the duties of each is clearly understood.

We appeal to each member to help us make real our vision.
ARKANSAS

The 17th State Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Arkadelphia on February 19 and 20, 1925. This historic old town gave the Daughters a mighty and cordial welcome.

On Thursday at 9 A. M. the Executive Board met to outline coming conferences and transact important business. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board, the Arkadelphia Boys' Band gave a concert in front of the Woman's Library Association Building, where the Conference was to be held.

At 10:30 a bugle call was sounded by young Clinton Harris, and the State Regent, pages, officers, honorary regents and honor guests marched into the auditorium, led by three boys, one carrying the colors and escorted on each side by a soldier. After being seated on the platform, the Conference was called to order by Mrs. Anderson.

The State Chaplain, Mrs. John J. Horner, of Helena, conducted Scripture reading and prayer, followed by singing by the assembled Daughters of "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the flag. Through its Mayor, the City of Arkadelphia next welcomed the Daughters. Mrs. Morley Jennings, Regent, Hostess Chapter, gave greetings, which were responded to by Mrs. K. N. Garrett, of El Dorado.

Mrs. S. P. Davis, of Little Rock, President General U. S. D. 1812, who is also our ex-State Regent, in a very happy manner, gave greetings from N. S. U. S. D. 1812, after which Mrs. Harry Anderson spoke. She stressed our Americanization plans, our Education Loan Fund, scholarships, preservation of records and historic trails and the marking of these trails.
After several committee reports, all showing the fine work being done, a recess was taken for luncheon, at which the Daughters were the guests of Ouachita Baptist College. At 2:45 the College R. O. T. C. gave a review on the campus.

Thursday afternoon was routine business interspersed with music. Each Chapter Regent's report seemed better than the last and received applause. The Conference adjourned to attend teas tendered by each college dormitory, Ouachita and Henderson-Brown. Arkadelphia boasts of two fine colleges, and they also wished to welcome the Daughters and entertained them. Thursday evening the Hostess Chapter entertained the visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McMillan. The guests were welcomed by a tiny boy and girl dressed in Colonial costumes. The receiving line was headed by hostess, hostess chapter officers and state officers.

The outstanding paper of Friday morning's session was a talk on Trails, Roads and Historic Spots by Mrs. R. V. M. Cordell. This paper was later published in the leading newspaper of the State. This was followed by reports of State Chairmen.

The Conference paid its quota on the Peale portrait of George Washington in Memorial Continental Hall, and State Chairman of Genealogical Research was allowed funds to complete records for presentation to Memorial Continental Hall Library. The Conference also voted $100 to L'Anguille Chapter of Marianna, which is in charge of the marker to be placed in an historic spot in early Arkansas history.

The Chairman of Educational Endowment Fund, a most enthusiastic and faithful worker, Mrs. Martin Sigman, of Monticello, reported that one Jewish friend of the cause gave $100 toward the fund. While each Chapter has one or more scholarships of its own, there has been no State loan fund.

Ellis Island, Manual, and all the other usual activities had fine committee reports. After these reports, the Conference adjourned for luncheon, this time the guests of Henderson-Brown, a Methodist college.

The Friday afternoon session was begun with music; minutes of previous session and reports continued. Mrs. J. N. Belcher gave an interesting paper on the preservation of genealogical records, old Bibles, etc. Election of officers followed. There were several holdovers, therefore but five vacancies to be filled.

As the Library Association had a Liberty Tree planted on their grounds, memorial services were conducted here by Mrs. John J. Horner, Chaplain. From here we adjourned to attend a tea at Elks Lodge rooms, where the Harris Flanagan Chapter, U. D. C., entertained us.

Arkadelphia was gaily beflagged and decorated, but the most beautiful decorations were centered in our meeting place, the Library. Southern smilax covered the walls. Behind the rostrum was hung the first banner of the D. A. R. to be made in Arkansas, that of the Arkadelphia Chapter. It is of hand-made embroidery on satin. This Chapter is justly proud of it and of the maker, Mrs. Bunch, Arkadelphia's own "Betsy Ross."

The next State Conference will be held in Hot Springs in February, 1926.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS CRAWFORD, Historian Pro Tem.

GEORGIA

The 27th annual conference of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Columbus from March 31st to April 2nd, as the guests of Oglethorpe, Button Gwinnet and George Walton Chapters. Many delightful social affairs had been arranged for the visitors, including two buffet suppers at St. Luke's Methodist Church where the sessions were also held, given by the Parent-Teachers Council and the Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, U. D. C.; a supper at the Ralston Hotel, followed by an informal reception on the first evening, given by the hostess Chapters; a luncheon at the Country Club, given by the Colonial Dames and the Federated Women's Clubs, and one dinner from the field kitchen at Fort Benning, following a demonstration by the Infantry School at Fort Benning to which the visitors were invited.

All the entertainment prepared by the hostess Chapters and their co-workers in other organizations were much enjoyed and bore witness to the careful plans made for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. Beautiful programs of the sessions had been prepared, giving not only the formal programs but bearing pictures of St. Luke's Church, of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Oglethorpe and also portraits of George Walton and Button Gwinnet, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, for whom the hostess Chapters were named.

The first session, on Tuesday night, was characterized by the beautiful procession of pages, escorting the State officers and distinguished visitors, this procession being preceded by a bugle call and accompanied by organ music. Immediately after the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, the beautiful pledge to the Flag was given and the State Regent presented
the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, a magnificent flag adopted by the last session of the Continental Congress, to the organization. On the metal band on the staff was engraved the inscription, "Presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia, by the State Regent, Mrs. Julius Talmadge, April, 1925." Followed addresses of welcome to the delegates from various patriotic, civic and other organizations of Columbus, a response to these addresses being made by Mrs. Walter Lamar. The State Regent presented the distinguished guests and the State officers, who made fitting response. Mrs. Talmadge gave an interesting address, telling of the work and aims of the Society. Lieut. H. H. Faye, of Fort Benning, made a patriotic address also.

The Executive Board held a session on Tuesday afternoon and the first business session of the Conference began Wednesday morning, presided over by the State Regent, at which time all State officers made their annual reports. The report of the State Regent showed a total of over $51,000 which had passed through the State treasury in the year just passed, as compared with something over $33,000 last year, more than forty thousand dollars of this year's gifts being for Patriotic Education. A large part of this increase has undoubtedly been the result of two prizes offered during the year: the first, the gift of the State Regent, was given to the Chapter which made the largest per capita donation through the State treasury; the second, given by the State Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Coney, went to the Chapter which first sent in all National and State obligations through the State treasury, this sum to include all dues. The offer of these two prizes so stimulated the interest of the Chapters that a much larger percentage of gifts than usual was sent to the State treasury. The plan has been so successful that it will be repeated next year.

The afternoon session saw the beginning of State Chairmen reports which were continued at the evening session. A beautiful memorial service for members who have died during the past year was conducted by the Memorial Committee. Mrs. Herbert M. Franklin was unanimously elected State Second Vice-Regent, to succeed Mrs. Wilkins, who was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Trammell.

Chapter reports were given on Wednesday evening and finished on Thursday afternoon, and the Resolutions Committee reported some twenty resolutions, all of which were adopted. Of these, one made the proceedings of the State organization from the beginning of its work, which were compiled last year and for which Mrs. Graham had worked untiringly, a memorial in her honor; another made the Gov. John Milledge Chapter perpetual custodian of the Fannie Trammell Memorial Loan Fund, which was started and very largely given, so far, by the members of that Chapter of which she was a loved and honored charter member; a third established a scholarship at the Tallulah Falls Industrial School in honor of our beloved and very efficient State Regent, Mrs. Talmadge. Still others urge the support of a measure now pending in Congress for the taking over by the Government of old Fort Frederica on St. Simon's Island, which the Colonial Dames of Georgia, now its owners, have offered to present to the Government that it may be kept as a perpetual shrine.

The State organization has increased and the number of Chapters has grown to ninety-two.

BERTHA KELLOGG TYLER,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

IOWA

The Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its 26th Annual Conference on March 17, 18, 19, 1925, at Hotel Savery, Des Moines. Abigail Adams and Beacon Hill Chapters of that city were hostesses.

Iowa was fortunate this year, in having as her guests, the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; the Vice-President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, who is, also, National Chairman of the Americanization Committee, and Mrs. Charles Herrick, State Regent of Illinois.

In the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Munger, of Sioux City, the Conference was called to order at its opening sessions on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th, by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alexander Hawley, of Fort Dodge. Mrs. Hawley continued to preside until Thursday morning, when the illness, that had threatened to be influenza, was alleviated to such an extent that Mrs. Munger took the chair for the last day.

One of the important things accomplished by the Conference was its decision, the first afternoon, to furnish equipment for the Manual Arts Room at Tamassee. Two thousand dollars was voted for this, and of that amount, eleven hundred and sixty-five dollars were pledged from the floor of the house.

Tuesday evening's meeting, which was open to the public, had many good speakers on its program: Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Honorary State Regent of Iowa and Past Vice-President General; Mr. E. M. Wentworth, Past President General of the Sons of the Amer-
ican Revolution; Miss Amy Gilbert, Vice-President General from Iowa; Mr. Edgar R. Harlan, Curator of the Iowa State Historical Department; Governor Hammill of Iowa; and the President General, Mrs. Cook. Acting for the Iowa Society, Miss Gilbert presented an Iowa Banner to the State Historical Department. Mrs. Cook's address was an education and an inspiration to all present.

Most of Wednesday was given to the President General, as what she had to bring to the Conference was the most important part of the session. So few of the members of the Society are privileged to attend Continental Congress, and Mrs. Cook's presence was thereby doubly welcomed and appreciated.

State Officer's Reports gave much information of good work being done. Especially worthy of mention has been the work of the Registrar, Mrs. Hamilton, who has compiled three volumes of priceless genealogical data, besides locating neglected graves of soldiers and pioneer settlers of the State.

From the reports of State Committee Chairmen, it would appear that the most work has been done in Americanization, and in educating the public in the correct use of the flag, through the distribution of Flag Codes. In the Americanization work of the State, the Chapters have taken very active part in the Night Schools for foreign-born. The Conference was particularly fortunate in having present Miss McDuffee, National Chairman of this Committee, as she gave much information of the work of the various States.

The State Regent, Mrs. Munger, received a great ovation when she took her place in the chair on Thursday morning. Routine business of the Conference was continued, as the distinguished visitors from abroad had departed. Officers elected for the next two years were Vice-Regent, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Consulting Registrar, and Historian, it being Iowa's custom to elect five one year, and four the next, so as to insure old members on the Executive Committee.

In the afternoon, as is the custom, a brief memorial service for members who have died throughout the year, was conducted by the State Historian. After this, final business was finished, and the Conference closed with the singing of America, and a last salute to the Flag.

Important recommendations adopted by the Conference were:

1. That $135, Iowa's quota, be sent to the fund for the purchase of the Rembrandt Peale Portrait of Washington.
2. That $500 be placed in the hands of the Iowa Room Committee, to be used by it for the Iowa Room at Memorial Continental Hall.
3. That $150 be used by the Historic Spots Committee for a tablet at Fort Atkinson State Park. This fort was erected for the protection of early white settlers and friendly Indians against savage tribes.
4. That $100 be given the State Historical Department of Iowa. This small sum is in no way commensurate with our appreciation of the help given to the State Society by Mr. Harlan, the Curator of the Department, but we take pleasure in giving it.

And besides the great amount of work done by the Conference, there was time also for a little play. On Wednesday at twelve-thirty o'clock, the Boards of the two Hostess Chapters honored the visiting National Officers, the Executive Committee of the State Society, and other guests, with a luncheon at Harris-Emery's Tea Rooms. That same afternoon through the courtesy of Curator E. R. Harlan, a tea was given at the State Historical Building. At this tea the table appointments were beautiful pieces of old silver from the Battleship Iowa. On Wednesday night there was a dinner at Hotel Savery, for distinguished visitors and members of the Conference, followed by a reception at Hoyt-Sherman Place, the home of the Des Moines Woman's Club. This last brilliant function was tendered by the Hostess Chapters in compliment to all visiting Daughters of Iowa. In the receiving line were the Regents of the two Des Moines Chapters, State and National Officers, past and present.

It was, indeed, a State Conference long to be remembered, from the standpoint of both pleasure and profit.

LENA ELKINS CHAMMLAIN,
State Historian.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor
THE PORTNERR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

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

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

12228. Dyer.—Charles, son of Wm. & Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, had dau Mary.—Mrs. O. W. Frazer, 144 Giles St., Bluefield, W. Va.

KING.—“Genealogy of the Families of King who lived in Raynham, Mass. from 1680-1865,” by E. Sanford. Philip King & brother Cyrus came from Eng prior to 1680. Philip in 1720 d 1803. This town for many years did not send a rep to the General Court as each town had to pay its own representatives. In 1774 Benj. King rep the town when the storm of the Rev. was gathering. Afterwards he was a Delegate to Prov. Congress & in 1776 was a Member of the Committee of Safety. He had seven dau & one s who mar Alice Dean & had chil Philip, John, Josiah, David, Jonathan, Benj., Hannah & Abigail. Benj. mar as his 3rd wife Mrs. Cobb. George, son of Benj. & Abiah King had sons George & Sam’l who set in Maine. Asa son of Benj. & Abiah King mar Thankful, dau of Ebenezer Burt of Norton Center & had chil Enoch & Joel who d at 10 yrs of age. Enoch mar Elvira, dau of Stephen Williams & their chil were Asa F., Gustavus, Enoch Judson, Gaius Sanford. Stephen, son of Benj. & his 2nd w Deliverance mar Hannah, dau of Mason Shaw & their chil were Stephen, Wm., Jahaziah S., George Washington, Hannah, Mary & Lydia. Barzillai, last son of Benj. King mar Mrs. Lucinda Gilmore & their dau Lucinda who mar Wm. P. King had dau Delia who mar Ruel Washburn, Esq. Capt. Barzillai King mar for his 2nd w Nellie McCloud of Bridgewater & had chil Barzillai, Benj., Bradford, Ann, Delia, Sophrona, Emma & Sarah V. Sophrona mar Philip King 3rd. Barzillai 2nd mar Cornelia dau of Capt. Simeon Wilbur. His 2nd w was Eliza, dau of Silas Eilbur, his 3rd w was Mrs. Catherine Brayton of Fall River.—Mrs. Mary W. K. Kennard, 32 Park St., Dover, N. H.

2185. CLARK.—Abigail Clark McLean b 1805 Penna. d 26 Aug 1846 & lies buried beside her husband Rev. Wm. McLean at Clarksville, Arkansas. Abigail was a dau of Aaron & gr dau of Hon. Abraham Clark of N. J. In Washington Co. Pa. Deed Book 4W 637 is the following “Rev. McLean & wife to James Kelly. This Indenture made the 7th day of May 1833 bet Rev. McLean of the Borough of Beaver, County of Beaver & Commonwealth of Pa. & Abigail his wife late Abigail Clark, dau & devisee of Aaron Clark late of Washington Co. Pa. * * * Being a tract of land which was devised by Aaron Clark late of Wash. Co. deceased to his four dau Eliz. Hannah, Abigail & Susan (the last & last of whom are since deceased) as by the last will & testament of the said Aaron Clark duly proved & registered in the Registers office in & for Washington Co in Will Book #2 on 4th day of Jan 1812. * * * Mr. John Hughes, one of the oldest residents of Clarksville, Ark. states that aft the death of Mrs. Abigail McLean, the children returned East to live. They had placed a vault over their mother’s grave & later sent a stone for their father’s grave. Mr. Hughes remembers going to the Cemetery to help Mr. Goodrich erect this stone.—Mrs. Ann Clark Hart, 138 Yerba Buena St., San Francisco, Calif.

12232. BRACE.—Brace Genealogy pub 1914 by G. E. Elwell & Son, Bloomsburg Pa. compiled by J. Sherman Brace, pages 34, 35. John Brace, son of Stephen I was born at Hartford
Conn 1678 mar 22 Feb. 1706 Mary, dau of Jonathan & Dorcas Hopkins Webster. Their chil were Johnathan 1707-1786 mar Mary Mes-enger; Mary bapt 3 Apr 1708; Nathaniel bapt 19 Apr 1713; Elisha b 1714 d 1751 mar Je-rusha — of Hartford. Chil of Elisha & Je-rusha were John 1743-1798; Elisha 2nd 1745-1807; Jared b in Hartford 1747. Upon death of mother 1761, he & his bro chose as guardian their uncle Jonathan in 1762 & went to live with him at Harwinton. Elisha 2nd 1745-1807, in June 1776 was made 1st Lieut. 8th Company, 1st Battalion, Wadworth's Brigade, a battalion formed to reinforce Washington's army in N. Y. Lieut. Brace served on the Brooklyn Front, was in the Battle of Long Island, in the retreat to N. Y. & was stationed in N. Y. under Gen. Putnam. He rec'd his discharge 5 Oct 1776. 1790 Census shows him living in Bethelhem with his wife Irene, 1744-1794. Their chil were Horace, who mar Polly Aubrey & had issue; Elisha 3rd, 1756-1792; Lucy 1756-1795; Norman 1779-1802; Dotha who mar Amos Thompson 20 Nov 1796 & was the only child of Elisha living when he died 1807, one part of the estate going to her & one to the children of Horace, late dec'd, & one to the chil of Irene Wheeler, who was also a dau of Elisha. Johnathan, son of John & Mary Webster Brace, was b in Hartford 1707 & in 1740 rec'd & settled in the town He mar Mary Mesenger & had chil Elizer, b at Har-winton & was a soldier in the Rev.; Jonathan Jr. 1754-1837, Lawyer & Judge, mar & left issue; James & Nathaniel who survived their father & were both soldiers in the Rev.—Mrs. O. E. Smith, Spirit Lake, Iowa.

12023. Coleman-Warne.—Robert Coleman & his w Eliz. Roe & small son David Roe Coleman removed from Halifax Co., N. C. to Fairfield Co., S Car in 1790. Know nothing of their parentage. If Robt. Coleman served in Rev. it was prob from N. Car. Asa Barker & Eliza are family names of this branch of the Coleman family.—Mrs. B. H. Rosson, Jr. 403 Marion Building, Augusta, Ga.

12120c. Andrews.—Mary Andrews mar 10 Aug 1767 John Pratt (tailor) see Saybrook, Ct. Town Records. Ralph Andrews of Gloucester, Mass. mar 12 Dec. 1682 Abigail dau of Thos. Avery. Robt. Andrews, made freeman 6 May 1635 in Ipswich kept an inn, spelt Andros, had wife Eliz. in his Will proved 26 Mch 1644, in which also eldest son John & younger son Thomas are mentioned, but not dau Rebeccia, wife of Daniel Hovey, though her son Daniel & dau Alice who mar Wm. Franklin of Boston, & her dau Eliz. are mentioned. Another Robt. Andrews was of Topsfield 1661 & in 1675 was a soldier in Capt. Gardner's Co. & was killed in the storming of Fort Narragansett 19 Dec. 1675.—Mrs. Howard H. Hall, 66 White St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.


12128. Allen-Adams.—Mary Allen Barker b in Ohio 16 July 1812 mar abt 1840 in Ohio Zebdiah Woodworth Lamport, b in N. Y. 30 Aug 1816. Mary Allen Barker was a dau of Asa Barker & Rosa Adams, a cousin of President John Q. Adams. Their chil were John b 1809, N. Y.; Mary b 1812 in O.; Ralph, Sydney, Caroline who mar — Mason; Annie who mar — Stephens & had dau Nellie. Asa Barker's sis mar — Barker & lived nr Perry & Painesville O. Would like to corrs with anyone interested in these lines.—Mrs. Nettie Lamport Lamb, Lake City, Minn.

12269. DeLong.—Ruth Woolsy, an English woman mar (no date) — De Long Their dau Ruth b 1737 mar at age of 16, Elijah Ferguson, he'd aged 42, (no date) She d 1819. Their chil were John 1755-1815, mar 1st Chloe Case, 2nd Amy Cuthbert Haight, a widow; James; Henry; Nancy; Hannah; Ruth spun Wheat of Pine Plains, N. Y. In 1805 off at West Chazy. Bishop Elijah Hedding was their son; Mary 29 Mar 1761-17 June 1839 mar James Winchell. It is probable that these people were mostly Quakers, that they lived on the Nine Partner's tract & later some were at Hoosac Falls. The De Longs came into Vermont. Mr. W. Herbert Wood of Elbridge, N. Y. is interested in the Woolsey line. His gr. aunt Annaliza Wood, dau of Amos & Affy wood mar Benj. De Long at Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y. 16 Apr. 1836.—Mrs. Edward Doughty, 9810 Dennison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

QUERIES

12309. Baker.—Wanted gen of John Baker & of his w Ellen Clark of Tenn. They were mar abt 1815 & later removed to Schuyler Co., Ill.

(a) Wells.—Wanted name of wife, with dates of Joshua Wells b Baito Co Md 7 Nov.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

1767 d 19 Feb. 1800, son of Charles & Michael Owings Wells.—W. D. B.

12310. BOOKS.—Wanted to corres with desc of Harris, s of Daniel Brooks, a sol of the Rev. who lived in N. J. & N. Y. Harris Brooks mar — Coy and their chil were Daniel, Davis, Alphonso, Martha & Amanda. He & the last two named lived & d in Ohio or Mich. The sons lived in Tompkins & Tioga Co.s N. Y. Also with desc of Daniel 2nd. bro of Harris.—E. L. B.

12311. COOKE-WRIGHT-PRICE. — Wanted to corres with desc of Mary Wright who mar — Price & was a gr. dau. of Francis Cooke who signed the Mayflower Compact.—T. H. G.

12312. GLENN.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of Wm. Coleman Glenn who was b 1761 in Va. & d Union Co., S. C. 1827. He was a bro of Capt Bernard Glenn. Wm. mar Eliz. Bowles & had chil. Lucy mar Jas. Iyy; Eliz.; Patsey mar John B. Glenn; Nathan mar Pamela Coleman; Wm. Wright mar Sara Leverett; Mary Ann mar 1st Wm. Mayes, 2nd Jesse Briggs; Sarah mar Rev. J. B. Shands; Rev. Thos. A.; Jane mar John F. Glenn.

(a) Cromer.—Wanted names of chil of John Geo. Cromer, who came to Newberry Co., S. C. & was given a King's Grant of 300 acres nr Broad River in 1755. Martin Cromer was a sol in Water's Reg't of S. C. & another Martin Cromer was a sol in a Penna. Reg't. What was their Relationship? What relation to these was Frederick Christian Cromer a Rev. Sol.? Name sometimes spelled "Kronmer" or "Kramer."—G. L. S.

12313. WATERMAN. — Ebenezer, Jr. SOH Of Ebenezer & Sarah Griswold Waterman of Norwich, Conn mar Sybil — & their chil were Calvin b 17 Jan 1755 mar Nancy Remington; Luther b Nov. 1756 mar Jerusha Barker; Ezekiel b 6 May 1759 mar Silence Brett & removed to Ga.; Adin b 4 Jan 1761 removed to Ohio; Rhoda b 4 Mch 1763; Elijah b 27 Oct 1764 mar Sally Van Vliet. Ebenezer Sr, & Jr. & Calvin each served in Rev. Wanted maiden n & ances of Sybil wife of Ebenezer Sr., also ances of Sarah Griswold & Nancy Remington. Was there Rev. rec in any of these lines?—O. C. W. I.

12314. DEETZ.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Deetz b 1798 in Pa. & d 1854 in Wis. His chil were Abraham, Jacob & John. Wanted Rev. rec of ances.

(a) Franklinfield-Huber.—Leonard Franklinfield mar Susanna Huber & lived in Pa. prob Northampton Co. Wanted their ances & Rev. rec in either line.—C. J. D.

12315. PARRETT-ARMSTRONG. — Wanted date of b of Polly, dau of Joseph Parrett of Va. also date of her mar to Abel Armstrong.—A. G. A.

12316. LINDSAY.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Capt. Isaac Linsday & of his w Sarah Boyd or Boyce. Lived in Salem, Mass where dau Sarah was born 1786. Their chil were Wm. David & Hiram. Capt Linsday removed to Onondaga Co. N. Y. Wm. & fam removed to Steuben Co., Ind 1836. Hiram d in N. Y. State leaving a fam. Sarah mar Elijah Waterman of Onondaga Co., N. Y. formerly of Pittsfield, Mass. & removed to De Kalb Co., Ind 1836. Was Capt Isaac Linsday the s of Wm. & Sarah Long Linsday b 1762, found in Vital Recs of Dracut, Mass.? Was he in the War of 1812?—B. J. S.

12317. BAR—BARE—BARR. — The Bar, later spelled Barr, fam. emig from Pa. to Ohio in early 1800. wife's maiden n Whistler. Chil Mary Ann mar John Musser; a dau mar — Held; & another dau mar Wilan or Wylan, all in Richland Co., O. Is there any Rev. rec in this line?—M. J. M.

12318. BENNETT. — Wanted any infor of Aaron Bennett who fought in Rev. His wife's name was Ruth. He had a niece, Sally Bennett who mar Wm. Beardsley b 1801.—C. H. M.

12319. GRAY—GRAVES.—Samuel Gray, b 1739 d 17 Mch 1831 aged 92 yrs. mar Bosshaba Gray b 1748, presumably—Tiverton, R. I. Their chil Job d 21 Oct 1849, his s Samuel D. b 10 Jan 1822 d 28 Nov 1859, mar Helen Graves 28 Sept 1827. Matilda Allen b 21 Mch 1801 mar 20 June 1820 Job Gray. This data taken from Family Bible. Wanted Gray & Graves gen & Rev rec in either line.—K. J. G.

12320. DICKSON.—Wanted proof that Thomas Dickson was a sol in the Battle of New Orleans. Thos & John Dickson bros born in Ireland, came to America & set in N. Car. & removed to Tenn. Thos mar Eliz McMahan at Franklin, Tenn. His chil were Wm. Farmer, Almond, Milton McMahan, Rachel, Ellen & Amanda. Milton McMahan b 6 Mch 1817 mar 27 Nov 1845 Maria Jane Graham. Their chil were Ellen Isaphene b 26 Nov 1846 mar Thomas Wirt Carpenter b 23 Aug 1837; Thos. Don Alva b 30 Apr 1848; Sarah Eliz. b 16 Sept 1850; James Sanford b 31 Jan 1852; Milton McMahan Jr. b 16 Jan 1857; Joseph Alfred b 2 Aug 1859 & Wm. Jeff b 24 Aug 1861. Would appreciate any infor on this line.—I. L. B.

12321. BRACE-BROWN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of John Brace b 1796 in Litchfield, Conn d 1 Jan 1870 mar 1822 Sarah E. Brown b 1800 in East Hartford, Ct. D 1874. Wanted her Rev. ances also. Their chil were James H.; Sarah who mar Julius J. Hollister; Mary Jane who mar Hubbard E. Hollister; Eleanor who mar — Andrews & Lydia who mar — Beckwith.—M. H. S.
12322. CARTER-SNEED-REDD-BLANTON.— Miss Carter mar — Sneed & had dau Joanna or Hannah who mar bef 1759 Richard Blanton & had among others a son Carter who mar 1787 Susannah Sneed, of Caroline Co. They also had a dau who mar — Redd & had s Samuel b Hanover Co., Va. 1779 & s Wm. They were also gr. parents of Achilles Sneed, Clerk of Court of Appeals of Ky in 1825; of Landon Sneed, pallbearer when Daniel Boone's remains were re-interred in Ky 1841 & of Wm. Sneed. Wanted given names of the above couple.

(a) POVALL.—Wanted Bible record of fam. of Robert Povall, emig to Henrico Co., Va. Was he gr. father of Rachel Povall who mar Henry Clay in 1817 in Cumberland Co. Wanted given name of fam. of Rachel Povall.

12323. WAY.—Wanted ances of John Whitehead Osgood Way of Miss who mar abt 1816 Lucretia Burr b in Fairfield Conn. (Burr Gen.) He was desc of Henry Way of Boston. Was his father Parmenus Way of Liberty Co., Ga.?

(a) EDWARDS.—Wanted Rev. ances of Naomi Edwards, 1802-1848, who mar David Howell in Cabarrus Co., N. C. Would like to Corres with desc of this fam.

(b) GARMAN-GORMAN. — Wanted parentage with dates of Elinor Garman who mar 1768 in Anson Co., N. C. Joseph Howell. Did her father have Rev. rec? Would like to corres with desc.

(c) OSBORN.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of father of Essena Osborn of Cabarrus or Anson Co., N. C. who mar John Howell.

(d) WHIPPLE-THOMAS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Inman Whipple b 17 Sept 1758 d 16 Apr. 1824 mar 1st Lydia Cooke b 1767, mar 2nd Abigail Thomas b 1 Jan 1780 d 22 Aug 1865 & lived in N. Y. Wanted also parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Abigail Thomas.—C. H. G.

12324. LANE.—Wanted gen with Rev. rec of ances of Robert Holmes Lane, prob of Medina, N. Y. then of Mo. who served at Lt. Col. in 1847 War with Mexico. Had bro John who was a Mem. of Parliament in Toronto, Ont. also bro Wm. of Toronto.

(a) ROWLET.—Wanted ances of Daniel Rowlet of Ky who mar Miss Owen & had dau Nancy Owen Rowlet who mar Richard Locke & all came to Texas bet 1845 & 1850.—L. L.

12325. DAY.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Day who mar — Bachelor & had son who mar 1st Eliz. Munger abt 1793. Their chill were Sarah b 5 July 1795, Josiah b 5 Feb 1797 & Sam'l b 2 Dec 1798 all b at Whitingham & the following b at Jericho, Vt. Eliz. 11 Aug 1800; Sarah 29 Mch 1802; Ephraim 26 May 1804; Ennise 28 Mch 1806; Wm. 1 Mch 1808; Samuel 3rd 23 Mch 1810. Samuel Day mar 2nd 1812 Hannah Robins & had chill Eliz b 30 Aug 1813 at Smithfield, N. Y.; Elijah 18 Oct 1815 in Sullivan, N. Y.; Hanah 24 Oct 1818 Bethany, N. Y.; Elmira 13 Jan 1821 New London, Huron Co., O.; Samuel 18 Feb. 1823; Chas. 13 July 1825; Matilda 28 July 1827; Huldah 4 Oct 1829; Polly 20 Jan 1830. Wanted also Rev. ances of Hannah Robins.

(a) HENDERSON-GORDON.—Wanted parentage of John Henderson who mar 1st Jane Gordon & had chill Eleanor b Sept 1820 mar David Althouse b 9 Apr 1820; Catherine b 17 Nov 1822 d 15 Dec. 1891 mar 1843 Joseph Dunlap b 1816 d 1893. Jane Gordon Henderson d in West Port or Westville, N. Y. Wanted her parentage also.

(b) SEDDON-SHELTON. — Wanted parentage of Mary & Ruth Selden who mar James Holbert. Chil of James & Mary Selden Holbert were Chester Lynn, 1781-1803; Sophia 1783-1836, mar James White b 1773, son of Stephen & Margaret Belden White; Henrietta 1784-1804; Lovisa 1785-1825, 2nd w of David Walsworth; David 1789-1801; Sarah 1791; Claricy 1793; James 1796. Chil of James & Ruth Selden Holbert were Alvah Selden b 1790; Mary 1801 mar David Little; Harlay Highsage 1806-1822 mar Elmira Day. Would like to corres with any of these families.—W. E. M.

12326. RICHARDS.—Wanted parentage, name of w & chill, date & place of mar of John Richards who enlisted in Rev. from Pa. Had dau Tabitha Richards Simms.—I. E. P.


(b) REED.—Wanted parentage & n of wife of Thos Reed, will prob 1794/5 mar. Eliz. — Wanted also Rev. rec of Thos & of his father. His s Samuel b Franklin Co., Pa. mar Warah Mitchell b Fayette Co., Pa. both died in Ohio. Their dau Hannah mar 1805 & d 1821 in Harrison Co., Ohio.—M. A. S.
REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT


This readable survey of American State history is intended as a background to the study of our national history and should prove of interest to Daughters of the American Revolution because of its mention of many patriots and their participation in the affairs of that day. Moreover, the reader finds further aid to research in the copious footnotes, and a bibliography divided into two parts treats with documentary materials and general histories and the special sources for each chapter.

This work embraces: The colonies before their union; beginnings of the transition from colonies to states; emergence of popular government; writing the state constitutions; the constitutions in operation and their revision; political development in New England, middle states, upper and lower south; progress in liberalism and humanity; money affairs of the states; state quarrels and friendships; relations of the states with Congress; and the movement westward from coast lands.


Painstaking research is reflected in this book, and its charm lies in the fact that the contents are off the beaten track of White House history and in the author's story telling art through which the reader finds smile provoking situations.

There is the incident of Ann Royal's interview with John Quincy Adams; how she stalked him down to the Potomac River early one morning when he went for a swim and cornered him while in the water; how she sat on his clothes on the river bank and refused him his garments until he replied to her questions. "Adams was a statesman and diplomat and he knew when retreat was the better part of valor, so he stood there up to his chin in the placid river, minus all clothing, and submitted to the rapid battery of questions until he had given the first interview ever given by a President of the United States."

Dolly Todd's first meeting with Madison must have shocked her contemporaries and made tongues wag. She was a widow out on a marketing errand for her select boarding-house when she slipped on an icy street, "an ankle turned on treacherous heel, a flash of lacy draperies and silk, and Dolly lay for a minute in the strong clasp of a strange man whose admiring glance was not wholly submerged by the sympathy he was expressing. The man was Madison, and after assisting the limping lady home, he made haste to be presented properly and thereupon lost no time or effort in winning her hand."

Among other items of gossip are: The incident of Andrew Jackson and his cheese, the Turkish Minister's appeal to Jefferson to furnish him with wives for his establishment in Washington, Mrs. Washington's thrift, Mrs. Zachary Taylor's corn-cob pipe, and the mixture of elegance and crudity at the Lincoln receptions.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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| **Totals**             | **2,064**           | **150,110**                     | **44**| **4,781**

*Chapter membership, 141,045. At Large membership, 9,065.*
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on June 10, 1925. The meeting was called to order by the President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, read the Nineteenth Psalm and led in prayer followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison.

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

National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. De Bolt.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Cann, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Marsden, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Conaway.

The President General presented her report.

Report of the President General

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

The time immediately following the April Board Meeting was assiduously devoted to the usual routine work of the Society which had perforce been laid aside during the sessions of the Congress.

Pleasant interludes in the midst of the daily, but very necessary details of the office work, came in the form of valuable and delightful interviews held with the many out-of-town Daughters who had remained in Washington after the adjournment of the Congress.

Each year an increasing number of tourist visitors include Memorial Continental Hall in their itinerary of patriotic pilgrimages about Washington. Some of them naturally wish to greet the President General. In this connection, it was very interesting to receive the large delegations of high school pupils from New Jersey and Pennsylvania who were in Washington during the early part of May.

April 28th it was a great pleasure to address the teachers of Washington at a dinner which they were giving in honor of Dr. Ballou, their superintendent of schools.

May 18th it was a privilege to represent our Society at the annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in Swampscott, Massachusetts. Upon her arrival, it was a very great pleasure indeed to find that the Librarian General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, and the State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, were to make the unit of representation a happy triumvirate.

Not only were we heartily welcomed by a delegation of Sons, but by Mrs. Burton Howe Wiggin, wife of the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements; Mrs. James H. Grover, Regent of the Brigadier General John Glover Chapter; and many Massachusetts Daughters. The convocation, too, held yet an additional pleasure, in that we, in turn, were able to welcome Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, newly elected President of the Children of the American Revolution.

At the opening meeting of the Congress, warm greetings and renewed assurances of hearty co-operation were extended on behalf of our organization. These, it should be noted, were most earnestly reciprocated by the Sons of the American Revolution who have always so splendidly and generously united with us and sustained us in our activities for the welfare of our beloved country. Certainly, the warm and gracious hospitality extended the Daughters of the American Revolution by President and Mrs. Marvin Lewis and the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, who acted as hosts for the assembled Congress, could not have been surpassed.

From Swampscott, a telegram was sent to Mrs. Selden Spencer, expressing the sympathy and regret of our Society at the sudden death of her distinguished husband, Selden P. Spencer, the President of the Sons of the American Revolution.

May 20th and 21st the Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and the President General represented the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the ceremonies at

445
Charlotte, North Carolina, incident to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. Upon our arrival at the station in Charlotte, we were met by the charming State Regent of North Carolina, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory; our former Vice-President General, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, and the Regents of the Chapters of Charlotte. At a beautifully planned breakfast, given by the Chapters of Charlotte, namely the Battle of Charlotte Chapter, Mrs. I. W. Faison, Regent; the Halifax Convention Chapter, Mrs. Robert E. Pollock, Regent; the Liberty Hall Chapter, Mrs. Alston Davis Morrison, Regent; the Mecklenberg Chapter, Mrs. Edward C. Dwelle, Regent; and the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Mrs. John M. Jamison, Regent; the President General gave a commemorative address, congratulating the citizens of North Carolina upon the sturdy spirit of patriotism evinced by their patriot Revolutionary ancestors in the stirring times of the nation's early struggle to maintain itself.

That same day we were also honor guests at a charming luncheon given by the President of the Colonial Dames, Mrs. Adele Brenizer Dunn of Charlotte, N. C., in honor of their National President, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta, Georgia. At four o'clock, Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham was hostess at a garden party in the spacious grounds of her attractive home which was followed by a tea at the hospitable home of Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath.

In the evening it was our privilege to witness the wonderful historical pageant from excellent points of vantage in the beautiful natural amphitheatre in which it was held. This pageant was not only historically correct, but superbly enacted and charmingly costumed. Portraying the coming of the early settlers in a graphic and picturesque way, it chronologically moved forward in compelling fashion to the Revolutionary struggle for freedom and the subsequent growth and development of the state with that of the nation.

The following morning, upon invitation of Congressman Bulwinkle of North Carolina, we had the pleasure and privilege of accompanying the United States Commission on the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence to Gastonia, where we were delightfully entertained at the attractive country club for luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce and other representative citizens of Gastonia. In the afternoon, the Women's Club of Gastonia, of which Mrs. Frost Torrence is President, gave a reception in honor of the women of the Commission in which your President General was included as one of the honor guests. Later, that same afternoon, the William Gaston Chapter, of which Mrs. M. F. Kirby is Regent, held an informal reception at the attractive home of Mrs. J. Lander Gray, one of its charming and enthusiastic members.

It was a privilege to have even this brief opportunity to meet and to address this able and delightful group of women.

May 22nd found us in Washington in attendance upon an Executive Committee Meeting.

May 25th to 27th the President General, accompanied by her husband and son, made the trip to Skyland, Virginia, in connection with the exercises held there by the National Park Association. This expedition she felt it her duty to make in order that she might acquaint herself with this proposed National Park location, since the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress, if you will remember, went upon record as endorsing the movement to have this section included in a National Park in the Appalachian Range. A more superb site or more picturesque scenery one could not possibly imagine and it is to be hoped that this magnificent forest domain will be preserved to the nation.

May 29th the President General was a guest at the brilliant reception tendered President and Mrs. Coolidge at the Pan American Union by the Ambassadors, Ministers and Charge de Affaires of the Republics of America.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, on June 2nd, at the request of the President General, graciously represented the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the presentation of the sword which the Society awards to the first classman excelling in practical seamanship. This year Joseph Harold Wellings of Massachusetts was its recipient.

June 1st, 2nd and 4th were largely given over to Conferences and Committee Meetings with the Liaison Committee on Defense Test Day. This Committee consists of seven members, all of whom with exception of the representative from the Daughters of the American Revolution are representatives from the ex-service men's organizations. Daughters of the American Revolution, in addition to being the only woman's organization represented upon this committee, are further honored in having their President General serve as its Chairman.

In connection with the observance of July 4th, Defense Test Day, the President General has sent out a letter to every member of the Board and to each Chapter Regent in which she again urges our Society's fullest co-operation with this laudible enterprise. Enclosed with the letter are two résumés prepared by the War Department, one concisely defining the
The Ex-Vice President, Thomas R. Marshall, in his letter of resignation, presented his purpose of Defense Test Day. The other gives helpful suggestions as to the way in which it may be made most effective as well as most productive of an aroused public conscience. If our members will remember, the National Society's magnificent support of last year's Defense Test Day won for us the unqualified commendation of the press and the specific approval of the Government.

June third the President General addressed the graduates of American University at their annual convocation. At the conclusion of the graduation exercises, a procession was formed and marched across the campus to a large granite shaft marking the site of "Camp American University" for the unveiling of this shaft, which was presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. The exercises were presided over by Mrs. Joseph H. Wheat, Historian of the District. Mrs. John M. Beavers, the State Regent, made the presentation speech, and at exactly the proper moment in these ceremonies two attractive children, Ann Ruth Collier and Edward Fuller, who were dressed in Colonial costume and represented the Richard Lord Jones Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, skillfully drew the enveloping flags aside from the marker. Bishop John W. Hamilton thereupon accepted the marker on behalf of the American University and voiced the thanks and appreciation of the Institution for the suitable way in which the Daughters of the American Revolution are designating to future generations the historic location which so well served a specific war-time need and purpose.

Dr. C. Robert Churchill, President of the Louisiana Society, Sons of the American Revolution, through the President General, presented the Library with a very valuable collection of the Sons of the American Revolution Spanish Records, which this Society is extremely glad to include among its source papers.

June 8th the Executive Committee held its second meeting which was continued over and adjourned the following afternoon.

In the interim, since the last Board Meeting, the flag upon Memorial Continental Hall has been flown at half mast for that staunch old warrior, General Nelson A. Miles, the Commissioner of the District, James F. Oyster, and the Ex-Vice-President, Thomas R. Marshall, until after their interment.

It is most gratifying to report that a letter has been received from the law firm of Harris, Harris and Popper of Macon, Georgia, the attorneys whom the Board authorized to represent it in the settlement of the Hugh Vernon Washington bequest. This communication enclosed two checks. The one of One Thousand Dollars is a specific bequest to the Society and may be used in any manner or for any purpose that is deemed expedient. The second check of Eight Thousand, Six Hundred Seventy-seven Dollars Twenty-eight Cents represents a partial payment on the bequest with which to purchase books for the Library for a memorial. According to the will of Mr. Washington, each book is to contain a book plate showing that it is a memorial to Mr. Washington's mother, Mary Hammond Washington, one of the early members of the Society. An additional check of Three Thousand Dollars has since been received, which makes a total of Eleven Thousand, Six Hundred Seventy-seven Dollars Twenty-eight Cents received to date from this estate. After having been under litigation for some years our attorneys now believe that this estate will eventually approximate the Society about Twenty-six Thousand Dollars. It is indeed gratifying to have this matter settled in such a satisfactory manner.

The two Executive Committee Meetings, held since the adjournment of the Congress, have been ones of mutual profit to ourselves and to the Society we have the honor and privilege to represent.

Those of us who have been in Washington during the torrid intensity of the "Bermuda High" wave of hot weather, which has been our portion, feel as if we had literally stood the fiery furnace test of Biblical times.

In returning to your homes you carry with you your President General's earnest hope that your summer will mean to you and to your family what you would most desire, could you have your wishes come true regarding it.

Respectfully submitted,

LORA HAINES COOK, President General.

The Recording Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of National Board:

With a few minor exceptions the work incident to Congress has been completed. We had expected to have the printed proceedings ready for delivery by the date of the June Board meeting, as we did last year, however the Congress was held a week later and the Board meeting came a week earlier which gave us two weeks less time. Even so, but for the uncertainty relative to some of the pledges for the new Auditorium, which involved much correspondence to verify names and amounts,
the book would have been off the press by this time. It is all in type with the exception of the list of contributions, in which there are some items still unverified.

The Certificate Room, through the co-operation of the Registrar General, now has access to the necessary data for engrossing the Certificates many weeks earlier than heretofore, thus making it possible to expedite the work. The data for both of the April Board meetings has been completed and within a few days all of the Certificates for members admitted on April 18 will be in the mail, while those for April 27 will be mailed as soon as received from the engrosser. In addition to this all notification cards were promptly mailed, and all Block Certificate work is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Frye Briggs,
Recording Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General offered the following recommendation:

That the Board authorize the omission of the list of contributions from the proceedings, and authorize that the contributions as received be published in the magazine from time to time thus avoiding mistakes.

Mrs. Stansfield moved that this recommendation be adopted. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

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

Less than a year ago we created a department for the examination and verification of new supplemental lines, under the direction of Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh. The results of this department have greatly exceeded our expectations. We have verified nearly 1,000 new record supplementals, and have written many hundreds of letters regarding new records pending. One soldier whose record was verified had 157 grandchildren, and a large number of their descendants have expressed their intention of becoming members of the D. A. R. through this service.

I wish to state further that the recent newspaper report that our Society accepts collateral lines of descent for admission to membership is entirely erroneous. There are no members of the organization who have been admitted on other than lineal descent.

Applications presented to the Board, 1,100; and supplemental papers verified, 200; total number of papers verified, 1,300. Permits issued for insignias, 393; ancestral bars, 396, and recognition pins, 521.


Papers returned for notch seal, necessary endorsers and signatures, 268.

Respectfully submitted,

I. E. S. Stansfield,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,100 applicants for membership.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried. The ballot was cast by the Recording Secretary General and the President General declared these 1,100 applicants admitted to membership.

The Treasurer General then presented her report.

Report of the 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, 1925 to May 31st, 1925:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31st, 1925: $35,708.45

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $10,675; initiation fees, $14,060; reinstatement fees, $270; supplemental fees, $1,324; catalogue of Museum, $25; certificates, $6; copying lineage, $50; creed cards, $150; D. A. R. Reports, $873; directory, $256; duplicate papers, $254.20; exchange, $1,05; hand books, $9; index to library books, $1,75; index to lineage books, $50; interest, $348.05; lineage, $2,304.67; Magazine—subscriptions, $2,612.25; single copies, $73.99; advertisements, $741.50; proceedings, $4,15; rent from slides, $23.67; ribbon, $40.21; sale of paper, $14.77; slot machine, $2.50; stationery, $1.07; story of the Records, $4; tele-
**NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT**

- Phone, $48.39; Washington pictures, $291.25; contributions for books, $49; contributions for Congress expenses, $50; sale of programs, $12.20; Refunds—Banquet Committee, $21.50; Invitation Committee, $1.86; Auditorium Events, $1,132.25.

**Total Receipts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>$34,561.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Prize Fund</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td>$71,470.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISBURSEMENTS**

- **Refunds**: annual dues, $503; initiation fees, $195; supplemental fees, $12
- President General: clerical service, $250; postage, $35
- Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $890.65; engrossing, $21.50; folders and leaflets, $21.60; tray and basket, $7.30; postage, $10; adjusting typewriter, $2
- Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $640; lists, $7.75; clamps, folders, guides and paper, $21.05
- Certificates: clerical service, $410; engrossing, $598.85; postage, $200; binders, cards, folders, stamp and tape, $46.78; shelves for case, $11.70
- Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $450; postage, $185; leaflets and envelopes, $69.38; bonding clerk, $1.25
- Registrar General: clerical service, $4,675.36; cards and clips, $63.40; binding books $81; bonding clerks, $2.50
- Treasurer General: clerical service, $3,040; postage, $27.50; books, cards, stamp and scales, $159.70; information leaflets, $23.75; bonding Treasury General and clerks, $60; adjusting typewriter, $1
- Historian General: clerical service
- Reporter General: proofreading report
- Librarian General: clerical service, $670; accessions, $160.30; binders, cards and labels, $30.47; postage, $4; expressage, $3.50; refund—book contributions, $30; refund—index to lineage books, $5
- Curator General: clerical service, $215; frames, $40; postage, $5
- Chaplain General: clerical service, $125; book, $17.25; postage, $2
- General Office: Executive Manager’s salary, $333.32; clerical service, $485; Parliamentarian, $700; stenographic service, $7; car fare and cartage, $3.85; postage and stamped envelopes, $78.18; Constitutions, $280.25; bonding clerk, $1.25; premium—President General’s Pin, $5; supplies, $178.28; boxes, envelopes, folders and frames for Washington pictures, $134.22; hanging Washington portrait, $55.90
- Committees: Better Films—reports and circulars, $14.30; postage, $11.40; Buildings and Grounds—clerical service, $20; postage, $2; Finance—clerical service, $20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $15; cards, $1.55; National Old Trails Road—circulars, $10.50; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—postage, $8.96; Preservation of Historic Spots—circulars, $18.75; postage, $8.92; Publicity—Banquet tickets, $20; clippings, $12.65; Students Loan—postage, $10
- Expenses of Buildings: employees’ pay roll, $2,086.25; coal, $631.30; electric current and gas, $173.66; ice, tow service and water rent, $90.89; hauling, $10; laundering curtains, $90.25; furniture refinishing, $49.50; repairs to elevator, $23.90; bonding superintendent, $2.50; supplies, $173.95
- Printing Machine: printer, $190; supplies, $78.98
- Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $104; stationery, $29.47; Subscription Department—clerical service, $260; blotters, $9.00; Editor—salary, $400; articles and photos, $199.39; stationery, $15.70; shears, $2.15; envelopes, $3.75; Genealogical Editor—salary, $100; Printing and mailing April and May issues, $3,805.26; Cuts, $497.04; postage, $340.30; commission to Agent, $13.52; copyright, $12
- Auditorium Events: labor, $126; decorations, $25; curtains, $25; refunds, $297
Duplicate paper fees refunded ........................................ 2.00
Furniture and Fixtures: typewriter .................................. 60.75
Lineage: 1,000 copies Vol. 78 and old volume, $1,011.30; postage, $200;
refund, $5 ........................................................................ 1,816.30
Proceedings—postage ....................................................... 10.00
Ribbon ............................................................................. 30.20
State Regents' postage ...................................................... 281.65
Stationery .......................................................................... 299.25
Telephone and telegrams .................................................. 268.86
Thirty-fourth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $663.79;
rent of typewriter, $14.50; pencils, trays, and sharpeners, $8.05;
House Committee—labor; $318.05; hauling, $30; signs, $23.25; supplies, $14.36;
water, $15.60; postage, $5; rent of furniture, $300;
Invitation Committee: postage, $20; ink, $.30; rent of Auditorium
and services, $1,705.08; badges, $877.32; ballots, information leaflets, resolutions, seat tickets, tally sheets, reports and addresses of
The President and the President General, $428.25; pencils, pads, pins and tacks, $27.60; invitations, $211.80; programs, $815.48;
cornetist and accompanist, $60; decorations and flowers, $195; expenses of harpist, soloist and speaker, $115.04; rent of piano, $15;
transportation for bands, $27.36; luncheon and suppers for Credential Committee and tellers, $256.50; tea room service, $53; clerical
service, $514.15; Congressional reporter, $408; Parliamentarian's services and expenses, $403.86; Fire and Police service, $100;
Superintendent, $75; Wreaths for Mt. Vernon, $30; Telegrams and telephone, $206.32 7,938.56

Total Disbursements ..................................................... $37,861.05
Balance ........................................................................... $33,609.28

PERMANENT FUND
Balance in Bank at last report, March 31st, 1925 ........................................... $3,493.04

RECEIPTS
Charter fees ....................................................................... $60.00
Administration Building contributions .................................. 1,045.54
*Auditorium contributions .................................................. 11,501.00
Continental Hall contributions ............................................ 407.40
Liquidation and Endowment Fund ...................................... 25.55
Commissions:
  Flags ........................................................................... $102.15
  Insignia ....................................................................... 371.00
  Recognition pins ........................................................... 120.45
  New Jersey books ......................................................... .77
  Sale at Congress .......................................................... 194.47
  .............................................................. 788.84

Total Receipts .................................................................... $17,831.73

* See itemized list immediately following this report.

DISBURSEMENTS
Auditorium:
  Preliminary plans and slides .......................................... $550.00
  Leaflets ........................................................................ 12.00
  Operator for slides ..................................................... 13.00
  .............................................................. $575.00
Administration Building furnishings: 832.40
Continental Hall furnishings:
  District of Columbia room: 4.00
  Illinois room: 275.00
  Kentucky room: 90.00
  Maryland room: 20.00
  Ohio room: 18.50
  Virginia room: 5.00
  Museum: 209.50
  Flag and stand platform: 75.31
  Total Disbursements: 787.31
  Balance: $2,194.71
Balance: $15,126.66
Petty Cash Fund: 500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP
Balance, March 31st, 1925: $1,647.83
Receipts: 100.00
Balance: $1,747.83

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL
Balance, March 31st, 1925: $16,748.15
Contributions: 1,130.40
Single copies: 52.55
Disbursements—Postage, $28.50; expressage, $136.11; refund, Miss., $2
Balance: 17,764.49

LIBERTY LOAN
Balance, March 31st, 1925: 12,561.23
Interest: 1,354.69
Disbursements—Real Daughters' pension: 630.00
Balance: 13,285.92

PILGRIM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN
Balance, March 31st, 1925: $6,726.66

AMERICANIZATION
Receipts: $4,591.35
Disbursements: 4,591.35

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION
Balance, March 31st, 1925: $1,125.60
Receipts: 5,955.43
Disbursements: 7,081.03
Balance: 1,130.60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Balance, March 31st, 1925</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Angel and Ellis Islands</strong></td>
<td>$4,093.88</td>
<td>449.20</td>
<td>4,534.08</td>
<td>3,727.44</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Philippine Scholarship</strong></td>
<td>$6,627.73</td>
<td>758.19</td>
<td>7,385.92</td>
<td>1,785.92</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grave Markers and Preservation of Historic Spots</strong></td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>1,226.00</td>
<td>1,326.00</td>
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<td><strong>Prizes—Col. Walter Scott Gift</strong></td>
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<td>1,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Markers—National Old Trails Road</strong></td>
<td>$7,351.77</td>
<td>538.40</td>
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<td>7,890.17</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Relief Service</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>120.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students’ Loan</strong></td>
<td>$825.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>825.25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tilloloy</strong></td>
<td>$423.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>George Washington Portrait</strong></td>
<td>$1,213.15</td>
<td>1,208.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,481.53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>$57,064.28</td>
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## Recapitulation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 3-31-25</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 5-31-25</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
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<td>$35,761.88</td>
<td>$37,861.05</td>
<td>$33,609.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
<td>16,748.15</td>
<td>2,194.71</td>
<td>13,126.66</td>
<td>17,764.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>12,561.23</td>
<td>1,354.69</td>
<td>630.00</td>
<td>13,285.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrim Mem. Fountain</td>
<td>6,726.66</td>
<td>6,726.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americanization</td>
<td>4,591.35</td>
<td>4,591.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
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<td>5,955.43</td>
<td>1,354.69</td>
<td>1,130.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
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<td>1,130.60</td>
<td>1,785.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>100.00</td>
<td>1,226.00</td>
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<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizes</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Markers—Nat. Old Trails Road</td>
<td>7,351.77</td>
<td>538.40</td>
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<td>Relief</td>
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<td>Tilloloy</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington Portrait</td>
<td>1,213.15</td>
<td>1,268.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,481.53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$99,521.21</strong></td>
<td><strong>$67,951.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>$61,172.04</strong></td>
<td><strong>$106,300.22</strong></td>
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</table>

### Disposition of Funds

- **Balance, National Metropolitan Bank**: $105,800.22
- **Petty Cash—Treasurer General’s Office**: $500.00
- **Total**: $106,300.22

### Investments

- **Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds**: $100,000.00
- **Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds**: $2,314.84
- **Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds**: $10,000.00
- **Philippine Scholarship Fund—1st Trust Notes**: $5,500.00
- **Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds**: $2,250.00
- **Tilloloy Fund—Liberty Bonds**: $4,900.00
- **Total**: $124,964.84

### Indebtedness

- **National Metropolitan Bank—By order of the 29th and 31st Congresses**:
  - **Real Estate Notes**: $25,000.00
  - **Demand Notes**: $100,000.00
  - **Total**: $125,000.00

Respectfully,

Grace H. Brosseau,
Treasurer General.

### Contributions to the Auditorium Fund for April and May, 1925

- Mrs. Charles H. Baker, Los Angeles Chapter, California: $100.00
- Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Abigail Phelps Chapter, Connecticut: $100.00
- Mary Stillman, “The Big Four,” Connecticut: $100.00
- Mrs. Emily J. Young, Ruth Hart Chapter, Connecticut: $25.00
- Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut: $525.00
- Mrs. John P. Cann, State Regent, Couch’s Bridge Chapter, Delaware: $25.00
- Miss Florence Green, Army & Navy Chapter, D. C.: $100.00
- Mrs. Alice A. Spangler Sulter, Descendants of ’76 Chapter, D. C.: $25.00
- Miss Blanche Louise Green, Keystone Chapter, D. C.: $15.00
Mrs. Hattie S. Green, Keystone Chapter, D. C. .................................................. 15.00
Magruder Chapter, D. C. .................................................................................. 20.00
Miss Janet Richard, Mary Washington Chapter, D. C. ..................................... 50.00
Our Flag Chapter, D. C. .................................................................................. 25.00
Mrs. Anne J. Stout, Patriots' Memorial Chapter, D. C. ........................................ 25.00
Pomonac Chapter, D. C. .................................................................................. 25.00
Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, Sr., Susan Reviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C. ......................... 270.00
Mr. George W. White, D. C. .......................................................................... 500.00
A newspaper man, D. C. ................................................................................ 1.00
Mrs. John F. Little, Burkhalter Chapter, Georgia ............................................... 25.00
Illinois Chapters, Illinois .............................................................................. 1,000.00
Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, Baltimore Chapter, Maryland ................................. 30.00
Mrs. Frederick I. Mosher, Baltimore Chapter, Maryland ................................... 100.00
Mrs. James W. Warwick, Baltimore Chapter, Maryland ................................... 10.00
Miss Clara M. Breed, Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter, Massachusetts .............. 10.00
Bunker Hill Chapter, Massachusetts ............................................................... 25.00
Mrs. Helen M. Jordan, Bunker Hill Chapter, Massachusetts ............................. 25.00
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts .................................................. 100.00
Old Colony Chapter, Massachusetts ................................................................. 25.00
Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts ................................................................ 50.00
Mrs. H. V. Lewis Dalley, Elizabeth Montague Chapter, Nebraska ....................... 100.00
New Hampshire Chapters, New Hampshire ..................................................... 50.00
Mrs. Mary P. Harris, Matthew Thornton Chapter, New Hampshire ................. 25.00
Kill van Kull Chapter, New Jersey .................................................................. 100.00
Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey .................................................................. 100.00
Mrs. Ruth R. Brown, Buffalo Chapter, New York ............................................ 10.00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, Buffalo Chapter, New York ..................................... 1,000.00
New York City Chapter, New York .................................................................. 100.00
Col. Walter Scott, New York ........................................................................... 1,000.00
Mrs. Betsy M. Y. Odbert, Canton Chapter, Ohio ............................................. 25.00
Mrs. Hugh J. Means, Columbus Chapter, Ohio ............................................... 10.00
Mrs. Fletcher Linn, Multnomah Chapter, Oregon ............................................ 30.00
Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania ............................................................... 50.00
Miss Mary A. Dobbins, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania ............................. 5,000.00
Mrs. Frederick C. Durant, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania ......................... 50.00
Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania ......................................................... 50.00
Mrs. Annie M. Hoxie, Catherine Littlefield Greene Chapter, Rhode Island ...... 35.00
Mrs. Idabelle Wilson, (not a member), Tennessee ............................................ 100.00
Jack Jouett Chapter, Virginia .......................................................................... 25.00
Seattle Chapter, Washington ........................................................................... 100.00
Mrs. Fannie B. Leland, Seattle Chapter, Washington ....................................... 15.00
Mrs. Louise B. Reed, Vice-President General, West Virginia ............................. 100.00
Wisconsin Chapters, Wisconsin ....................................................................... 100.00
Mrs. Aura S. P. Kennedy, Chippewa Valley Chapter, Wisconsin ......................... 25.00
Mrs. Ralph H. Hess, State Regent, Wisconsin .................................................. 25.00

Total ............................................................................................................. $11,501.00

The Chairman of the Finance Committee presented her report.

Report of Finance Committee

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

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit for the months of April and May:

Vouchers were approved to the amount of $53,662.04. This includes $10,541.78 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and Americanization; $1,226 for Preservation of Historic Spots; $825.25 for Students' Loan Fund.

The largest expenditures were for:

Clerical service ............................................. $14,334.27
Expense of 34th Congress.......................... 7,938.56
Magazine ..................................................... 5,663.48
Employees of the Hall ................................. 2,858.70
Printing 78th Volume Lineage Book 1,609.30
Postage .......................................................... 1,139.91


Support of Real Daughters........ 630.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General........ 6,894.79
Respectfully submitted,
ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee presented her report.

Report of Auditing Committee
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
Meetings of the Auditing Committee were held in Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday, May 19th, at 11:00 a.m., and Tuesday, June 9th at 3:00 p.m.
The reports of the Treasurer General and of the American Auditing Company for said months were compared and found to agree.
Respectfully submitted,
MARY M. DE BOLT,
Chairman.

Mrs. De Bolt moved: The adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee, carrying with it the reports of the Treasurer General and of the Finance Committee.
Motion seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.
The Treasurer General made the following supplemental report: Members deceased since last meeting, 280; resigned, 148; applicants for reinstatement, 51, and moved: That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 51 former members.
Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.
The ballot was cast and the President General declared these 51 former members reinstated in good standing.
The Historian General then presented her report.

Report of the Historian General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
Routine work on Lineage Books since April is as follows: Volume 83 copied and compared; Volume 84 copied; Volume 85 being copied.
In accordance with the permission given your Historian General, there has been a slight change made in the form of preparing the records for the Lineage Books, by the use of numerals instead of repeating daughter, granddaughter, etc., making a saving in both time and money in the compiling of these records.
The Business Office reports sales of Lineage Books for April, Congress month, $1,417.05, and for May, $997.02.
Arrangements have been made for the outline of historical study for the Historian's page in the Magazine, which will begin with the August number. The general subject is the Revolutionary period, and the outline will follow the early causes and events leading up to the conflict between England and America; The Declaration of Independence; Early Campaigns; Philadelphia in the war, its historical landmarks; Poetry and Literature of the Revolution; The French Alliance and its results.
The outline will continue through the April, 1926, number of the Magazine, and will be of value to chapters because of the general interest in the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia during the summer of 1926.
Respectfully submitted,
MARY M. DE BOLT,
Historian General.

The Librarian General then presented her report.

Report of Librarian General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
The new method of money contributions for the purchase of books by the State Librarians will be continued. The majority of State Librarians approve of it. Books, not money, are to be sent to the library. In the past year $1,811.29 was contributed. Under the old gift system, 906 books were received the last year it was tried; under the new system for the year just ended, 766 books were recorded, with a very great improvement in quality. The result we consider most satisfactory for the first year. We hope next year that more money will be contributed. Owing to our limited space, I have tried to secure fewer books and to have them of greater value.
Pennsylvania led with $282.15, followed by Massachusetts, $241.85; New York, $217.90, and the District of Columbia, $214.95. Massachusetts led in the number of books, as some were personal gifts.
A circular letter with lists of books is being sent to State Librarians.
If the State Librarians read my reports to the Board, in the Magazine, they will see what has been accomplished during the year. Unfortunately, my yearly report was not read at Congress, as it was impossible for me to be present.
When making my report to the Executive Committee relative to the will of Hugh Vernon
Washington, in which, roughly speaking, $26,000 was left to the library for the purchase of "works relating to the history of the United States of America without preference to any section," said books "to bear some memorial inscription to my mother 'Mary Hammond Washington,'" I suggested that this $26,000 be invested at 6 per cent and the income therefrom, approximately $1,560 a year, be used for the purchase of books, to be put as acquired in the Vermont room next to the library, if permitted (with such an expenditure about 100 valuable books could be bought yearly); with this slow growth it will take many years to fill the Vermont room. Therefore it seems advisable to continue the system now in use of States contributing.

In the congestion which has been brought about by the growth and development of our library, there is space for only two more book stacks there. The Iowa room can be used for books coming in from the States.

My report was approved by the Executive Committee, and I recommend that it be accepted by the National Board.

I wish to thank the State Regent of Vermont for the use of her State room. It is very convenient and much appreciated.

The following accessions to the library have been received since April 27th:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Accessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Musical Alabama. From Mrs. George Huston Davis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td>The Old Meeting House, Bennington, Vermont. 1907. From Mrs. Mary H. Durham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>The following 4 volumes from Montana &quot;Daughters&quot;: Twin and New, or 36 Years in the Rockies. R. Vaughan. Montana, Its Story and Biography. T. Stout. 3 vols. 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEBRASKA</td>
<td>The following 2 volumes from Nebraska &quot;Daughters,&quot; through Mrs. F. P. Larmorn. The Nebraska and Midwest Genealogical Record. Pioneer Records of Salina and Richardson Counties. Proceedings of 23d Annual State Conference, D. A. R. of Nebraska. 1925. From Nebraska &quot;Daughters.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>History of Kanawha County. G. W. Atkinson. 1876. From Mrs. Robert J. Reed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OTHER SOURCES

Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. J. Sanderson. 9 Vols. From Mr. Walter Scott.
The American States During and After the Revolution. A. Nevins. 1924.
Founders and Builders of Greensboro, 1808-1908. B. D. Caldwell. 1925. From Greensboro Public Library.
Sergeant Frances Nicholls of Stratford, Conn., and the Descendants of his Son, Caleb Nicholls. W. Nicholls. 1919.
Lineage of the Bowens of Woodstock, Conn. E. A. Bowen. 1897.
Sketches of Wisconsin Pioneer Women. F. C. Dexheimer. From Historian General's office.
The following 3 pamphlets, compiled and presented by Mr. Milo Custer:
The Name, Bloomington, and the "Ington" Names. 1925.
A Few Family Records. 1925.

New York


Pennsylvania

Historical Manuscript. From Miss Flora M. Jones.

OTHER SOURCES

Washington's Eulogies on the Character of His Aid De Camp, Lieut.-Col. Tench Tilghman.
Garrett Family Data. From Mrs. Emma Boyd.
Baptismal Records of the French Huguenot Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1700-1780.
Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in North Carolina. From Historian General's office.
History of the Biggerstaff Family. From R. K. Babington.

The above list comprises 58 books, 14 pamphlets, 12 manuscripts, and 20 periodicals.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABEL ANDERSON,
Librarian General.

Mrs. Anderson moved the adoption of her report, carrying with it the following resolution: That the money received by the will of the late Hugh Vernon Washington (which will be approximately $26,000), be placed in a Permanent Fund and invested and the income used for the purchase of works relating to the history of the United States of America without preference to any section, and the books so purchased shall be known as the Mary Hammond Washington Memorial Collection.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

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

Your Corresponding Secretary General has the following to report for the months of April and May:

The number of supplies sent at the request of Chapters and individuals consisted of:

Application blanks: 14,359
Leaflets of “How to Become a Member”: 544
Leaflets of General Information: 281
Pamphlets of Necessary Information for Chapters: 258
Constitution and By-laws: 343
Transfer cards: 629

Copies of the amended constitution and by-laws, the resolutions adopted by the 34th Con-
gress, the addresses of President Coolidge and the President General were sent to members of the National Board of Management and Chapter regents. Also, the wrappers for mailing the Proceedings have been addressed in this office.

Eight hundred and eighty-one communications were received, in reply to which seven hundred and forty letters and cards were mailed.

The Manuals sent for free distribution numbered 27,362, of which 8,840 were English, 1,955 Spanish, 2,510 Italian, 1,905 Hungarian, 6 Polish, 1,547 Yiddish, 1,435 German, 1,920 Russian, 1,337 Greek, 1,299 Swedish, 1,488 Portuguese.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH ELLIOT SHUMWAY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

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

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 27, 1925:


ILLINOIS: Small book of travels, owned by Chloe Feltt, second wife of Jonathan Hunting, Revolutionary soldier. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Hunting Miner and Mrs. Wm. Wellington Welles, through the Dorothy Quincy Chapter.


Respectfully submitted,
OLIVE WHITMAN,
Curator General.

The Recording Secretary General then presented the report of the Executive Committee.

Report of Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on June 8, 1925, at which the following action was taken:

No. 1. That all D. A. R. Pins of deceased members, not desired by their family, be returned to the Treasurer General’s office.

No. 2. That Miss Marshall be given one hundred dollars in gold to celebrate twenty-five years of service in our organization.

No. 3. That the report of Miss D. H. Browne, carrying with it her resignation as Notary Public, be accepted.

No. 4. That the work of Notary Public be placed in the Business office.

No. 5. That Miss Browne’s check for Notarial Fees be returned to her.

No. 6. That the Notary Public Commission be purchased by the Society and that all documents in connection with the business of the Society, its officers and employees, be acknowledged gratis and that any fees accruing from outside acknowledgments shall belong to said Notary.

No. 7. That copyright leaflet be inserted in minutes for future reference. This is in connection with the proposed copyright of the initials D. A. R., no provision existing for copyrighting names of companies or corporations.

Respectfully submitted,
ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Heron moved: The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee that all D. A. R. pins of deceased members, not desired by their families, be returned to the Treasurer General’s office.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Banks and carried.

Mrs. Seydel moved: That recommendation No. 2 of the Executive Committee be adopted. Motion seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

Mrs. Walker moved: That recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Executive Committee be adopted.
Motion seconded by Mrs. Briggs and carried.
The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee presented her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

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

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

Since the April 18th meeting of the National Board, with the consent of the President General, the use of the Auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall has been granted April 29th and 30th for the American Composers' Concert, arranged by the Pen Women's League; on May 1st and 2d for the annual meeting of the American Law Institute; on May 19th for the Benefit Concert for the Columbia Polytechnic Institution for the Blind; May 26th, commencement of the Y. M. C. A. College; June 2d, Commencement of the Washington College of Law. Reservations have been made for the commencement of the Western High School on June 17th, and for the Bureau of the Budget, Business Organization of the Government, June 22d, at which the President of the United States will speak.

A beautiful United States flag has been presented to the Board Room by a Connecticut Daughter; Wisconsin has placed an antique washstand, bowl and pitcher in the dressing room of its suite.

The State of California has presented to Memorial Continental Hall, for use on the platform, a reproduction of a Martha Washington desk, formerly in use in that room, and added a small lamp to the room furnishing.

The Librarian General has presented a much needed steel filing cabinet to the library.

(1)

Your Committee recommends: That the wear and tear charge for the use of the Auditorium be raised to $100.

(2)

The restoration of the north and south portico ceilings at a cost not to exceed $1,400.

(3)

The refinishing of the woodwork and ironwork of outside doors and windows of Memorial Continental Hall at a cost of $664.

(4)

That all furniture (excepting office furniture) which has recently been replaced by Colonial in the District of Columbia Room and which is not suitable for use anywhere in the building, be delivered to the District of Columbia D. A. R. for their Chapter House, whenever they may wish to remove it.

Respectfully submitted,

Flora A. Walker,
Chairman.

Mrs. Walker moved: That the recommendations incorporated in the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee be acted upon ad seriatim.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried.

On motion of Mrs. Walker, variously seconded, the respective recommendations in the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee were adopted ad seriatim.

The Editor of the Magazine then presented her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

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

The following request from the Department of State was received on May 29th and is of so complimentary a nature that I am including it in my report to you.

"Madam:
The library of the Department of State would appreciate having regularly the monthly publication of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, if it could be sent without charge. There are often in it articles upon American history of considerable interest to the officers of the Department.
The Library is particularly desirous of obtaining the numbers for June, July and August, 1924, containing the article on The United States and Lafayette, by Samuel Flagg Bemis.
In reply, please address the Librarian, Department of State.

I am, Madam,

Very truly yours,

Mangum Weeks,
Officer in Charge of Library,
Department of State."

Mr. Philip Alexander Bruce, the eminent historian, is another who has recently voiced whole hearted praise of the Magazine in a letter to his brother, Hon. M. C. Bruce, formerly Territorial Governor of Arizona, stating: "I found the Magazine of great interest. It is beautifully printed, and its contents are of very decided historical value. The article on Nelly Custis, by Charles Moore, attracted my particular attention."

Our records in the Business Office show that 962 single copies of the Magazine have been
sold in the past six months, the numbers most
in demand being February, March and April.
These sales have broken all previous records
in the same given time and attest the pulling
power of the historical and genealogical articles
published monthly.
We have coming in the July Magazine,
"Where the Declaration of Independence Was
Written," by Miss Katharine Goodwin, a
timely article, with unusual illustrations. Miss
Florence Berryman, who has proven a popular
contributor, has written another article ex-
pressly for us: "A Shopping Tour with the
First Lady of the Land."
The $600 appropriated by the National Board
at the November, 1924, meeting, to pay for
articles and photographs, has been expended
as follows: $483 for articles; $115.61 for
photographs, and $1.39 left in the treasury. Of
the articles, purchased at an average cost of
$21.50 each, there still remain 8 unpublished.
May I not suggest to the Board that another
$600 be again appropriated to purchase articles
for the Magazine, and so keep it up to the high
standard of excellence attained by its publica-
tion of worth while material.
Before closing, permit me to express my
sincere appreciation of the support given by
the President General and the members of
the Board to the improvement of the Magazine.
Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Mrs. Beavers moved: That $600 be appro-
priated for the purchasing of articles by the
Editor for the Magazine.
Motion was seconded by Mrs. Hobart and
carried.
The Chairman of the Magazine Committee
stated that she had no official report to offer
at this time. She related an interesting account
of the placing of a marker and tablet, by the
Saranac Chapter, in the Military Cemetery at
Fort Chandly, Canada, in memory of General
John Thomas and his soldiers, who were sta-
tioned there during the Revolution. The ac-
complishment of this involved negotiations
through the State Department and Canadian
Government, which extended over a period of
five years. Mrs. Nash also stated that so far
as is known this is the first memorial tablet
placed in memory to American soldiers of the
Revolution in Canada.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: That it be suggested
to the Chapters to use the blanks now in their
possession for supplementals and that the
Chapters ask for the new blanks for use of
applicants.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Banks and
carried.
Mrs. Hovat Smith moved: That the matter
of the gift to Sulgrave Manor be left in the
hands of the Executive Committee.
Motion was seconded by Mrs. Gregory and
carried.
The Organizing Secretary General then pre-
sent ed her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:
I hereby present for confirmation the name
of Mrs. Harold F. Dickerson of Shanghai as
State Regent of China, also the name of Mrs.
Howard Clarke as State Regent and Mrs. C. S.
Goodknight as State Vice Regent of Hawaii.
The resignation of Mrs. Eldon P. Bacon as
State Regent of Wyoming has been received,
and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Willis M. Spear of Sheridan, is presented for
confirmation as State Regent.
Through their respective State Regents the
following members at large are presented for
confirmation as Organizing Regents:
Mrs. Harriett Van Namee Russell at Santa
Rosa, California; Mrs. Willie Whisenant Fitz-
gerald at Lumpkin, Georgia; Mrs. Lucy Phillips Lucas at Roberta, Georgia; Mrs. Gladys
Rowland Hocker at Arlington, Kentucky;
Mrs. Sally De Haven Sterett Moorman at
Cloveport, Kentucky; Mrs. Annie Sophia
Layne Davidson at Prestonburg, Kentucky;
Mrs. Marion K. Parker at Hamilton, Montana;
Mrs. Katharine Laning Miller at Millville, New
Jersey; Mrs. Mary F. Webster at Warsaw,
New York; Mrs. Dora Bradner Shores at
Rockingham, North Carolina; Mrs. Ethel
Dunn Alexander at Scotland Neck, North
Carolina; Mrs. Mary Hedges Sears at Upper
Sandusky, Ohio; Miss Hazel Harmon at
Parker, South Dakota; Mrs. Mabel Taylor
Quebedeaux at Georgetown, Texas; Mrs. May
Manly Hall Mortif at Baxter, West Virginia.
The following Chapter names are submitted
for approval:
Garret A. Hobart for Chapter forming at
Paterson, New Jersey; Orleans for Chapter
at Albion, New York; Tarrytown for Chapter
at Tarrytown, New York; Elizabeth Zane
Dew for Chapter at Nelsonville, Ohio; Llano
Estacado for Chapter at Amarillo, Texas.
The following Chapters have met all require-
ments according to the National By-laws and
are now presented for confirmation:
John Parke Custis at Birmingham, Alabama;
Ocala at Ocala, Florida; Tampa at Tampa,
Florida; Elizabeth Wilson at Augusta,
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Georgia; Little Lucy Dougherty at Postville, Iowa; Orleans at Albion, New York; Princess Nita-Nee at State College, Pennsylvania; Llano Estacado at Amarillo, Texas; Fort Lewis at Salem, Virginia.

Permits issued for National, State and Chapter officers, 156; charters issued, 6.

I recommend that hereafter the commissions for National Officers, State and State Vice Regents be engrossed on Japanese vellum instead of sheep skin.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The cancellation of the following Organizing Regencies have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Zada Dozier Walker at Roberta, Georgia; Mrs. Augusta Hines Green at Sycamore, Georgia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointment of Organizing Regents is requested: Mrs. Myrtle Yow Davis at Estanolle, Georgia; Mrs. Minerva B. Rollo at Herrin, Illinois.

The following authorizations and re-authorizations of Chapters are requested by the respective State Regents: Nelsonville, Ohio; New Brookland and Pocolet, South Carolina.

The State Regent of Connecticut requests the disbandment of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter at Southport, Connecticut.

The State Regent of Kentucky requests the disbandment of the Capt. Charles Gatliiff Chapter at Williamsburg, Kentucky.

The State Regent of Indiana requests the name of the Chapter at Hartford City be changed from Blackford-Wells to Nancy Knight.

Through the State Regent of Indiana the Munseytown Paul Revere Chapter requests permission to drop the prefix Munseytown.

The State Regent of Connecticut requests permission for the Ruth Wyllys Chapter at Hartford to incorporate. The State Regent of New York requests permission for the Saranac Chapter at Plattsburg to incorporate.

Mrs. Walker moved: That the report of the Organising Secretary General, including the usual confirmations and recommendations, be approved. That Japanese vellum be used for the commissions of National Officers, State and State Vice Regents instead of sheepskin.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. De Bolt and Mrs. Briggs and carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: That the information concerning membership and subscriptions by States formerly given in the "wheel" be published in the Magazine in tabulated form, adding, however, the comparative number of Chapters be added to this information.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The Registrar General then presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 600 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1,700.

Respectfully submitted,

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, making a total of 1,700 admitted on this day.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Anderson and carried.

Ballot was cast and the President General declared these 600 additional applicants admitted to membership.

Mrs. Nash offered the following resolution and moved its adoption: That inasmuch as it has been brought to the attention of the National Board of Management that in spite of the efforts of the guard there is continuous desecration of the tomb of the Unknown Soldier by heedless and irreverent persons, Be it resolved, That this National Board of Management go on record as favoring the placing of a permanent railing around said tomb; and be it further, resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Legislative Committee with instructions to bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities as soon as feasible.

Motion to adopt the resolution was seconded by Mrs. Heron and Mrs. Bissell and carried.

The President General stated that the next regular meeting of the National Board of Management would be held on October 29, 1925, whereupon the meeting adjourned at 3:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1925-1926

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

Vice-Presidents General
(Members of the National Board of Management, 1925-1926)

MRS. ELLET GRANT DRAKE,
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

MRS. HENRY D. FITTS,
448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.

MRS. HENRY A. BECK,
1428 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. FRANKLIN C. CAIN,
St. Matthews, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTHE,
1515 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

MRS. GERALD LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,
1244 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE WILSON,
Xenia, Ohio.

MRS. FRANKLIN C. CAIN,
St. Matthews, S. C.

MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12th St., Wheeling, W. Va.

MRS. H. H. McCUTCHEON,
903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.

MRS. THOMAS W. SPENCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. PAUL DUANE KITT,
Chillicothe, Mo.

MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Warren, Ariz.

MRS. JOHN HAMILTON HANLEY,
724 W. Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.

MRS. S. A. DICKSON,
1034 Jacobs St., Shreveport, La.

MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG,
Valley City, N. Dak.

MRS. GEORGE D. BOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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

Treasurer General
MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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

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

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

Historian General
MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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

Librarian General
MRS. LARZ ANDERSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.
ALABAMA
MRS. J. H. LANE, 451 Government St., Mobile.

MRS. MINNIE H. MACARTNEY PEARSON, 1245 River Blvd., Wichita.

MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER, 1309 Harrison St., Topeka.

KANSAS
MRS. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, 1245 River Blvd., Wichita.

MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER, 1309 Harrison St., Topeka.

KENTUCKY
MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, 1295 Prince Ave., Athens.

MRS. S. L. BEARD, Magnolia Ave., Shelbyville.

LOUISIANA
MRS. WILLIAM S. BUCHANAN, 1940 Dublin St., New Orleans.

MRS. GUERRIC DE COLIGNY, 1305 Pine St., New Orleans.

MAINE
MRS. BLAINE SPOONER VILES, 154 Main St., Augusta.

MRS. FREDERIC E. LOWELL, Vaughn Hall, Portland.

MARYLAND
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSSEN, Plaza Apartments, Baltimore.

MARRIAGES
MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY, 1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL, 235 N. Main St., Southington.


MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY, 47 Allston St., Boston.

MICHIGAN
MRS. ROBERT N. SOMERVILLE, Cleveland.

MRS. JOHN A. HARDY, Artesia.

MISSOURI
MRS. CHARLES J. GRAVES, 1203 Norfolk Ave., Norfolk.

MRS. E. R. WAHOSKE, 618 5th Ave., North, Great Falls.

MONTANA
MRS. CLARENCE S. PAINE, 1203 Norfolk Ave., Norfolk.

MRS. JOSEPH J. SUMMERILL, 108 S. Broad St., Woodbury.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MRS. GEORGE P. D. 4, Jefferson City.

MRS. SHIRLEY C. BOWMAN, 1008 N. 31st St., Billings.

MRS. G. H. WARREN, 428 Hill St., Reno.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. FRANCIS C. WILSON, Buena Vista Road, Santa Fe.

MRS. GEORGE K. ANGLE, 215 North 13th St., Albuquerque.
NEW YORK
MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH,
8 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD,
43 Main St., Binghamton.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY,
Salisbury.
MRS. CHARLES M. PARKS,
Tarboro.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. ERIC A. THORBERG,
704 4th St., Bismarck.
MRS. THOMAS F. KANE,
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

OHIO
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
3502 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati.
MRS. HERBERT M. BACKUS,
816 Oak St., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. ANDREW R. HICKAM,
211 West 16th St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. EDWARD W. FINCH,
924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

OREGON
MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
R. F. D. No. 8, Salem.
MRS. E. C. APPERSON,
McMinnville.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.
MRS. CLARENCE G. CRISPIN,
"Hillcrest," Berwick.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. GEORGE H. FOWLER,
34 Irving Ave., Providence.
MRS. JOHN T. CRANSHAW,
34 Irving Ave., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY,
18 University of South Carolina, Columbia.
MRS. LAUDY J. HAMES,
18 North Mountain St., Union.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. MABEL KINGSLEY RICHARDSON,
204 Yale St., Vermillion.
MRS. JOHN G. RAAK,
Brookings.

TENNESSEE
MRS. MUNSEY SLACK,
507 Maryland Ave., Bristol.
MRS. W. C. CLEMENS,
Tusculum College, Tusculum.

TEXAS
MRS. CHARLES B. JONES,
2114 Park Ave., Greenville.
MRS. EDWARD TRAVIS DUFF,
2412 9th St., Wichita Falls.

UTAH
MRS. EDWARD TRAVIS DUFF,
2412 9th St., Ogden.
MRS. RICHARD M. WILLIAMS,
1424 Browning Ave., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT
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5023 9th Ave. N. E., Seattle.

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MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAiT, 1924.