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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, Memorial Continental Hall

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Entered as Second-class Matter at the Post Office at Wash-

ning, D. C., Dec. 8, 1924

Single Copy, 25 cents
Yearly Subscription, $2.00

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NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

FOREIGN POSTAGE

50 cents Additional
Send Subscriptions to Treas-
urer General, Memorial Conti-
nental Hall, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU
* President General
PLEDGING the women of America anew to the high principles of the spiritual and moral ideals on which this Republic was founded by the men and women of '76, the 35th Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1926.

Patriotic ardor; words of wisdom from the head of the nation and other distinguished speakers; discussion of vital problems affecting womankind today and the education of the young along right paths; national service and a clarion call to the organization to stamp out the growing menace of unpreparedness, pacifism and bolshevism were among the outstanding features of Monday's program.

For the first time in the history of the society a religious service was held in Memorial Continental Hall on the Sunday afternoon preceding the Congress. Hundreds of the delegates attended the vespers and the Rt. Rev. James Edward Freeman, Bishop of Washington, delivered an inspired address in which he called upon the delegates to uphold the ideals of their forefathers and make their influence felt against the rising tide of unrest in America. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook presided over the vespers and the opening prayer was made by Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General. Rev. Mr. Julian Yates, an army chaplain, pronounced the benediction. Before the vesper services opened, the delegates went in a driving rain to Arlington cemetery, headed by their national officers, and laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier there.

Practically every seat in the auditorium was occupied Monday morning when the stirring strains of the processional march played by the Girl Scouts Fife and Bugle Corps of Holyoke, Mass., sounded through the vast chamber, and at the head of the procession entering the center doors was seen a huge American flag
carried by a white clad page and escorted by 100 girl pages representing every state in the Union. The audience rose to its feet and cheered lustily as their national officers followed, walking in the rank of their seniority, the last figure in the pro-
cessional being the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The President General called the Congress to order and Mrs. Rhett Goode, the Chaplain General, read a Scriptural lesson and offered prayer. This was followed by an impressive salute to the Flag. The salute was led by Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee. Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, then re-
sited the American's Creed.

Lt. Col. Franklin J. Bell, Engineer Commissioner of the District, welcomed the delegates in the name of the District government. Greetings were then given by the following representatives of patriotic organizations, Judge Harvey F. Remington, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, National President of the Children of the American Revolution; Brigadier General George Richards, national treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution, and Mr. Frank C. Cross, National Director of the Americanism Commission.

The President General then introduced the three Honorary Presidents General present at the Congress, each of whom spoke briefly to the delegates. Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, Honorary President General, expressed the opinion that the D. A. R. is the hope of America's future because it stands for the four fundamental principles on which this country was founded—religion, home and family life, education, and patriotism.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General from Kansas, told the delegates that although the world war was ended that the world's peace was not fully come. "I insist on the outlawry of war, not by pacifism but by the fullness of preparedness. Good faith, good reason and good laws will banish war."

Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General, declared that the greatest present service of American women is to fight vigorously against the alarming strength of "isms" in this country, including radicalism, communism, Bolshevism, pacifism and socialism.

The President General's address follows in full:

For the last time it is my duty, privilege and pleasure to address the opening session of a Continental Congress as your President General. Mine has indeed been a happy time of service, overflowing with the joy of interested planning and successful fruition in all that has, during this period, pertained to the progress and development of our society. It has been a triennium of accomplishment made possible because of unselfish and helpful counsel on the part of official associates and of members functioning through their individual chapters and states for the well being of the Society and through it in no small degree, for the welfare of the nation, the well being of our fellow Americans, and in simple truth, I may add, of the world.

Such assemblies as this bring understanding and camaraderie, and confirm the mutual faith and confidence which bind us together in ties not to be broken—ties of fealty to a common cause and devotion to a consummate ideal of service. Through those privileged to be present and to be of the Congress, its spirit will be translated to the many thousands represented but not of our present fellowship. I, who so well know the fine mettle of our membership, am sure that those of us here present will with understanding, unfailing courtesy and true esprit de corps graciously overlook the minor inconveniences which by chance or unavoidable oversight may tem-
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE, AT EVENING SESSION OF THE 35TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.
porarily be ours incident to the largest Continental Congress ever assembled in the history of our organization. Officially in attendance upon the floor of this Auditorium, this morning, are delegates representing every state and territory of the Union and those of chapters in distant and foreign lands. Some of you have journeyed literally thousands of miles by sea and land to participate in this Congress. Not as one whom you have so signally honored, but as a co-worker and associate in the cause, may I greet you and may I felicitate the nation upon the spirit in which you have assembled for the sessions of this the Thirty-fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The day is sacred to our purpose.

On such an April morning, one hundred and fifty-one years ago, a New England countryside awoke to the alarm of a night-riding courier. Fearsome were the tidings. The soldiers of the king were coming. Dire and ominous events portended. Grim, purposeful men obeyed the summons and assembled in arms on Lexington common under command of a great, tall man, their captain—one who had seen service in the French wars. They were but seventy. The odds against them were great, but their inflexible purpose was greater. Needless was the leader's warning, "I will order the first man shot who runs away." No cravens, no Iscariots had answered Paul Revere's call that April morning!

The world knows the story. While human hearts are attuned to sentiments of patriotism; while human aspiration seeks loftier heights, that story cannot fade. "In the sacred cause of God and their country" those doughty Colonials stood fast and "fired the shot heard round the world." A stone memorial, "Sacred to Liberty and the Rights of Mankind" records their names and valor, and a mighty nation, dedicated to Liberty and Justice, is the living memorial of their devotion. Truly, "no man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon if he suffer and if he fall in the defense of his country's liberty."

Today we are assembled in the capital of the Republic made possible by that sacrifice. We are—many of us—descendants of those "embattled farmers," whose blood crimsoned Lexington green that April morning long ago. The martyr patriots of 1775 fought valiantly and died sublimely that they might prove their undying convictions. Because of their courage and devotion the principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty and justice were not overborne, and liberty was proclaimed "throughout the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

We who are privileged to enjoy in security the manifold blessings of life in a land where law is administered with equality and with the consent of the governed, should appraise it a sacred duty and our highest privilege to revere this day, April the 19th, and to admonish those who are to come after to enshrine it in sacred memory.

This year, the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of Lexington and Concord and the one hundred and forty-fifth commemoration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a national organization. Thirty-five years by way of contrast is but a brief span, yet what an astounding era of growth and accomplishment it is our proud privilege to chronicle.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are the nation's greatest organized feminine group—an acknowledged asset in maintaining patriotic ideals and those helpful, law-abiding endeavors which contribute to the well being of the individual and to the stability and stamina of the nation. In this April, 1926, while we so justly rejoice in our well-earned place in the sun of American civic, patriotic and educational achievement, let us remember in grateful reverence the organizers and charter members of our great Society. Their unflagging enthusiasm, their great vision, their brilliant, zealous effort and the fortitude and disinterested purposes of those upon whom devolved the executive direction of the Society during its formative years, laid broad and sure foundations upon which those who have come after have been privileged to build. Their faith, their hope, their courage, their vision, their judgment, their sublime confidence and the righteousness of the causes they advocated were and are a never failing source of inspiration to those of us who are now and those who may hereafter be intrusted with the duty, responsibility and high privilege of leadership.

I am sure we all share a poignant regret that our beloved and patriotic shrine, Memorial Continental Hall, is no longer adequate to house our annual meetings. Yet with this entirely appropriate feeling there is the compensatory congratulation that the growth which has overtaxed the facilities of our stately Hall is in itself a thing in which we may all take joyful and thankful pride. Our good work is prospering and going on far in excess of even the most sanguine hopes of the founders.

No society can attain its highest development, nor approximate its ideal of service un-
less it plans deliberately and definitely to include within its ranks the ultimate member. As individual members and as an organized group, then, it is incumbent that we omit no effort to enroll that ultimate member. To be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to be allied with definitely constructive forces—forces striving to develop the highest and most responsive citizenship and to preserve under proper conditions those immemorial principles of personal and political liberty proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and vouchsafed to every law-abiding citizen by the Constitution of the United States.

I can conceive of no greater privilege, nor can I envision greater opportunity for service. In appraising the present and in forecasting the future of our own lives and the career of our Society, let us consider the thought expressed in this ancient Sanscrit Salutation to the Dawn:

For Yesterday is but a Dream
And Tomorrow is only a Vision,
But Today well-lived
Makes every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness
And every Tomorrow a Vision of Hope.

As to new problems and responsibilities that may present themselves, I believe it is sometimes not unprofitable to face a future for which we have not carefully planned in advance—to be brought, if I may so phrase it, to the very borderland of a “promised land,” to enter upon and to possess which we must travel an uncharted course. Such efforts develop initiative and leadership. From them not infrequently come our happiest visions. Such experiences, too, almost invariably prove to be unfailing well-springs of prudence and wisdom.

As an organization, we have been a potent force in our land in the formation of public opinion, largely because we have been steadfast in our advocacy of sterling principles and have never swerved from the path of common sense or been influenced by the lure of false beacons which might have misdirected our energies. Let us continue our endorsement of that which is worth while in our national life, but let us refrain from giving this advocacy too lightly, too unadvisedly, or too frequently, lest, with its emphasis dulled, it loses its power and fail of its purpose. Particularly would I urge that the delegates and alternates be mindful of this suggestion during this Congress when the pressure for endorsement will be insistent.

A most significant, and in its effect most far-reaching, activity in consonance with the ideals and purposes of our Society are the annual oratorical contests held each June and open to friendly competition of high school youth with the Federal Constitution as subject matter. Originated and managed by Mr. Randolph Leigh, generously assisted by the cooperation of the newspapers of the country, these contests are making a profound impression for good upon teachers, pupils and the public at large. This activity, I am sure, typifies one of the most helpful realizations of the dignity and essential worthiness of our institutions of democratic government that has enlisted our interest since the World War. It was a proud distinction conferred upon our Society that the first of the “finals” for the award of national honors in this notable competition, was staged in our historic Memorial Continental Hall, three years ago next June.

Most appropriately the new auditorium to be erected by our Society because of such a pressing need is, with the sanction and approval of this Congress, to be named “Constitution Hall.”

This edifice is to stand as an enduring testimonial of the faith of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the soundness, virtue and essential completeness of the federal Constitution. I am confident that I voice the sentiment of our Society and this Congress in hoping that, upon its completion, “Constitution Hall” may serve as the forum for many future contests with the Federal Constitution as the theme.

Constitution Hall is to complement Memorial Continental Hall, our first national headquarters in the national capital. Contributions, bequests and the sale of bonds have assembled a fund of such proportions that it is now prudent that immediate steps be taken to realize our vision. I am most happy to announce that immediately following this morning’s session, the Congress is to march to the site, in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building, where it will dedicate the ground upon which our new auditorium is to be erected.

It is fitting and eminently appropriate that in so doing we consider the name chosen for this structure and its peculiar aptness in relation to the purposes and ideals of our Society.

“Constitution Hall” is intended to serve as the eternal protest of the patriotic women of America against destructive attacks on the Federal Constitution. The Constitution is the direct result of the War for Independence. It is the Declaration of Independence written into organic law—the charter of American lib-
erties. It came into existence after bitter experience had proved the futility and potential tragedy of loose confederation. Based upon careful adaptations from the state constitutions then in fairly successful function the conferees of the Constitutional convention evolved a system of balances and checks that mark the American Constitution as without a peer among the state papers of all time. Against the Constitution, tempests of political strife, emotion and passion have beaten in vain. It has withstood every test of time and circumstance. Its principles should be held inviolate. Such modifications and expansions of it as the growth of the nation and the natural evolution of our system of government make necessary should be framed in harmony with the spirit of the original. It should be jealously guarded against radical attacks and attempts at subversion of its fundamentals, the inherent constituents of this great instrument of democratic government.

It is our desire, too, that "Constitution Hall" symbolize the belief of the Daughters of the American Revolution that we have not outgrown the Constitution—that it is neither archaic nor outworn. May that stately edifice impress upon all who look upon it the conviction that the Federal Constitution, notwithstanding all the good it has accomplished as an exemplar of free institutions, has not served its full purpose in the world; that it has yet before it a far and a fair goal to be attained not by frequent change and amendment, but through steadfast adherence to the principles laid down by its framers.

Let us recall the memorable words of Benjamin Franklin, spoken on the floor of the Constitutional Convention just before the vote adopting the finished work. Said he:

"Much of the strength and efficiency of any government in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends upon opinion, on the general opinion of the goodness of that government, as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its governors. I hope, therefore, for our own sakes as a part of the people and for the sake of our posterity, that we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavors to the means of having it well administered."

With equal truth and to a like worthy purpose might our leaders today admonish us.

There should not be a high school, college or university in this country that neglects to offer an inspiring, ably presented, prescribed course of study in citizenship and government. The enemies of our institutions have always recruited their ranks from among those ignorant of the true meaning of the principles of justice, liberty and equality under law—the cardinal tenets of our national confession of political faith. As Daughters of the American Revolution it is our high privilege to serve as sentries, guarding the nation against such peril from within; to foster and to protect and to pass on unimpaired the sacred heritage bequeathed us in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution.

Moreover, the time is at hand to inquire searchingly if business and industry, education and government can withstand indefinitely the studied and unremitting assaults that result from loose thinking and thinly-guised socialistic teaching in the schools and colleges of the country. If we fail to shield our young people from these false lights; if we fail to warn them against these will-o'the-wisps; are we not neglecting our duties as parents and elders responsible for the education, character-building and citizenship of our children? This is something fellow-members, we cannot and must not overlook.

The responsibility is ours to insist—to see to it—that the colleges and schools faithfully present facts of history and government in the United States and inculcate both a reverence for truth and a proper understanding and appreciation of the high destiny for which the Republic was founded.

I hope, too, as I have previously declared, that the time will not be long postponed when the coming into the full estate of citizenship—its rights, duties and privileges—on the part both of the native-born and the naturalized, may be fittingly observed as an event of high significance in the life of the individual and one of equal importance to the welfare of the nation.

Proponents of radical doctrines are alert and adroit in their attempts to make our schools and the text-books of history read by the school children of the country vehicles for propaganda in support of their pestilential theories.

We of America are justly proud that we live under a government which gives us greater freedom than that of any other nation in the world. A government which is giving men and women political equality and advantages such as can be obtained nowhere else in Christendom. A government where the youth of our land are heirs to life, liberty and happiness. A government whose enduring pride it is that the children of the most obscure parentage, through their own merit and the medium of that great instrument of democracy, the public school system of America,
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, DEDICATING GROUND FOR CONSTITUTION HALL.
are enabled to rise to positions of power and trust, responsibility and attainment.

We would be poor citizens indeed if we should stand in the way today of any honest efforts which are being made by governments or by individuals to reach a common understanding of world problems or of those constructive measures which are likely to bring about world peace and prosperity. But, in my opinion, it behooves us to beware of the disloyal pacifist dreamer who desires a hearing before our church circles, our home and school organizations or our club organizations with the plea, "I am sure you will be open-minded enough to hear both sides of the story—to have a forum, as it were, expressive of current opinion." Almost invariably you will find that you have let yourself in for an eloquent, skillful propagandist who will presently try to sweep you off your feet into passing a resolution stressing some specific plan which your good common sense warns you against, but which you do not oppose, either because you dislike to be conspicuous in your opposition or that it does not seem quite courteous to be at an absolute variance with the stranger guest within your midst.

To what purpose are such deliberate misrepresentations presented to our school children in the guise of historical facts, do I hear you ask? To intentionally distort the traditions of American heroism and patriotism; to make mockery and derision of the high motive and purposes of the patriots, thereby to destroy the natural instinct of veneration in every youthful American heart for the ideals and principles of the Republic and its institutions.

At this juncture in our national life we would do well to heed the admonition of General Washington to his officers upon the eve of one of the great pivotal crises of the Revolutionary War:

"Put none but Americans on guard!"

Let that be the watchword. Let that be the test of fitness for those who are to choose textbooks for the instruction of our school children. Only by this precaution shall we disarm the enemy within the citadel!

With most commendable purpose the American Legion, in splendid co-operation with 32 other patriotic societies has prepared a two volume textbook of American history, for public school children throughout the country. This work is called, "The Story of Our American People." No effort has been omitted to make its presentation entirely truthful and nationally acceptable. Perfection, to be sure, is not claimed for it, but none the less it is a practical approach to the attainable. It is designed to prevent sectional distrusts and misconceptions, to present an accurate survey and a just appraisal of our institutions, to foster faith in the purposes and ideals of our government, to inculcate belief in its sincerity, to instill patriotism and unswerving loyalty to our United States.

The American Historical Association is likewise doing noteworthy work in fostering historical research, and in assisting in the collection of source papers and historical documents—landmarks of American history. These are being properly safeguarded and placed in designated libraries, state houses, courthouses and museums. Thus historical truth is at once safeguarded against loss and decay and made easily attainable to the student. A praiseworthy purpose, this—for truth shall keep us free!

The statement has been made recently that because of the flood of cheap literature which has inundated the land, our young people's literary appetites have been so stultified that they are incapable of reading through to its conclusion, a really worth-while book. Perhaps the remedy lies not alone in the judicious suppression of harmful reading matter or in a censorship over the press but rather in the erosion and maintenance of more public libraries which shall make accessible and attractive to our young people that type of helpful, beneficial adventure in fiction, history and biography which they demand from books just as they crave it from life. A library often is a place where the spirit finds rest and refuge from the weariness of the work-a-day world, but it is more than that if it is properly used. It may become a place of mental recreation, a healthful playground for the fancy, a sanctuary where the living may commune with the choicest thoughts of those whose memories will never die—a school and one of the best ever devised by the ingenuity of mankind. Let us have more of the right kind of books in a greater number of libraries all over this United States. Books in libraries where the librarians are imbued with the desire and the necessary feeling of responsibility to help make loyal, patriotic citizens out of the youth of today.

If America is to hold leadership in the world; if America is to meet and solve her domestic and internal problems, more thought must be given to public education. And a more generous policy must be pursued in appropriating funds for the building and equipping of schools and for the payment of salaries commensurate to the invaluable service rendered by teachers in the public schools—those to whom is entrusted the most vitally responsible function in government—the train-
indeed a far cry to the covered wagon of the pioneer, yet in all too many rural sections, school facilities and equipment and teachers' salaries are but little in advance of what they were in the primitive days.

America will endure just so long as its public schools worthily endure. Democracy requires high intelligence and improved educational standards if it is to achieve its highest promise. The last, best hope, then, of America is the Public School. School taxes, therefore, let us pay gladly and without stint. Let the paring knife of economy be applied here but sparingly.

From our earliest times, the school and the church have been landmarks of American progress and prosperity. Our generation must not prove derelict in its responsibility to train the mind, health and character of our young people through educational and religious training. Only thus may they be equipped to cope with the rapidly changing demands of modern life and thought. Let us not forget that for the highest type of citizen we are quite as dependent upon character as upon education.

Daughters of the American Revolution are continuing with more vigor and effectiveness than ever before their organized effort to bring new vision and the advantages of education and a re-created environment to that splendid strain of pure American stock resident in our southern mountains, until but recently debarred by isolation and natural barriers from contact with the rest of the country. Success has, as well, crowned our educational efforts in other sections. Loan scholarships have been made available to students in the colleges and universities of an increasing number of states, and the funds necessary have been raised for two girls' dormitories—one by the Massachusetts Daughters, at the American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts, and the other by the National Society and Ohio Daughters, at Oxford College, Ohio, as a memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, the first President General of our Society.

The Bible was the book of books in the lives of the early settlers of America and of the founders of the Republic. "It was in a very real sense the Great Charter of all their liberties in the intellectual and political world, no less than in their moral and social." A Continental Congress representing in its assembly the people of all the Colonies went upon record as to their faith in it by endorsing a resolution to "import 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland, or elsewhere into the different parts of the Union," upon the recommendation of its Committee of Commerce that "the use of the Bible is so universal and its importance so great."

If, as President Coolidge says, "We desire to be supremely American we must search out and think the thoughts of those who established our institutions. The education which made them must not be divorced from the education which is to make us." If, as we all profoundly hope, the Bible is to continue to be the "text-book of all spiritual education," I am persuaded, it must be read daily, without sectarian comment, in all our schools. The Bible is not read enough. But for it, in all like fashion there would have been but little reading among Christian people—no books, no magazines, no schools—for the translation of the Bible into the living languages was first responsible for a more universal desire to learn the art of reading. Reading the Bible daily, without sectarian comment, in my earnest opinion, should never have been banished from certain of our public schools by law. A reverent reading of it—such as once prevailed—should be returned to the curriculum of the public schools. The eternal verities of the Bible should be instilled into the consciousness of every school child. With all our wealth; with all our marvellous achievements in applied science; with all our accumulated wisdom, we must not forget—we of America—that that which the hands may handle is of the earth, earthy, but that which is of the spirit is everlasting.

Variety of racial strain has developed in America a truly remarkable people—strong, vigorous and virtuous, and, notwithstanding the pessimistic viewpoint of certain of their elders with respect to our young folk, there are finer possibilities than ever before in the youth of today. Each generation, to be sure, looks askance upon its young folk, convinced that they are doomed to dire misfortunes and downright ruin, and yet the world continues all the while to grow better and to become a finer and a kindlier place in which to live!

Our greatest potential asset as a nation is not alone in our wealth and natural resources, priceless as they are, but in the youth of our country.

Rather than continually searching out what's wrong with our young people, might it not richly repay our investigation to inquire what's right with the young folk and what's wrong with the elders. I think so. The youth of today is the leader of tomorrow. Why not face the facts. They are venturing forth gallantly as youth has done since the world began in quest of a promised land of ideals and dreams. What help and guidance are we giving them? Vain caviling and querulous nagging—or inspirational leadership? Too
much, quite, of the former and not nearly enough of the latter, I suspect. Perhaps we but reflect our own inferiorities, limitations, shortcomings and failures. I wonder sometimes, too, if we have kept faith with our homes? Home-making and home keeping constitute the greatest business in the wide world. They are primarily woman’s business. Love is its first requisite—then infinite patience and time—time spent in the home; time to bring back to it the essentials of religion and of character buildings that should never have been permitted to escape from its sacred precincts; time for the children, their lessons, their associates, their reading, their amusements; time to set the right sort of example; time intelligently to widen the home horizon so that its inmates may not be unduly hampered by restrictions, but may look upon the home as an attractive haven, a bit of beauty and light and pleasure; time to make the home the place of refuge, comfort and inspiration which God intended it to be, the sort of place—please God—it shall continue to be through a renewed zeal and consecration of the fathers and mothers of America. Let us have less rush and hurly-burly and distraction and more time for real living, and, I am convinced, we shall have better homes and young folk more content with them and happier in them.

Preeminent among the needs of the day is a renewed pledge of fealty to the ideals for which our hero dead have given their lives—if the principles of humanity, justice, freedom and law observance are to prevail in the world. We of America are on trial. It is for us to show the world that freedom comes only through obedience.

In America we are at the cross roads, as to law enforcement. There can be no negative conduct in relation to this great issue for all conduct is positive. We are either for, or we are against law observance, and law enforcement! Let us search our hearts and ask ourselves: Do our lives exemplify the professions of our lips? We must face this fact squarely. We must understand that the actions of each day answer for us this question, and have a very definite effect upon the national life of our day and time. Let it be understood that we can not pick and choose from among the laws those we will obey and those we will nullify in personal conduct.

Based upon a nation-wide survey conducted during my three-year term of service now coming to a close, it is my deliberate opinion that the people of America will never repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Nor do I think we should! I am, rather, steadfast in the opinion that as Daughters of the American Revolution—members of the largest women’s patriotic organization in the country—we should pledge ourselves not only to do whatsoever we can to prevent the repeal of the amendment, but to do our utmost by precept and example to aid and assist in its observance and enforcement. Let me remind you that our Union; that our present security and progress are predicated upon loyalty to the law and obedience of the law—not only lip service but daily action!

A welter of words and controversial claims are advanced by opponents and proponents of the Amendment, but a state compiled by insurance statisticians, neither advocates nor opponents but impartial fact finders, is significant. In 1917, the death rate among policy holders from alcoholism was 4.9 percent for each 100,000. Five years later it was but 0.9 percent, with the death rate due to such ailments as Bright’s and heart disease—both indicated in alcoholics—showing a corresponding decline.

Moreover, all candid folk, whether friends or opponents of the Amendment, must agree that the increased purchasing power of the public, so general since the war, has in no small degree been due to the Amendment. Tremendous sums of money once spent for liquor have gone into other expenditures contributing to the great happiness, comfort and well-being of the national community. It is equally a matter of common knowledge that law enforcement without a militant public sentiment in support of it, is impossible. The community, after all, is the basis of the government, and law can never be administered by government alone. The individual—you and I—must insure honest and loyal respect for law by assuming the full responsibility of good citizens in putting the law into effect. I am convinced that as a nation we are about to do this completely, enthusiastically and successfully. I am persuaded, moreover, that the American people have not lost their distinguishing virtue, love of fair play and the square deal; and that they will neither surrender nor retreat!

Thrift has long been esteemed an American virtue. The World War gave the old idea a new significance and a new urge, and reasserted a fact we seemed in danger of forgetting—that reckless and heedless spending is unintelligent. Daughters of the American Revolution are thoroughly committed to the opinion that as a nation and people we must earn, use and conserve with judgment, economy and thrift, if we are to realize the utmost that is desirable in comfort, happiness and financial independence. Such a practice
DELEGATES AND PRESIDENT GENERAL LAYING WREATH ON TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

GIRL SCOUT BAND AT CONGRESS.
will tend not only toward present prosperity and future protection but will provide against the tragedy of dependence and want.

By happy circumstance, the week of our Congress is coincident with "Tree Conservation Week," a campaign which continues to enlist the earnest support of our membership. Ably assisted by the generosity and valuable professional services of Mr. Martin L. Davey, and his corps of expert tree-life savers, Daughters of the American Revolution are saving to posterity at least one historic tree each year. This is a work in every way worthy of our continued interest, one which we hope may be extended and broadened in its scope.

Since the first, America has been a staunch advocate of world peace. Daughters of the American Revolution are steadfast in the belief that while it is the manifest duty of every citizen to foster the cause of peace, both at home and abroad, it is nothing short of supremest folly and criminal negligence to fail or to neglect to see to it that our national defense is at all times entirely adequate to cope with any untoward emergency. This, we believe, is an all inclusive insurance, entirely prudent and commendable. Our army and navy and air defense should at all times be so sufficient as to equipment and so efficient as to training as to form a protective nucleus capable of rapid expansion in time of need. In the memorable words of Daniel Webster, let me remind you that, "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and who are always ready to guard and defend it." Through adequate preparedness shall we best contribute to the peace of the world, keep faith with those who sleep in Flanders and its kindred battlefields and righteously maintain the strength and glory of this Republic.

Daughters of the American Revolution have given a strong impetus to the preservation of the nation's vital records—historical documents and papers. As a result of our patient, careful research, authentic visualization is given the interesting and inspiring life histories and heroic deeds of the past.

Due to the foresight and effort of our organization those who travel over the historic trails and highways of the country may read with interest and pride the annals of our early days. Monuments and markers preserve for the traveller the storied tradition. Historic sites and famous old houses have been determined and permanently marked by various states and chapters. In the vast open areas of the West as well as in the more densely populated East, the old pioneer trails and landmarks are being preserved and their stories of daring and hardship and heroism made part and parcel of the great American tradition. This activity will assist in keeping alive a splendid concept of the self-denial, love of liberty and righteousness which inspired those who had a part in the winning, the making, and the preservation of the American Union.

As Daughters of the American Revolution ours is a proud heritage from our patriot ancestors of Revolutionary days.

How best may we prove ourselves worthy descendants?

Shall it not be in contributing our utmost toward a better citizenship and a greater America—an America fearlessly maintained, valiantly defended and protected from the clutching, blood-lustful hand of the anarchist; an America cherishing by active law observance and the maintenance of Christian ideals, the great principles of democracy and Constitutional government—principles upon which our Republic was founded and upon which it has so magnificently endured?

On this day, reminiscent of Lexington and Concord, if our faith in the high purpose of our national ideals has weakened or wavered let the recollection of the courage and devotion of the men of 1775 teach us anew that "an ideal vowed is never lost." May we draw inspiration from that recollection to re-consecrate ourselves to the observance of the law, both in spirit and in deed. May we not only resolve to be, but in very truth become worthy citizens, united in effort to make our communities the dynamic units of self-government they were intended to be, and can become with a definite purpose and will to perform on your part and mine.

In speculating upon the ultimate growth, progress and destiny of our national Society, let us remember that most of our undertakings are purposely and quite invariably continuing purposes. From their very nature they take on more and more concrete form as they develop and broaden in scope and usefulness. I trust that our civic and patriotic program will never become entirely fixed. Rather let it always be larger than city, state or section, yet flexible enough to be adaptable to time, circumstance, locality, state or national need.

As individuals and as an organization we believe in the fundamental soundness of the social, economic, religious and educational life of America. We have trust and confidence in the men and women called to leadership in its national and communal activities. We have an abiding faith in the great heart of the American people. We believe in the permanence of the American government be-
cause of its justice and fairness in assuring
to its “citizens both the right and the opportu-
nity to improve their personal condition.” And we believe in the institutions of America so admirably calculated to conserve the life, the liberty, the happiness and the property of the American citizen.

When we behold the emblem of our country, the flag of the greatest nation in the world to-day, let us resolve, as did our Revolutionary forefathers, that it shall ever wave over a free and liberty-loving people; that it shall ever represent the highest ideals of manhood, the loftiest standards of womanhood—the purest principles of social democracy. May its folds, blessed by Almighty God and glorified by the blood of patriots, ever hold aloft the torch of freedom as a beacon light guiding mankind in its struggles for human freedom and human advancement.

Now, and always, it is my hope and my prayer for our beloved Society that God will give each of us some share in working out His eternal purpose; that He will fill our weakness with His strength; that He will touch our hearts with His Divine Love; that He will direct our footsteps—keep us in ways that are wise and happy; and teach us to hold fast the time-tested ideals cherished by our forefathers. May we ever be mindful that it is our duty righteously to defend the rights they maintained and bequeathed to us at so great a cost and so tremendous a sacrifice. Moreover, I pray that He will help us constantly to develop new resources of mind and spirit, so that we may be broadly visioned and generous to our neighbor's point of view. Bless us that we may grow in Thy knowledge and power—and enable us as members and as an organization to render now and in the years that are to come a finer, a better service than it has been ours in the past to perform. Grant this, Dear Lord, I reverently ask, for Thy Name's sake. Amen.

Dedication of the ground on which will be built the new two-million-dollar auditorium, “Constitution Hall” occurred at the close of the morning session. The national officers and delegates marched from the auditorium to the music of the Girl Scouts Fife and Bugle Corps of Holyoke, Mass., to the site in the rear of the Administration Building. The plot to be dedicated had been marked off and tall American flags were placed at intervals about it. The United States Army Band played patriotic airs before and during the dedicatory exercises. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, after which the President General spoke briefly on the objects of the Hall and said it was named in tribute to the virtues of the Constitution of the United States. Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor emeritus of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, pronounced the benediction, and the exercises were concluded by the singing of “America.”

The afternoon session was given over to the reports of national officers.

Enthusiastic applause greeted the interesting and comprehensive report of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, as President General and Chairman of the National Board of Management. She stated that the unexcelled standards of the Society’s work are those set for it by each officer and member, just as the work accomplished has been that achieved by every individual Chapter and member. Since her term of office Mrs. Cook has attended a regular or special state conference or meeting in every state of the Union. Among the many achievements mentioned by Mrs. Cook was the tremendous growth of the Society, which, from the four chapters and three hundred women constituting its membership within the first six months of the Society's inception (October 11, 1890), it has now reached the sum total of 2164 chapters and 156,000 members. “Our Society has,” said Mrs. Cook, “during this administration established chapters in Alaska, Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, and London, England. We have, as well, chapters in Shanghai, China; Havana, Cuba; Paris, France; and in the Philippines. . . . Our membership has continued to increase at the
rate of about 1,000 new members a month."

A summary of the reports of the National Officers showed much detailed patriotic work done during the year. Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, aroused applause by her business-like report, which showed statistically the development of the Society and the great amount of work accomplished by her unflagging clerical staff. She stated that in the past three years 33,375 members had been admitted; total number of new records verified, 6,174; total number of permits issued for insignias, bars, and recognition pins, 25,563; total number of supplemental papers verified, 5,791.

In the report given by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, it was shown that the financial affairs of the Society are in a most flourishing condition, including a reduction of the debt on the Administration Building from $280,000 to $45,000. The total receipts last year were $794,740.58. There was transferred from the current fund, $83,200 to the permanent or building fund. The total disbursement, including a $160,000 investment of the Constitution Hall Fund, was $729,350.57, leaving a balance of $164,911.22 in the treasury of the Society.

Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Recording Secretary General, reported that 30,760 membership certificates had been issued in the past three years, while Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General, stated in her report that 24 Lineage Books had been published during her term of office, and Volume 2 of the Index, which included Vol. 41 to 80 of the Lineage Books, a valuable compilation, requiring the untiring work and cooperation of her efficient office staff.

According to the interesting report of Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General, over 8,000 persons from all parts of the country have visited the library at Memorial Continental Hall in search of information, while the following states lead in contributions of money: New York, $642.84; Massachusetts, $414.85; Pennsylvania, $246.30; District of Columbia, $210.65. The total amount as reported by state librarians is $4,075.00.

The following states lead in contributions of books: New York, 86; Pennsylvania, 81; Massachusetts, 76; District of Columbia, 45.

A report received with enthusiasm was that of Mrs. William S. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, whose work in the formation of chapters has been outstanding. During the past year, Mrs. Walker stated, there were 115 organizing regents appointed, 17 re-appointed and 2 cancelled; chapters authorized, 27; those disbanded, 7; others incorporated in order to hold property, 11; chapters organized, 111; permits for national officers, state regents, ex-state regents and organizing regents, 419; charters issued, 30; and commissions issued to state and state vice regents, 54.

Gifts of valuable antiques were received in the past year, according to the report of the Curator General, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, among them two clocks, a very valuable large Sheffield tray, bearing the mark of Dixon; valuable manuscripts and additions to the Walker collection of autographs and many others too numerous to mention in this short space.

In her farewell report to the Congress, Mrs. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General, stated that the Manual for Immigrants have been distributed in the following languages: English—83,085;
Spanish—4,682; Italian—19,861; Hungarian—4,100; Polish—20,959; Yiddish—6,550; French—4,932; German—8,778; Russian—17,142; Greek—4,564; Swedish—4,943; Portuguese—4,131; Lithuanian—2,172; Norwegian—1,845; Bohemian—683.

In summing up the work in her office during the past three years, two items deserved special mention: the demand for application blanks, numbering 243,417, and the distribution to immigrants of 651,966 Manuals.

A brilliant scene was awaiting President Coolidge, when he arrived at the Washington Auditorium at the Monday night session, in an audience which filled every seat and overflowed into the hallways outside. On the platform were gathered many notables—diplomats, high government officials and the distinguished officers of the National Society. The Marine Band played "Hail To The Chief," as the President entered, escorted by his naval and military aides and Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Chairman in charge of the platform. The President's address follows in full.

Coming to address the Thirty-fifth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution reminds me that I have had that privilege several times in the past. You represent one of the most distinguished patriotic orders of our Nation in cherishing the memory of the people and the record of the events of the great struggle which resulted in American independence. It is a marked honor to be invited to speak in your presence. But I do not wish to be the sole recipient of such opportunity. Perhaps you might profit by some change in the future. As I have examined the record of your society, I believe that it is devoted to the same principles of practical idealism enshrined in institutions by sacrifice.

This is but the natural inheritance of those who are descended from Revolutionary times. In this day, with our broadened view of the importance of women in working out the destiny of mankind, there will be none to deny that as there were fathers in our Republic so there were mothers. If they did not take part in the formal deliberations, yet by their abiding faith they inspired and encouraged the men; by their sacrifice they performed their part in the struggle out of which came our country. We read of the flaming plea of Hannah Arnett, which she made on a dreary day in December, 1776, when Lord Cornwallis, victorious at Fort Lee, held a strategic position in New Jersey. A group of the Revolutionists, weary and discouraged, were discussing the advisability of giving up the struggle. Casting aside the proprieties which forbade a woman to interfere in the counsels of men, Hannah Arnett proclaimed her faith. In eloquent words, which at once shamed and stung to action, she convinced her husband and his companions that righteousness must win. Who has not heard of Molly Pitcher whose heroic services at the Battle of Monmouth helped the sorely tried army of George Washington! We have been told of the unselfish devotion of the women who gave their own warm garments to fashion clothing for the suffering Continental Army during that bitter winter at Valley Forge. The burdens of the war were not all borne by the men.

Such a record made it eminently fitting that in the course of time there should be founded the Daughters of the American Revolution. Starting in 1890, small in numbers but great in purpose, it is little wonder your society has grown great in membership and influence. From 4 chapters and 390 members at the end more apparent and its importance more real. It stands out as one of the great days in history, not because it can be said the American Revolution actually began there, but because on that occasion it became apparent that the patriots were determined to defend their rights.

The Revolutionary period has always appeared to me to be significant for three definite reasons: The people of that day had ideals for the advancement of human welfare. They kept their ideals within the bounds of what was practical, according to the results of past experience. They did not hesitate to make the necessary sacrifice to establish those ideals in a workable form of political institutions. As I have examined the record of your society, I believe that it is devoted to the same principles of practical idealism enshrined in institutions by sacrifice.

In Massachusetts the 19th of April is known as Patriots Day. It is honored and set apart. The whole Nation is coming more and more to observe it. As the time lengthens from the occurrences of 1775, its significance becomes
of the first six months, it has reached a total enrollment of more than 156,000, and a chapter roll of over 2,000. In recent years there have been periods when new members have been taken in at the rate of 1,000 a month. Truly, a powerful force for good in our country—such a body of high-minded women with such a heritage of sacrifice and devotion to an ideal! What possibilities for future service rest in such a devoted body of citizens!

I have been reading your constitution and considering the objects of your society there set forth. It declares your purpose:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments..."

How well this has been carried out is known to all who have visited such spots. That it has been done is a reason for your existence. Who can measure the inspiration that may be drawn from such symbols of heroic deeds!

You have encouraged research into Revolutionary history, published the results, aided in the preservation of documents and relics, of the individual service records of soldiers and patriots. You have promoted the celebration of patriotic anniversaries. Worthy acts of service to the Nation, each and every one!

You undertake to promote institutions for the diffusion of knowledge to the end that there may be developed "the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens." You have added to your endeavors of this character the very practical and necessary work of helping the foreign born to understand and acquire the full benefit of living in America.

But it is the third and last, and the most important, paragraph of your declaration of purpose that arouses the keenest interest. In it you say it shall be your endeavor:

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." These are principles worthy of the best support that the country can give. Yet, it is not beyond the capacity of the humblest citizen to make some contribution for their establishment. However exalted is the conception of our institutions, they are not beyond the reach of the common run of people. They are ideal, but they are practical. They rest on the every-day virtues—honesty, industry, and thrift. As the overwhelming mass of our people are thoroughly loyal to these principles, we can feel a warranted assurance that the foundations of our institutions are secure.

But while we are justified in the assumption that the heart of the people is sound, and that they are moved by worthy motives, it can not be denied that we always have and do now suffer from many minor afflictions. That would be disturbing if one did not realize that more serious maladies have been met and overcome in the past, and that there is every reason to believe that our people have sufficient character to meet the requirements of the present day.

Our Republic gives to its citizens greater opportunities, and under it they have achieved greater blessings than ever came to any other people. It is exceedingly wholesome to stop and contemplate that undisputed fact from time to time. Then, it is necessary to contemplate the inescapable corollary that the enjoyment and perpetuation of these conditions necessarily lay upon our people the obligation of a corresponding service and sacrifice. Citizenship in America is not a private enterprise, but a public function. Although I have indicated that it is my firm conviction that this requirement will be met, it can not be denied that if it is not met disaster will overtake the whole fabric of our institutions.

Our very success and prosperity have brought with them their own perils. It can not be denied that in the splendor and glamour of our life the moral sense is sometimes blinded. It can not be disputed that in too many quarters there is a lack of reverence for authority and of obedience to law. Such occurrences are sporadic and produce their own remedy. When society finds that its life and property are in peril from evildoers, it is very quick to organize its forces for its own protection. That can not fail to be done in our country, for our people as a whole are thoroughly law-abiding.

It is not in violence and crime that our greatest danger lies. These evils are so perfectly apparent that they very quickly arouse the moral power of the people for their suppression. A far more serious danger lurks in the shirking of those responsibilities of citizenship, where the evil may not be so noticeable but is more insidious and likely to be more devastating.

We live in a republic. A vital principle of that form of government is representation. More and more as our population increases it becomes necessary for the people to express their will through their duly chosen delegates. If we are to maintain the principle that governments derive their just powers from the
consent of the governed, if we are to have any measure of self-government, if the voice of the people is to rule, if representatives are truly to reflect the popular will, it is altogether necessary that in each election there should be a fairly full participation by all the qualified voters.

This is very far from being the case in recent years. Since 1880 there has been a marked increase in the tendency to remain away from the polls on the part of those entitled to vote. But, despite a steady decline in the vote in the five presidential elections in the period 1880-1896, there was a voting average of 80 per cent. Out of every 100 persons entitled to vote 80 went to the polls. For the last two presidential elections the average has been less than 50 per cent, and that in the face of a sincere effort on the part of numerous organizations to get out the vote. In this effort it is reported many Daughters of the American Revolution took part. From its early inception the town meeting, featuring New England life, an example of pure democracy, was generally well attended. Although representative government did not originate here, our form of representative democracy is our own product. The national election day was fixed in the Constitution, and most of the States accepted that first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day upon which the voters should choose their local officials. Election day in the olden times was generally considered more or less sacred—one to be devoted to the discharge of the obligations of citizenship.

In the intervening years customs and habits have changed. Opportunities for recreation have increased. Our entire mode of life has been recast through invention, the great growth of cities, and for other reasons. Undoubtedly, this has been responsible in no small measure for the widespread disregard on the part of so many of our citizens of the privilege and duty of voting. But back of these conditions there are probably some deeper and more fundamental reasons.

It was hoped that giving the vote to women would arouse a more general interest in the obligations of election day. That has not yet proved to be the case. The presidential election in 1920 was the first after the adoption of the universal suffrage amendment. There is no way to divide the total vote cast by men and women. But, after that election some rather complicated calculations were made based on the assumption that the accession of women might be presumed to double the vote. The calculators reached the conclusion that of the approximate 27,000,000 votes cast only 37 per cent represented the votes of women. Some say the percentage of feminine vote was greater in 1924. Others say it was less.

I am not disposed to accept these conclusions as altogether fair to the women. And it stands to reason that it would take some time for them to become used to exercising the privilege which had belonged to the men of this country for many generations.

It is not my purpose to draw any distinction between the men and the women as to the extent to which they take advantage of their privilege and perform their duty at the ballot box. But rather it is my idea to call your attention to the startling fact that in the last two presidential elections barely 50 per cent of those qualified to vote have done so. In the senatorial elections in off years the voting percentage is much smaller.

A published study of the senatorial vote of 1922 revealed some astonishing facts. In not a few of the States the total vote cast for senatorial candidates was less than 50 per cent of the total possible vote. In not a single case did the successful candidate secure anywhere near a majority of the total possible vote. There was one State in which the percentage was 42 and another in which it was 33. From that it ran down sharply to certain States where the candidates elected received as low as 7, 9, or 10 per cent of the total possible vote.

If we are to keep our representative form of government and to maintain the principle that the majority shall rule, it behooves us to take some drastic action to arouse the voters of this country to a greater interest in their civic duties on election day. Many remedies have been proposed, from disfranchisement to criminal action. The most practical, I believe, however, is for all bodies of men and women interested in the welfare of this country to join together under some efficient form of organization to correct this evil which has been coming on us for more than 40 years, but which within the last decade has become most acute.

Having in mind the poor showing made in the presidential election of 1920, an effort was made to get out a larger participation on election day in 1924. Such prominent bodies as the National Civic Federation, the National League of Women Voters, the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and a large number of other organizations, business as well as civic, each in its own way, attempted to get people to the polls. Members of the
Daughters of the American Revolution took part as individuals but not as an organization, I understand. When the vote was counted it was found the percentage of vote cast was very little greater in 1924 than in 1920. One of those most earnestly interested in the movement writing about it later said:

“Was it a tragedy or was it a farce—the result of the great and more or less spectacular campaign by voluntary organizations to ‘Get Out the Vote’?” Despite all this effort the percentage of those voting was barely 50. The question naturally arises, Had it not been for all this work would not the decline have reached an extraordinary and a humiliatingly low point? The very fact that there was little net increase after all the self-sacrificing and disinterested work would seem to show clearly the growing strength of the tendency to remain away from the polls on election day.

Led by our example, country after country in various parts of the world has adopted a representative form of government and extended its franchise for the election of parliamentary bodies. There was a time when America led the world in getting out the vote. It is not pleasant to find that now we have dropped far behind some of the other nations in our participation in popular elections. We are told that 82 per cent of the men and women qualified to vote went to the polls in the parliamentary elections in England and Wales in 1922. The British electorate is maintaining a voting average of 60 per cent better than ours. In Germany in 1920 the vote approximated 75 per cent of the total electorate. And it is estimated that in 1924 this was increased to 82 per cent. In 1921 in Canada, in voting for members of the lower House of Parliament, a little over 70 per cent of the voting population participated. Over a period of 21 years Australia has maintained an average of somewhat better than 70 per cent. The percentage in Italy in 1923 was 64.

The perilous aspect of this situation lies in its insidiousness. With the broadening of popular powers, the direct election of practically all public officials, and the direct nomination of most of them, there is no opportunity for an expression of the public will except at the ballot box. It is perfectly evident that all those who have selfish interests will go to the polls and will be active and energetic in securing support for their proposals and their candidates. The average voter supports what he believes to be the public interest. Unless they appear on election day that interest will go unrepresented.

As our resources increase, as the relationship between individuals becomes more intricate, the Government becomes more and more important. We do not need to fear a frontal attack upon it. Whenever the public scents that it is in danger, they will be quick enough to give it adequate support. It is only the approach of some silent and unrecognized peril that needs to give us alarm. Such a situation will develop if the Government ceases to represent the people because the public has become inarticulate. We are placing our reliance on the principle of self-government. We expect there will be mistakes, but they will be the mistakes which the people themselves make, because they control their own Government. But if the people fail to vote, a government will be developed which is not their government.

This is not a partisan question, but a patriotic question. Your society, which is organized “to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom,” may well take a leading part in arousing public sentiment to the peril that arises when the average citizen fails to vote. The women of the country ought to be especially responsive to an appeal from you. I feel quite certain that with the men it would be almost irresistible. The American people have been especially responsive in meeting the requirements of taxation. They ought to be even more responsive in meeting the requirements of voting. The whole system of American Government rests on the ballot box. Unless citizens perform their duties there, such a system of government is doomed to failure.

Mrs. Coolidge was not with the President, much to the disappointment of the delegates. After his own speech was concluded President Coolidge remained until Miss Marie Tiffany, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, completed her group of songs which he generously applauded. As he retired from the platform the great audience rose spontaneously from its seats and gave him another ovation.

The ambassador of France, M. Berenger, was next presented to the audience. The envoy in a brief but entertaining speech told the delegates that of all the Daughters of the American Revolution, the French republic was the oldest because it came into being as the direct re-
suit of the Declaration of Independence, which preceded the declaration of the Rights of Men by 13 years.

On the other hand, the Ambassador claimed that the American Revolution was the Daughter of France not only "because of the French fleets of Ternay and of de Grasse, the French armies of Rochambeau and of Lafayette, but perhaps even more it was the philosophical and social doctrines of Voltaire and of Rousseau which influenced Franklin, Jefferson, Adams and Washington to become the emancipators of the colonies. Some of the powerful rays of light from France shone in the rising sun of American independence.

"Are we not thus members of a second fraternity?" continued the Ambassador. "Are we not twice brothers and sisters? Without your ancestors, we might not have become republicans, but without ours, you might not have been free. Drawn together by our common origin, we are even more closely united by our common aspirations."

The address of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was notable for its striking phrases and the unalterable opposition he expressed to the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations or "association with any of its recognized and directed agencies."

The concluding speaker of the evening was United States Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.

The Senator told the delegates that the Daughters of the American Revolution is a living monument to the heroism and spirit of the men of '76 the Society was organized to honor. "The men of '76," exclaimed the Senator, "gave as much, if not more, thought to duty than they did to their rights, and it is the task of the Daughters of the American Revolution to keep alive that spirit today. Keep alive the memories of these ancestors of yours by preserving racial solidarity, self-reliance and self-defense."

In conclusion the Senator informed the delegates that their revolutionary ancestors would have laughed to scorn the pacifists and pink theorists of today, and that he honored them for their virile doctrines of preparedness and national service.

The invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. Charles Erdman, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

(To be concluded in June magazine)

**General Reports**

There was one Real Daughter, Mrs. Mahala Wells Huff of Louisa, Kentucky, among the 11,632 applicants admitted to the Society this past year. There have been 2,345 supplemental papers approved, making a total of 14,025 papers verified, including 2,600 new records. The last National Number assigned is 222,830.
Blount Home, 1791, Knoxville, Tennessee

By KATE WHITE

WHEN WILLIAM BLOUNT was governor of the Territory South of the Ohio River his home was the official and social center of the territory and later the birthplace of the State of Tennessee. The house is situated on Hill Street and State Avenue, with a fine view of the Tennessee River and the great Smoky Mountains. Here came the mighty chiefs of the Cherokee Nation to meet Governor Blount and smoke the pipe of peace, and form the Treaty of the Holston. Governor Blount and his wife had brought with them many of the first luxuries of home furnishing then seen in Tennessee. Around the wide hearth of the large chimney sat many a notable person from outlying States.

The Spanish grandee from Florida doffed his glittering plumed hat when he entered the door, and the suave French diplomat from Louisiana did the same; here Mrs. Blount, the first lady of the Territory, dispensed gracious hospitality at the social affairs of the period, spinning, weaving, quilting and knitting parties, serving candy made of honey and molasses, big pound cake with home-made wines and the famous Tennessee French brandy. The Holston Treaty was signed just back of the Blount homestead, on the river bank, and 1,200 Indians squatted around while about twenty white men stood beside the Governor. The Indians kept up a solemn chant during the ceremonies which accompanied the event.

The Bonny Kate Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has purchased the home place for $31,500.00, and are making desperate efforts to acquire this amount so as to preserve the most historic building standing in the State of Tennessee.
The national officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution elected at the 35th Continental Congress held in the Washington Auditorium, Washington, D. C., April 19 to 24, 1926, were women of tried and proven service who will carry forward the work of the Society in a manner worthy of the splendid group of national officials they have succeeded.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, of Detroit, Michigan, and Greenwich, Connecticut, the new President General, needs little introduction to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for her service as Treasurer General and also as Chairman of the Bond Committee for Constitution Hall has been most conspicuous. Under her regime it is safe to predict still greater achievement for the organization, and as she is a great believer in cooperation and efficiency, the wheels of government of the society are certain to run smoothly.

Mrs. Brosseau has had an interesting life story. Three States may claim her for their own, for she was born in Illinois, near Moline, where she was brought up and educated, while most of her married life was spent in Michigan, and some years ago she went to Greenwich, Connecticut, where she is a popular member of the delightful colony there.

Although born in the Middle West, Mrs. Brosseau's parents and ancestors were from Maine and Massachusetts, reaching back in descent to the founding of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Her church affiliations are with the Congregational Church and she is a woman of strong friendships, convictions and an earnest worker, genial and pleasing of personality and possessed with a high sense of the great possibilities for patriotism and national service for the
Daughters of the American Revolution. The keynote of harmony she struck in her election will be maintained throughout her administration.

As a Daughter, Mrs. Brosseau’s record has been notable. It began when she joined the Mary Little Deere Chapter of Moline, Illinois. She was an early member of the Society, her national number being 8730. About twenty years ago Mrs. Brosseau organized the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter of Albion, Michigan, and was a member of it until one year ago, when she was transferred to the Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich, Connecticut, where she makes her present home.

Mrs. Brosseau served as State Secretary of the Michigan Daughters for three years and was also Chairman of Transportation Committee for a like number of years. Her work as Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee during the two past administrations has won high praise, not only from the Daughters, but from Government officials as well.

Mrs. Brosseau, who was Miss Grace Lincoln Hall, married Mr. Alfred J. Brosseau, of Moline, Ill., now President of
Before her marriage she was Miss Buncombe Rogers and the daughter of Judge Walter H. Rogers, senior judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of Louisiana, and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Little Goelet, of Buncombe Hall, North Carolina, the home of her great-grandfather, Colonel Edward Buncombe, an officer on the staff of General Washington, who equipped and maintained an entire regiment on his plantation until called into service in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Brewster has been an active member of the National...
Dame through the service of Andrew Cannon, of New York, and Major Charles Moore, of North Carolina, and a member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. She has one son, who belongs to the Order of the Cincinnati through his great, great grandfather, Colonel Edward Buncombe.

A close friend of the retiring Chaplain General, our beloved Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mrs. Brewster will keep alight the holy flame of belief in God which distinguishes this great American society.

The high mark in organizing

MRS. HORACE M. FARNHAM, LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

From a long line of Colonial ancestors, she is a Colonial
set by Mrs. William Sherman-Walker, retiring Organizing Secretary General, of Seattle, Washington, will be maintained by her successor, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Hobart has served in many important positions both in and out of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Three times she was Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, the only person to be so honored. In the State Society she served first as Vice Regent and then for the past three years as State Regent. She is a genealogist of ability, and held the office of state secretary of the Mayflower Descendants. She was first Vice President of the National American Legion auxiliary and senior Vice President of the International Federation, having declined the presidency because of illness in her family. During the past month Mrs. Hobart has been appointed to serve on the Ohio Commission for the Sesquicentennial with the Governor and three others, she being the only woman appointed on the commission.

The Middle West gave another experienced officer in Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, Regent of the Chicago Chapter,
who became the Recording Secretary General in the recent elections. The Chicago Chapter is one of the oldest in the society and now has nearly eight hundred members. Mrs. Earle has been a member of the New Auditorium Committee; served on the Credential Committee last year and is a member of the Philippine Scholarship Committee. She has attended many Continental Congresses and has always stood for constructive measures. She is past President and Honorary President of the United States Daughters of 1812 and belongs to many other patriotic societies and organizations.

A leader in welfare work for girls in Chicago, Mrs. Earle has served on many important committees for women’s clubs and societies in Chicago. Her husband was a descendant of Roger Williams.

The important post of Treasurer General went to Pennsylvania this year, for Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, wife of Representative Wyant, was placed in this office.

Mrs. Wyant was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Anna Moore and Lucien W. Doty, her father for thirty years being Presiding Judge of Westmoreland County and was widely known as a jurist of note.

After her parents removed to Greensburg in 1909, Miss Katherine Doty married Adam M. Wyant, of Greensburg, a lawyer and business man who has represented the 31st Pennsylvania District in the United States House of Representatives for three terms. They have two children, Anna Moore and Adam M. Wyant, Jr.

Mrs. Wyant has always been interested in welfare and civic work and during the war was Chairman of War Savings Stamps for Westmoreland County, also Treasurer of the society, which carried on the canteen work for Greensburg for the relief of the soldiers passing through Pennsylvania.

It is worthy of mention that Mrs. Wyant has been actively connected with the financial interests of most of the societies and organizations with which she has been identified. She has worked for the Home for the Aged in Greensburg, and since coming to Washington was treasurer of the Congressional Club for two years, putting it on a sound business basis.

Mrs. Wyant is of Mayflower ancestry and is devoted to the work of the National Society. She has given outstanding service for the past three Continental Congresses as the Chairman of the House Committee. Her ability lies especially along the lines of organization and finance.

The Army is represented on the new National Officer list by two interesting women, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, the Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, the Registrar General.

Mrs. Lord is the wife of General Lord, Director of the United States Budget. She was born in Thomaston, Maine, and is a member of the General Henry Knox Chapter of that town, although she has been a resident of the National Capital for twelve years, during which period she has been prominently identified with the National Society. For three years she was Secretary of the Auditing Committee and during the past three years she has served as National Chairman of the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity.

Mrs. Lord is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, tracing her lineage back to Henry Sampson and Miles Standish, members of the Mayflower party. She is also President of the Knox Memorial Association,
which is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to General Henry Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery and the first Secretary of the War and Navy. Mrs. Lord has never before been a candidate for office.

Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, the Registrar General, has had a splendid training for that position, having given much time to genealogical research, and has served for several years as Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter in Washington. She is a member and officer of the League of American Pen Women and has a history of Jamestown, Rhode Island, ready for the press. She is a devout Episcopalian. She married Eli A. Helmick, now Inspector General of the Army. They have three children—two sons, both officers in the regular army; a married daughter and four grandchildren.

Mrs. Helmick, who was before her marriage Elizabeth Allen Clarke, was born in Charleston, South Carolina. On her father's side of the ancestral tree are branches of the Clarke running back to the time of Henry VIII, of which John Clarke, the Founder, Scholar and Divine was one, Marsh of Vermont, Wright of Vermont and Rhode Island, Bailey, Chaffee of Hingham and Rehobeth (which included the Bliss, Hunt, Carpenter, Warren families), Munroe which runs back through the Scotch avenues to Donald and the ancient House of Fowlis, 1054, Underwood (including the Peckhams and Coggeshall families of Rhode Island); on her mother's side the tree bears branches of the Gardiner, of Yorkshire, England (coming to America in 1601), Taylor of New York, Howland (whose John came over in the Mayflower, and married into the Tilley, Newland, Sherman, Wilson families), Allen (including Watson, Jeffrey, Kirby, and Greene), Dyer (including Mary Dyer who was burned in Boston Common for being a Quaker), Eldred, Reynolds, Eldridge, Wanton, Cottrell.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, the new Historian General, is no stranger to the National Board of Management for she served on it as Vice President General from Michigan, 1922-1925, and she has been in charge of the Americanization work for the Society since 1920, having been Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education for three years and, when it became a separate committee in 1923, she was made National Chairman of Americanization. At the request of the State Regent of Michigan, in celebration of the thirty-five years of its existence, Miss McDuffee compiled a history of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was printed by the State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan.

Miss McDuffee was a charter member of her Chapter, joining the Society in 1904 and being elected Regent of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter of Kalamazoo in 1913. She was made State Director of Michigan in 1914 and she served as State Vice Regent, 1915-1919, and as State Regent from 1919 to 1922.

Miss McDuffee was decorated by the King of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes with the Cross of Charity for work accomplished through the Michigan Daughters in behalf of the Serbian war orphans. She graduated from Smith College, later taking her Master of Arts degree and specializing in history and literature.

Miss McDuffee is well known as an able executive, a woman of clear vision and sound judgment, and her loyalty to
the National Society has made her an inspiring leader.

To the important post of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution comes Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler of Colorado. That State is justly proud of Mrs. Schuyler, for she has served with ability in various capacities; Chapter Regent four years, State Chairman of Patriotic Education, and three terms as State Regent, when, during the World War, she was an active member of the War Relief Service Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Publicity Chairman of the State Council of Defence and secretary of the local Patriotic League. During her term as Vice President General in the National Society, she was Vice Chairman of the Insignia Committee.

Mrs. Schuyler has also served in various State offices of the United States Daughters of 1812 and the Society of Colonial Dames of America. She was born in Westchester County, New York, graduated from Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's school, New York City, and upon her marriage made her home in Denver, Colorado, where she became a prominent member of the Denver Chapter in 1899, her national number being 29,744.

An ideal choice for Curator General has been made in the election of Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, wife of former Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, for she is one of the best known collectors of Americana and is thoroughly familiar with that subject, having studied at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. She is one of the directors of the American Wing of that Institution. Mrs. Frelinghuysen has been interested in historical relics and antiques for years and comes to her new position with a wealth of correct information and enthusiasm.

Before her marriage she was Emily Brewster, of Rochester, N. Y. She is a member of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of Raritan, New Jersey.

During the World War, Mrs. Frelinghuysen was active in Red Cross work and has always given her support generously to philanthropic and patriotic movements in the National Capital and New Jersey.

The Library of Memorial Continental Hall has gained an ardent enthusiast in the newly elected Librarian General, Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, of Vermont. Mrs. Farnham was born and has always lived in Vermont within the shadow of the State Capital. Her grandparents were prominent in the Society of Friends and donated the land on which was built the first Quaker meeting house in that State. Their home was always hospitably open for Friends from Rhode Island and Connecticut, who came there to attend quarterly meeting.

Mrs. Farnham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its accompanying societies. Among the civic societies to which she belongs are the Federation of Women's Clubs, Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary, State and National Grange, P. of H., State Historical Society and Vermont Children's Aid. She has served as president and secretary of the Wives and Daughters of the Vermont Dairymen's Association; was Regent of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, and has just closed a three-year term as State Regent of Vermont, and has also been a member of the Insignia Committee of the National Society.

Mrs. Farnham is a firm supporter of the aims and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution and brings to her work a willing and devoted service.
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**

12064. Graves.—Edward Graves who mar Nancy Willis was the son of John Graves & his wife Ann Rice. John Graves was Rev. sol from Culpeper Co., Va. Have proof of this.—Mrs. M. L. Francis, Slater, Mo.

12410. Stevenson.—Andrew (which may answer to your Wm.) Stevenson, 1720-1776, in Ireland. His 1st w was Nancy McNeelin, chil Andrew, Thos., Lucy, John & James of the Rev. b 1755 d in Poland Ohio. Chil of 2nd wife (name unknown, but who might have been Hannah Carson) Wm., Robt., Nancy & one name unknown but who might have been Walter. Andrew, the father, according to our recs. died in Wilmington, Del. The similarity of the recs makes me think we have the same line. It is the Rev. rec of Thos. which I wish to establish. Would be glad to corres.—Mrs. John Woods, 308 S. Iowa Avenue, Washington, Iowa.

12425. Wing.—I may be able to assist you as I am a desc. of John Wing of Yarmouth, Mass. Write to me.—Mrs. John W. Fairing, 137 Westmoreland Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.

12476. Smith.—George Smith early res in Goshen, N. Y. but subsequently removed to Walkill Twp where he died. He mar Mary Tyler & had several chil, among them was Ira b Sept. 1800 in Walkill Twp where he lived in early life. Later he lived at Mount Hope, N. Y. Mar Sally Crawford of Crawford Twp. Their chil were Robert C., Chas., Wm. H., Gabriel S., Mary E., Geo., Oran, Ira & Sarah F. Ira d at Otisville, N. Y. 28 Feb. 1829. His s Geo. was b 8 Feb. 1835 at Otisville where his early life was spent. Ref.—History of Orange Co., N. Y. p 520.—Clara Abbott Folsom, Fayetteville, N. Y.

12515. Morgan.—Gideon Morgan, civil engineer, b 1751, s of Samuel & Mehitable—Morgan of Wethersfield, Conn. mar 1772 Patience Cogswell of Rawmawag Iron Works now Washington, Conn. He spent several yrs in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ; removed to Peters burg, Va., & later to Staunton, where he died. Subsequently he removed to Kingston, Tenn where he remar. but had no issue by 2nd w. Chil of 1st w were Calvin, who mar Sarah Fackler; Gideon, who mar Peggy Sevier, gr dau of Gov. John Sevier of Tenn.; Rufus mar Eliz. Trigg; Luther mar Ann Cameron Dold; Wm. mar Nancy Sewell; Geo. mar Fanny Irby; Polly mar 1st Rea Hazen, 2nd Rufus McPherson. Ref.—History of the Morgan Family.—Clara Abbott Folsom, Fayetteville, N. Y.

12488. Rich.—Have the Rich Gen. traced back to 1684 compiled by John S. Rich formerly of Hartford, Conn. Our Rev. ances was White Griswold who, with his s Asa were soldiers. White Griswold's dau Louisa mar Peter Ritchie (afterwards Rich) who was b in Perth, Scotland. Their s Marvin moved to Marion, N. Y. Some of the fam came to N. Y. State, others set in Conn. & Mass. White Griswold's w was Eliz. Cheney. Can give his Rev. rec. Know nothing else of the Rich fam except relatives visited the grave in Scotland of Peter Ritchie's (Rich's) father.—Mrs. Lucile Rich De Right, Williamson, N. Y.

12492. Greene.—My Rev. ances Jabez Greene was b 19 Dec 1762 in Coventry, R. I. Have recs back five gns. Glad to corres with E. S. A.—Mrs. Asaia Green Weaver, 165 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

James & David Jameson. Capt. Thomas Jameson moved to Orange Co., Va. prior to 1747. Wife’s name unknown. Chil James, Margaret, John, Lieut. Col. 1772-1783; David, officer in Rev.; Thos. 1743-1827; & Wm. b 1754.—Mrs. Frank Lebus, Cynthia, Ky.


12517. FOOTE.—Esther Mattoon Foote b 30 July 1779 mar 26 June 1788 Isaac Edwards of Watertown, Conn. Had one dau & six sons all heads of fams. Esther was the dau. of Capt. John Foote b 24 Aug 1742 & his w Esther, dau of David Mattoon of Waterbury Conn mar 26 July 1764. She d 10 Mch 1769 ae 26. Their chil were Ebenezer b 1765 d 1768 & John b 1765 d 1772. Capt. John mar 20 July 1769 Mary, dau of Gideon Peck of Watertown, Conn. by whom the had nine chil the first being Esther Mattoon b 30 July 1770. He was a Rev. sol & d 5 July 1809. His w d 22 Nov 1822 at Ogdensburgh, N. Y. ae 77. Ref:—Foote Genealogy p 72-73.—Mrs. Clara Abbott Folsom, Fayettville, N. Y.

12519. KING.—Philip King, 1645-1710; b Weymouth, Mass d Raynham, Mass 26 Dec. 1710 mar Judith Whitman. He was the son of John King b 1600 Eng. came to America 3 May 1631 mar 1st Mary 2 Sept. 1640 & 2nd Dorothy Barker Hunt. The recs of the King & Wallace fams can be obtained from Mrs. Lilian Wallace Olson of Junction City, Kansas.—Mrs. Hattie L. Crawford, Junction City, Kan.


12533. ASHLEY.—Write to Mrs. Hattie Ashley Horan, Fairmont, Nebraska. She has Mass. Ashley data & may be able to assist you.—Mrs. Clara Stuart Ripson, 117 Fremont Street, Vallejo, Calif.

12543. LEAKE.—In re Robert Leake who mar Susanna Leake, Orange Co., Va. 21 Dec 1784, we assume that you refer to the son of Dr. Samuel Leake who practiced his profession nr Staunton Va., mar Raner & had sons Robert & Wm. Wm. was a Rev. sol who mar — Sharp & removed to nr Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, where he raised his fam & died. His chil were Chas., Shelton, Jos. Shepherd, James & Robert Sharp. Wm.’s bro Robert is supposed to have removed to nr Maysville, Ky. Would like to corress as we may have data of mutual interest.—F. Leake Baldwin, 236 East 27th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

12545. SMITH.—In a county history pub 50 yrs ago is the following statement: Wm. Smith b in Va., Eng. desc. was taken to Licking Co., O. by his parents in 1790. As there was no Licking Co. established at that time & little set. in Ohio I question that date. My Wm. was b 4 Aug 1779 in Va. mar 1st Margaret — & had issue, Alexander. Wm. mar 2nd, Ann. Brooks & their chil were: Samuel b 14 Mch 1807; Thos b 16 Jan 1809; David b 18 Dec. 1810; Eliz. b 1814; Mary b 20 Nov 1816; Rebecca b 5 Sept. 1818; Anna b 27 Aug 1820; Wm. b 26 Feb. 1823; James b 16 June 1825; Sarah b 1 June 1827; Archibald b 7 Mch 1832.—Nellie Riley Raber, 10 Penn Avenue, Warren, Ohio.

12554. MILLER.—New England Genealogical & Historical Register, vol 51, p 192-195. John Miller d 11 May 1720 mar Mercy — in Eng. Their s John Miller 1669-1727 mar 12 Feb: 1701-2 Lydia Coombs who d 6 Mch 1734 ae 56. Their chil were Francis b 1703, David b 1708 & John Miller 1704-1794 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 1704-1794 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. Their s John Miller 7 Dec 1737-1 Dec 1807 mar Priscilla, dau of Peter & Priscilla Howland Bennett. There is a book of Inscriptions from Cemeteries in Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y. edited by Mary F. Hall in 1906 are the following: Baptist Corners Cemetery.—Hubbard. De-litta, w of Hooker G. Hubbard d 11 Oct 1886 aged 86 yrs & 16 days. Hannah, w of Hooker G. Hubbard d 12 Nov 1847 aged 62 yrs. Hooker G. Hubbard d 10 Sept. 1858 aged 80 yrs & 10 mos. Malissa, dau of Hooker G. & Hannah Hubbard d 27 July 1834 aged 19 yrs. 19 days. In front of the name of Hooker G. Hubbard are two stars which indicate he was a sol in the War of 1812.—E. L. Brooks, 13600 Garden Road, E. Cleveland, Ohio.
The New Insignia for Memorial Continental Hall

By Florence Cheen

Historian, Army and Navy Chapter

The Army and Navy Chapter of Washington, D.C., is unique in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as it is composed solely of the wives, widows, mothers, daughters and sisters of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. It represents the best traditions of all branches of the Service, and therefore, a splendid reason why this Chapter, composed of those who know from experience the meaning of following the Colors, should give the new bronze Insignia for Memorial Continental Hall, to replace the wooden one which has hung on the wall above the platform in the auditorium for many years.

The new Emblem is a memorial to the deceased members of the Chapter. It is molded from a British cannon captured at Saratoga, October 17, 1777. Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick, husband of our Regent, procured it for the Chapter through the courtesy of the Chief of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams. The wheel measures twenty-six inches from the center of the hub to the outer points of the stars, which have been wired so they can be illuminated. The casting has been so well done that there is no unfinished effect as is sometimes the case with large emblems. With the exception of the silver flax, the coloring of it differs from that of the clear gold used in the regulation Insignia, in retaining the bronze tone of the metal from which it is made, and in the tinting of the blue band back of the inscription, which instead of being dark, is of the shade in the ribbon upon which the Emblem of the Society is hung when used as a badge.

The acceptance of the Insignia officially dates from May 26, 1891. The design for it was drawn by Dr. G. Browne Goode, chairman of the Advisory Committee, whose wife was chairman of the Insignia Committee. At his suggestion the National Board of Management decided to adopt the motive already accepted in the Seal of the Society, which represents a woman at a spinning-wheel, above whose head thirteen stars form an arch.

This idea had originated with one of the Founders of our Society, Miss Mary Desha, whose suggestion of having a design showing Abigail Adams in the costume of 1776 seated beside her wheel had been agreed upon at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Cabell on October 18, 1890.
Buy Buddy Poppies

"Carrying on." That is the keynote of the spirit in which throughout the United States disabled and needy ex-service men, crippled heroes of Château Thierry and the Argonne, of St. Mihiel and Verdun, are working these days to make the thousands of scarlet Buddy Poppies for country-wide use in the sixth annual national Poppy Sale of the Veterans of Foreign Wars during the week of Memorial Day.

Many of the poppy makers who "carry on" so cheerfully are under hospital treatment. Among them are men who cannot be rehabilitated by the Veterans' Bureau because their disability was not contemplated by the War Risk and Vocational Training laws when passed and who are pitifully designated by the Government as "non-feasible." To these men in particular the poppy making not only offers a means of livelihood, which the majority, because of their condition, would be helpless to earn in their former occupations, but in addition helps to renew their self-confidence and rebuild their morale.

Among the most active of the war-disabled workers are the patients in U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 81, who, under the direction of the Occupational Therapy Department of the Hospital, are actively doing their bit to put the Buddy Poppy quota "over the top." Other Buddy Poppies for the New York Sale are being made in specially equipped "poppy factory" workrooms. In other states Buddy Poppies are similarly made.

There is the poppy-maker beside whose chair stands a pair of crutches, eloquently significant. There is the poppy-maker whose trembling hands tell their silent tale of war-gas and its aftermath of ill-health. There are poppy-makers who work in wheel chairs... Handicapped all—these buddies who "held the line"—but gallantly ignoring their handicaps, "carrying on" courageously in the battle of life.

The Buddy Poppy label, which is on every flower used in the V. F. W. Sale, has been formally registered by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in order to prevent any infringement upon it and to guarantee to the public the actual manufacture of the poppies by disabled and needy ex-service men. "Buddy Poppy" is the name which the men themselves selected.

The entire proceeds from the sale of Buddy Poppies are devoted to relief of war-disabled and to alleviate conditions among ex-service men and their families occasioned by sickness or unemployment. The sale annually carries the endorsement of President Coolidge, outstanding religious leaders, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, The Daughters of the American Revolution, and other individuals and organizations of national prominence. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has officially signified his warm accord with the Buddy Poppy plan, and professional and trades organizations, representing practically every phase of the country's business and industrial life, also annually endorse it.

The Poppy Day program observed in connection with the annual sale is designed to symbolize the tribute which Americans, as a united people, feel for those who fought on behalf of the ideals and principles for which our nation stands and also to keep alive the sense of international esteem and obligation between the nations which were comrades in arms. Each year a giant wreath of the scarlet memorial flowers is laid on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, and a replica, as the official tribute of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, upon the tomb of the Unknown French Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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<td>15,718</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,129</strong></td>
<td><strong>146,503</strong></td>
<td><strong>154,062</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total At Large Membership, 7,559.*
A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the office of the President General, Administration Building, at 4 p.m., Thursday, April 1, 1925, with the President General in the chair.

At the request of the Chaplain General the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison.

Roll was called by the Recording Secretary General. Those present were: National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Walker; State Regents: Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Holt.

The Treasurer General reported 98 applicants for reinstatement and moved: That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 98 former members. Motion was seconded and carried. Ballot was cast by the Recording Secretary General and the President General welcomed these members back into the Society.

The Registrar General presented the following report:

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,930 applications presented to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,930 applicants for membership.

Motion was seconded and carried, ballot was cast by the Recording Secretary General and the President General declared these 1,930 applicants admitted to membership.

The Organizing Secretary General presented her report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

There being no State Regent in Canada, your Organizing Secretary General presents for confirmation as Organizing Regent, Mrs. Louise Bingham Walton, of Montreal, Canada.

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Edith Wharton at Russellville, Arkansas; Mrs. La Nora O'Baugh McAllister at Conway, Arkansas; Mrs. Ida May Cook Markham at Bradenton, Florida; Mrs. Caroline Collins Adams at Brazil, Indiana; Miss Josie Marietta Van Buskirk at Gospport, Indiana; Mrs. Dickens Perry Smith at Greensburg, Kentucky; Mrs. Rachel T. Cox at West Bowdoin, Maine; Mrs. Nora Bryan Dashiell at Cambridge, Maryland; Mrs. Archie E. Kling at Butler, Missouri; Miss Nellie V. Clark at Ravenna, Nebraska; Mrs. Fannie B. Hughson at Carmel, New York; Mrs. Sarah Lucile Thompson Chapman at Le Roy, Ohio; Mrs. Belle Smitten Lewis at Marchand, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ethel Wells Rue at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Anne Johnston Ford at Lubbock, Texas; Mrs. Nina Eunice Andrews Dougan at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Mrs. Emma Remington Turner at Spooner, Wisconsin.

The reappointment of Mrs. Myrtle Edith Wilson as Organizing Regent at Newburg, Oregon, has been requested by the State Regent. The resignation of Mrs. Lucy Brown James as Organizing Regent at Greenville has been reported by the State Regent of North Carolina.

Through the respective State Regents authorization of the following Chapters is requested: DeKalb, Illinois; Greenville, North Carolina; Chase City and Pearisburg, Virginia.

By request of the State Regent of Kansas, the location of the Chapter forming at Wilson is changed to Russell, Kansas. By request of the State Regent of Washington, the location of the Chapter organizing at Manette is changed to Bremerton, Washington. She also requests that Longview be added to the location of the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter at Kelso, hereafter to be Kelso and Longview; also that Palouse be added to the location of the Experience Wood Chapter at Garfield, hereafter to be Garfield and Palouse.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to our National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Canebrake at Uniontown, Alabama; Mishawaka at Mishawaka, Indiana; Edmund Burrell Smith at Indianola, Mississippi; Wade Hampton at Pop-
THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room on Saturday, April 17, 1926. The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The Chaplain General read from the 133rd and the 119th Psalm and lead in prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison and pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The Recording Secretary General called the roll. Those present were: National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cain, Miss Lang, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Spence, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. DeBolt, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Whitman. State Regents and State Vice Regents: Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Mannhart, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Strawn, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Viles, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Botts, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Thorberg, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Hickam, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. Conaway, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Dickerson.

With the permission of the Board, the reading of the deed of trust covering the financing of the new auditorium was made the special order of business.

The Treasurer General presented the following resolution preparatory to presenting the deed of trust:

> Whereas, it appearing from the report made by the Treasurer General that through contributions and from the sale of boxes and seats in the new auditorium and from other sources, the Society is and will be in receipt of considerable funds available for payment of part of the cost of the new auditorium, and that the remaining cost of same can be met by a loan of not exceeding One Million Dollars, and

Whereas, a loan for such an amount can be amply secured by a mortgage of the real estate and improvements thereon owned by the Society in the City of Washington, exclusive of Memorial Continental Hall, therefore be it

> RESOLVED, That so much of the action of the National Board of Management taken at the meeting held February 4, 1926, as authorized through the issuance of bonds of a loan or loans not to exceed the sum of One Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars to be secured by a mortgage on all the property of the Society situated in Washington, District of Columbia, be and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled, and be it further

> RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution borrow a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate One Million Dollars and make and issue therefor its bonds in a principal amount or amounts equal to the sum or sums borrowed, and secured by a mortgage or deed of trust on all its real estate and improvements thereon in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, exclusive of that portion of Lot 33 in Square 173, being the east one hundred and sixty-one and ninety-two hundredths feet (161.92') on North D Street by the full depth of said lot on which is the building known as Memorial Continental Hall.

Motion to adopt the resolution was variously seconded and unanimously carried. The President General and Treasurer General then submitted a draft of a mortgage or deed of trust prepared by Messrs. Sherley, Faust & Wilson, attorneys, to secure a bond issue in the sum of One Million Dollars, and covering the property of the Society in Washington, District of Columbia, exclusive of the lot on which is Memorial Continental Hall. It appearing
that the bonds to be issued under it are designated simply as First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds, and that in other particulars said draft is satisfactory, it was on motion duly made and seconded.

RESOLVED, That the Deed of Trust submitted by the President General and Treasurer General (as read in full by the Treasurer General) be, and the same is hereby, approved and the President General and the Treasurer General and the Recording Secretary General are duly authorized and directed on behalf of the Society, as its act and deed and under its corporate seal, to execute said Deed of Trust, and Lora Haines Cook, the President General of the Society, is constituted and appointed the true and lawful attorney in fact for the Society and in its name to appear before any officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds and to acknowledge the same and to deliver it to the Trustee therein named; and the President General or a Vice President General and the Treasurer General, and the Recording Secretary General are duly authorized and directed on behalf of the Society to make, execute and cause to be authenticated in the form and manner recited in said Deed of Trust the bonds secured by same in such denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000); and/or Five Hundred Dollars ($500); and/or One Hundred Dollars ($100); and/or Fifty Dollars ($50); in such principal amount not exceeding in the aggregate One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) as said named officers of the Society may determine, and to deliver said bonds to purchasers of same at not less than par.

The resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote, the deed of trust was signed by the President General, the Treasurer General and the Recording Secretary General and the official seal of the Society was thereto affixed.

The President General stated that the pen with which the deed of trust was signed had been presented by George W. White, Chairman of the Advisory Board, and President of the National Metropolitan Bank, and stated that it and the inkstand which accompanied it would be placed in the Museum.

The regular order of business was resumed.*

At the conclusion of her report the President General said, "This is the last time that we shall meet together in this particular advisory capacity. To be held worthy of great responsibilities is a priceless heritage. New emergencies bring tests of resourcefulness. They also develop new powers to meet their trials and these powers, fellow members of this National Board, you have unselfishly proven in the great work upon which you have been engaged for the advancement of our Society and the good of our common country. Those who have looked to you to accomplish the labors which were an essential part of your high office have not looked in vain for each one of you has fulfilled the obligations and responsibilities incident to her stewardship with outstanding distinction and surpassing capability.

"For your good-fellowship and courtesy, for your loyalty and faithfulness, for all that you have meant to me and for that which you have given with such noble abnegation of self and this administration and to the Daughters of the American Revolution, I thank you."

The Registrar General then presented her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the following applications to present to the Board: 500; having presented 1,930 on April 1st, makes a total of 2,430 for this month; supplemental papers verified, 600; total number of papers verified, 1,100; permits issued for official insignias, 477; ancestral bars, 607; Key recognition pins, 631; verifications for official recognition pin, 492; papers returned unverified: originals, 29; supplemenals, 24; new records verified, 680; papers returned for notary seal, necessary endorsers and signatures, 345.

I attended the February 22 luncheon of Chicago Chapter at Hotel Drake, Chicago, and the State Conference of Alabama held at Selma, March 8, 9, and 10.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved, "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 500 applicants for membership. Motion was seconded and carried, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared these 500 applicants admitted to membership.

Mrs. Heron, Chairman of Insignia, asked permission to present a brief report, which was granted. Mrs. Heron then stated that permission had been granted by the United States War Department for the National Society to place its Insignia in the case at Arlington containing Insignia of other patriotic societies, and offered the following motion: "That our Insignia, the emblem of our National Society, be placed at Arlington in honor of the Unknown Soldier, this presentation to occur on
Sunday afternoon directly following the placing of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and that the Insignia bear this inscription: "To honor the memory of the Unknown Soldier, April 18, 1926, N. S. D. A. R."

Motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

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

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1st, 1926, to March 31st, 1926:

### CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31st, 1925: $5,625.17

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues, $120,223; initiation fees, $19,585; reinstatement fees, $520; supplemental fees, $1,266; Catalogue of the Museum, $75; certificates, $7; copying lineage, $49; constitution posters, $50; creed cards, $17.50; D. A. R. Reports, $22.02; directory, $1; duplicate papers and lists, $440.70; exchange, $72; hand books, $3.25; index to library books, $1.14; interest, $716.32; lineage, $2,017.35; lineage index No. 1, $30; lineage index No. 2, $130; Magazine—subscriptions, $8,533.30; advertisements, $1,378.20; single copies, $58.96; printed minutes of National Board, $5,000; notary fees, $18.50; post cards, $50; proceedings, $10; rent from slides, $34.50; report paper, $1.50; ribbon, $20.00; sale of waste paper, $2.50; slot machine, $6.30; stationery, $14.26; telephone and telegrams, $60.80; Constitution Hall pictures, $2.20; Washington pictures, $37.43; Auditorium events, $662.75; contributions—books for Library, $1,048.07; binding books for Recording Secretary General, $56; lineage index No. 2, $1,500; refunds—insurance, $12.31; salary—Treasurer General's Office, $3.67.</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
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#### DISBURSEMENTS

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Refunds: annual dues, $2,752; initiation fees, $355; supplemental fees, $36</td>
<td>$3,143.00</td>
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<td>President General: clerical service, $400.07; postage, $90</td>
<td>490.07</td>
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<td>Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,429.79; engrossing and lithographing, $44; files and reports, $20.16; postage, $15; telegram, $60; expressage, $86; typewriter repairs, $50</td>
<td>1,510.91</td>
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<td>Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $1,070; cards, envelopes, list and tray, $105.37; binding books, $2.50; rent of typewriter, $7; postage $30</td>
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<td>Certificate: clerical service, $655; certificates, $333.81; engrossing, $613.55; cards and seals, $75.57; postage, $75</td>
<td>1,752.93</td>
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<td>Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $705; paper for application blanks, $1,021; book, envelopes, files and leaflets, $74.74; binding books, $3; postage, $210</td>
<td>2,013.74</td>
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<td>Registrar General: clerical service, $8,856.52; baskets, binders, chips, permits and prints, $517.5; binding books, $90; postage, $30; typewriter repairs, $3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer General: clerical service, $5,590.53; books, cards, dater, envelopes and pads, $468.41; postage, $52; expressage, $7.27; rent, safe deposit box, $10; typewriter repairs, $10</td>
<td>6,132.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historian General: clerical service</td>
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<td>Reporter General: proofreading</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Librarian General: clerical service</td>
<td>$1,070; accessions, $873.79; binding volumes, $192.30; book, binders, paper and shears, $16.67; postage, $10.64; expressage, $8.95; telegram, $2.93; refund, contributions, $135.80</td>
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<td>Curator General: clerical service</td>
<td>$355; fillers, ink and scales, $4.90; postage, $5; expressage, $5.10</td>
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<td>General Office: Executive manager’s salary</td>
<td>$526.74; clerical service, $790; postage and stamped envelopes, $1,373.20; car fare, $4; expressage, $4.37; clippings, $2; flag code, $1; pictures, $7.50; typewriter repairs, $16; binding books, $10.50; Robert’s Rules of Order, $1.50; sermons—Youth movement, $20; wreaths, $38.01; supplies, $42.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committees: Americanization—circulars and questionnaires, $39; exhibits, $25.62; postage, $32.02; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $30; Conservation and Thrift—circulars, $40.75; postage, $19.40; Finance—clerical service, $30; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $30; postage, $7; expressage, $4.47; Legislation in U. S. Congress—postage, $1.02; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—postage, $12.84; repairs to slides, $45; Preservation of Historic Spots, postage, $10; Publicity—postage, $50; clippings, $10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of Buildings: employees pay roll, $3,233.21; 94 tons coal, $1,287.25; electric current and gas, $362.22; ice and towel service, $101.90; curtains, $125; matting, $8.35; overalls, $19.50; expressage and drayage, $180.20; laundering, $16.88; repairs to boilers, elevator, plumbing and roof, $245.44; liability insurance, $333.29; supplies, $291.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Machine: printer, $295; supplies, $181.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $150; cards, $208; postage, $9.60; expressage, $21.28; Subscription Department—clerical service, $642.50; postage, $380; cards, lists and pads, $27; typewriter repairs, $2.50; Editor—salary, $600; articles, $90; postage, $22; stationery, $7.58; typewriter repairs, $5; binding books, $3; Genealogical Editor—salary, $150; Printing and mailing January-March issues, $5,365.14; Cuts, $462.89; index, $73; postage, $319.80; commissions, $10.14; subscriptions—refunded, $6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditing Accounts</td>
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<td>Auditorium Events: labor, $110.25; lights, $44; refund, $200</td>
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<td>D. A. R. Reports: postage, $5; 200 copies Vol. 28, $16.00</td>
<td>$21.09</td>
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<td>Duplicate paper fees refunded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures, typewriters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage: 1,000 copies Vol. 83, $1,632.40; postage, $300; refund, $1.15</td>
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<td>Lineage index No. 2: clerical service, $64.50; 1,000 copies, $3,319; postage, $3.50; expressage, $3.50</td>
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<td>Proceedings, postage</td>
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<td>Ribbon</td>
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<td>Spoon—Real Daughter</td>
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<td>Thirty-fourth Congress: Orchestra</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thirty-fifth Congress: clerical service, $263.92; supplies, $23.30; Credential Committee—clerical service, $1,116.78; postage, $115; pencils, $10.80; typewriter rental, $8; House Committee—cleaners, $61; Invitation Committee—invitations and cards, $180.71; postage, $10;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ink, $.40; Page Committee—pads, $8; Transportation Committee—
certificates, $30.10 ........................................ 1,572.21
Transferred to Magazine account by order of 28th Congress ....... 5,000.00

Total Disbursements ........................................................................... $62,236.04

Transferred to Permanent Fund ................................................................. 51,200.00

Balance ................................................................................................... $55,964.34

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31st, 1925 ................................ $33,820.85

RECEIPTS

Charter fees .......................................................................................... $120.00
Administration Building contributions ...................................................... 132.24
Constitution Hall:
*Contributions .................................................................................. $91,699.01
Interest ............................................................................................... 475.00
Bond Sales ......................................................................................... 38,750.00

Continental Hall contributions ................................................................. 2,648.50
Liquidation and Endowment Fund .......................................................... 7.20
Commissions:
Insignia ............................................................................................... 486.50
Recognition pins .................................................................................. 219.85

Total Receipts ....................................................................................... 134,538.30
Transferred from Current Fund ............................................................... 51,200.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Investment, Constitution Hall Fund ....................................................... $125,000.00
Notes payable, Administration Building ................................................. 50,000.00
Interest ................................................................................................ 729.18
Administration Building:
Furnishings ....................................................................................... 620.90
Preparing release, etc. ........................................................................ 6.50
Refund—contributions ......................................................................... 18.30

Constitution Hall:
Blanks, guides and trays ...................................................................... 48.75
Refund—contribution—New York ......................................................... 150.00

Continental Hall furnishings:
California Room ............................................................................... 25.39
Illinois Room ...................................................................................... 17.50
Iowa Room ......................................................................................... 8.75
Massachusetts Room ........................................................................... 127.00
New York Room ................................................................................ 7.00
Ohio Room ........................................................................................ 33.00
Virginia Room .................................................................................... 450.00
Wisconsin Room ................................................................................ 6.50
Library ............................................................................................... 14.50
Museum ............................................................................................... 8.00

* Itemized list of contributions will appear in June magazine.
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<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Total Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance, December 31st, 1925</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lantern and Grounds</td>
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<td>$179,429.27</td>
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<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
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<td>Balance</td>
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<td>IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL</td>
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<td>Balance</td>
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<td>AMERICANIZATION</td>
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<td><strong>Grave Markers and Preservation of Historic Spots</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Conservation and Thrift</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Markers, National Old Trails Road</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Relief Service</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Students’ Loan</strong></td>
<td>$6,494.49</td>
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<td><strong>Tilloloy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>George Washington Portrait</strong></td>
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<td>Disbursement—refund, Texas</td>
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<td><strong>Library Fund</strong></td>
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<td>Estate of Hugh V. Washington</td>
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<td><strong>Total Special Funds</strong></td>
<td>$68,317.00</td>
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*2-$50.00 Bonds, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Manila.*
## RECAPITULATION

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<th>Funds</th>
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<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
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<td>Students' Loan</td>
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**TOTALS**  
$89,139.28  
$442,882.19  
$367,110.25  
$164,911.22

## DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

- Balance, National Metropolitan Bank $164,911.22
- Petty Cash—In Treasurer General's Office 500.00

### INVESTMENTS

- **Permanent Fund**
  - Liberty Bonds $100,000.00
  - Chicago and Alton Bonds 2,314.84
- **Constitutional Hall Fund**
  - Demand Notes 125,000.00
- **Administration Building Notes**
- **Philippine Scholarship Fund**
  - Liberty Bonds 10,000.00
  - Real Estate Notes 5,500.00
  - Army and Navy Club of Manila, Bonds 150.00
- **Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks** 100.00
- **Life Membership Fund**
  - Liberty Bonds 4,850.00
- **Library Fund**
  - Administration Building Notes 10,000.00
- **Tilloy**
  - Liberty Bonds 4,900.00

**INDEBTEDNESS**

- **Constitution Hall Fund**
  - Administration Building 6% Notes 15,000.00
  - Administration Building 5% Notes 20,000.00
- **Library Fund**
  - Administration Building Notes 10,000.00

**Respectfully submitted,**

Grace H. Brosseau,  
Treasurer General.
Report of Finance Committee

During the months of January, February and March vouchers were approved to the amount of $306,592.25. This includes $66,692.47 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and Americanization; $6,494.49 for Students' Loan Fund; $1,938.92 for Preservation of Historic Spots.

Investments were made for the following:
- Constitution Hall funds, $125,000.00
- Life Membership fund, $2,658.84
- Also a reduction of $50,000.00 was made on the Administration Building debt.

The largest expenditures were for:
- Clerical service $25,741.55
- Magazine $6,562.43
- Employees of Hall $3,966.26
- Postage $2,880.27
- Support of Real Daughters $1,050.00
- Printing Index to Lineage Books (Vols. 41 to 80 incl.) $3,319.00
- Printing Bohemian Manual $2,239.00
- Printing 83rd volume of Lineage Book $1,632.40
- Furnishing and planting boxwood trees and other shrubbery $1,487.50
- Expense of 35th Congress $1,572.21
- Linen paper for application blanks $1,021.00
- Miscellaneous as itemized in report of the Treasurer General $10,499.91

Respectfully submitted,
Auct Frye Briggs,
Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Meetings of the Auditing Committee were held on Thursday, March 18th, and on Friday, April 16th, in Memorial Continental Hall.

The reports of the Treasurer General for same months and of the American Auditing Company were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary M. DeBolt,
Chairman.

Mrs. Goode moved, "That a vote of thanks and appreciation be given to the Historian General and her State, West Virginia, for editing and publishing this splendid index of the Lineage Books." Motion was seconded and carried.

The Librarian General then presented her report.

Report of Librarian General

Since the February board meeting the routine business of the library has been carried on as usual.

Unfortunately, there has been a little confusion over some of the library money raised by the States, to be spent in the States for books, a few State Treasurers having sent the money to the Treasurer General. It is with her approval and the Executive Committee that the money is intended to be kept in the States to simplify the work, so kindly remind your State Treasurers. If there seems to be any discrepancy in the amount of money raised and the number of books received, it is because two States have not as yet spent the money raised this year on books. If all States would spend the money raised each year and send the books to the library it would be easier to keep the library accounts.

The Rhode Island pension papers have been returned to the State Library as they were so difficult to read it was found impossible to copy them correctly.

A letter was received in March from Mr. Redstone promising to send us as soon as possible any duplicate genealogies he might find in the Massachusetts State Library, of which he is librarian.
Hawaii is sending an interesting collection of book plates.

In my report to Congress, on account of time, only the four States leading in contributions of money and books will be mentioned, but a complete list will be given in the Magazine.

Mrs. Kitchen, State Librarian of Kentucky, has compiled an interesting collection from Mr. Thruston's library, photostatic reproductions, photographs of family records, houses, etc., relating to the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

During this year New York State has contributed some important church records, as well as many local histories.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have made a point of sending local histories, many out of print, which are much appreciated.

California, Oregon and Washington have done very well in getting their early histories, generally difficult to obtain.

West Virginia gave last year the Winslow Memorial costing $50. Many valuable manuscript records have been purchased with the $200 donated by Congress.

These additions to our library make it, as stated by the Secretary of the National Genealogical Society, one of the best genealogical collections in the country.

Oklahoma and Idaho have written they have raised money and bought books but both wish to keep the books and have circulating genealogical and historical libraries. All other States have contributed something this year except Utah.

The total number of accessions to the library since February amounts to 476 books, 58 pamphlets, 11 manuscripts, 34 periodicals, 11 book plates and 2 charts.

**ALABAMA**

Following 6 volumes from Alabama "Daughters":

**ARKANSAS**

From Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, Following 5 volumes from Arkansas "Daughters":
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

History of Annapolis, Md. E. S. Riley. 1887.

Memorial Chapter.

Ancestor of Daniel Morrell. F. V. Morrell. 1925.

History of De Kalb County. 1885.
History of Vanderburgh County. 1886.
Henry County Past and Present. E. L. Pless. 1871.
Portrait and Biographical Record of Delaware County. 1894.

IOWA

Following 10 volumes from Iowa "Daughters":
History of Clayton County. 1882.
History of Boone County. 1880.
History of Dubuque County. 1880.
History of Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth. 1860.
Biographical Album of Fayette County. 1891.
History of Buchanan County. 1881.
History of Butler and Bremer Counties. 1883.
Descendants of Moses and Sarah Kilham Porter.

J. S. Lawrence. Genealogy of Family of Plimpton or Plympton.

KANSAS

2d Biennial Report, Superintendent Public Instruction of Kansas. 1886. From Mrs. John Clark Reese, Jr.

24th Biennial Report of Board of Directors of Kansas. 1924. From Mrs. R. W. Neale.

Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr. J. A. Stewart. 1925. From Kansas "Daughters."


KENTUCKY

Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky. 1878.

From Kentucky "Daughters."


Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Compiled by Mrs. John A. Kitchen and presented through the Kentucky "Daughters."

LOUISIANA

Following 10 volumes from Louisiana "Daughters":
American Boyers, C. C. Boyer. 1915.

Genealogical Register of Richards Family. A. B. Morse. 1867.

Book 2.


"Peter Jones and Richard Jones Genealogies. A. B. Fothergill. 1924.
William Freibrey and His Descendants. J. W. Presby. 1918.
The Neal Record. T. A. Neal. 1856.

Nichols Genealogy. N. R. Nichols.

MAINE

Following 4 volumes from Rebecca Emery Chapter:


Index to same, by F. C. Deering. 1922.

The following 8 volumes from Maine "Daughters":


History of Sanford, E. Emery. 1901.

History of Swan's Island. H. W. Small.

Centennial History of Norway. W. B. Lapham. 1885.

Historical Sketch of the Town of Deer Isle. G. L. Homier. 1905.

History of Chesterfield. O. Sewall. 1875.


Following 2 volumes from Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter:

History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties. 1914.

History of Boone County, L. M. Crist. 2 vols.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


MARYLAND
Following 3 volumes from Maryland "Daughters":
Biddle and Allied Families. J. T. & J. B. Biddle. 1918.
Descendants of John Warren and Narcissa (Davis) Warden His Wife. W. A. Warden. 1901.

MASSACHUSETTS
Following volumes from Massachusetts "Daughters":
Historical Sketches of Swampscott. W. Thompson. 1885.
Historical Sketch of Weymouth. G. Nash. 1885.
History of Dedham. E. Worthington. 1827.
Memorial History of Bradford. J. D. Kingsbury. 1874.
History of Murrayhill. A. M. Copeland. 1892.
Genealogy of the Perley Family. Perley. 1906.
A Wiswall Line. C. A. Wiswall. 1925.
Farnum of Morse, Chipman, Phinney, Ensign and Whiting. W. I. Morse. 1925.
History of Charlestown. E. Frothingham. 1845.
Clarke-Clark Genealogy. W. C. Johnson. 1884.
Thomas Gardner, Planter, and His Descendants. F. A. Gardner. 1907.
Petrie Genealogy. F. C. Petrie. 1880.
From Old Belfry Chapter.
Proprietors' Records of Mendon, Mass., 1659-1816. 1890.
From Mrs. James C. Peabody.
Medway, Biographer and Genealogies. E. O. Jameson. 1886.
From Gen. Rufus Putnam Chapter.
History of Martha's Vineyard. O. H. Banks. 1925.
From Mystic Side Chapter.
Whittier or Whitcher Family. From Miss Marietta
Whitehead.
Story of the Puriton Fathers. A. C. Addison. 1913.
From Mrs. A. B. Amerige through Mystic Side Chapter.
Dedication of a Statue of Franklin Pierce. 1914.
From Deane Winthrop Chapter.

MICHIGAN
Year Book Michigan D. A. R., 1925. From Mrs. L. E. Holland.
Cemetery Records of Oakland County. Vol. 3. 1926.
From General Richardson Chapter.
Following 14 volumes from Michigan "Daughters":
Records of Connecticut Line of Hayden Family.
J. H. Hayden. 1888.
The Descendants of Thomas Olney. J. H. Olney. 1880.
Genealogy of Greenleaf Family. J. E. Greenleaf.
1890.
Descendants of Thomas Hale, R. S. Hale. 1889.
John Gibson of Cambridge, Mass. and Descendants.
M. C. C. Wilson. 1900.
Genealogical Memoir of the Newcomb Family. J. B. Newcomb.

Genealogy of Descendants of John Deming. J. K.
Deming. 1904.
Genealogy of the Howes Family. J. C. Howes. 1892.

MISSISSIPPI
The Armstrong Family. V. A. Garber. 1910.
From LaSalle Chapter.
From Miss Myra Hazard.

MISSOURI
History of the Ruthrauff's. Compiled and presented
by Mrs. Mary Ruthrauff Hoover.
Gazetteer of Missouri. R. A. Campbell. 1874.
From Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

NEBRASKA
Following 9 volumes from Nebraska "Daughters":
History of Western Nebraska. 1899.
Historical Sketches of Butler, Pelt, Seward, York and Fillmore Counties. 1899.
History of Nebraska.
Roster of War Veterans Living in Nebraska. C. W. Pool. 1925.
Biographical Album of Johnson and Pawnee Counties. 1889.
Biographical Memoirs of Adams, Clay, Hall and Hamilton Counties. 1889.
The Fifty Years. R. P. Crawford. 1925.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Early Settlers of West Dunstable, Monson and Hollis. C. S. Spandling. From Anna Keyes Powers Chapter.

NEW JERSEY
From Mistress Mary Williams Chapter.
Following 12 volumes from New Jersey "Daughters":
History of Vineland and Vinelanders. 1890.
Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County. L. Elmer. 1869.
Moorestown Old and New. J. C. Purdy. 1886.
Founders and Builders of the Oranges. H. Whitemore. 1896.
From Hannah Arnett Chapter.
History of St. Peter's Church in Perth Amboy. W. N. Jones. 1924.
From Essex Chapter.

NEW MEXICO
Following 2 volumes from New Mexico "Daughters":
Historical Sketches of New Mexico. L. B. Prince. 1883.

NEW YORK
Following 2 volumes from Mrs. Henry D. Bixby:
Vaughan Genealogy. C. E. Hodgdon. 1918.
Rufus King and His Times. E. H. Brush. 1926.
From Rufus King Chapter.
Following 52 volumes from New York "Daughters":
Centennial Anniversary of the Old Town of Cambridge. Smart & Noble. 1874.

History of Skaneateles and Vicinity. N. Leslie.


1790 Census of New York. 1908.

Landmarks of Rensselaer County. G. B. Anderson.

1897.

Old Gravestones of Dutchess County. J. W. Postcher. 1924.

Ried. 1925. From Genealogical Research Committee.

Mrs. Kate Glaspell. 1894.

Pleas of Rensselaer County. C. Shepard. 1921.

E. W. Van Voorhis. 1881.

D. H. Van Hoosear. 1903.


E. N. Zabriskie. 1867.

F. S. Plumb. 1895.

Ancestry of Major William Roe Van Voorhis. 1881.

Ancient Long Island Epitaphs. E. D. Harris. 1907.


Abstracts of Wills Proved in Court of Common Pleas of Rensselaer County. C. Shepard. 1921.

The Frost Genealogy. J. C. Frost. 1922.

History of Herkimer County. G. A. Hardin. 1893.

Landmarks of Monroe County. W. F. Peck. 1895.

Peterson Family in Wayne County. A. Nevin. 1852.

History of Backs County. J. H. Battle. 1887.


History of Essex County. W. C. Watson. 1896.

Reminiscences of Troy. J. Woodward. 1860.

NORTH CAROLINA


NORTH DAKOTA

Out Where the West Begins. Z. L. Trinka. From Mrs. Kate GlasPELL.
Genealogical Research Committee of Rhode Island.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Following 15 volumes from University of South Dakota "Daughters":
South Dakota Historical Collections. Vols. 1-12 inclusive, 1902-1924.
From Wisconsin "Daughters."

TENNESSEE
Following 2 volumes from Tennessee "Daughters":
History of Sweetwater Valley. W. B. Lenoir. 1916.

TEXAS
26th Annual State Conference Texas D. A. R. 1925.
From Texas "Daughters."
From Mrs. Walter G. Lacy.

VERMONT
Town of Middlebury, Vermont. From Ethan Allen Chapter.

VIRGINIA
From Mrs. James E. Irvine.
Following 2 volumes from Virginia "Daughters":
1790 Census of North Carolina.
1790 Census of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON
Following 2 volumes from Mrs. John Watson:
History of the State of Washington. E. S. Meany.
1924.
Dictionary of Intertribal Indian Language. L. Bartlett. 1924.
Following 14 volumes from Washington "Daughters."
Columbia River, Its History, &c. W. D. Lyman. 1917.
History of the Pacific Northwest. J. Schafer. 1921.
The Downers of America. D. R. Downer. 1921.
During the War of Independence. S. G. Roberts.

VERMONT
From Mr. Arthur T. Downer.

VIRGINIA
From Mrs. R. B. Douglass.

WISCONSIN
History of Sauk County. 1880. From Mrs. Jessie B. Ryan.
Biographical Review of Dane County. 1893. From Miss M. Lydia Wakeman through John Bell Chapter.
Old Peninsula Days. H. R. Holand. 1924.
From Mrs. J. A. Branson.
Superior, Wisconsin. 1892. From Mrs. J. R. Hile through Claude Jean Allouez Chapter.
From Mrs. Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter.
From Munefood Chapter.
From Ellen Hayes Peck Chapter.
From Wisconsin "Daughters."

WYOMING
The Bozeman Trail. G. R. Hebald & E. A. Brinson.
From Wyoming "Daughters."

OTHER SOURCES
Early Friends Families of Upper Bucks. C. V. Roberts. 1925.
Sword of Liberty. F. C. Hutchins. 1921.
Genealogy of the Earles of Secaucus. I. N. Earle. 1929.
From Mr. Arthur T. Downer.

WHO'S WHO AMONG SOUTHERN FAMILIES.
Published by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Vol. 4. 1926.

SOUTH DAKOTA THROUGH SOUTH DAKOTA "DAUGHTERS":
Biographical Review of the State of South Dakota. 1923.
From Michigan Historical Commission.

WISCONSIN
From Wisconsin "Daughters.

WYOMING
From Wyoming "Daughters."
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

PAMPHLETS

ARKANSAS

GEORGIA
History of Thomas County. W. I. MacIntyre. 1923. From Ochlo-ehnee Chapter.

KANSAS
Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. R. W. Neale:
23d Biennial Report of Board of Directors of Kansas. 1922.
Echoes of Pawnee Rock. M. Perkins.

MAINE

Massachusetts
Following 3 pamphlets from Miss Marietta H. Whitcher:

Michigan

Nebraska
Following 4 pamphlets from Miss Mabel Lindley:
A Robinson Line. F. P. Martin.
Silver Family in America. Z. S. Fink.
The Bishop Family. F. P. Martin. Following 2 pamphlets from Nebraska “Daughters:”
Ludwig Moehler and His Descendants. C. G. Dunning.

New Jersey
Following 4 pamphlets from New Jersey “Daughters:”
Inscriptions in Burying Ground at Dividing Creek. F. D. Andrews, 1925.
Benjamin Ayars and His Descendants. B. A. Andrews, 1921.
Robert Ayars and His Descendants. F. D. Andrews, 1918.

New York
Following 10 pamphlets from New Mexico “Daughters:”
Old Santa Fe. R. E. Twitchell. 1924.
Historical Address. 1882.

New Mexico
Following 8 pamphlets from New York “Daughters:”

The Dutcher Family. W. K. Griffin.
Gabriel Ludlow and His Descendants. W. S. Gordon.
William James of Albany and His Descendants. K. B. Hastings. 1924.
Machackemeck Grave-stone Inscriptions, Port Jer-icks. R. W. Vosburgh.
Town of New Utricht. T. G. Bergen. 1884.
Town of Flatlands. A. Dubois. 1884.
Memoir of Hon. Tennis G. Bergen. S. S. Purple. 1881.

Oregon
Following 2 pamphlets from Genealogical Research Committee:
Old Oregon Trail.

Pennsylvania
Geneology of Dreisbach Family. L. M. Helman. 1924. From Miss Laura M. Helman.

Rhode Island
Newport Historical Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. From Rhode Island “Daughters:”
Gorham Family of Rhode Island. H. S. Gorham. 1925. From Gaspee Chapter.
Dr. Joseph Torrey and His Record Book of Marriages. W. D. Miller. 1925. From Narragansett Chapter.

South Carolina

West Virginia

Wyoming
Beach Family Magazine. A. L. Beach. 1926. From Mrs. Cora M. Beach.

Other Sources
The Father of the American Navy. Compiled and presented by Rear Admiral George W. Baird.
Descendants of Isaac Colburn, Jr. Compiled and presented by Mr. E. J. Cox.
Clytemnestra. 1923. Compiled and presented by Mr. Henry B. Lister.

MANUSCRIPTS

Connecticut
Chapman Family Data. From Miss Emily E. Marsh.

Illinois
Sketch of Mrs. Melinda J. P. Roberts, Real Daughter of Illinois. From Rockford Chapter.

Iowa
Genealogy of the Bearce Family. F. B. Connele. From Miss Almaed Harpel.

Kansas
Family History of Lillian Corby Woods. From Mrs. C. H. McBurney.
Typewritten Copy of The Abilenoe Democrat. Mrs. R. W. Neale.

Massachusetts
Notes on the Handy Family. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Seth A. Lewis through Mercy Warren Chapter.
OREGON
Benton County Oregon, Bible Records. From Mrs. P. M. Brandt.

Pennsylvania
Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. W. A. Auchinvolle:
Old Drummers and Fifers. Drum and Fife of Walker's Company.

West Virginia
Descendants of Thomas and Sarah (Shepherd) Thornburgh. 1925. Compiled and presented by Mrs. V. T. Vickers.

Wisconsin
Respectfully submitted,

Isabel Anderson,
Librarian General.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from February 1st to April 17th:

Twelve hundred and seventy-six communications were received and 1,270 were written.

Supplies mailed at the request of Chapters and individuals consisted of: Application blanks, 21,677; leaflets of "How to Become a Member," 1,473; leaflets of General Information, 982; pamphlets of Necessary Information for Chapters, 641; Constitution and By-Laws, 875; Transfer Cards, 937.

Sixty-five thousand and fifty-five Immigrant Manuals were sent for free distribution in the following languages: English, 32,278; Spanish, 1,393; Italian, 8,000; Hungarian, 1,450; Polish, 6,300; Yiddish, 1,492; French, 1,445; German, 3,415; Russian, 1,902; Greek, 1,912; Swedish, 1,633; Portuguese, 919; Lithuanian, 1,509; Norwegian, 663; Bohemian, 683.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Elliot Shumway,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The report of the Curator General was then presented.

Report of Curator General

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board Meeting of February 4, 1926:


California: Silver bodkin owned by the daughter of Hannah Huntting. Presented by Miss Minnie A. Bigelow, Pasadena Chapter.

Wooden milk skimmer used by Molly Stark, presented by a descendant, Mrs. Molly Stark Breeden. Spectacles used by Dr. Oliver Bancroft of Connecticut and presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Emeline Bancroft Harmon. Both gifts presented through Eschscholtzia Chapter.

District of Columbia: Fan presented by Mary B. Lothrop, member at large. Three pieces of Continental money, framed, bequeathed by Mrs. George W. Baird, through Army and Navy Chapter.


Georgia: Deed executed in 1785 and door key from tavern built in same year. Presented by Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, through Toccoa Chapter.

Indiana: Silver spoon owned by Esther Morse Lovejoy, wife of Samuel Lovejoy, who served at Lexington and in the campaign under General Sullivan. Presented by Mrs. George W. Ross, General James Cox Chapter. Iron kettle, used in preparing supper for General Washington the evening before he crossed the Delaware. Presented by Mrs. Sarah Gordon Everett. Framed piece of bed curtain used in the family of Leffert Lefferts during the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. S. J. Crumpacker, the Schuyler Colfax Chapter.

Iowa: Leather pouch carried during the Revolution by Dr. Abraham Moore. Presented by a descendant, Sarah Moore Harned, Open Fire Chapter.

Kentucky: Cup plate, spread eagle with thirteen stars. Presented by the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter. Silver spoon owned by Mary Boone Bryant, wife of founder of Bryant's Station. Given by a descendant, Mrs. Eugene Howard Ray. Piece of cloth made from flax grown in early Revolutionary period. Presented by the Misses Grace and Fannie Bierbower, Limestone Chapter.

Louisiana: Spinning wheel from St. Martin Parish in the Evangeline country, used by four generations of Acadians in spinning for American soldiers of four wars. Presented by Shreveport Chapter. Covered custard cup owned by Mary Bartlemy, wife of Capt. David Morris, who was held prisoner by the British on the prison ship Jersey. Presented by a descendant, Dr. Helen Flint, Prairie Mamou Chapter.

Maine: Pewter candlestick given by Mrs. R. D. Hall, and shell comb from Mr. Moses...
Holden, both presented through Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter.


**New Jersey:** Two bronze lustre pitchers and one with lustre decoration. Presented by Mrs. Morgan Hand, Cape May Patriots Chapter. Decanter owned by member of the family of Cesar Rodney, cut glass wineglass and tumbler with portrait of Lafayette, Chinese Lowestoft plate, and “Friendship pin” used by the gentlemen of the period to secure their ruffles, these gifts presented by Miss Bertha R. Twells, Ann Whitall Chapter. Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, published in 1777, presented by Mrs. Jennie Scudder Murray, Gen. David Forman Chapter. A flag with thirteen stars, said to be the only one in existence strictly conforming to an Act of Congress June 14, 1777. Presented by Miss Dorothy DuFour, Camp Middle Brook Chapter.

**New York:** Shell cardcase and snuff box, presented by Mrs. Charles A. Lux, and old spectacles made by a blacksmith for Aaron Hoyt, presented by Mrs. Belle Hoyt Leighton, both given through To-whan-to-qua Chapter. Pewter teapot owned by Col. Philip Stone, Revolutionary ancestor of the donor, Miss Adeline B. Trimble, through Champlain Chapter. From Southampton Colony, two gifts, an air-stem wineglass from Mrs. Edward Davis and a teacup and saucer of brown Lowestoft from Mrs. Edward P. White. Shawl with colored border worn by Phene Hand Stone of Connecticut, presented by a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Silas T. Crocker, Benjamin Prescott Chapter. Hand wrought nails taken from the coffin of Margaret Corbin when her grave was opened March 16, 1926. Presented by Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent. Certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, and a printed copy of the Institution of the Society, both owned by Lieut. George Reab, 4th Massachusetts Regiment, and presented by Col. Walter Scott.

**North Carolina:** The Daughters of North Carolina are presenting to the Museum a much needed and beautiful case for silver. From the Mecklenberg Chapter, shoe buckles of brilliants worn by William Hooper presented by Elizabeth Webb Long. Hand-woven vest worn during the Revolution by Eliah Sparlin, a soldier, presented by Misses Catherine and Matilda Carson through Major William Chronicle Chapter.

**Rhode Island:** Two Lowestoft cups and iron snuffers, presented by Narragansett Chapter.

**Virginia:** Baby pincushion marked with old pins, date 1786, used by wife of Revolutionary soldier, presented by Miss Ada Augusta Rhodes, Fairfax County Chapter. Piece of satin curtain from the White House, in which the Declaration of Independence was wrapped by Dolly Madison when the city was invaded by the British. Presented by Mrs. Quincy A. Gates also through Fairfax County Chapter.

**Washington:** Silver compote, said to have been made in Burmah, 1772. Presented by Mrs. Amy J. Leeds, Mary Richardson Walker Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

Olive Whitman,
Curator General.

Mrs. Gillentine moved, “That a rising vote of thanks be given to our Curator General for her marvelous work during the past three years. Motion was seconded and carried by a rising vote.

The report of the Executive Committee was then presented.

**Report of Executive Committee**

Since the last meeting of the National Board of Management the Executive Committee has taken the following action which it now presents to this Board for ratification:

February 5, 1926.

That the Boudinot Chapter of Elizabeth, New Jersey, which is now incorporated, be authorized to arrange for the disposition of certain property in the Borough of Roselle Park, New Jersey, on which an historical D. A. R. marker now stands, and that the National Society transfer the said property as the Boudinot Chapter shall request.

April 14, 1926.

I move: That the following resolution be presented to the Thirty-fifth Continental Congress:

Whereas, the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress created the office of Executive Manager and
Whereas, the plan has proven impracticable, and
Whereas, the larger part of those duties are now allocated to our Business Office; therefore be it
Resolved, That the office of Executive Manager be discontinued.

Whereas, Our Society has made an extraordinary growth in the past few years and
Whereas, we have outgrown our By-Laws; therefore be it
Resolved, That the President General shall appoint a Committee for general revision of the By-Laws with authority to employ a parliamentarian for consultation.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

The recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Committee were approved ad seriatim.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was deferred, awaiting telegraphic communication to complete additional Chapters.
In the interim the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee was presented.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

In making a report of the work accomplished by your Buildings and Grounds Committee in the past three years, I refer to my article in the April Magazine for Illustrations and general information in regard to the “Supervision of the D. A. R. Property.”

When your Committee entered upon its duties it was evident that by the removal of the offices to the Administration Building, the first opportunity to make definite plans for the furnishing of the State rooms in Memorial Continental Hall had presented itself and keeping in mind the inscription on the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, “A Tribute to the Patriots who achieved American Independence,” we sought to have definite rules established for furnishing the rooms in accordance with the best authority on style and design of the period of the American Revolution and to that end the following resolutions were adopted by the National Board of Management:

“That the Buildings and Grounds Committee be directed by the National Board of Management to meet in joint session with the Art Committee for the purpose of making a survey of each room with the specific object of suggesting to each State desirable changes, additions and elimination in their rooms.”

“That hereafter the Buildings and Grounds Committee be authorized to co-operate with the Art Committee in accepting for Memorial Continental Hall only pictures and portraits depicting the Revolutionary period. Portraits of Presidents General, the President Presiding or the Founders of the National Society shall be the sole exception to this rule.” These are the instructions under which we have worked. The constant advice and assistance of a well qualified Art Committee has been invaluable and we desire to express to this Committee our sincere appreciation of their services.

We found all the rooms in Memorial Continental Hall formerly used as offices, redecorated, some floors refinished and many beautiful pieces of furniture in place. Rhode Island and Vermont had purchased rooms that were thus released and these had been placed in order for furnishing.

It is obviously impossible to give here a detailed description or names of the donors of the many beautiful and valuable gifts placed in the rooms during the past three years, but a complete record is on file for reference.

California has placed a reproduction of an antique brass and crystal candle chandelier, a genuine antique sofa, a secretary desk, arm chair of Queen Anne style, a large mahogany pedestal table, a small Duncan Phyfe tip top table, an old engraving of “Washington and His Family” and an early American pressed glass lamp formerly used at Woodlawn, the home of Nellie Custis. The antique furniture was purchased in Virginia, some pieces as gifts of individuals and others given by the State to replace modern furniture. Beautiful old chintz draperies were added and the chairs of antique design re-covered.

District of Columbia Room has been almost entirely refurnished. Many of the antique pieces are gifts of Chapters. A beautiful India rug, genuine antique cornice band and tie backs, an old sofa, gilt cathedral mirror, card table, Chippendale chair, small side chair, old arm chair formerly in Octagon House, a small tip top candle table and an antique desk with a cabinet top have been placed. An old ottoman and a pair of candlesticks have been promised. Two fine luster pitchers have been given for the cabinet and an old engraving of Dolly Madison has been hung. An extraordinarily attractive gift book is among the additions to the District Room.

Illinois has added handsome blue velvet curtains with gilt cornices and received gifts of antique brass tie backs, a handsome secretary desk, a historic old mahogany bureau desk, a genuine Sheraton sofa, a Hepplewhite chair, a brass fender of unusual design, handsome brass andirons, beautiful crystal center luster and
prism mantel-candelabra and a State flag and standard. The daughters of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott have graciously placed in the room a fine portrait of their mother and the magnificent silver bowl presented to Mrs. Scott by the Illinois Daughters in 1910.

Iowa has placed a beautiful crystal chandelier, a large oriental rug, handsome blue velvet hangings, a genuine antique davenport and contemplates further additions.

Maryland has completed the furnishing of its room with an oriental rug, old blue and gold brocade drapes with handsome gilt cornices, an historic sofa, two genuine old ottomans, a large Sheraton drop-leaf table, a small pedestal table, an antique cabinet and many valuable gifts for it, a rare vase and the State flag and standard. A book with the description of each gift has been placed in the cabinet.

New York has repainted its room, refinished the floors and built in an old-fashioned cupboard for the safe keeping of records. Magnificent red silk damask draperies with gilt cornices of beautiful design have been added; the furniture recovered and in addition to the historic antiques which remain in the room a beautiful old chair with needle point cover the date 1779 chiseled on the woodwork by the maker, a handsome Bokara rug and an old cross-stitch fire screen have been presented, and several small oriental rugs have been purchased. With the approval of the various committees concerned, the portraits of Miss Desha and Mrs. Lockwood have been removed to this, the Founders' Room.

Rhode Island has entirely furnished its room with rare and beautiful antiques, several being family heirlooms. The wonderful old harpsicord, really a museum piece, was used in Connecticut over one hundred years ago. There were only two of these made; the wires are gold plated and there are small drawers for holding the music and the tuning fork; an historic mahogany and gilt mirror, an old sofa with haircloth covering, a mahogany card table, a maple low-boy, a genuine Sheraton desk, dainty candle-table, antique crystal center luster and side lights, several interesting old chairs, an oriental rug, handsome draperies of rich rose silk and wool brocade which is an exact copy of a piece of early design, a fine banjo clock, an old French gilt and bronze mantle clock, a large oil painting of a colonial reception, a beautiful set of crystal and gilt candelabra, a pair of candlesticks over two hundred years old, a paisley shoulder shawl over 100 years old, a pair of silver candlesticks, a foot warmer and two old paintings which were bequeathed to the State make up the furnishings of one of our most perfect examples of an old colonial parlor. A guest book invites the signatures of members.

Texas has added to its room blue satin drapes with a genuine antique cornice band and tie backs, a fine old mahogany sofa, inlaid center table, two side chairs of carved mahogany with haircloth seats, a handsome large antique wing chair upholstered with blue and gold brocade and a beautiful crystal chandelier.

Vermont is furnishing its room. A fine oriental rug, draperies of antique wool brocade, a beautiful old sofa, a card table, a large table desk, a small stool covered with needle point, several of the finest examples of maple chairs of colonial design in the building and a brass and crystal chandelier, copy of an antique, are in place and several other beautiful old pieces are promised.

West Virginia has added quaint draperies of tangerine brocatelle, a card table, an upholstered settle of rare design, an inlaid mahogany tip top table, old brass fire irons, four Dutch colonial chairs, a brass and crystal chandelier, a plain green floor covering and a hooked rug.

Wisconsin is fortunate in possessing a suite of rooms and has used plain floor covering and handsome mulberry velvet draperies, following an old example, and a simple crystal lighting system. The furnishings consist of a beautiful old floor clock, an antique davenport, mahogany framed mirror, an old desk with cabinet top, an ottoman covered with needle point, mahogany center table, small mahogany tip top table, an exquisite colonial table lamp, a card table, an antique wing chair, reproduction of a Hancock desk and Windsor desk chair, pair of old silver candlesticks, a steel engraving of "Lady Washington's Reception," an old portrait, a bronze group, small colonial flower vase and six small mahogany chairs. In the dressing room there is an antique washstand with bowl and pitcher, a marble top dressing table, an old lamp and dainty chintz draperies and in the entrance hall, a console table with gilt mirror and two old brass candlesticks. Many beautiful gifts of china and glass, a fan and an old Bible have been received for the cabinet and a book on Old Silver of American Churches.

Ohio has redecorated its room, purchased an antique mahogany sofa with striped brocade covering and has received as gifts an old cane seat painted wooden chair, an old engraving of George Washington, an antique mahogany card table, a beautiful colonial crystal lamp, a fine old corner cupboard and two mahogany flag standards.

Massachusetts whose room for many years has been our one fine example of a sitting room of the Revolutionary period has had the beauti-
ful old brocaded haircloth covering of its antique sofa restored and has placed a cord to protect it in the future. Their fine old satin drapes have been cleaned and rehung. Several gifts of rare china and silver have been received for the corner cabinet and a valuable early French picture of George Washington woven in silk to simulate an engraving and a small colored print of George Washington have been presented to the room.

One of our most interesting tasks has been the furnishing of a colonial bedroom with the wonderful antique furniture given by Miss Floretta Vining of Massachusetts in 1909. We have used a room on the third floor off the Banquet Hall and the State has generously provided for the renovation of the old bed hangings and placed simple colonial curtains at the windows.

Additional furnishings have been made in the following rooms: A rare French pier glass has been placed in the Alabama Room; Delaware has placed a framed bronze plaque of the Declaration of Independence on its mantle. Kentucky has received gifts of a genuine old crystal chandelier and sconces and an antique bookcase desk; the portrait of George Rogers Clark now hangs in this room; Missouri has received the generous gift of a very rare old carved rosewood sofa and chair; New Jersey has installed very valuable stained glass windows depicting historic scenes of New Jersey's part in the Revolution; Virginia has purchased an antique rug and has been presented with an oil painting of Patrick Henry and a beautiful daguerreotype of Martha Tyler for the cabinet; Pennsylvania has presented a handsome mahogany pedestal desk for the lobby, the Library has received a beautiful old French marble clock and vases for the mantle and some necessary filing cases; a silver sandwich tray and a cut glass dish have been presented to the Banquet Hall for use on the President General's table. Col. Walter Scott has presented for the East Portico a handsome lantern and some fine shrubbery for the grounds, including some very old boxwood trees.

The Society has been fortunate in acquiring an original Rembrandt Peale portrait of George Washington, made possible by generous contributions from the various States. This has been placed on the paneled wall at the back of the stage in Memorial Continental Hall.

The Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia will at this Congress present a magnificent bronze insignia which has been installed above the Washington portrait. The Magazine will carry a detailed article covering this gift. State Flags have been presented to the Auditorium by Mississippi, Kentucky and New Mexico. A United States Flag has been presented for use in the Board Room by a Connecticut Daughter, two new flags for our staff on Memorial Continental Hall by the American Liberty Chapter and the staff has been repainted by the Denver Chapter.

We are looking forward in the near future to the presentation of a portrait of our beloved and revered Past President Presiding, Mrs. Cabell.

The following important improvements have been made under our direction to the exterior as well as the interior of Memorial Continental Hall; repairs to the concrete driveway and to the porte-cochere and the very large expenditure for new ceilings for the East and the South Porticos, the removal of the lantern formerly on the East Portico to the South Portico, the planting of a privet hedge, the cutting of a door between the Museum and the large colored print of George Washington have been presented to the room.

One of our most important duties has been the arrangement of the events which take place in the Auditorium, permission for which is granted in conjunction with the President General and the Executive Committee.

During the past three years our Auditorium has been used by Maryland State Society, Colonial Dames of America; Wildflower Preservation Society; National Council of Social Work; National American Council, addressed by President Harding, General Pershing and our President General, Mrs. Cook; American Legion Meeting; Convention of American Red Cross; Convention of the World Dairy Congress; Debate between George Washington University and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England; Inauguration of the the President of George Washington University; Meeting of Southern Medical Society; Concert of District of Columbia Chapter House Committee; Anniversary Concert of the Navy Band; Concert, Motet Choral Society; Vassar Alumni Society for reading of her poems by Edna St. Vincent Millay; Psychological Society of Washington; Lecture for Women's Overseas Service League; Annual Christmas Party of Clerical force; Meeting of Wakefield Memorial Association; Meeting of American Law Institute; Concert, Mark Twain Memorial Park Association; Commencement of American University Law College; first meeting of National Oratorical Contest at which President Coolidge spoke; notification of nomination of President Coolidge by Repub-
lican National Committee; memorial meeting, First Division, A. E. F.; Red Cross Convention, meeting of Instructing Visiting Nurses’ Society; meeting of Moro Educational Society; Seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of American Association for Advancement of Science; concert by the Pen Women’s League; concert for benefit of Institution for the Blind; mass meeting of Congregational Church; reception to Spanish War Veterans by the Consul of Cuba and vesper service of National Educational Association.

During the past three years our President General has given a reception to the Daughters visiting the city during United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Shriners’ Conventions; to the members of the National Education Association and the farewell reception to the French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand; a dinner in honor of the President of the General Federation of Women’s Clubs; a luncheon to the Women’s Press Club and a reception to the members of the National Society and their friends on New Year’s Day 1926.

A notable event was the visit of General Gourand, the Tiger of the Argonne, accompanied by the Ambassador of France and Madame Jusserand. They were received by the Registrar General, Mrs. Stansfield, the only national officer on duty on that hot summer day in 1923.

In addition to the care of Memorial Continental Hall our committee has charge of the Administration Building and several unfinished items were given immediate attention. Window screens were installed, rooms marked and tablets placed on drinking fountains and columns. During the past three years rooms have been purchased by the States of Oregon, Louisiana and Montana and Nebraska room has been changed to the first floor. The States reconditioning their rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. These are all carefully cleaned and covered, the draperies taken down and with the rugs packed away during the summer months. Every inch of the walls in Memorial Continental Hall, except those freshly decorated, are scrubbed each year. As our auditorium has never been re-decorated, this alone is a long and tedious task. The furnishing and reconditioning of the rooms and the frequent use of our Auditorium has made necessary hundreds of personal interviews and the correspondence that has more than trebled the amount necessary in the past. A complete record of every transaction has been kept and much research has been necessary in order to fulfill the instructions given to your Committee by the National Board of Management. We have prepared to date a list of the valuable furnishings entrusted to our care and these records will serve to furnish the material for a complete inventory of the building which should be compiled and filed in the safe for future reference as soon as the furnishings are completed.

We have recommended to each State that a book with the history of the gifts be placed in the rooms for ready reference, this history to be kept up to date under the direction of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

It is interesting to note that in addition to many wonderful gifts the States have expended more than $25,000.00 in the furnishing of the rooms.
As Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, I wish to express to the State Chairmen in charge of furnishing the rooms our appreciation of their co-operation and untiring efforts to procure historic and appropriate furnishings as well as many beautiful and historic treasures of individual donors.

Respectfully submitted:

Flora A. Walker,
Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee.

The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee was received by the President General with expressions of great appreciation for the splendid services rendered by the Chairman and her Committee.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee stated that she had no formal report to offer, but mentioned that the Magazine had a balance on the right side of the ledger of $2,993, and that an advertisement had come in since the report was made up which would bring the balance up to well over $3,000.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Eva Crook Edmundson at Bessemer, Alabama; Mrs. Grace Butler Hopper at Dearborn, Michigan; Mrs. Edith E. Benedict Smith at Vernon, New York; Mrs. Mattie Kennedy Parrott at Kingston, North Carolina; Mrs. Burdick Courtright Hunsicker at Circleville, Ohio; Mrs. Rena Childress Gill at Terrell, Texas; Mrs. Minnie Ruddick Johnson at Colorado, Texas; Mrs. Letta M. Fuller Jones at Boscobel, Wisconsin.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Eva J. Brooks at White Hall, Illinois; Mrs. Florence B. Orton at Marietta, Minnesota; Mrs. Ida Raymond Womble at Charleston, Mississippi; Mrs. Emma Ryker MacDonnell at Bunceton, Missouri; Mrs. Jennie McKellar Cade at Mt. Carmel, South Carolina.

The State Regent of Massachusetts requests the authorization of a Chapter at North Hanover, Massachusetts.

The following authorizations have expired: Haiti, Franklin, Virginia.

By request of the State Regent of New Jersey, the location of the Chapter organized at Teaneck is changed to West Englewood, New Jersey. The State Regent of Florida requests permission for the Arthur Erwin Chapter at DeLand, Florida, to incorporate. The State Regent of Iowa requests permission for the Candlestick Chapter at Hampton, Iowa, to incorporate.

The following Chapters have organized and are now presented for confirmation: Burlingame at Burlingame, California; Santa Clara at Santa Clara, California; John Ball at Irwin- ton, Georgia; Abigail Bigelow at Michigan City, Indiana; Jeremiah Ingram at Greensburg, Kentucky; Gov. James Bowdoin at West Bowdoin, Maine; Sauk Centre at Sauk Centre, Minnesota; Natchez Trace at Booneville, Mississippi; Tee Neck at West Englewood, New Jersey; Enoch Crosby at Carmel, New York; Ondora at Catskill, New York; She-qua-gah at Schuyler County, New York; Major Benjamin May at Farnville, North Carolina; Bethia Southwick at Nelsonville, Ohio; Esther Hull at Gallipolis, Ohio; Fort Defiance at Defiance, Ohio; Tonkawa at Tonkawa, Oklahoma; Alexander Keith at Athens, Tennessee; James White at Knoxville, Tennessee; Lee's Legion at Albany, Texas; Nacogdoches at Nacogdoches, Texas; Nancy Anderson at Leibbok, Texas; Samuel Sorrell at Houston, Texas; Ann Meyers at Deer Park, Washington; Col. Andrew Donnally at Welch, West Virginia; Edgerton at Edgerton, Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted,

Flora A. Walker,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Walker moved "That the report of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted, with its usual confirmations."

Miss Gordon, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Fund Committee, reported that it had not been thought wise to use the accumulated interest on Liberty Loan Bonds for the relief of soldiers blinded in the World War, as investigation had shown ample funds available from other sources.

Mrs. Hess moved, "That the use of the accumulated interest on Liberty Bonds be referred back to the Committee for further consideration. The Committee, retired, and formulated the following report: "That since Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado are taking care of tubercular soldiers from all over the country, the Committee recommends to the National Board that $1,000 be appropriated this year from the accrued interest from the Liberty Loan Fund, to each of these states through their State Regent who would work in conjunction with the National Liberty Loan Committee as to its disposition. The Committee also recommends that a gift of $100 be given to each Real Daughter this year from the accrued interest of the Liberty Loan Fund."

It was moved by Miss Gordon and variously seconded that these recommendations be adopted. Motion carried.
The Registrar General presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 500 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1,000. Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved, "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 500 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 1,000 admitted on this date." Motion was seconded and carried, the ballot was cast and the President General declared these 500 additional applicants admitted to membership.

The Treasurer General then reported 337 deceased members since the last Board meeting, 178 resigned and 24 applications for reinstatement, and moved, "That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of twenty-four members." Motion was seconded and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General welcomed these twenty-four former members back into the Society.

Mrs. Schick, State Regent of Virginia, extended an invitation from the Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond, Virginia, to the members of the National Board to attend the dedication of a gate at William and Mary College in memory of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, a former member of the Board.

Mrs. Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania, presented the following resolution to be submitted to the 35th Congress in support of action taken by the National Board at its last regular meeting, February 4, 1926:

Resolution

Whereas the motion to name the New Auditorium Constitution Hall was made by Pennsylvania and seconded by the other Twelve Original States; and
Whereas this motion was unanimously adopted by the National Board; and
Whereas the Thirteen Original States feel that it would be the desire of the members of the 35th Continental Congress to have a part in the naming of our New Auditorium; and
Whereas in the adoption of this name we are placing a fitting Memorial to that immortal Document, the Constitution of the United States, in which are incorporated those principles of freedom, equality and justice for which our forefathers strove; now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the members of the 35th Continental Congress assembled approve and endorse the adoption of the name Constitution Hall for the New Auditorium. Emily S. Heron, State Regent, Pennsylvania; Ola Worth Cann, State Regent of Delaware; Agnes Holton Banks, State Regent New Jersey; May Erwin Talmadge, State Regent Georgia; Eva V. M. Bissell, State Regent Connecticut; Isabel Wyman Gordon, State Regent Massachusetts; Jessie Croft Garrison, State Regent Maryland; Minnie M. Burney, State Regent South Carolina; Mary Palmer Warren, State Regent New Hampshire; Ida Norman Schick, State Regent Virginia; Mrs. C. M. Parks, State Vice Regent North Carolina; Frances Tupper Nash, State Regent New York; Lula A. Fowler, State Regent Rhode Island.

The Resolution, signed by representatives of the thirteen original states, was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Gregory presented two resolutions, one relating to the aims of the United States Flag Association, and one relating to a Bill for appropriation sufficient to erect and maintain a National Park at Moores Creek Battle Ground in Pender County, N. C. On motions, duly seconded and carried, these resolutions were endorsed by the National Board for presentation to the Continental Congress.

The Organizing Secretary General presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of Kansas requests the reappointment of Mrs. Coral Courtney Carter as Organizing Regent at Russell, Kansas. Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved the adoption of the Supplemental Report of the Organizing Secretary General. Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. DeBolt moved, "That the Vice Presidents General and National Officers be allowed to express to the State Regents their appreciation of the beautiful luncheon extended to our President General and to themselves." Motion seconded and carried.

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved. On motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

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
1926-1927

President General
MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1927)

MISS ANNE MARGARET LANG,
115 W. 4th St., The Dalles, Ore.
MRS. LOGAN S. GILLENTINE,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.
MRS. PAUL DUANE KITT,
Chillicothe, Mo.
MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Warren, Ariz.
MRS. THOMAS W. SPENCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12th St., Wheeling, W. Va.
MRS. H. H. McCLENTOCK,
903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.
MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON,
620 Harrolson Ave., Gadsden, Ala.
MRS. LOGAN S. GILLENTINE,
115 W. 4th St., The Dalles, Ore.
MRS. PAUL DUANE KITT,
Chillicothe, Mo.
MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH,
Warren, Ariz.
MRS. THOMAS W. SPENCE,
107 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS AMY E. GILBERT,
State Center, Iowa.

(Term of office expires 1928)

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MRS. H. H. McCLENTOCK,
903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.
MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON,
620 Harrolson Ave., Gadsden, Ala.
MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL,
143 Lafayette Ave. N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS,
1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General
MRS. MATTHEW BREWSTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS EARLE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ADAM M. WYANT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. ELI A. HELMICK,
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