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PROPOSED NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO MAJOR PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT
On a hill-slope above the Potomac overlooking the Federal City, on ground set apart for the Nation's illustrious dead, stands a low monument of marble that since 1911 has marked the last resting place of a Revolutionary soldier, who, born in France and transported in 1777 to America in one of Beau-marchais' ships, chose at the close of the war to throw in his lot with that of the young Republic.

States Government acknowledged its debt of gratitude and by according full military honors it repaired so far as lay in its power, the neglect of nearly a century.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the veteran whose services were thus recognized, had died on June 14, 1825, a distinguished but poverty-stricken guest of Mr. William Dudley Digges at "Green Hill" in Prince Georges County, Maryland, not far from the District line, and was interred in the family burying-ground, with a red cedar planted over his grave to mark the spot.

But it was not simply the services rendered by L'Enfant as Captain of
engineers in the Revolutionary War that were recognized by the Government in 1909; rather it was the services performed by him in 1791 when he designed and laid out the Federal City; for that was the special work of L'Enfant and will always remain his crowning glory. Of such ideal beauty was his "plan" that when put on paper it instantly captivated all who beheld it. Though the city itself took form slowly, so that through the decades it has been scoffed at and ridiculed, yet his "plan" based as it was "on a scale of centuries" has maintained its sway and today, pushed forward by modern talent, begins to manifest to the world its matchless harmony and completeness.

The movement which terminated April, 1909, in the exhumation of the body of Major L'Enfant and its reinterment in Arlington began many years back in the history of the Nation. The well-known Washingtonian, Mr. William W. Corcoran, who knew L'Enfant intimately, the latter having been a frequent guest at his father's home in Georgetown, wrote in 1884:

"It has always been my intention, if the Government did not do so, to have his remains removed from the garden of the old mansion, to a more suitable location... I am sure there is not a citizen of the United States who would not be glad to see Congress pay this tribute of respect to the gallant old soldier who planned this 'City of magnificent distances' but which should be called the Garden City of the World."

That same year, 1884, saw the first bill introduced into Congress asking for an appropriation to be used in the erection of a monument to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. No action however was taken. In 1895 another bill was introduced which demanded the specific sum of $50,000 to the same end but its fate was in no wise different from the preceding one. Finally came the year 1900, centenary of the transferal of the seat of Government from Philadelphia to the Federal City, which roused a new and deeper interest in the beginning as well as in the growth and development of the Nation's Capital, and consequently in him who designed and laid out its first avenues and streets.

As an outgrowth of the agitation caused by the events of that year and through the personal efforts and unstinted generosity of Senator McMillan of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, a group of leading artists, engineers, and architects of the country was called together to prepare a plan for the harmonious development of the city of Washington. After ten months' intensive work in Europe and America, including a study of the original plan of the Federal City as well as that of other world capitals, they brought forward what is known

DESIGNED BY
LEON CHATELAIN, WASHINGTON
as "the plan of 1901," which, in spite of much uninformed opposition, has persisted. Not the least of its merits is the fact that it restores and develops the dignified and elegant lines designed for the city in 1791 by L'Enfant, thus proving that even today with all the advantages of modern science and the improved facilities for carrying out every kind of work, nothing more beautiful nor more practical in the way of city designing is capable of being devised. In the words of the present chairman of the United States Commission of Fine Arts, Hon. Charles Moore:* 

"L'Enfant planned a city with every adornment and every convenience then known to man. He provided for needs of recreation, of learning, and of religion . . . (there were to be) radial avenues, water effects, and such disposition of public buildings as creates an ensemble in which every part has organic relation to every other part."

But L'Enfant has himself left a detailed exposition of his idea in regard to the plan. In August, 1791, when the design was first accurately drawn and after having arranged the whole "on that grand scale on which it ought to be planned and with a certainty of making it fit the various parts of the ground" he sent it to the President with a letter in which he says:

"Having determined some principal points to which I wish to make the others subordinate, I made the distribution regular with every street at right angles north and south, east and west and afterwards opened some as avenues in different directions to and from every principal place, wishing thereby not merely to contract (sic) with the general regularity, nor to provide a greater number of seats with pleasant prospects but principally to connect each part of the city . . . which cannot fail soon to spread along all those avenues which will provide a number of pleasant rides and become the means of a rapid intercourse with all parts of the city, to which they will serve as the main artery of the animal body, which diffuses life through the smaller vessels and inspires vigor and activity throughout the whole frame. . . ."

President Washington was deeply gratified. Probably no object was nearer his heart than the rapid and successful development of the Federal City. So profound was his interest that he took the French engineer into his confidence and discussed with him at intervals as frequent as the cares of state would permit, his beloved project in all its details. A little earlier he had written:

"Since my first knowledge of the gentleman's abilities in the line of his profession I have received him not only as a scientific man, but one who added considerable taste to his professional knowledge; and that . . . for prosecuting public works and carrying them into effect he was better qualified than any one who had come within my knowledge. . . ."

It may well be asked why then was poverty and neglect the ultimate fate of the planner of the city of Washington when the President himself was so completely satisfied with the man whom he had chosen for the great work, and when he to whom the work was given held it as the highest honor to accede to the slightest wish of his superior whose interest and appreciation doubled his powers and filled his soul with delight? Strange as it appears the fact remains that by the end of February, 1792, all was up between

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* (In November, 1928, the French Government bestowed the distinction of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon the Chairman of the U. S. Commission of Fine Arts, Dr. Charles Moore, in recognition of what he has done towards restoring to the Federal City the dignified and elegant lines designed for it in 1791 by Major Pierre-Charles L'Enfant.)
them; a few days less than a year from the date of beginning the work, L'Enfant severed forever his connection with the business which he had pushed forward with so much energy, judgment, taste, and perseverance. He wrote to Washington, February 27, 1792:

"Sir,

Having in my last to Mr. Jefferson so fully explained the reasons which urge me to decline all concern in the Federal City under the present system, as those reasons were the result of serious impartial consideration upon so important a subject I wish it understood that it is still my resolution. By the letter of Mr. Jefferson to me in answer I perceive that all my services are at an end—seeing they are so let me now earnestly request you to believe it is with the regret the most sincere I see the termination of all pursuit in which so lately I was engaged and that my every view throughout was incited by the warmest wishes for the advancement of your favorite object and that all my abilities were united to prepare its success.

From a full conviction of the impossibility to effect the intended establishment while struggling through the various difficulties which constantly must occur and which would as certainly prove insurmountable too late to remedy their ill-consequences, at the same time fearing that by my continuance you might indulge a fallacious hope of success, by which in the end you must have been deceived—under these impressions do I renounce all concern in it.

Permit me also to assure in the most faithful manner, that the same reasons which have driven me from the establishment will prevent any man of capacity, impressed with the same disinterested views . . . from engaging in a work which must defeat his sanguine hopes. . . ."

The "present system" under which L'Enfant expressed himself as declining longer to serve, was one which Washington himself was quite powerless to change. The difficulty arose out of the fact that legal authority in the District was vested in a Commission of three, appointed by the President, any two of whom had power to carry through whatever was agreed to between them, and also because there was no clear understanding in the beginning as to what powers should be granted to him who was chosen to lay out the Federal City. Under conditions so new and untried experience alone would define his position. As the situation was revealed to L'Enfant and he realized the limitations that it imposed, he withdrew and no persuasion that could be brought to bear upon him was able to induce him to change his decision.

The first difficulty that arose came as a result of the completion of the plan. No sooner had it received the approval of Washington than the Commissioners wished immediately to commence the sale of lots and for this desired a copy of the plan. This touched L'Enfant in one of his most sensitive spots, for from the beginning he seems to have conceived a violent antagonism to the spirit of speculation that very early in the history of our country manifested itself. His distaste for it and general indifference to personal affairs had been manifested two years earlier when he refused a grant of ten acres of land in the heart of New York City offered him as payment for his services in remodeling City Hall prior to the inauguration of the first President. So now he refused to lend his plan to those whom he suspected of wanting to "corner" the city lots, demanding that before the land was opened for sale the plan be first engraved and
then published thus ensuring as he thought a larger number of buyers and a more rapid and natural development of the city.

In their dilemma the Commissioners appealed to Washington who attempted to act as peacemaker. Reluctantly L'Enfant yielded to the President's wish and permitted the use of his plan. Other difficulties kept constantly arising however until December, 1791, when the final test came.

One of the principal proprietors of the District around Capitol Hill and down to the Potomac, was Daniel Carroll of Duddington, a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who had recently married, or was about to marry the niece of Daniel Carroll, one of the three Commissioners under whom L'Enfant was supposed to serve. Impatient to establish himself, the younger Carroll had begun building his manor house before the details of the city's plan had been worked out. In laying down New Jersey Avenue L'Enfant discovered that the walls of the new building protruded into the street. According to the deeds of cession all buildings which interfered with the "plan" were to be torn down, the Government bearing the expense. He, therefore, ordered the demolition of the offending structure.
which his lieutenant proceeded at once to carry out. The indignant proprietor appealed to Washington who did his best to bring about an understanding between the two men but without success. Though frankly blaming Mr. Carroll and excusing L’Enfant in his letter to the former he yet felt that L’Enfant’s zeal had carried him too far; a severe lesson seemed necessary. Washington, therefore, wrote him on December 2, 1791:

Sir:

I have received with sincere concern the information from yourself and others that you have proceeded to demolish the house of Mr. Carroll of Duddington against his consent, and without authority from the Commissioners or any other person—In this you have laid yourself open to the laws, and in a Country where they will have their course. . . . In future I must strictly enjoin you to touch no man’s property without his consent, or the previous order of the Commissioners.—I wished you to be employed in the arrangements of the Federal City.—I still wish it; but only on condition that you can conduct yourself in subordination to the authority of the Commissioners, to whom by law the business is entrusted—who stand between you and the President of the United States.

. . . Having the beauty and regularity of your plan only in view you pursue it as though every person and thing were obliged to yield to it; whereas the Commissioners have many circumstances to attend to, some of which may perhaps be unknown to you; which evinces in a strong point of view the propriety, the necessity, and even the safety of your acting by their directions. .

With sincere esteem I am, etc.

L’Enfant however remained unconvinced. Other letters followed but with no better effect. The demolition of the house went on. Finally the Commissioners retaliated by discharging all the laborers. Thus

THE L’ENFANT PLAN

 Courtesy of the Commission of Fine Arts
matters were brought to a standstill. Washington approved the act of the Commissioners since "nothing less could call . . . attention to the single source of authority." L'Enfant, since the first of January had been in Philadelphia. Private interviews were held and the Secretary of State invited him to a dinner with Madison. Through it all L'Enfant's position remained unshaken. February 27, he wrote the President, as above quoted, declining to serve "under the present system." Washington immediately replied:

Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1792

Sir,

Your final resolution being taken, I shall delay no longer to give my ideas to the Commissioners for carrying into effect the plan for the Federal City....

. . . Every mode has been tried to accommodate to your wishes . . . except changing the Commissioners . . . (which) can not be done on ground of propriety, justice, or policy.

. . . With sincere wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I am &c.

As might be expected consterna
tion reigned in the District as the news spread. With the exception of Daniel Carroll of Duddington and his cousin Notley Young, co-heir with him in the Duddington estate, the other proprietors had strongly supported L'Enfant in the discussion. They now joined in a petition to the President begging that L'Enfant be retained.

"Having" they said, "from our own knowl-
edge of his conduct formed the highest opinion of his talents and his zeal, his firmness (though sometimes perhaps improperly ex-
erted, in general highly useful), his impartiality . . . towards those proprietors with whom he has been in friendship or other-
wise, and his total disregard of all pecuniary considera-
tions, we greatly doubt whether a successor can be found in this country or indeed in any country qualified to be so eminently useful . . . thus thinking we anxiously hope that some mode may yet be devised . . . to secure to the city the benefit of Major L'Enfant's future services."

A copy of the petition was en-
closed in a letter written to the Major by the same post in which they said:

. . . we shall hope that some mode of accommodation may be devised to admit of your return on principles not derogatory to your feelings nor injurious to the city . . . If you will be induceed by a knowledge of the high confidence the proprietors repose in you to stand less on punctilios we flatter ourselves that the business . . . may be carried to completion . . . by the same talents, zeal, and unwearied industry . . . which distinguished it in the beginning."

On the same day L'Enfant, feeling under obligations to explain his viewpoint to the proprietors, wrote a detailed account of his reasons for deserting the enterprise. The two missives crossed. A second still more urgent appeal came from the proprietors; finally L'Enfant brought the correspondance to a close by the following courteous note addressed to one of them:

Philadelphia, April 1, 1792

My Dear Sir,

The wish of the proprietors . . . being too flattering a testimony of their sentiments not to impress me with a sense of obligation towards them . . . you may assure them with confidence, that in my objection I do not stand upon punctilio, nor am I actuated by motives of pride or disregard or enmity towards any of the primary managers of the business, but that I have been wholly deter-
mined from a conviction of the imprac-
ticability of effecting the undertaking begun under a system of direction which must perpetuate misunderstandings amongst the parties concerned.

Assure them that had not this considera-
tion prevailed over all others, of personal
interest, of inclination, the respect I have for the President would have made me readily submit to his wish. . . .

I have the honor to be, My Dear Sir, . . .

Thus prematurely, and to the distress of every one concerned, the services to the Federal City of Major Pierre-Charles L’Enfant came to an end.

In 1792 the planner of the Federal City was thirty-seven years old. During the remainder of his long life many other public and private works were begun by him but in the majority of cases he had the humiliation of finding himself obliged to withdraw before the completion of his object and his extreme sensitiveness caused him to refuse the remuneration offered, with the result that absolute poverty marked his declining years. None the less he remained always a man of good society, handsome, tall, and finely proportioned. His manner was ever animated and his conversation interesting and instructive, so that those under whose roof he passed the last years of his life had their hospitable task made easy for them.

It was sometime about 1815 while engaged in rebuilding Fort Washington that L’Enfant was asked to share the bachelor home of Thomas Atwood Diggles on his estate at Warburton. After the work was discontinued he still remained, a welcome guest until the time of the death of Mr. Diggles in 1822. In the meantime a warm personal friendship had sprung up between the Revolutionary War veteran and his host’s nephew, William Dudley Diggles of Green Hill, with whom, after the death of the uncle, L’Enfant made his home. By a curious coincidence this young man, who was raised up to perform the last duties for this super-sensitive but gifted French artist and engineer, was, through his mother, a grand-nephew of Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, that one of the Commissioners with whom the planner of the Federal City could never agree. And what makes the situation still more interesting is the fact that the wife of Mr. Diggles was the daughter of Daniel Carroll of Duddington whose enmity L’Enfant had aroused in tearing down the freshly built walls of his manor house where they interfered with the laying out of New Jersey Avenue.

An obituary notice published shortly after the death of L’Enfant gives an interesting picture of the man and is here reproduced in part as a fitting close to this short sketch.

Died,

On the 14th inst. at Green Hill, at the home of Mr. Wm. Dudley Diggles in Prince George County, Maryland, Pierre-Charles L’Enfant. Of the age of this interesting but eccentric gentleman we have no accurate knowledge but it could not have fallen short of seventy years. . . . he was a native of France of good family. During our Revolutionary War he was an officer of engineers and in that capacity was severely wounded at the attack upon Savannah and was the last of the wounded taken out of the ditch. After the present Government was organized he was employed as engineer in making the plan of this city of which he is the author and with which his name ought to be gratefully associated. He thought himself ill-remunerated for this service and because full justice was not done him, as he thought, he refused to receive what was tendered him and lived a life of sequestration from society and austere privation, which attracted respect while it excited compassion. . . .

Footnote: Since the above article went to press an attack upon the character of Major L’Enfant has appeared in the public
press and an effort is to be made to defeat the
bill pending before Congress on the ground
that the surveyor Ellicott should share with
L'Enfant the honor of having planned the
"City Beautiful."

The answer to this charge is to be found
in the Papers of the Federal District guarded
among the archives in the Library of Con-
gress, where, among other documents having
a similar trend, is one by Major Ellicott de-
vo ted to an enumeration of the "defects" of
the L'Enfant plan, which he courageously
proposes to correct with but little loss of
time or money. Among these "defects" he
specially notes, useless, diagonal avenues, over-
abundance of public squares, steep ascent to
the Capitol and improper location of the Con-
gress Hall. This document was sent with
earnest recommendations to the President by
the Commissioners, who expressed the "un-
easiness" they had all along felt with regard
to the plan and urged that it might be
changed. The reply of Washington, which
seems never to have been published, was
sent through his Secretary of State and was
to the effect that the President declined "mak-
ing any alterations in the plan of the City."

In less than a year from the date of his
"Recommendations" (April 11, 1792) such
differences had arisen between Ellicott and
the Commissioners that he was dismissed
from the service. He was employed later,
however, both by Washington and Jefferson
and ended his days as professor of mathemat-
ics at West Point. Whatever the merits of
his astronomical calculations and his skill as
surveyor, however (both which qualities were
recognized by L'Enfant), to the latter, sup-
ported as he was in the end by Washington,
and to him alone, belongs the glory of having
planned the "City Beautiful."—The Editor.
IN THE few remaining months before Continental Congress many State Conferences will be held and during some of them the election of State Officers will occur. In connection with those important events, I am venturing to offer a few observations, based upon my three years of intimate contact with this Society as its President General.

The outstanding deduction is that our members should be trained for office, beginning with the Chapter and going on up through to the National. The time has passed when a woman, regardless of qualifications, may be thrust into an office merely because she desires it or is willing to take it when no one else can be found to serve.

It is fallacious and dangerous to say to a protesting member who may or may not have ability, "You accept the office and we will do the work for you."

One of two things may happen: Either she takes the members at their word and allows them to do all of the work or she assumes the reins with a newly acquired sense of power and permits no one to aid her. In either case, the results are precarious so far as the organization is concerned.

Not that office holding has ever been unimportant; the point is that its importance has increased tremendously during the past few years. Now that women have become enfranchised and group activity of all kinds is recognized for its potency, the units of organization have a greater responsibility.

Therefore it is well for the chapter to put forward in positions of responsibility its clever, capable women, with the view to recommending them for higher service.

A potential State Regent should have had training tried and true in chapter and State activities; otherwise, she cannot cope with the problems within her own boundaries or prove to be an efficient and valuable member of the National Board of Management.

At all times does that body need the flower of the organization, for in the interim between Continental Congresses there must be solved weighty and vital problems that make for the weal or the woe of the Society. Also, it is incumbent upon the Board of Management to intelligently and faithfully interpret and carry out the policies initiated by the voting body of Congress.

Of much importance to the State and National is the selection of the State Vice-Regent. In the first place, that ought to become an increasingly active office instead of one of mere title, and for that service only capable women who are experienced and perfectly familiar with the work should be chosen.

There is always the possibility that on short notice the State Regent may be compelled to relinquish the leadership to her aide and it naturally follows that she should have some groundwork of experience on which to build the new structure. Upon the State Vice-Regent devolves the responsibility of attending the meetings of the National Board of Management when the superior officer is unable to go. It naturally follows that she must be in complete touch with National affairs in order to properly represent her State; and that she should first have been selected with the same meticulous care as the State Regent if the high standard set by the organization is to at all times be maintained.

It behooves us to build for the future, and, therefore, high-minded, patriotic, and efficient women should not shirk the responsibilities of office.

The complexities of life are crowding closely upon the heart interests and creating for the women of today issues that can best be met through the medium of the group. Wise are the leaders who recognize youth, energy, and potential power and unselfishly bend them to the greater good of a great future.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU, President General.

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Oklahoma Daughters Mark Historic Chapel

The Oklahoma Society had the honor of placing a bronze tablet on the historic Post Chapel in Old Fort Sill, near Lawton, Oklahoma. The old Stockade, Chapel and Jail, built mostly by soldier labor in the heart of a turbulent Indian Country in 1868, still remain. General George Custer and General Philip Sheridan attended service at this Chapel when they were in command at the Fort and the fierce Apache, Chief Geronimo, was confined in the old jail for many years.

It was through the kind assistance of General G. Leroy Irwin, Commandant of Greater Fort Sill, who has an abiding interest in all things historical, that we were granted permission by the Government to place this tablet, and we wish, therefore, to express our appreciation for the helpful co-operation, not only of General Irwin, but also of Chaplain Ralph C. Deibert, who furnished us the necessary historical data.

The tablet was unveiled March 25, 1928, with Mrs. Frank Sneed, Regent of the Lawton Chapter, presiding at the appropriate and impressive services, in the presence of the Lawton Chapter, members of the Society from other nearby cities, together with a very large and representative group from Greater Fort Sill.

The service began with a selection of patriotic airs played by the First Field Artillery Band. Chaplain A. V. Simoni, U. S. A., then gave the invocation. Mrs. Sneed introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Conde Ashby, of Tulsa, who presented and unveiled the tablet, which was accepted by Major General G. Leroy Irwin. Mrs. Sneed then presented Chaplain Ralph C. Deibert, who gave the history of the “Old Post” in a most interesting and inspiring address. Chaplain Simoni pronounced the benediction and the service ended with our National Anthem, played by the fine Military Band. As the thrilling strains of the Star Spangled Banner arose we one and all were grateful that the Oklahoma Society D. A. R. had been given the privilege of paying such a tribute to the brave and gallant soldiers who were the aid and defense of our sturdy pioneers in the early troubled Territorial and Statehood days, and we were happy in knowing that the “Old Post” with all its memories and traditions will be preserved as a link between the treasured past and the bright future of generations yet to come.

RUTH F. ASHBY, State Regent.
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE RECEIVES DELEGATES TO THE 4TH WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
Memorial Continental Hall, the scene of so many historic gatherings, was the setting January 29 to 31, 1929, of an assemblage of 1,000 and more patriotic women convened in the Fourth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense to discuss ways and means of keeping America secure from foes within and without her borders. Distinguished officials of the government, army and navy officers, and leading civilian experts on the whole subject of National Defense addressed the several sessions of the Conference which were presided over by Mrs. Boyce Ficklen, Jr., National President of the American Legion Auxiliary and chairman of the Conference.

Many of the speeches centered around the Navy as, with the Cruiser bill pending in Congress, this was uppermost in the minds of all dedicated to the enduring policy of a "Navy second to none"—America's best means to security and peace.

The other officers of the Conference were Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Thomas Spence, president of the American War Mothers, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Daughters of 1812, secretary; and Mrs. Albert G. Mang, Dames of the Loyal Legion, treasurer.

Among the 38 participating organizations which took part in the Conference were the following:

- American Gold Star Mothers
- American Legion Auxiliary
- American Veteran and Allied Patriotic Organizations
- American War Mothers
- American Women's Legion
- Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War
- Bergen County Women's Republican Club of New Jersey
- Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century
- Daughters of the Cincinnati
- Daughters of the Colonial Wars
- Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War
- Government Club of Chicago
- Government Club of New York
- Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
- Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic
- Law League of Kansas
- National Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans
- National Society, Colonial Daughters of America
- National Society of Colonial Descendants of America
- National Society, Dames of the Loyal Legion
- National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists
- National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
- National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America
- National Society, Daughters of the Revolution
- National Society, Daughters of the Union
- National Society of New England Women
- National Society, Patriotic Builders of America
- National Society United States Daughters of 1812
- New York City Colony
- National Society United States Daughters of 1812
- National Society United Spanish War Veterans
- National Society, United States Daughters of 1812
- National Society, United States Daughters of 1812
- National Society of New England Women
- Service Star Legion
- Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy
- The Guadaloupe Club, 1848
- The National Patriotic Council
- The National Women's Relief Corps
- Women's Naval Service
- Women's Overseas Service League
- Women's Overseas Service League
- Woman's Constitutional League of Virginia

The program was prepared by Mrs. Brosseau, chairman of that committee, and it was admirably arranged and the proceedings went forward smoothly and without monotony or repetition.

The Conference opened with a colorful mass meeting on Tuesday night, January 29th, in Memorial Continental Hall. After the call to order by Mrs. Ficklen the beautiful colors of the various organizations participating were borne up the main aisle in picturesque procession and massed on the platform in brave array while the United States Marine Orchestra played the inspiring strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. G. Freeland Peter, canon of Washington Cathedral and great-great-grandson of Martha Washington.

Mrs. Brosseau gave a touching address of welcome to the delegates, in which she
reminded her audience that "as the women of the days of the American Revolution gave of their strength and their time for the defense of their slight but precious possessions, so do all the groups represented here tonight bespeak defense of our country at some epoch in its history"; and praised efforts for world peace as reflected in the Peace Pact. "The first steps toward world peace have been taken," she exclaimed, "and there is no normal individual who would wish to see them retraced or retarded in their further progress. At the same time, who would crush entirely—especially at this point of apparent international readjustment—the instinct of self-preservation, protection of one's own and the defense of those who are weaker."

A similar note was struck by Mrs. Ficklen, the chairman, when she outlined the purposes of the Conference. "We patriotic women desire peace," she declared, "but I think I know the temper of you who are assembled here today, when I say that we will never allow any pact to make America defenseless—we will never let America disarm while other nations are arming. In a century and a half of our national life America has never engaged in a war for which we were prepared." Mrs. Ficklen expressed the opinion that the world war would have been brought to an end, at the cost of much less blood and treasure, had America entered it prepared instead of in its habitual state of unreadiness. "We are for preparedness against war, not preparedness for war," said Mrs. Ficklen in conclusion; "but if war should come, we can then meet it without the needless sacrifices of the past. We can meet it as a united nation in arms, with men equipped and trained for the task before them, with a patriotic nation ready to back them up with equipment and munitions. America is today the richest nation in the history of the world—we are the creditors of the nations of the world. We should have an adequate army, an adequate air force, an adequate navy, to protect this treasure and this wonderful land of ours which has produced it."

A stirring appeal to limit immigration for the present was made by the next speaker, Colonel Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion. "The time has come to formally repudiate the claim of foreign nations to the allegiance of those persons who have become naturalized American citizens and to say to these nations that the United States of America demands the exclusive allegiance of every person who claims to be an American citizen," the Colonel said. And he continued

"The American Legion favors limitation of immigration, at least for the present. The flood gates had been down before the World War and from 1917 to 1919 over two million men, or over 8 percent of the military man power of this country, sought exemption from national military service because of their allegiance to some alien power.

"If we are to succeed in this great experiment with representative government we must not allow the melting pot to overflow. We must admit only those who can and will become responsible and responsive American citizens.

"No man can serve two masters; no man can be a loyal citizen of two nations. No nation can suffer a divided allegiance and long endure."

In speaking of the defense of national institutions, National Commander McNutt said:

"One of the paramount duties of every citizen comes under the head of political and military loyalty. Certain groups are whispering behind their hands that popular government is a failure and are seeking to destroy the faith in our institutions, which faith has marked our people since the beginning of the nation. "It is the duty of all patriotic organizations to join hands in arousing the interest of all citizens in the preservation of American institutions and in the performance of the recognized duties of citizenship, one of which is to bear arms in defense of the nation in the event of a national emergency."

"The regular Army is the first line of defense and provides the teachers for the citizen soldiers. The National Guard is the second line of defense. The great burden of war falls upon the citizen soldier. "The safety of the nation depends upon the proper functioning of all of these elements. Provision must be made for the support and training of all recognized parts of the armed forces of the United States in time of peace and for universal service in time of war."

Urging upon the delegates the support of the Cruiser Bill, U. S. Senator Frederick Steiger, of Oregon, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, at the outset of his remarks stated his opinion that America is opposed to aggression and imperialism in all its forms and is opposed also to competition between nations in naval armaments, and has an almost universal desire for peace. With the fifteen cruisers authorized he pointed out that our Navy would suffice for strictly defensive purposes only. The parity of navies and the 5-5-3 ratio of the Conference on Limitation of Armament were
thoroughly explained. His remarks were frequently punctuated with applause.

At the opening of the second day's session, January 30, after listening to prayer by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives, Colonel C. B. Robbins, Assistant Secretary of War, told of "The Civilian Components of the Army." The Assistant Secretary brought out the fact that the United States never has had nor is it likely to have a large standing army and that reliance has always been placed upon the willingness of a sufficient number of our citizens to enter the military service in defense of their country in time of emergency for the protection of the Republic. He outlined the history of the organized militia and other volunteer parts of the National Defense, particularly the R. O. T. C. and the Citizens Military Training Camps. He said that these camps are becoming more popular and that he expected 50,000 young men to be enrolled in them during the coming summer. "There can be no better way of teaching a boy true patriotism and loyalty and at the same time inculcating in him the elementary knowledge necessary for a soldier than to have these camps," concluded Colonel Robbins.

At this same session Representative Florence P. Kahn of California spoke on "Women's Interest in National Defense," and U. S. Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania took as his subject, "Immigration." At noon the delegates went to the White House where they were received by President Coolidge.

Greetings were extended at the afternoon session by Past Commander-in-Chief U. S. Spanish War Veterans, Hon. Rice W. Means, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. N., retired, spoke on "Naval Defense," while later Assistant Secretary of War, F. Trubee Davison told of the "Air Defense" of the Nation. General Albert L. Cox, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the American Legion, gave his views on "Our Citizen Army." One of the features of the afternoon was the address by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on "Women's Part in Preserving Home and Country." Mrs. Walker said in part:

Frequently the question is asked by women, "What can I do?" From day to day women are being aroused to the realization that something must be done to save their homes, to shield their children, to protect their religion, and to preserve their nation.

To this inquiry, "What can I do?" a reply comes swiftly—mark the "Abolitions!" No doubt most of the women here have heard about the "Abolitions." Reviewing the story, it is this—about the middle of the last century two men in Europe drafted a plan to bring the world under the sway of communism. They spent a long time devising a scheme clever enough to bring this about without people being aware of any change taking place in the various countries.

At last they concocted a plan which they were confident would win the world for communism. They published this scheme of theirs in a hand book for their assistants to use. They called this hand book "The Communist Manifesto." The names of the two men who designed and published it were Marx and Engels. This pamphlet outlines many things that are to be abolished from the lives of the people in all the countries. For instance, by following the instructions of the communists there will result:

- The Abolition of Religion
- The Abolition of Family Relations
- The Abolition of Eternal Truths
- The Abolition of Patriotism
- The Abolition of Property Right
- The Abolition of Inheritance
- The Abolition of Law or Government

Within seventy years from the time this plot against civilization was conceived Lenin and his associates used it with success in the Revolution of 1917 in Russia.

Eleven years have passed since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was set up in Russia and advocates of this same plan are at work in our own country to overthrow the Constitutional form of government which the United States has enjoyed for generations.

Do you ask, "What can I do?" The answer is straightforward—become informed upon the various movements that are seeking to destroy the influence of the Bible by substituting anti-Bible societies; that are abolishing belief in God by organizing powerful atheistic associations; that are breaking down attendance in Sunday Schools and Churches by stressing atheistic associations; that are ridiculing the ceremonies and rites of the church by baptizing children into the communist organizations and abolishing all religious marriage ceremonies, proclamations for Thanksgiving and other feast days, public prayers and compulsory chapel.

These are but a few of the disguised efforts to bring about the abolition of religion.

"What shall I do?" says womanhood! Straightway, save the homes of the land, study the critical condition which exists.

Already voices are calling out in America, "Marriage is no longer a chain." "The outworn family is breaking." "The old type of family has seen its day." Untold thousands of young people are subjected to recitals from platform and press of the great advantage to young life of companionate marriage. When this plan gets under headway little children are to be taken from the arms of their mothers and placed in institutions designed to foster the collective instincts. There they will be taught to ignore their fathers and mothers and to
grow up to join the Young Pioneers and to choose the red flag as their flag. Their life work will consist of upholding the policies represented in the red flag.

The young people of today are in a vortex of swirling sex agitation; this is but a part of the direct attack upon the American home. Civil marriages are recommended by atheistic associations to replace the time-honored religious ceremonies.

Under the guise of Reconciliation Tours, young people are conducted in delegations to radical headquarters, various centers of occultism, and racist settlements.

Let us keep asking ourselves, what can I do to prevent the home from being destroyed, to keep religion from being stamped out, to circumvent marriage becoming only a matter of civil contract to be terminated at will, to oppose children being taken from their mothers and made the property of the state.

In more than one hundred of our universities and colleges there are stationed representatives of the League for Industrial Democracy (formerly known as the Intergalactic Socialist Society). Practically all of the prominent colleges and universities are besieged by their speakers who travel, constantly spreading the theories of "production for use and not for profit." Debates are inaugurated and economic classes are conducted on the basis of securing "a new social order."

While the socialists are incessantly at work permeating the more advanced schools, the communists are concentrating on children of the grade school and of the 'teen age. In addition the communists are attempting to capture the young workers. They publish newspapers, arrange reading circles, carry on agitation propaganda departments, train literature squads, drill military units and proclaim "every factory a citadel of revolution."

What shall we do to keep our children of grade school age from joining the Young Pioneers (communist organization)? Several articles have been written lately to attract the attention of school teachers. These articles praise the Young Pioneers notwithstanding many cities are battling with this problem. The children who belong to the Young Pioneers refuse to salute the flag and rebel against all authority. They demand free food and free school supplies in order to hasten the day when they shall do away with private property.

What shall we do to keep our high school students from being deluged with atheistic literature and their minds poisoned against military training, reverence for patriots, respect for law and government, belief in eternal truths, devotion to God and country? What shall we do to check the modern pacificist plea for history revision? What shall we do to continue simply-taught geography, civics, history, and economic classes?

How shall we warn our school authorities that attempts are being made to flood the schools with material designed for the purpose of turning the child against patriotic enterprises?

How shall we bring to an end the ridicule, aspersions, disparagements, and anathema hurled at the uniform, military and naval activities, and expenditures for national defense?

How shall we refute the denunciation of the Monroe doctrine and deny the charges against our government of "imperialism?"
We can insist that our history books shall continue to give due credit to our military heroes and to the founders and patriots of our country.

We can instill into the hearts of the children in our homes such a profound regard for Old Glory that they will not adopt the red flag as their flag as many children are reported to be doing in America.

We can withhold our names from petitions until we are assured that such petitions are not to be used to defeat the purposes of good government.

We can furnish alert students with conservative facts to be used in debate as rebuttal to liberal arguments.

We can convince the postal authorities that there is immediate need of casting from the United States mails much salacious material that eventually finds its way into the hands of the youth of this country.

We can guard our young people from becoming party to numerical groups which are seeking to entice young people into the hands of radicalism and un-Americanism. In this connection parents and guardians of the young should question the leadership of world trips, reconciliation tours, student conferences, summer caravans, winter conventions, youth congresses.

Wherever we have influence on education boards and with trustees of educational institutions, we should urge them to exercise care in the choice of instructors.

We can encourage young artists to use their skill in depicting art in harmony with American ideals. Atheistic and radical agencies are already making flattering offerings to the genius of American youth.

We can enlist the intelligent authors to write books that will set forth fine traits of our country's development.

We can work for the passage of a law making the "Star Spangled Banner" our national anthem.

We can point out the need of adequate deportation measures.

We can increase our efforts toward assimilating the vast number of foreign born people to be found in the United States.

Believing in the Constitution implies cherishing its safeguards. Instinctively conservative women shrink from having their organizations entangled in political affairs. It is essential, however, for us all to learn that endorsing legislative safeguards in the interest of constitutional government is vastly different from plunging into politics. As intelligent women could we do less than oppose vicious measures that threaten the safety of home and country?

The gist of the resolutions presented on Jan. 31st, by Mrs. Hobart, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and adopted at the Fourth Annual Conference of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, follows:

Unqualified support of the program for Naval Defense, namely 15 10,000 ton cruisers, same to be laid down in a three year time limit (1931).

Reaffirmation of its previous recommendation for a strong support of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Endorsement of Wainwright Bill providing for compensation for Officers of the Army and for promotion of the Commissioned Officers.

Continued endorsement of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and Citizens Military Training Camps.

Advocacy of continuance of the Army Hostess Service.

Recommendation:

First: That Congress neither postpone nor repeal the National Origins Provision of the present Immigration law.

Second: That Congress without further delay adopt a deportation law that will enable the proper enforcement officers to deport all held to be undesirable; and that such law be made effective by a sufficient appropriation to the Department of Labor.

Third: That Congress, without further delay, and for the protection of American homes and American citizenry, adopt a law compelling the registration of all aliens, a provision now in force in practically every country from which such aliens come.

Determination to expose and combat the dissemination in schools and colleges of Socialist and Communist literature, intended to break down patriotism and to weaken the spirit of national loyalty.

Approval of unity and consolidation of effort of participating organizations in local communities, thus duplicating and extending the spirit of national organization and cooperation.

Advocacy of greater care in the selection of instructors for our schools, more wide-spread interest in curriculum and textbooks and a deeper understanding of methods of instruction and exaction of an oath of allegiance to the United States as one of the qualifications requisite for teachers in the schools and colleges of our land.

Emphatic opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States.

Endorsement of a campaign to aid in securing the official recognition of the "Star Spangled Banner" as our National Anthem.

Approval of an appeal to Congress for the appropriation of additional funds necessary for the complete restoration of the United States Frigate Constitution.

A spirited attack was made by Senator Daniel F. Steck of Iowa, the principal speaker of the morning session, on organized professional pacifists, whom he charged were spending $3,000,000 annually bombarding Congress with protests against everything American. Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, who followed Senator Steck as a speaker, also paid his respects to the "professional pacifists."

Mrs. Brosseau was elected chairman of the Women's Patriotic Conference at the final session by the Extension Committee. The other officers elected were first vice-president, Mrs. Ficklen; second vice-president, Mrs. Spence; secretary, Mrs. Tucker; treasurer, Mrs. Mang.

A pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier took place after the final adjournment of the Conference.
Hawthorne, who lived on a nearby farm, was a close friend and a comrade in arms. These two aged veterans spent many an hour talking over the days when they served under Washington. Little Catharine, seated upon her father’s knee, listened entranced to these reminiscences, and when he died June 30, 1846, these stories were so deeply graven upon her memory that she has never forgotten them, and for her grandchildren she still weaves enchanting tales of when their “Great Grandpappy,” was a soldier in the Revolution.

Joel Harrell and his family came from Kentucky in 1817. Among the very earliest land grands recorded in White County is—Joel Harrell, SW one fourth of...
section two T. S S. R. S. E. November 25, 1817. At
time there were very few people in White County.
Daniel Bain, a veteran of the Revolution, who was
the first settler, came in 1806.

After the father's death, Joel Harrell's family con-
tinued to live on the farm near Enfield. From the tiny
log cabin the sons and daughters were married—
Dollie to James Patterson, Clara to Thomas Cameron,
Betsy to James Cameron, Josiah to Melissa Patterson,
Jeremiah to Polly Childers, Sally to James Smith,
Rebecca Jane to Joseph W. Markley, Kiddy Todd
(named for her paternal Grandmother,) to James
Sweetin, Peter to Sally Weeks, (Their romance was
short lived, for Peter answered Lincoln's call for
volunteers, and died after the battle of Shiloh,) then
on May 19, 1853, Catharine, the youngest, was
married to John Parnell Dartt, who had come from
Morganfield, Kentucky in 1832.

Enfield was laid out as a town by Dr. Martin Johnson
in the fall of the year that Catharine Harrell and John
Dartt were married. They started housekeeping on
a farm east of where Enfield now stands, and until
their children were almost grown they lived in a double log
cabin with a huge fireplace at each end, and a hallway
through the center. Ten children were born and
raised in this log cabin with only fireplaces for heating
and cooking and candles for lighting.

Mrs. Dartt's hands are knotted and worn by toil.
The old spinning wheel she used is still in her posses-
sion. At a recent high school play, her great grand-
daughter with powdered hair and a dress of long ago
sat beside the old spinning wheel.

Later in life John and Catharine Dartt had, by frugal
living, saved enough to build a new home. A two-
story frame house, very fine for its day, was erected
near the site of the old log cabin. It is still standing,
but John Dartt did not live long to enjoy his new home.

After her husband's death Mrs. Dartt kept the family
together and even managed to provide for some orphan
grandchildren. Just a few years ago the farm was sold,
and she went to live with a daughter in Maunie, Ill.

Mrs. Dartt is now an old woman, 91 years of age,
but after a lifetime of hard work she is remarkably sturdy
for her years. Her eyesight is almost gone, and her
ears are not as keen as they once were, but her memory
is still excellent and her sense of humor has not been
dulled by the passing years. She has 77 living de-
scendants: 6 children, 28 grandchildren, 42 great
great-grandchildren and one great-great grandchild.

On last Memorial Day she came to Enfield and
walked across the cemetery to her father's grave, where
she laid a bouquet of flowers at the foot of the crumbling
old stone upon which is rudely engraved R. V. SOLG-
ER—Joel Harrel Died June 30, 1846.

"Aunt Cassie," as she is generally called, is very
proud of the pension allowed her by the D. A. R., and
very, very grateful. She shows her souvenir spoon to
all who come to see her and says she would like to thank
every one in the D. A. R. for their kindness to her.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following films are recommended by Mrs. Newton D. Chapman
National Chairman, Better Films Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Canary Murder Case, The—Paramount—A gripping mystery solved by William Powell as the
detective. Children would probably not understand it.


King of the Rodeo—Universal—Another Hoot Gibson “western.” Will surely please the youngsters.

Land of the Silver Fox—Warner—A very good Rin-Tin-Tin picture with Vitaphone effects. The
whole family.

Leatherneck, The—Pathe—Concerns three American Marines in China. Very entertaining but
too mature for children.

Little Wildcat, The—Warner—All about a Kentucky Judge who hates aviators and his “wildcat”
granddaughter who falls in love with one. Certain sophisticated scenes make it unsuitable
for children.

Marquis Preferred—Paramount—Adolph Menjou as a poverty-stricken Marquis who lives hand-
somely on other people's money. Done as only Menjou can do it. For adults.

Over There—Of educational value and interesting from the standpoint of being authentic pictures
taken during the World War.

Prep and Pep—Fox—Concerning a boy at Military School. For everyone.

Shopworn Angel, The—A fine example of brilliant technique in screen work, featuring Gary Cooper
and Nancy Carroll.

Under the Southern Cross—Universal—Unusual drama of the South Seas with entire Native cast.
Contains much educational material. For high school children and adults.

Water Hole, The—Paramount—A Zane Grey story. Jack Holt does the taming in a way which
makes for good entertainment. A family picture.

What a Night—Paramount—Bebe Daniels in a rather silly comedy from which everyone will
get a good many laughs.
CALIFORNIA

The 20th Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California, held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Feb. 28 to March 2, 1928 inclusive, marked the culmination of two highly successful years under the splendid leadership of our State Regent, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, and Vice State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover. In point of attendance and brilliance of social affairs, it far surpassed any previous Conference.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was the presence of our President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, who was our guest of honor and whose gracious personality and fervent patriotic addresses inspired us all. It was a fitting tribute to the distinguished members of the Past State Officers Club, that they should be the first to greet the President General, the honored guest at their annual luncheon held at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Booth, Past Vice-President General. Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, Past Vice-President General, first president and organizer of the club, presided. Tuesday afternoon, our Vice-President General, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, gave a tea for Mrs. Brosseau.

The banquet with four hundred present was presided over by our State Regent, who acknowledged "Greetings" from representatives of historical and patriotic societies and introduced the eminent guests of the evening. Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey greeted the guests, and John Stephen McGroarty, in his kindly humorous way, welcomed the guests to Southern California. Mrs. Brosseau made the principal address of the evening.

On Wednesday morning, the Processional March led by the State Regent and the President General, followed by National and State Officers attended by fourteen pages, filed down the aisles and upon the stage of the Ambassador Theatre to the accompaniment of the pipe organ. It was an impressive and beautiful ceremony. After the call to order by the State Regent, scripture reading and prayer, and Salute to the Flag, Mrs. George M. Adams extended a cordial welcome from the ten Los Angeles Hostess Chapters and introduced their Regents. Appreciative response from the Northern District was made by our Vice State Regent, Mrs. Hoover.

Reports of officers, regents, and committee chairmen occupied the remainder of the morning and were interspersed, as well, through subsequent sessions. Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve's report of her two years in office showed a total of 43,994 miles traveled; 4900 personal letters written in addition to form letters; 71 chapter visits, 670 new members, with total membership of 4,871; 7 new chapters organized, and 15 in process of formation. Mrs. Shreve voiced her appreciation of the harmonious, constructive spirit throughout the State, making possible brilliant achievement. High lights of other reports, for the year showed 312 pictures previewed; 76,736 Manuals distributed; publicity from 100 different newspapers compiled in scrap-book form; hand-embroidered flag donated to the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge; a flag given to the California Room in Memorial Continental Hall; 6,000 trees planted; over $3,000 in scholarship fund; 410 genealogical lines reported; $1,000 legacy left to Berry School; $1,579 in gifts to Angel Island, beside State and National requests; a total of $90,874.15 subscribed to Constitution Hall.

The City Council of Los Angeles appropriated $270 to decorate Wilshire Boulevard in honor of the State Conference. This decoration extended one and one-half miles and consisted of many flags and a large banner reading, "Welcome, Daughters of the American Revolution." The untiring efforts of Mrs. Lillian K. Floyd, Reciprocity Chairman, who supervised hotel arrangements, delicious menus, and handled all reservations, contributed largely to the success of the Conference.

Eight hundred Daughters and guests partook of the Reciprocity luncheon on Wednesday noon. The Northern delegates
were the guests of the Southern District, as were the National and State Officers. The entire program was given over to the address of the President General. Mrs. Brosseau’s appeal to the Daughters to discharge faithfully the patriotic duties and demands of American citizenship and membership in the D. A. R. was intensified by her own sincerity and genuineness of character. A complimentary luncheon for the pages was also given on Wednesday noon.

At the close of the afternoon session, 500 guests enjoyed the hospitality of their charming hostess, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, who introduced her guest of honor, Mrs. Brosseau, to the large assembly of Daughters.

In the evening, the President General and the State Regent, National and State officers and all members of the organization were guests of honor at a special performance of the “Mission Play” arranged by its author, John Stephen McGroarty.

The Thursday morning session was devoted entirely to reports. Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo, Vice-President General of the Children of the American Revolution, acted as hostess at a luncheon given by the children in honor of Mrs. Brosseau at noon. A program of dancing, song, and story by the children dressed in Colonial costume delighted the large audience. A diminutive George and Martha Washington presented baskets and bouquets of flowers to the distinguished guests. Mrs. Brosseau made gracious response to the children’s offering.

A splendid address was delivered on Thursday afternoon by E. Manchester Boddy on “Adequate National Defense.” Thursday evening a buffet supper was served in the Indian Room of the Ambassador after which came a musical program and address by Theodore F. Graham on “Keeping America American.”

The election held Friday morning resulted in the unanimous selection of Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover, sister-in-law of Hon. Herbert Hoover, as State Regent, and the following officers to serve with her: Vice State Regent, Mrs. Emmett H. Wilson; Chaplain, Mrs. Howard C. Dunham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William P. Gulick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Anderson Guiler; Treasurer, Mrs. John W. Roberts; Auditors, Mrs. C. E. Rawson and Mrs. William N. Curtner; Consulting Registrar, Miss Annie Tangier Smith; Historian, Mrs. Lillian K. Floyd; Librarian, Mrs. Blanch B. Field; Director, Mrs. C. L. Beach.

Lieut.-Col. Leroy F. Smith addressed the Conference on the subject, “Our Peace Establishment,” and pointed out the great dangers of lack of preparedness.

The Conference was adjourned at noon to the new campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. Here a California Redwood Tree was presented to the University by our retiring State Regent. The President General planted the tree for the Hollywood Chapter in honor of George Washington. This is the first of an imposing avenue of trees to be donated by California D. A. R. Chapters in honor of the Presidents of the United States and is to be known as “Presidents’ Row.” Mrs. Margaret Sartori accepted the tree on behalf of the Regents of the University. Dr. Ernest C. Moore accepted the tree for the students of the University, representing the faculty. This ceremony, so in keeping with the aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to perpetuate and honor the ideals and traditions of the founders of our glorious Country, brought the conference to a close.

HARRIET THOMPSON WRIGHT, State Chairman Publicity.

VIRGINIA

The Thirty-Second Virginia State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on November 13-14-15, 1928, at Winchester. The Fort Loudoun Chapter acted as hostess. The business sessions were held in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church.

Possibly never in its thirty-two years of existence has the Conference met in a more historic old town than Winchester. The ancient names of the town’s streets: Washington, Braddock, West Piccadilly, and South Loudoun made the Daughters feel that almost any moment they might see the intrepid General Braddock and his troops go marching by on “his trail to the Ohio River.” The quaint old houses are close to the narrow side-walks, a precaution the families of the Winchester of Revolutionary
times had to take against sudden attacks from the Indians.

But Winchester boasts of noteworthy happenings and honored sons of today, for it is the former home of Hon. Harry Flood Byrd, our Governor of Virginia, and his illustrious brother, Com. Richard Evelyn Byrd, the intrepid explorer. Not alone of Winchester's sons did we learn but of her daughters as well. There lives in the little near-by village of Berryville, Mrs. Mary McCormick MacDonald, the first Treasurer-General of our National Society who was also Vice-President General for two terms, a pioneer in the work of our great organization. Her daughter, Miss Rose MacDonald, is regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter and Judge of the Juvenile Court. Miss MacDonald entertained at tea for the Daughters that they might have the pleasure of meeting her mother.

A reception was tendered the Conference on Tuesday evening at Fort Loudoun, the home of Mrs. Harry Raynor Green, organizing regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter. During the evening Dr. Frank T. McFaden, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Winchester, made an address telling much of the wonderful past of Winchester, but emphasized the part the city is today playing in the affairs of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

Wednesday evening Mrs. George H. Heist gave a reception, and the Turner Ashby Chapter of U. D. C. entertained on Thursday evening at the home of Miss Lucy E. Kurtz. Each morning the pages and officers entered the auditorium to the strains of "The Gallant Commander," dedicated to Commander Byrd, and played by the composer, Mrs. S. Catherine Coles.

Mrs. James Reese Schick, the State Regent, presided at all the sessions and introduced the speakers. The Rev. E. T. Clarke, pastor of the First Baptist Church, offered the invocation, and addresses of welcome were made by Miss Rose MacDonald and by the Mayor, Mr. F. A. Shryock. The Conference was honored by having two National Officers present, Mrs. Hobart, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Beavers, Vice-President General from the District of Columbia. Telegrams of greeting were read from the President-General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and from Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, Honorary President General.

The Chapters and Standing Committees reported progress, and cooperation with State and National work on all lines. Several new chapters had been formed during the year. Many special funds were completed: Virginia's pledge as a Potential Donor, the Founder's Memorial, and several educational endowment funds. The State has been most generous in its work for Constitution Hall, under the leadership of Mrs. W. W. Richardson of Hampton.

One of the noteworthy events of the entire Conference was the presentation of a portrait of the late Dr. Kate Waller Barrett to the Virginia Daughters by Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Saugstad. Mrs. Saugstad is a portrait painter of note at Washington. The handsome frame for the portrait was a gift from Mr. Saugstad who designed and constructed it. Mrs. Schick accepted this work of art for the State.

The portrait will hang on the wall of the Kate Waller Barrett Dormitory for Girls at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia. As a token of appreciation from the Virginia Daughters, Mrs. Beaman presented Mr. and Mrs. Saugstad with a handsome silver water pitcher.

Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman of the Great Bridge Chapter was elected State Regent and Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, of the Patrick Henry Chapter, was elected Vice State Regent. During the closing session Mrs. J. J. F. Cassel, Director of the C. A. R., gave an interesting report of the activities of the C. A. R. in Virginia. This Conference brought to a close the splendid work of Mrs. Schick who has served the State so acceptably as Regent. Mrs. Schick has completed during her regency the Woodrow Wilson, the Thomas Nelson Page, and the Kate Waller Barrett Memorial Scholarship Funds, and the State regrets that under its By-Laws she has served her term as Regent.

MRS. NELLIE WATTS FLEMING,
Chairman of Publicity for Virginia.
Assembling in Honor of National Defense

Does the D. A. R. stand alone in the position it has taken in upholding national defense? Recent months have demonstrated that we do not stand alone. Every State in the Union has sent men and women to Washington voicing endorsement of the cardinal principles of adequate defense for our Nation. Singly and in groups men and women have visited Headquarters adding their word to the ascending strength of comment in favor of real ships for the Navy and sufficient men for the Army.

Sensing the crystallizing thought of the people in this connection each day registers better and more frequent editorials setting forth the needs of our Nation.

The hearings of the Naval Affairs Committee and the supplementary discussions in the House of Representatives initiated wide-spread realization that something had to be done for the Navy. This action in the House followed the declarations of the Secretary of the Navy and the well-known approval of the Secretary's program by the President of the United States.

Representatives of the National Defense Committee of the D. A. R. have studiously applied themselves in an effort to thoroughly understand our national situation. This intense study has reaped a reward. It has brought the matter closer home to the members of our Society and in turn the effects have radiated through current thought to an amazing extent. Continental Congress of 1928 was the signal for another forward step. Women freely expressed their will. Spontaneously, enthusiastically they proclaimed the demand for an adequate defense for our Nation. Singly and in groups men and women have visited Headquarters in response to such requests.

In the cycle of months elapsing since Continental Congress last met the National Society has been privileged to assemble with other patriotic bodies. Early in the month of January, 1929, a National Defense Assembly took place at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Sojourners. Fifty-two patriotic organizations united for a Cruiser Dinner. The Victory Post Drum Corps filled the banquet hall with resounding vibratory drum beats of patriotic fervor in tribute to the speaker, their National Commander.

He proceeded in part with the following remarks:

"May I say at the outset, and as a background, that no organization in the world is more sincerely interested in the cause of permanent peace than the American Legion. My position simply is one of honor in representing 800,000 banded together in the Legion, trying to carry the character and ideals of their war-time service into their peacetime service as citizens. May I say likewise that in formulating a program, the Legion has recognized certain definite principles.

"First, a permanent peace must be a peace with honor and security. Second, a permanent peace must be based on justice to all peoples. Third, if possible, a better method than war must be found for settling international disputes.

"But, until such a method is found and accepted by all of the nations, this nation must provide an adequate national defense, and, lest we forget, such a defense must be based on equal service from all and special profit to none."

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"What has this background to do with the present situation, a discussion of the multilateral treaty and the navy bill? The American Legion supports the principle of the multilateral treaty, but it wishes to point out that it is a delicate thing, that it is nothing more than a friendly gesture. It can be nothing more than that.

"At the same time, the American Legion supports emphatically the navy bill, presenting this argument: That it is necessary for us to pass the navy bill in order that we may give this gesture of our some substance.

"It isn't necessary to review the happenings of the Washington Conference. It isn't necessary to point out that this nation gave more than any other power in that conference. Surely no greater evidence of good faith is necessary. And it shouldn't be necessary to point out the failure of the Geneva Conference. And it shouldn't be necessary to mention a thing which we thought we had rid ourselves of in the secret Anglo-French pact. We had hoped that the secret devices of secret diplomacy with its secret covenants secretly arrived at had passed forever. Apparently not.

"How is it possible for us to support on the one hand, the multilateral treaty, and on the other hand, the navy bill? Let me first discuss as a layman the needs of the navy bill. ** We must protect our seaborne commerce, which, as a matter of fact, is today greater than that of the United Kingdom, and which passes over routes as far removed and as extensive as those of the British Empire. If we add to them the sea lanes of the South, the proportion on our side of the line will be much greater than that on the British side of the line.

"May I invite your attention to a fact which we have not considered in the past, that we have likewise coastwise traffic amounting to something over $15,000,000,000, and that our total sea-borne trade amounts to more than $24,000,000,000, as compared to the total of $15,000,000,000 for Great Britain.

"That is simply one practical aspect of the need. The second thing which I wish to call to your attention is this: If these fifteen cruisers are constructed, that is this: If these fifteen cruisers are constructed, that will not mean parity.

"As a matter of fact, it means not much more than the replacement of present obsolete vessels in the Navy. * * * (Quoted comparative figures showing that United States has built eighteen cruisers with a total tonnage of 155,000; while Great Britain has built cruiser tonnage of $24,000,000,000, as compared to the total of $15,000,000,000 for Great Britain.

"* * * "What are we to do under the circumstances? Bearing in mind that we are woefully weak in battleships, in merchant marine, and in naval bases, it would seem the practical thing to do under the circumstances, is to build these ships.

"* * * "We went to the Geneva Conference with a sincerity of spirit in high hope of affecting naval limitations on all types of ships, and we failed, and it would seem that the practical answer to the failure of the Geneva Conference, the only answer the other nations will understand, is to authorize the building of these cruisers.

"But finally and fundamentally we are dealing here with a question of our own national defense. * * * The American Legion sees only a further guarantee of permanent peace in maintaining something approaching a parity with the naval strength of Great Britain. This is not a militaristic organization. It never will be, but it is composed of men and women who have seen the practical aspects of war. It is composed of men and women who are devoted to the nation and under whose institutions they live. It is composed of patriots, and we are not ashamed of that term, because a patriot is one who is willing to give all that he is and all that he has to the nation, without thought of any reward, save the accomplishments of our purpose which is service to God and country. No purpose is higher than that."

As a preface to the evening, the names of the high officials representing the fifty-two societies were read. Typical of the universal endorsement of the cruiser bill to be found among patriotic societies these men and women were the expression of the spirit of America, for with few exceptions they had served their country with definite exalted purpose during the World War. For that reason, if for no other, it was their right to publicly assert their belief in national defense.

If at a conference earlier that day they had passed two resolutions and had carried them by means of a delegated escort to the Senate. The resolutions presented by the D. A. R. and adopted by fifty-two societies present reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Armistice Day Address insisted that "World standards of defense require us to have more cruisers"; and

WHEREAS, We maintain that the hope for domestic tranquility and common defense expressed in the Constitution of the United States should be sustained at this time by an Army strengthened in accordance with the National Defense Act of 1920 and a Navy conforming to the 5-5-3 ratio as agreed upon at the Washington Conference; and

WHEREAS, We are seriously impressed by the hazard involved in further delaying to provide adequate defense for the United States; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the risk in substituting enactment of law as a mere farce in place of actually obtaining sufficient men for the Army and real ships for the Navy or in our Nation's sole reliance upon treaties unsupported by adequate defenses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, as representatives of fifty-two patriotic organizations, record our endorsement of the Cruiser Bill and anticipate that its passage in the Senate will pave the way for further provision for a Navy, Merchant Marine, and Naval Bases appropriate to American dignity and in conjunction with the building of cruisers and auxiliaries, we ask Congress to provide for a sufficient personnel to man them; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we avoid a fluctuating policy of defense by maintaining an Army at this time substantially unvaried from the exact plan of the National Defense Act of 1920; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we welcome and lend our moral support to Congressional investigations of anti-defense forces wherever they may be discovered to be masking efforts to subvert our Constitutional form of Government under the guise of working for world peace.

Late in January according to our annual custom, with over thirty women's organizations we participated in the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Thus again there sounded forth a steady note of confidence in all the attempts that are being made to secure ample defenses for our country. Why then ask, does the D. A. R. stand alone in its endorsement of National Defense? To ask such a question in the light of transpiring events is to characterize the questioner as one out of tune with national harmony.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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

American Eagle Chapter (District of Columbia). Recognizing the national significance of the American Eagle as a symbol of courage and patriotism, this Chapter selected "American Eagle" as its emblem to carry on the great work of our Society.

The following sketch "King Bird of the Mountain" by Mrs. Augustus Knight, a Chapter member, was the inspiration for this move.

"The American eagle,—called the "bald headed Eagle" because of the silver gray feathers on crest and throat giving, at a distance, the effect of baldness is one of the strongest symbols of the past and present age. The ancients venerated the bird, and held it in high esteem, because of its power, longevity, and its fearless independence.

The Romans chose the eagle as an emblem for their imperial standard, for its aspiring and majestic soaring. It was fabled by the Greeks to hold communion with heaven. Thus, we find Jupiter, or the god of Delimia, sent his favorite Ganymede on many missions.

In our Christian Era, we find the eagle one of the loftiest symbols—that of St. John, the Divine, our Savior's favorite disciple and evangelist. We see the eagle, holding a pen in its beak, standing by St. John ready for its heavenly flights and, in strength, power and majesty soaring upward to the Divinity—thus we say "St. John, the Divine."

Our Northern and Western Indians venerate the eagle as a war bird, using the caudal feathers as a talismanic head-dress.

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Thomas at the Thomas-Stuart vault. Joseph Winter, born 1757, died 1820, was a member of the New York City Militia, August 1775; also, a member of the Provincial Congress and Secretary of the Committee of Safety. An extract from his minutes follows:

"Committee Chamber
New York
July 16, 1776.

To the inhabitants of the City and County of New York:

Whereas—The Convention of the State of New York did on the 9th instant unanimously resolve:

That a Declaration of Independence of the United States of America should be transmitted to the several Committees in the said State of New York with orders that it should be by them published with convenient speed in their several districts.

Therefore Resolved and ordered—

That at twelve o'clock on Thursday the 18th instant, the aforesaid Declaration be published when and where it is hoped

high o'er the watery uproar, silent seen,
    Sailing sedate in majesty serene—
    Glides the American Eagle
    Gazing calm and slow
O'er all the scenes of the earth so far below

One can understand why we have chosen the Eagle for our emblem.

JENNIE M. RYAN,
Regent.

Manhattan Chapter (New York, N. Y.).
On October 22, 1928, an interesting ceremony was conducted by this Chapter in historic Trinity Churchyard, Broadway and Wall Street. Memorial tablets were unveiled in memory of Ensign Joseph Winter and his daughter Mary Josephine Winter.
every true friend to the rights and liberties of this Country will not fail to attend.

(Signed) JOSEPH WINTER,
Secretary."

The following account of the reading of the Declaration of Independence in compliance with the above appeared, in the Constitutional Gazette, July 20, 1776.

"On Thursday last (July 18) by order of the Convention of the State of New York, the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was read at the City Hall to a numerous and respectable body of the Freeholders and principal inhabitants of this City and County, which was received with general applause and heart-felt satisfaction and at the same time our late King's Coat of Arms was brought from the Hall where his courts were formerly held and burned amidst the acclamation of thousands of spectators."

As Secretary of the Committee of Safety, Joseph Winter, a young man not quite twenty years of age, had the honor of reading the Declaration of Independence for the first time to the citizens of New York City and County.

The religious service of the unveiling of the markers was conducted by Reverend Stratford C. Jones of Trinity Church. Mrs. William Mason Harris, our Regent, spoke of the Chapter work in memorial markings as directed by the National Society, and led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Reverend Harold L. Gibbs, M. A. of St. Thomas' Church, New York, delivered an address and historical sketch.

Unveiling of the Tablets was by descendants, Miss Clara Hampton Thomas and Miss Mary Josephine Thomas, members of Manhattan Chapter. Presentation of the Tablets was by Mrs. Thomas Baldwin Lowerre, Chairman of Committee of Old Trails and Historic Spots. Prayer and Benediction: Reverend Stratford C. Jones. Singing of America, led by Mrs. Janet Townsend Lyon, a descendant of Mary Josephine Winter Thomas.

LURA BALLARD NORDYKE, Historian.

Robert Morris Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). On May 14, 1927, the Chapter came together for the annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter E. Hering, in Abington. As the guests arrived they were greeted by the sight of two large flags floating from the gate-posts; another waved from a tall post within the grounds.
OLD COACH WHICH, 75 YEARS AGO, RAN FROM GLOBE VILLAGE TO STEEP BANK IN FALL RIVER, MASS.
Now owned by Mr. Harry Wilson, it was loaned to Quequechan Chapter for the Armistice Day Parade, 1928. Members of the Chapter wore the costumes of the period represented.

After a luncheon served out of doors, the Chapter planted an oak tree, and each member was presented with a tiny shovel as a souvenir of the occasion. Then Mr. Frank Losee recited “Our Flag” with much feeling and enthusiasm, and, it being so close to Mother’s Day, he gave as an encore “Mother,” which was greatly appreciated.

There were present a large number of the Robert Morris Chapter and several guests, one notable one, Mrs. Joseph Caley, a former Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, who made a most interesting address.

Following the program, annual reports were given by the Regent and other officers. New Officers were elected for the year of 1927-1928. The Regent gave a report of the proceedings of the 36th Continental Congress.

IRMA HERING EVANS,
Historian.

Santa Barbara Chapter (Santa Barbara, Calif.). February 18, 1928, a tablet was unveiled in the garden cemetery of the old Santa Barbara Mission (1786) in the presence of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General, the members of the Santa Barbara Chapter, the Mission Fathers, and many guests.

It was the first non-ecclesiastical ceremony ever held in the Old Mission, permission having been granted by Father Augustine, Superior of the Mission, as a courtesy to Mrs. Brosseau.

The tablet was in honor of an unknown Indian woman who for eighteen years was abandoned on the lonely island of San Nicolas in the vast Pacific Ocean. The tragic story was read by Mrs. Winfield B. Metcalf, Chairman of Old Trails and Historic Spots.

“In 1830 the Indians were brought from the island to the mainland in accordance with the will of the Church Fathers. In the hurry and confusion of leaving their homes, a baby was left behind. The mother, supposing it to have been carried aboard and not finding it, frantically begged them to return; but a storm coming up, the Captain refused. The mother seeing them putting out to sea, sprang overboard and
was lost to sight in the huge waves. Fifteen years passed before the Mission Fathers secured a schooner to go to the island and hunt for her. She was not found and three more years passed, when a party of Otter hunters led by Captain George Nidever found the print of a naked, slender foot in the wet sand.

Captain Nidever brought her to his home in 1853 and placed her in the care of his wife. By signs she made them understand that when she got back to the island her baby was gone and she thought the wild dogs had eaten it. No one was ever found who understood her language and the forlorn and lonely creature died in three months. As she was breathing her last, Father Sanchez christened her "Juana Maria."

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. William J. Mellinger and Mrs. C. Shepard Lee and presented to the Mission Fathers by Miss Ethel Moss, Regent. In accepting it, Father Augustine said in part, "Monuments have been raised in different countries honoring the memory, the courage and sacrifice of unknown soldiers of the rank and file who fell in action. The name of this Indian woman is not known and is not heralded in the land. No other monument is raised to the memory of this heroine who was willing to sacrifice life and the good things of life, prompted by mother love. Her eighteen years alone on San Nicolas Island shows to the world how much courage can be stored in the heart of a lonely woman. It took superhuman courage to make existence bearable through the lonely days and lonelier nights. Even the efforts to keep alive took superhuman strength. Her life is an example of motherly love and womanly courage. . . . I thank God and the Daughters of the American Revolution," Father Augustine said in
closing, “on the part of the Padres past and gone, for the honor and tribute paid to the Old Mission.”

Mrs. Brosseau in a short address declared the Santa Barbara Chapter had done something fine and fitting in marking the grave of this heroic Indian mother. She said that Father Augustine had put the heroism and sacrifice of brave mothers on a level with the sacrifice and courage that marked the life of the unknown and unrenowned soldier who gave his life for his country.

MRS. WINFIELD B. METCALF, Chairman, Old Trails and Historic Spots Committee.

Everglades Chapter (Miami, Fla.), the largest chapter in the state, has made it a rule since its beginning to follow the old custom of St. Distaff’s day, on which, in Colonial times after a fortnight of Christmas visiting and merry-making, the women went back to their spinning-wheels and household activities; so members of Everglades Chapter gather each year on January 7th, to sew for the poor and needy of the city.

This meeting of 1929 was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. George B. Romfh, a Spanish house in a tropical setting of palms and flowers, near the banks of Biscayne Bay, whose waves mingled their sound with the laughter and buzzing of the “sewing-Bees” within, all of which made for a happy hour of service. The rooms where sewing-machines were busily humming, were elaborately decorated with garden-flowers and ferns, and the tea-table was centered with roses. Numerous baby night-gowns, and bootees were made for the Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Interesting discussions were indulged in and centered about the new Constitution Hall, knowing that the work is being pushed, and hoping that the building might be dedicated in the Spring at the next Congress when Everglades Chapter will be represented, not only by its Regent, Mrs. Willard Caler, but by Ruth Bryan Owens, an honored member who has the distinction of being the first lady of the South to go to Congress. Few chapters can boast of such a fact, but we are living in an age when women are fast filling the pages of history.

ETHEL B. KOGER, Historian.

Wilderness Road Chapter (Wytheville, Va.) has had two unusual summer meetings that might be of interest to sister chapters. The July meeting took the form of a motorcade, in charge of Mr. F. B. Kegley, who has made an exhaustive study of early southwest Virginia history. In addition to material already at hand, he had examined all records and investigated all traditions of the various places visited so that boundaries hitherto vague were authentically established; and, if the aura of romance and tradition was somewhat dissipated, the stern and still more stirring experiences of the old days were truthfully related upon the very spots hallowed by the foot prints of illustrious dwellers along the old Wilderness Road.

Fort Chiswell was the first spot visited. There, at the county seat of old Montgomery County, southwest Virginians proudly claim the first Declaration of Independence written in America, and known as the Fincastle Resolutions. Besides many other points of historic interest, there was the old center of the county’s business, civic, and social life; and there the Stuart and Wilderness Road Chapters placed the first historic marker in Wythe County.

An old home and colonial farm in the west end of the county, the forgotten town of Mt. Airy, a wonderfully attractive original grant known as Davis’s Fancy, were also visited. Stops were made at all these places so that the story of historic significance could be told by the conductor of the party. Royal Oak, east of Marion, was the next point of interest. Royal Oak was the home of Col. Arthur Campbell, whose name is entwined with all the early history of the southwest.

The site of the old tavern was easily identified by a pile of rock, the Presbyterian Church of colonial days was located, the old site of the home and farm boundaries were pointed out by unmistakable evidences. The last objective of the motorcade was reached when Aspenevale, the plantation of Gen. William Campbell, hero of King’s Mountain, was visited. Upon the hill above the farm and facing the Lee Highway, is the old Campbell burying ground. Wreaths were placed by the chapter upon the graves of Gen. Campbell and of his no less distinguished wife, Elizabeth Henry, the sister
of Patrick Henry, and after Gen. Campbell’s death, the wife of another Revolutionary hero, Gen. Wm. Russell. A visit to such a shrine fittingly completed the day.

As a sequel to the motorcade, the August subject selected by the program committee was Pioneer Women. Three talented women of the chapter recited, in costume of colonial days, the stories of some of these heroines who lived so courageously that their Christian influence and fruitful lives are still preserved in their descendants and in the minds of all loyal daughters of the Old Dominion.

Mrs. F. B. Kealey,
Historian.

Neosho Chapter (Neosho, Mo.) was organized on April 8, 1925, by Mrs. V. V. Botts, then State Regent of Missouri, with twelve members. Since then the membership roll has enjoyed a steady growth until it now numbers thirty-seven. Mrs. Horatio S. Sturgis is the Regent. One of our most interesting meetings was the observance of Flag Day in 1928, at which time the Neosho Chapter was joined at “Sagmount Inn” by the Joplin Chapter for luncheon, which was followed by a patriotic program. We have met all State and National obligations and have contributed to the following worthy causes: The School of the Ozarks, “Old Ironsides,” Patriotic Educational Fund, and to the rehabilitation of Arrow Rock Tavern, the 100 year old tavern at Arrow Rock. We have given medals to students in the local high school making the highest averages in United States history. We have cooperated with the American Red Cross in sending kit bags for Christmas presents to the American soldiers and marines in foreign lands. In April, 1928, the Neosho Chapter planted in the City Park a white hawthorne tree, the Missouri state tree. This was done in celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. We were assisted in the ceremony by the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, and the Children’s Community Chorus. A short patriotic program was given, followed by a prayer, and closing with the sounding of Taps by a bugler.

Hortense V. Wicks,
Historian.

Pocahontas Chapter (San Angelo, Texas) on June 14—Flag Day—unveiled a monument at a point on which the old Butterfield or California Trail once passed. It is located a mile south of Carlsbad, on the highway.
The trail to California gold fields over which prairie schooners were slowly drawn by oxen, today stands but a memory of the oldest settler and in the future would be forgotten but for this laudable undertaking of our chapter. More than a hundred interested friends attended this service. The history of this Trail was given by the Regent, Mrs. Sam Jones. Mrs. L. O. Nimitz spoke of the significance of the marker in preserving local history. Mrs. J. T. Elder told the thrilling story of a stage coach race over the trail, which Colonel Butterfield won with his mule teams against Captain Harrison with his ship the "Great Eastern," in the race from New York to San Francisco. It took thirty days to make the trip by coach at that time.

The Boy Scouts and the De Molay band had appropriate parts in the ceremony of unveiling. While the latter played America, each Daughter placed rocks at the base of the marker in memory of the West Texas Pioneers. Besides these, thirteen stones were placed, one for each charter member of the chapter.

The consummation of this handsome monument was through the untiring efforts of Mrs. B. G. Kilgore, a past Regent of the Chapter, and the fine cooperation of Mr. Byron W. Wynn of the State Highway Department and also through the kindness of Mr. M. B. Pullian and Mr. W. S. Kelly in locating the trail.

As the last rays of the setting sun flooded the sky, in the hush of the gathering dusk, the Flag floating in the breeze the inspiring words spoken and then at the end, the taps as a benediction in the gathering twilight, created a memory never to be forgotten.

Mrs. Geo. Allen, Recording Secretary.

Ocoee Chapter (Cleveland, Tenn.). In the banquet hall of the new Cherokee hotel the Chapter was entertained with an elaborate luncheon by Mrs. J. H. Hardwick, founder, Life-President and Chapter "Mother." Besides a full attendance of local daughters our State Regent, Mrs. Walter C. Johnston, and Regents of other chapters were honor guests and a number of Cleveland friends were present. Our colors were in evidence, both in floral decorations and in fluttering ribbons while sparkling toasts and inspiring music lent charm to the scene. The guests motored out to famous Cherokee farm where they were joined by a large concourse of friends to witness the culmination of a long-time dream—the unveiling of a marker to keep fresh in the minds of generations to come the location of the home and grave of the most distinguished Cherokee Chieftain of this section of our state.

Mrs. John Milne, a past Regent of Ocoee Chapter and State Chairman of historic spots, presided during the ceremony. Mr. James F. Corn, a brilliant young attorney who was introduced by Miss Jessie Gaut, gave a most informative patriotic address followed by an inspiring talk by our State Regent. The handsome bronze marker is imbedded in a pyramid of native stone found in the Deer Park of Cherokee farm, which stretches along the opposite side of picturesque Lee Highway.

The artistic work was designed and brought to completion by Mr. H. R. Anstis, present owner of the far-famed farm. A most interesting feature was that of an aged Indian "medicine man" (a full-blood Cherokee) Dr. Esia Kolonukseskie, who assisted in the unveiling.

Emma L. Hampton, Chapter Librarian.

MONUMENT UNVEILED BY POCAHONTAS CHAPTER
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

Cramer, Elizabeth.—Allegheny County, Penna. Recorded 1 June 1818, Will Book 2 page 142 # 125. “All my real estate near Washington & which was willed to me by my father, I leave unto my beloved sisters Abigail Clark & Susan Clark in fee simple. All other real estate—to daughter Susan Cramer. Excs brother Josiah Clark & John Spear.

Wayne County, North Carolina Settlement of Estates. 20 November 1785.


Holmes, John.—Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Will dated 28 February 1735–6 Probated May Court 1736. Mentions children John, Hardy, Edward, Gabriel, Ann Sanders, Charity Brown, Dorothy


HERRING, STEPHEN B.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated 1808 mentions wife Sarah. Sons James, John, Benjamin. Isaac oldest son dec’d left son Francis. Daughters Zelpha Kornegay, Sally Wooten, Anne Oliver, Leuceria, Rebecca & Rachel Oliver.


OLIVER, FRANCIS.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 1808 mentions wife Sarah. Sons James, John, Benjamin. Isaac oldest son dec’d left son Francis. Daughters Zelpha Kornegay, Sally Wooten, Anne Oliver, Leuceria, Rebecca & Rachel Oliver.

ANSWERS

12988. CHAMBERS. — The following inscriptions were copied from tombstones by Miss Robbins of McKeesport, Penna. some years ago. These stones are now in a dilapidated condition the lettering almost obliterated. “This spot designated the spot where lies the remains, the body of John Chambers. A Revolutionar in the American Revolution, who departed this life April 17, 1837 in the 90th year of his age. He was born in Ireland in County of Donegal, in the town of Moneagh within two miles of Roja and two miles of St. Johnstown and baptized by the Rev. Wm. Boyd of Moneagh Green. Ulster Province. Sailed from Londonderry to America landed at Ann Taylor, Lila Askew. Granddaughter Mary, daughter of son Lewis. Witnesses Thomas & James Outlaw and Walter McFarland.
New Castle Delaware in 1770, the same year came to Lancaster County, Penna. Ju 1779 moved to Allegheny County same state. Where he spent the last of his days.” With the aid of Scotch-Irish Pioneers, by Bolton, located the towns in County Donegal, Ireland. “Sacred to the memory of Ester Chambers, Relect of John Chambers who fell asleep in the Lord July 23, A.D. 1833 in the 76th year of her age********.” This couple is buried in the Lebanon Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Willock R. D. §1. Mifflintownship Allegheny Co., Penna.—Miss Effie W. Teemer. 1957 E. 31st Street, Lorain, Ohio.

10343. CALDWELL.—Write to me, I may be able to assist you as I have a deal of Caldwell data.—Mrs. Charles E. Dille. 2601 Park Ave. Cairo, Illinois.

13045a. WHITE.—John White (English) died 1824. His wife Agness Matthews. Both buried in lower graveyard Middle Spring, Penna. Graves not marked. Their children were Edward who married Peggy Rodgers, buried at Greensburg Ky.; James who married Jane Patterson; Charles who mar Elizabeth Thompson; Isaac who mar E. Nancy Morrison; John who mar Elizabeth Pomeroy; Johnston who mar Eben Laverly; Samuel; Nancy. The children of Edward & Peggy White were Eliza who mar ——Westlake; Isobel who mar ——Myers; Nancy, John, Johnston.—Miss Rose J. White. 42 Montgomery Ave., Shippensburg, Penna.

13037. PORTER.—William son of John Porter married Mary Moore & their children were Alexander, Andrew, Joseph, Ross, William and Ann. These may not be in order of birth. These Porters came from Ireland to S. E. Penna. later removed to Bedford or Blair Counties. They were in Huntingdon Co. in 1787 as in the history of that county is given the marriage of Andrew Porter & Ann Lowry.—Mrs. Kate M. Hauers. 219 4th St., Marietta, Ohio.

13044a. HOLLISTER.—“Hollister Family” pages 116 & 80. Belinda Hollister born 6 December 1782 died 18 November 1821 married Harry Baldwin (Baldwin). She was the daughter of Nathan Hollister b 21 Nov. 1759 died 10 Dec. 1843 at Woodsfield, Ohio. His wife Abigail Goodrich was born Oct. 1762 & died 16 Oct. 1822. Nathan was the son of John Hollister b 1719 & d 19 May 1769 married Anna Beard 3 Feb. 1747. Their children were Ruth, Jeremiah, Sarah, David, John (killed in the Battle of Stillwater 1777), Nathan, Josiah, George & Abigail. “It is said there were eight sons, all in the Rev. 6 six of them killed”—Mrs. Alta Hollister Speakman. 126 W. McKinley Ave., Sapulpa, Okla.


12891. CHAPIN.—Zilpha Chapin was the daughter of Benjamin and Mrs. Jemima (Draper) Morris Chapin. She married Capt Peter Slater of Worcester, Mass. 2 June 1784. Benjamin born 1713 at Mendon, Mass. was the son of Seth & Bethia Thurston Chapin. He married 1st Sarah French & 2nd Annie Rice. Ref.—Chapin Genealogy.—Mrs. Mary F. Gilley. 1430 6th Ave., San Francisco, California.

10026. DENISON.—William Denison b in Eng abt 1586 married at Stratford, Hertfordshire, Eng 7 Nov 1603 Mrs. Margaret Chandler Monck. She died in Roxbury, Mass 23 Feb 1645. He died in Roxbury, Mass 25 Jan 1653 having emig to America in 1631 in ship “Lion” with his wife & three sons, Daniel, Edward & George who was then twelve yrs old. With them was their tutor the Rev. John Eliot, who was afterwards known as the “Apostle to the Indians.” Ref: New England Historical & Genealogical Register April 1892 pages 334-361; Wheeler’s History of Stonington, Conn.; Record of Denison Family. Capt. George Denison b in Stratford, Eng. 1618 married 1st Bridget Thompson in 1640. She d 1643 leaving two children. Capt. George Denison returned to England & became a soldier under Cromwell, was wounded at Naseby & while ill was nursed at the home of John Barodel. He later married John’s daughter Ann in 1645 & returned to Roxbury, later removing to Stonington, Conn. He died at Hartford 23 Oct 1694. His wife Ann Barodel was born on the Island of Corsica & died in Stonington, Conn 26 Sept 1712 aged 97 years. Her seven children were John, Ann, Barodel,
George, William, Margaret & Mercy. John Denison born 14 July 1646 married 26 Nov 1667 Phoebe, daughter of Robert & Sarah Lay of Saybrook, Conn. He died 1698 & she in 1699. They had nine chil of whom George, was the 2nd. He was born 28 March 1671, lived in New London, Conn & mar. 1694 Mrs. Mary Wetherell Harris, daughter of Daniel Wetherell. George Denison died 22 Jan 1720 & Mary, his wife 22 Aug 1711. They had eight chil. Their fifth child Daniel was born 27 June 1703 & mar. 14 Nov 1726 Rachel Starr. He died bef 1760 & she died 1791. They had 10 chil. She later mar Col Ebenezer Avery. Their son Daniel Jr. was born 16 Dec 1730 & mar. 1 July 1756 Katharine Avery, daughter of his mother’s 2nd husband. They removed to Stephen-town, N. Y. abt 1775 & he died there 1793 & she in 1825. Among their thirteen chil were the following:—Katharine b 24 July 1757 mar James Jones; Daniel b 26 Sept 1758 mar Hannah Jones; Ebenezer b 26 Jan 1760 mar the widow Jones; Asenath b 24 Feb. 1767 mar Roger Jones.—Miss Mary Jameson. Mission Canyon Road Box 839. Santa Barbara, Cal.


MAXWELL.—Mary Taylor Maxwell who mar. 1821 Thomas McConn, had older brother William who mar. abt 1790 Miss McLean, nr Uniontown, Pa. They lived there a short time on land that was a grant to him. From thence they removed to Ohio, & after a short while they came back to Ohio Co., Va. now W. Va. & lived near Roney’s Point, on the old National Pike to Wheeling. His father John Maxwell & fam lived abt 4 miles from him. The chil of Wm. & Mary E. McLain Maxwell were John, Wm., Daniel & Esther. The last two each mar a Paris & removed to Ohio. John & Wm. both mar in Ohio Co. Va. The farm Wm. bought from the Pierces has been in the family since 1795 & at present belongs to Wm. Sr.’s gr grandsons, Wm. McLean, Edward & Joseph Maxwell. William Sr. was in the Revolution & was at the Battle of Brandywine, Monmouth & at the Surrender of Yorktown. Will be glad to correspond.—Mrs. W. C. Henderson. New Wilmington, Pa.


13060. HALSTEAD-MILLER.—Wanted parentage of James Halstead Sr. b 2 June 1756 d 15 Aug 1815. He mar. 1779 Susannah Miller wanted her parentage also. He enlisted at Halfmoon, N. Y. 1776.—M. H. R.

13061. POOLE-SPRAGUE.—Dr. John Sprague, 1754-1803, mar. 21 Oct 1783 in Malden, Mass Eliz. Poole who d in Malden 22 Jan 1808 aged 46 yrs. The marriage notice says they were both of Malden. Were her parents Samuel Poole b Abington, Mass 27 Aug 1736 d Easton 19 Dec 1830 mar in Abington 1760 Ruth Fullerton? This Samuel Poole lived on the boundary line bet Abington & Bridgewater, Mass. Wanted parentage & gen of Elizabeth Poole.—G. C. K.

13062. JORDANJOURDAN. —Wanted maiden name & parentage of Eliz. wife of Benj. Jo(u)rdan of Northampton Co., N. Car. b abt 1754 mar abt 1775. He was the son of George & Patience Warren Jo(u)rdan. Their chil were James, Eliz., Mary & Warren.—L. F. W.

13063. BENJAMIN.—Wanted ances of Molly Benjamin who mar. at Windham, Conn. Ensign Andrew Durkee, 28 Jan 1762. He was b at Hampton, Conn. 25 Nov 1737. Mary d 25 Nov 1819.—M. E. G.
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<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
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<td>France</td>
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</table>

Totals: 2,314 members, 162,928 chapters, 167,704 members.

*At large membership 4,776.
Regular Meeting, February 1, 1929

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, in the Board Room, Continental Hall, on Friday, February 1, 1929, at 10:10 o'clock A.M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Matthew Brewster, read from the 9th Psalm and offered prayer.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Rey, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Meader, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick, Miss McDuffe, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Prelingthayen. State Regents: Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Brown (Pa.), Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Vaught, Mrs. Trottman. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Lilburn, Mrs. Hurd, Miss Hazard.

The President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, read her report.

Report of the President General

The notable ceremonies which marked the last Board Meeting in October have stamped it one of our most significant official gatherings.

The presence of Mrs. Coolidge, the gracious wife of our distinguished President, and her evident pleasure in the participation, lent a rare interest to the occasion that will make it a valuable part of the rich and productive history of the Society. I am sure we all modestly share the opinion that our program, under Mrs. Rhett Goode’s able supervision, was indeed highly entertaining.

During the months of November, December and part of January, I gave myself the pleasure and privilege of attending several meetings sponsored by chapter groups.

On the evening of November 9th, Mrs. Kramer, State Regent, and I were the honor guests of Anne Hutchinson Chapter of Bronxville, New York, at its annual Armistice Day Ball. The Ball was preceded by a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Reynolds, the latter Regent of the chapter.

The members of the American Legion and a number of the State Officers of that organization were present. The feeling of mutual helpfulness and comradeship was decidedly evident, and this annual Ball given by Anne Hutchinson Chapter will serve to cement the friendship for all time to come.

On November 17th, I attended a Regents’ Tea given by the Washington Heights Chapter of New York City, and seized upon this opportunity to dwell upon our National and State problems in the fond hope that the Regents would, in their turn, discuss them with their chapter members.

During a day of strenuous Christmas shopping, I found happy relaxation in a delightful luncheon with the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York City, and a few days later found me in Stamford with the Stamford Chapter and its many invited guests. Among them were Miss Nettleton, State Regent, Mrs. Buel, Past Vice-President General, and Mrs. Kramer, State Regent of New York.

On December 8th, I attended the unveiling ceremonies of our Madonna of the Trail, or Pioneer Mother, on the Old Trails Road that paused in beautiful Washington, Pennsylvania, Under the auspices of the Washington County Chapter, Miss Nancy Jane Hall, Regent, and the local National Old Trails Road Association, a most interesting program was given, and we unveiled our glorious Pioneer Mother and left her there to guard the ways of civilization. She is appropriately placed, on a high hill overlooking a superb valley, with sister hills rising in the distance.

There I was joined by Mrs. Conaway, Vice-President General, Mrs. Hobart, of my own cabinet, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moses, National Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, and Miss Margaret Barnett. The neighboring State, West Virginia, sent its quota of visiting members, including past National Officers, Mrs. Robert Reid and Mrs. George DeBolt.

One day in Rochester, New York, was most profitably and enjoyably spent. First, a large luncheon was given at the Genesee Valley Club by Irondequoit Chapter, to which nearby Regents and chapter representatives came. After the coffee, all remained for an informal meeting.

The evening was given over to a delightful dinner, with Mrs. Arthur Sutherland, Chapter Regent, as hostess and a splendid meeting following in the lovely old chapter house, with the Sons of the American Revolution and other friends as guests. While in Rochester it was my pleasure to be with Mrs. Mosher our Vice-President General.

December 14th, Anne Hutchinson Chapter of Bronxville, New York, had a birthday party which, when assembled, resembled a very large district meeting, one Regent having come all the way from Saratoga. The addresses and the discussion after luncheon which revolved around school problems were illuminating and instructive.

On December 18th, I had the privilege of lowering the Connecticut stone into place in the structure of the Washington Cathedral here in our Nation’s Capital. Its official number is C-384, and its history and location will be preserved in the permanent diagram of the Cathedral.

Most satisfactory and delightful was the tea tendered the President General as a last courtesy before her
retirement by the following chapters of Westchester County and New York City on Friday, January 4th, at the Waldorf Hotel: Anne Huxham Chapter, Bronx Chapter, Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, Fort Greene Chapter, Fort Washington Chapter, General Asa Danforth Chapter, General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, Jacobus Roosevelt Chapter, Knapp Chapter, Keesekeek Chapter, Knickerbocker Chapter, Lord Stirling Chapter, Manhattan Chapter, Mary Murray Chapter, Mount Pleasant Chapter, Battle Pass Chapter, New Netherland Chapter, New Rochelle Chapter, Richmond County Chapter, Suffolk Chapter, Shatemuc Chapter, Tarrytown Chapter, Washington Heights Chapter, and Women of ’76 Chapter.

Other honor guests were: National Officers, Mrs. Charles Read Banks and Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart; State Regents, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer and Mrs. William Bedell and Mrs. Russell William Magna representing Constitution Hall.

The reception was very large and short addresses and music marked the afternoon’s entertainment.

The next day, Saturday, January 5th, the same group were guests of honor of New York City Chapter, with the Regent, Mrs. Cochran, at the helm, when the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington was celebrated. This meeting, held at the Plaza Hotel, was also a most happy affair, with many Daughters and friends, as well as men, in attendance. I feel it to be a compliment to our organization that busy business men would drop in at an afternoon affair to pay their respects, as they did at both of these New York City receptions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, with fifty-two other organizations, was invited to cooperate with the National Sojourners on January 11th in a meeting and a large dinner, the purpose of which was to further the interests of the pending Cruiser Bill now up before the Senate.

The resolutions drawn and presented by the Executive Committee of our own Society, urging the prompt passage of the bill and other protective measures of adequate National Defense, were unanimously adopted by the voting body at the preliminary meeting. Later a trip was made to the Senate by a committee composed of the various members of the allied societies, and as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it was my privilege to present the resolutions to Senator Odde of the Naval Affairs Committee. We were most cordially received by various Senators on the Hill who knew the purpose of our visit.

The dinner that same evening was attended by over five hundred National Defense enthusiasts and many hundreds more were turned away because of lack of room. The entertainment was a stirring address by Colonel Paul McNutt, Commander of the American Legion.

Several recent evening affairs have been attended—one, a Reception at the White House, which was most delightful, and the annual banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. They had many distinguished guests, including their own President General, and we were all granted the privilege of giving our own special messages. The Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, a recently acquired member of the S. A. R., gave the address of the evening. Another on January 30th was the dinner of the “Forty and Eight,” an organization within the American Legion Auxiliary. As President General, I was fortunate enough to be an honor guest and one of the few speakers.

The fourth meeting of the Women’s Patriotic Conference on National Defense, held during these last few days in Memorial Continental Hall, is, to my mind, a great, high light in this report. I wish I might transmit to every Daughter of the American Revolution a spark of the inspiration I received from the great and vital contacts of this splendid body of cooperating, patriotic organizations. The large attendance upon the sessions, the sincerity and intelligent interest so manifest, and the brilliant addresses made this an unusually notable occasion. Furthermore, there can be no doubt in the minds of the participating organizations of the high esteem in which they are held by the men and women who represent real America and its interests.

I congratulate and commend the members of our National Board of Management and of the various chapters who attended the sessions so faithfully, and regret that any found it necessary to remain away. The President General of the Daughters of The American Revolution was elected Chairman of this Conference for 1930.

May I, in closing, suggest that between now and the date on which Continental Congress convenes, April 15th, the State Regents have immense responsibilities to meet? Upon the States as component parts of the great delegated body rests the success of the Congress, and each State Regent is the guardian of her own particular group.

This will be a Congress of more than usual interest and importance, and I am relying upon each and every one of you to help me make this, my last, my best.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE H. BROUSEAU,
President General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Lord, read the following report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the meeting on October 31st last, the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the regular meeting of October 31st and of the special Board meeting on December 18th were duly prepared and turned over to the Editor of the Magazine and proof read. Copies of rulings of these meetings were promptly sent to all offices. The verbatim has been transcribed, indexed, and bound, and rulings copied for our permanent record book. Notices to members of the Board of the December and February Board meetings were mailed in advance.

Notification cards to the 3,773 new members informing them of their admission to the National Society were promptly sent, and 3,780 membership certificates engrossed and mailed.

All current matters have been given prompt attention and the work of the office is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,
SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois moved That a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Earle from this Board with our love and hearty wishes for a speedy recovery. Seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck. Carried.
Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Your Corresponding Secretary General has the following report to submit for the months of November, December, and January:

Supplies mailed to chapters and individuals are itemized herewith:

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<th>Item</th>
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<td>Constitution and By-Laws</td>
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Figures continue to increase in the demand for application blanks. For the past three months the number sold exceeded that of the same period of last year by three hundred—not a big increase, but it shows that the small charge made does not limit the desire to have records verified.

Fourteen hundred thirty-nine letters were received, to which 1218 replies were mailed, others being sent to the offices to which they belong.

The manuals sent from this office numbered 101,181 distributed in the following languages: English—50,413; Spanish—5,812; Italian—9,209; Hungarian—2,202; Polish—5,323; Yiddish—3,067; French—5,975; German—4,831; Russian—2,594; Greek—2,330; Swedish—2,262; Portuguese—1,273; Lithuanian—2,183; Norwegian—1,335; Bohemian—1,703; Armenian—669.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO LORD,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 975; number of supplementals verified, 325; total number of papers verified, 1,300. Permits issued for official insignias, 335; permits issued for ancestral bars, 619; permits issued for Key recognition pins, 236; permits issued for miniature insignia, 1,180. Papers returned unverified: originals, 265; supplementals, 270. New records verified, 360.

With another Congress approaching, it is an appropriate time and a duty to call your attention to the needs of this office of the Society. Our work is a part of the business structure of the Society; not one of its altruistic activities nor beneficiaries.

Our Constitution requires that every member shall be a descendant from a Revolutionary patriot or soldier; the By-Laws state that the Registrar General's duties shall include the examination of "all applications for membership, approve the applications of those found eligible and present them to the National Board of Management for final action"; and this Board has ruled that "Official proof of service and descent must be furnished with the application." Reduced to fewer words, the duty of the Registrar General's Department is to vouch to you and to the Society for the accuracy of the record of each applicant and for her compliance with your rulings and the laws of the Society. This mission and the actual work of the Registrar General's Department are the subjects to which I invite and urge your careful thought and wise decisions.

I am now reporting to this Board that it is my belief, due to the rulings upon eligibility, the difficulty shown by eighty per cent of the applicants promptly to comply with the Society's requirements, and the necessity for individual research by this office to make it possible to qualify applicants for membership—that this Department has been forced into an extensive, expensive, and unsatisfactory professional service which is not its legitimate mission nor a fair expense for the Society to bear.

Under our present business methods, the legitimate work of this office (verifying applications) is, and always will be, embarrassingly retarded; the applicants and chapters will chafe, with cause, under the slowness of passing their papers; the office will cost the Society altogether too much money, and we are not working under fair business law and order.

Genealogy is a profession; it requires more than an elementary education; it requires good judgment, long years of familiarity with research, familiarity with history, with civil laws, as well as the study of the origins of family groups, their names, their migrations, relationships, etc.

We should no more expect perfect results from the average inexperienced individual applicant or the average inexperienced chapter registrar than we might hope to receive from a freshman in college at a chemical laboratory table given dozens of bottles of chemicals, a long row of test tubes, retorts, etc., with a tray of mineral before her for analysis to determine their names. The materials for perfect results lie at her finger tips, but she is not trained in using these materials, and only the trained and experienced student can find those hidden mysteries. The professor at a glance can determine which chemical to apply to bring desired reactions and results. The professional genealogists can find possible hidden data where the amateur will be hopelessly at sea.
It is not good business to pass rulings that applicants shall give proof of their claims and then have our genealogists and clerks (who are paid to verify such claims) spend their time in search for the data that the applicants are required to furnish and we are required to verify. Most applicants are able to pay a reasonable compensation for this work and are desirous of doing so.

I wish, therefore, to recommend to Congress that we create in our Registrar General's Department a SEARCH DIVISION, separate from the verifying work, whose mission shall be to search for necessary missing data, making a fair charge for the service. I believe the time has come when the Society should establish a RESEARCH DIVISION within its Registrar General's Department in connection with its verification of papers, and when it becomes necessary to search for data to make the applicant's claims to membership comply with the Society's requirements, we will be authorized to make the research and require a proper compensation for such work done by the Society, this charge to be a fixed schedule, determined by the possible cost of procuring the evidence, moderate enough to be defrayed by the average applicant, and sufficient, in the average long run, to reimburse the Society for its service and outlay. The suggestion is made that the probable amount be determined and stated to the applicant after a cursory examination of her papers had been made and that upon receipt of the amount, the work would proceed.

I would also like to recommend to Congress that a salaried executive with business and genealogical training be authorized to assist the Registrar General and to manage the work of this Department in her absence. The office work is too exacting and strenuous to ask of a national officer and too technical and important to be performed by a clerk.

We want to gather in our Ancestral catalogue descendants from every man or woman who gave to the cause of American Independence; we want to help these descendants of today in their search for their ancestors of the Revolutionary period; this profession of heritage must be accurate to be of value; this can be done only by actual documentary evidence and other logical proof of facts. In the great majority of applications that come to this office—applications made in good faith and believed to be sufficient by the inexperienced, untrained chapter registrar—impossible situations are recorded or no records at all are offered. Before it can be determined whether there is any possibility of the applicant's eligibility some research is necessary. Should we comply strictly with the letter of the ruling of this Board and send back immediately all applications failing to give proof with their claims the list of accepted candidates would be eighty per cent smaller than it is, and we would be losing that splendid opportunity for usefulness in helping the descendants of our Revolutionary heroes to know their own.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Helmick moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 975 applicants for membership. Seconded by Miss McDuffie. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 975 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, read her report.

Report of the Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30th, 1928 $6,377.94

RECEIPTS:

Annual dues, $45,481; initiation fees, $12,535; reinstatement fees, $320; supplemental fees, $2,048; application blanks, $778.23; certificates, $5; Constitution posters, $2; copying lineage, $3.02; Creed cards, $7.75; A. R. Reports, $4.80; duplicate papers and lists, $358.05; exchanges, $4.40; Flags, $2.10; Flag Codes, $101.72; interest, $1,023.92; interest—Life Membership, $161.49; lineage, $2,154; lineage index No. 1, $20; lineage index No. 2, $5; magazine subscriptions, $12,652.75; advertisements, $1,737.84; single copies, $327.97; notary fees, $4.75; proceedings, $3.75; rent of slides, $34.73; ribbon, $4.66; sale of tile, $4.50; slot machine, $3.95; State Flags, $2.10; Flag Codes, $101.72; interest, $1,023.92; interest—Life Membership, $161.49; lineage, $2,154; lineage index No. 1, $20; lineage index No. 2, $5; magazine subscriptions, $12,652.75; advertisements, $1,737.84; single copies, $327.97; notary fees, $4.75; proceedings, $3.75; rent of slides, $34.73; ribbon, $4.66; sale of tile, $4.50; slot machine, $3.95; State Flags, $2.10; stationery, $9.80; Story of Records, $.50; telephone, $70.17; Auditorium events, $1,957.55; contribution for library books, $150.80; contribution—Col. Walter Scott, $900

Total receipts $89,028.64

DISBURSEMENTS:

Refunds: annual dues, $731; initiation fees, $1,325; reinstatement fees, $5; supplemental fees, $278 $2,339.00

President General: clerical service, $1,248; postage, $60 $1,308.00

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,442.45; engrossing, $5; files, guides, and stamp, $777.41; expressage, $1.22; typewriter repairs, $2.30 $1,528.38

Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $705; lithographing, $42; folders, $1.14; binding books, $8.30; postage, $15; typewriter repairs, $1.80 $773.44

Certificates: clerical service, $685; engrossing, $320.50; postage, $190; cards and papers, $18.90; typewriter repairs, $14.25 $1,228.65

Total disbursements $8,650.70

Net total of receipts and disbursements $80,377.94
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary</td>
<td>General: clerical service, $775; books, envelopes, paper and pads, $103.10; typewriter repairs, $4.0</td>
<td>$878.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
<td>clerical service, $9,712.85; binding books, $3.50; copy will, $1.50; postage, $30; dater and stamp, $1.99; typewriter repairs, $1.05</td>
<td>9,751.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
<td>clerical service, $3,260; blanks, books, cards, paper and slips, $550.99; postage, $5; rent safe deposit, $6; typewriter repairs, $5.93; expressage, $3.42</td>
<td>5,831.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian General</td>
<td>clerical service</td>
<td>1,185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporter General</td>
<td>clerical service</td>
<td>137.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>clerical service, $3,75; accessions, $193.47; binding books, $118.85; paper and binders, $32.80; postage, $10; expressage, $2.33; typewriter repairs, $2.75; contributions refunded, $26.95</td>
<td>1,542.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator General</td>
<td>clerical service, $375; engraving trowel, $15; mending bowl, $1; postage, $5</td>
<td>396.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
<td>clerical service, $580; postage and stamped envelopes, $181.20; car fare, $6.60; flowers, $15; expressage, $4.80; binding books, $5; postal guide, $1.50; codes, $255.70; circulars, $25.75; reprint, National Defense article, $1,031.60; typewriter repairs, $7.50; additional premium liability insurance, $5.20; supplies, $152.30</td>
<td>2,568.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>Americanism, leaflets, $32.75; Building and Grounds, clerical service, $30; book and file, $1.97; postage, $10; Conservation and Thrift, postage, $15.95; circulars, $67.05; Correct Use of Flag, paper and supplies, $87.03; postage, $26.59; express, $10.30; D. A. R. Memorial, circulars, $15; express, $1.54; Finance, clerical service, $20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity, clerical service, $20; lists, $77.50; postage, $10; Memorial Caroline Scott Harrison, postage, $5; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, postage, $6.97; Publicity, postage, $10; Student Loan, postage, $10</td>
<td>457.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of Buildings</td>
<td>employees' pay roll, $3,478.50; electric current and gas, $111.54; ice, towel service and water rent, $119.53; laundry, $3.66; rent clock $6; hauling, $62.80; repairs to plumbing and roof, $138.17; elevator insurance, $121.30; supplies, $227.50</td>
<td>4,266.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Machine</td>
<td>printer, $300; supplies, $133.88; freight, $6.69</td>
<td>440.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>Subscription Department, clerical service, $337.50; cards, file and stamp, $43.92; postage, $443.80; telegrams, $2.27; typewriter repairs, $5; Editor, salary, $750; articles and photos, $235; postage, $5; envelopes, $4.11; typewriter repairs, $8.95; Genealogical Editor, salary, $150; commissions, $137; copyright fee, $9; printing and mailing October and November issues, $4,442.95; cuts, $467.58; postage, $14.89</td>
<td>7,588.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditing accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium events</td>
<td>labor, $353; lights, $93; supplies, $32.55; water, $2.40; repairs, $209.40; refund, $49</td>
<td>925.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duplicate paper fees refunded</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>typewriters, $134.50; Multigraph, $1,301</td>
<td>1,435.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage</td>
<td>Vols. 102, 103 and 104, $3,992.45; express, $1.35</td>
<td>3,994.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regent—postage</td>
<td></td>
<td>228.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td></td>
<td>159.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td></td>
<td>637.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty-eighth Congress</td>
<td>Credential Committee, clerical service, $260; postage, $171.34; paper, guide and stamp, $42.78</td>
<td>474.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursements</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,378.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to D. A. R. Memorial Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>$38,650.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$33,650.52</td>
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**PERMANENT FUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance in Bank at last report, September 30th, 1928</th>
<th>$29,158.59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEIPTS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall contributions</td>
<td>$37,437.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Bonds</td>
<td>$99,191.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian and Pacific R. R. Bonds</td>
<td>49,472.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on investments</td>
<td>148,664.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>11,819.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
<td>1,451.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,568.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total disbursements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance in Bank at last report, September 30th, 1928</th>
<th>$29,158.59</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEIPTS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall contributions</td>
<td>$37,437.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Bonds</td>
<td>$99,191.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian and Pacific R. R. Bonds</td>
<td>49,472.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>11,819.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
<td>1,451.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,568.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Liquidation and Endowment ........................................ $1.00
Commissions: Flags ........................................... $58.00
   Flowers .................................................. 67.00
   Insignia ............................................... 108.50
   Recognition Pins .................................... 31.20
   .................................................... 264.70
Interest C and A Bonds ........................................ 45.00

Total receipts ............................................... 199,733.59
Recall of Loans on Call ...................................... 40,000.00

$268,892.18

DISBURSEMENTS:
Payments account construction Constitution Hall .................. $174,007.44
Architect’s commission and expense ................................ 32,830.46
Engineer’s fees .............................................. 6,600.00
Survey ......................................................... 69.00
Cornerstone laying expense .................................... 283.45
Clerical service ............................................... 70.00
Postage ......................................................... 47.51
Refund—Constitution Hall contribution—Oklahoma .............. 15.00
Continental Hall furnishings ................................... 8.78

Total disbursements .......................................... 213,931.64
Balance ....................................................... 54,960.54

Petty Cash Fund ................................................ $500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS
LIFE MEMBERSHIP
Balance, September 30, 1928 .................................. $626.99
Receipts ......................................................... 750.00
Disbursement—Refund ....................................... 1,376.99
Balance ......................................................... 1,326.99

IMMIGRANT MANUAL
Balance, September 30, 1928 .................................. $18,752.29
Contributions ................................................ 2,303.10
Sale of leaflets .............................................. 14.40

Disbursements:
   English edition, $10,064.72; services, $117.50; freight, $167.89; supplies, $126... 10,476.11

Balance ......................................................... 10,593.68

AMERICANISM
Receipts ......................................................... $3,699.00
Disbursements ............................................... 3,699.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION
Receipts ......................................................... $9,003.51
Disbursements ............................................... $8,691.00
Refund—Texas ............................................... 5.00
   Transferred to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial ............ 307.51
   ....................................................... 9,003.51

LIBERTY LOAN
Balance, September 30, 1928 .................................. $10,333.35
Interest ......................................................... 1,053.49

Disbursements—Pensions ...................................... 11,986.84
Balance ......................................................... 10,586.84
### Angel and Ellis Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1928</td>
<td>$3,073.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$1,226.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Angel Island</td>
<td>$4,299.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ellis Island Services, $875; postage, $5; supplies, $139.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$3,124.09</td>
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</table>

### National Old Trails Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1928</td>
<td>$4,618.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$764.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Acct. Markers, $2,700; envelopes and photos, $11</td>
<td>$5,382.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$2,671.88</td>
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</table>

### Preservation of Historic Spots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1928</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$2,337.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$2,337.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$2,671.88</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### D. A. R. Memorial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1928</td>
<td>$1,906.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$1,464.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transferred from Current Fund</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$8,370.91</td>
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</table>

### Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipt through Committee Treasurer</td>
<td>$769,857.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Patriotic Education</td>
<td>$307.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$288.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment on Call</td>
<td>$70,453.86</td>
</tr>
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<td>Balance</td>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
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### Tilloy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1928</td>
<td>$1,256.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$58.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Repairs to water works</td>
<td>$1,314.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$564.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, September 30, 1928</td>
<td>$2,856.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$498.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Books</td>
<td>$3,355.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$474.30</td>
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### Students Loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$720.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$720.80</td>
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### Relief Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
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</table>
## National Defense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Balance, September 30, 1928</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance, December 31, 1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$2,394.26</td>
<td>$3,177.76</td>
<td>$5,572.02</td>
<td>$2,623.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services, $1,767; postage, $227; literature, etc., $954.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,948.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,623.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Philippine Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Balance, September 30, 1928</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance, December 31, 1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$704.96</td>
<td>$434.83</td>
<td>$1,139.79</td>
<td>$808.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of Student Celerina Trenos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$331.75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$808.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$6,377.94</td>
<td>$822,650.70</td>
<td>$35,378.12</td>
<td>$33,650.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>29,158.39</td>
<td>239,733.39</td>
<td>213,931.64</td>
<td>54,960.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>626.99</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>1,326.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
<td>18,752.29</td>
<td>2,317.50</td>
<td>10,476.11</td>
<td>10,593.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>46,540.64</td>
<td>3,699.00</td>
<td>10,476.11</td>
<td>10,593.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>626.99</td>
<td>9,003.51</td>
<td>9,003.51</td>
<td>1,139.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>10,333.34</td>
<td>1,653.49</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
<td>10,586.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellis Island</td>
<td>3,073.78</td>
<td>1,226.08</td>
<td>1,175.77</td>
<td>3,124.99</td>
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<td>National Old Trails</td>
<td>4,618.64</td>
<td>764.24</td>
<td>2,711.00</td>
<td>2,671.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>820.80</td>
<td>2,337.73</td>
<td>2,337.73</td>
<td>830.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Memorial</td>
<td>1,906.16</td>
<td>6,464.75</td>
<td>8,170.91</td>
<td>8,370.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison Memorial</td>
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<td>40,000.00</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilloloy</td>
<td>1,256.22</td>
<td>58.20</td>
<td>730.00</td>
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<td>Library</td>
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<td>498.60</td>
<td>474.50</td>
<td>2,881.05</td>
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<td>Student Loan</td>
<td>720.80</td>
<td>720.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>2,394.26</td>
<td>3,177.76</td>
<td>2,948.21</td>
<td>2,623.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>704.96</td>
<td>434.83</td>
<td>331.73</td>
<td>808.06</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Totals**                      | $82,560.33      | $426,009.24 | $345,453.12   | $163,116.65       |

### Disposition of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$97,407.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Trust Company</td>
<td>65,209.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash in Treasurer General's Office</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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**Total**                                      | $163,116.65     |

### Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund on Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial on Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall Fund:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian Pacific R. R. Equip. Bonds</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chi., Rock Island &amp; Pac. R. R. Equip. Bonds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison Electric Illuminating Co. Bonds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoples Gas Light &amp; Coke Co. Bonds</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Tank Car Equip. Bonds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Co. of America Bonds</td>
<td>89,000.00</td>
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</table>

**Total**                                      | $632,170.00     |
Respectfully,

Mrs. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey moved At this time I offer a resolution to congratulate our Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, on her good judgment and very efficient and successful handling of our funds. Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried by a rising vote.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, read the following report.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit for the months of October, November, and December, 1928. Vouchers were approved to the amount of $362,756.61, which includes contributions of $12,395.00 received for Patriotic Education and Americanization; $2,337.73 for Preservation of Historic Spots; $720.80 for Students' Loan Fund. Other large amounts approved were for the following:

- Three payments on Constitution Hall .... $174,007.44
- Payment on account Architect’s commission and Engineer’s fees 39,430.46
- Transfer of Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund to Miami University. 65,000.00
- Clerical force 27,738.40
- Magazine. 7,388.86
- Employees 4,467.00
- Printing 300,000 English Manuals 10,064.72
- Printing Lineage Books (vols. 102-103-104) 3,992.45
- On account of Madonna Marker for National Old Trails Road 2,700.00
- Pensions for Real Daughters, Spanish War Nurses and charter member 1,400.00
- Postage 1,223.97
- Printing machine 1,301.00
- Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General 8,388.78

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO LORD,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, read the following report:

Report of Auditing Committee

Meetings of the Auditing Committee were held in Memorial Continental Hall, December 13th and January 28th. The reports of the Treasurer General for October, November, and December and of the American Audit Company for the same months were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

LENORA S. FARNHAM,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Farnham moved The acceptance of this report, carrying with it the report of the Treasurer General and that of the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Walker. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read her report.

Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Sarah Martha Norman at Hamburg, Ark.; Mrs. Margaret Zillafra Adams at Los Altos, Calif.; Miss Virginia Jane Booth at Pacific, Mo.; Mrs. Guy Wheeler Rector at Tucumcari, N. M.; Mrs. Blanche E. Lampman at Williston, N. D.; Miss Elizabeth Abigail Randley at Ardmore, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Sisson Brown at Kingston, Tenn.; Mrs. Ella Hall Galbreath at Benbrook, Texas.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested by the State Regent of New Mexico: Clovis, Las Vegas and Raton, New Mexico.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Ethel Morgan Lovejoy Hale at Merced, Calif.; Mrs. Lallah Rooh Baker at El Centro, Calif.; Mrs. Mary Walker Travis at Plainwell, Mich.; Miss Grace Ward at Port Clinton, Ohio; Mrs. Gladys Minshull at New Lexington, Ohio; Mrs. Anna L. Johnson Clerke at Hillsdale, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Holton Hard at Palisade, N. J.; Mrs. Clara Cox Epperson at Cookeville, Tenn.

Through their respective State Regents the re-appointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Mary Walker Travis at Plainwell, Mich.; Mrs. Anna L. Johnson Clerke at Hillsdale, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Holton Hard at Palisade, N. J.; Miss Grace Ward at Port Clinton, Ohio.

The State Regent of New York requests permission for the Orleans Chapter at Albion to incorporate according to the laws of the State, in order to own property.
Nathaniel Ramsey Chapter at Savage, Md., wishes to be officially disbanded.

The following chapter names are submitted for approval: Carroll at Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Ruth Davidson at Asheville, N. C.; State of Franklin at Jonesboro, Tenn.; Rio Grande at McAllen, Texas.

The following chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation: Jonesboro at Jonesboro, Ark.; Piedmont at Piedmont, Calif.; Vasquez at Brighton, Colo.; Margaret Bryant Blackstone at Hebron, Ind.; Gen. Sylvanus Thayer at Brain-tree, Mass.; Cooshnool Cottonwood at Franklin, Neb.; Davie Poplar at Chapel Hill, N. C.; Battle of Elizabeth-town at Elizabethtown, N. C.; Acquackanook Landing at Passaic, N. J.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hobart moved The adoption of my report. Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

The Historian General, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, read her report.

Report of Historian General

Since the October meeting of the National Board, the usual satisfactory progress has been made in the routine work of the office of the Historian General. Work on the Index is progressing. Proof has been read on Volumes 104 and 105, and they are now published and on sale in the Business Office. Volume 106 has been copied and compared and is at the printers. When published, this will complete the schedule under which we have been working—of eight volumes for the year.

The Historian General is very anxious to round out the Historical Program of this administration.

On January 21st, 2,300 questionnaires were sent to State Historians for distribution to the chapters in each State, from which the State Historians are to compile their reports to Congress, the chapters to report to the State Historians before March 1st, and the State Chairmen to the Historian General before March 15th.

For the benefit of the members of the Board who have not yet read her letter and questionnaire, the Historian General suggests that it is not too much to expect that each chapter should show its historical interest by having at least one historical program and reading her report in the Proceedings of Continental Congress. For each chapter to report these facts and any other historical accomplishments to its State Historian will help us to be 100 per cent in chapters reporting, as we, of course, wish to be 100 per cent in States reporting.

Where, through illness or any other reasons, chapter or State Histories are not yet ready for publication, the Historian General suggests that competent committees should be appointed to assist Chapter Historians and that the State Regent should appoint the ablest women to write her own biography or have a friend do it, at once, giving the outstanding achievements of her State and Chapter Regencies. No one knows the facts better than the woman who carried the burden.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
Historian General.

Very encouraging word has been received from other States, including two rather large States, Connecticut and Illinois. Both promise to have their histories in my office, Memorial Continental Hall, before April 1st.

Interest and a fine spirit of cooperation are being shown by other States, including Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas.

What some State Historians can do is not impossible for others. Will each member of the National Board please translate my slogan "It can be done," personally, into "I will do my utmost to assist."

Where State Histories are not yet completed, it will help tremendously for a National Officer or each State Regent to write her own biography or have a friend do it, at once, giving the outstanding achievements of her State and Chapter Regencies. No one knows the facts better than the woman who carried the burden.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Since the October Board meeting little has occurred to disturb the routine work in the library, and it has progressed most satisfactorily. Numerous visitors have crowded the library to its utmost capacity, and are most appreciative of the privilege of consulting our records.

In response to appeals, authors, both members of our Society and otherwise, men as well as women, have sent us their writings; while not all have been gifts outright, generous discounts have been allowed whenever possible.

Very gratifying is the fact that more of the State Librarians than usual are striving to get material from their States to us before the usual rush of Congress. A circular letter is being sent to State chairmen requesting a report of work done during the year.

The following list comprises 212 books, 38 pamphlets, 10 manuscripts, 8 book plates, and 1 chart. Forty five periodicals were also received.

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

Lands of the Sun. M. Austin. From Miss Emily Baker.
Ancestors and Descendants of Rhobes Courtwright. P. & H. Head. 1915. From Mrs. Parson Head.

COLOMBIA


HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY. E. B. Contkin. 1928. From State Executive Board of Colorado D. A. R.

Representative Men of Colorado. 1922. From Colorado "Daughters."

CONNECTICUT


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

W. Haven. 1927. From Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.


Town of Hanover. J. S. Barry. 1853. From Mrs. Caroline M. Spicer.

The Chisholms. J. A. Nydegger. 1922.


The Old Stone Church, Fairfield. E. Osborn. 1858.

The Shark River District, Monmouth County. G. C. Martin. 1914.

Forty Years at Raritan. A. Messier. 1873.

Journal of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, 1703-1872.

Minutes of the Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777-1778.

The Jews of Louisville. 1923.


First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City. C. K. Imbrie. 1884.

Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburg. 1891.


First Presbyterian Church of Bloombury. J. C. Clyde. 1884.

Lamberville. S. A. Gallagher. 1903.


Block House by Bull's Ferry. C. H. Wingfield. 1904.

History of St. Michael's Church, Trenton. H. Schuyler. 1926.

New Jersey in Connection with Washington and His Army in 1776 and 1777. C. C. Haven. 1897.

History of New Brunswick, 1795. W. A. Whitehead. 1875.

The Shark River District, Monmouth County. G. C. Martin. 1914.

HISTORIC ROADSIDES IN NEW JERSEY. 1928.

History of New Jersey. J. O. Raum. 2 vols. 1877.


Following 2 volumes from Dorothy Hancock Chapter: The Henshie Family in America. L. M. Henshie. 1928.

MERRIMACK AND BELKNAP COUNTIES. D. H. Hurd. 1885. From Rumford Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Tombstone Inscriptions from Connecticut Farms (Union County). 1928. From Abraham Clark Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter: Journal of the Executive Board of Representatives of New Jersey, 1703-1872.

Minutes of Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777-1872.


Following volumes from New Jersey "Daughters": Burlington and Camden Counties, 1897.

First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, C. K. Imbrie. 1888.

Reformed Church at Readington, 1719-1891. H. F. Thompson. 1892.

First Presbyterian Church of Bloombury. J. C. Clyde.

Lamberville. S. A. Gallagher. 1903.


Block House by Bull's Ferry. C. H. Wingfield. 1904.

History of St. Michael's Church, Trenton. H. Schuyler. 1926.

New Jersey in Connection with Washington and His Army in 1776 and 1777. C. C. Haven. 1897.

History of New Brunswick, 1795. W. A. Whitehead. 1875.

The Shark River District, Monmouth County. G. C. Martin. 1914.

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Reformed Church at Readington, 1719-1891. H. F. Thompson. 1892.

First Presbyterian Church of Bloombury. J. C. Clyde.

Lamberville. S. A. Gallagher. 1903.


Block House by Bull's Ferry. C. H. Wingfield. 1904.

History of St. Michael's Church, Trenton. H. Schuyler. 1926.

New Jersey in Connection with Washington and His Army in 1776 and 1777. C. C. Haven. 1897.

History of New Brunswick, 1795. W. A. Whitehead. 1875.
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

NEW JERSEY


PENNSYLVANIA

The Lineage of Malcolm Metger Parker from Johannes De Long. 1 H. De Long. 1926. From Mrs. Frank D. Geer, Jr.

VERMONT

29th Vermont State Conference D. A. R. 1928. From Vermont "Daughters." WASHINGTON


OTHER SOURCES


NEW YORK

The Lineage of Malcolm Metger Parker from Johannes De Long. 1 H. De Long. 1926. From Mrs. Frank D. Geer, Jr.

TEXAS

The Lumpkin Family of Georgia. L. L. Cody. 1928.

OTHER SOURCES


WASHINGTON


OTHER SOURCES


NEW YORK

The Lineage of Malcolm Metger Parker from Johannes De Long. 1 H. De Long. 1926. From Mrs. Frank D. Geer, Jr.

OTHER SOURCES


NEW JERSEY

1 bookplate from Mrs. Reuben Rose Holland, Maryland. 1 bookplate from Miss Emeline Ruggles, Mass. 1 bookplate from Mrs. Myles Carter, Mass. 3 bookplates from Mrs. B. B. Field, Calif.

CHART


The Curator General, Mrs. Joseph S. Freilinghuyse, read her report.

Report of the Curator General

I have the honor to report the following gifts to the Museum since the Board Meeting of October 31, 1928:


CONNECTICUT: A copper measure, used in the family of Col. Henry Champion during the 18th Century. Presented by Mrs. E. H. Woodford, through the Sabra Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Silver tablespoon of American make, and a toasting fork, presented by Mrs. Louise Benoit Johnson, through the Sarah Franklin Chapter. An English cut glass decanter and pair of Waterford decanters, presented by Mrs. J. McDonald Stewart, through the Continental Chapter. A silver-teaspoon of American make presented by Mr. Okie, of Okie Galleries.

MASSACHUSETTS: The Boston Gazette of April 7, 1753, proclaiming the cessation of hostilities. Presented by Mrs. James D. Bodman, through the Paul Revere Chapter. Continental money paid to John Boardman, a Minute Man, after the Battle of Bunker Hill. Presented by Miss Clara M. Breed, Brig-Gen. John Glover Chapter.


NEW YORK: Two interesting snuff boxes, probably early French. Presented by Mrs. Grant McDonald, of the Tuscarora Chapter.


The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Lord, read the following report of the Executive Committee:

Report of the Executive Committee

The following action taken by the Executive Committee at its meetings held December 18, 1928, January 10 and 28, 1929, is presented to the National Board of Management for approval:

1. That the purchase of flags for flagstaffs be considered routine business.

2. In accordance with action of Buildings and Grounds Committee that the Chairman of Buildings be given...
power to act in the purchase of new cords for the doors and staircases in Memorial Continental Hall.

3. Whereas, the President of the United States, in his Armistice Day address insisted that "World standards of defense require us to have more cruisers;" and

Whereas, we maintain that the hope for domestic tranquility and common defense expressed in the Constitution of the United States should be sustained at this time by an Army strengthened in accordance with the National Defense Act of 1920 and a Navy conforming to the 5-5-3 ratio as agreed upon at the Washington Conference; and

Whereas, we are seriously impressed by the hazard involved in further delaying to provide adequate defense for the United States; and

Whereas, we recognize the risk in substituting enactment of law as a mere farce in place of actually obtaining sufficient men for the Army and real ships for the Navy or in our Nation's sole reliance upon treaties unsupported by adequate defenses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, as representatives of patriotic organizations, record our endorsement of the Cruiser Bill and anticipate that its passage in the Senate will pave the way for further provision for a Navy, Merchant Marine, and Naval Bases appropriate to American dignity and in conjunction with the building of cruisers and auxiliaries, we ask Congress to provide for a sufficient personnel to man them; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we avoid a fluctuating policy of defense by maintaining an Army at this time substantially unaltered from the exact plan of the National Defense Act of 1920; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we welcome and lend our moral support to Congressional investigations of anti-defense forces wherever they may be discovered to be masking efforts to subvert our Constitutional form of Government under the guise of working for world peace.

4. That all monies contributed for special funds in the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial be returned at once to the Ohio State Treasurer to be used for said purpose.

5. That the Magazine Department be authorized to subscribe to The Standard Advertising Register for one year; the Treasurer General being hereby authorized to pay $75 for this publication.

6. That the Buildings and Grounds Committee recommend to the National Board that the State Flags be held for the exclusive use of the Society in its own buildings or grounds.

7. That the sunburst frames in the Museum be recovered with deep cream colored sateen at a cost not to exceed $60.00.

8. That the Northeast basement room be plastered and painted for the amount of $165, the bid of W. F. & E.L. Smith, and that the south basement room be plastered and painted by the same firm at a cost of $135. In accordance with a recommendation of the Buildings and Grounds Committee taken in a vote by mail.

9. That the Board ruling of June 10, 1925 relative to Miss Rock's appointment as Notary Public be rescinded.

10. That the resignation of Miss Rock as Notary Public be accepted and that Mrs. Ida MacWhorter be appointed to serve in her place. That the Notary Public Commission be purchased by the Society and that all documents in connection with the business of the Society, its officers and D. A. R. business of its employees, be acknowledged gratis, and that any fees accruing from outside acknowledgments shall belong to the Notary.

11. When a D. A. R. Spanish War Nurse voluntarily applies to the National Society for a pension, the following rules must be complied with:

1. Each applicant must give her name (and if she served under a different name give that also), her age, and place of residence. She must also state when and where she served during the Spanish American War.

2. She must also present a letter from some responsible person in her community, as to her need of a pension.

3. All nurses who entered the service prior to September 6, 1898 (the date of the letter of the Surgeon General of the Army, disbanded the D. A. R. Hospital Corps), and who are not receiving or not eligible for a Government pension may apply. Such application will be investigated and will then be taken up by the Executive Committee for consideration. If a favorable decision is reached, the application will be recommended to the National Board of Management.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

The President General read the recommendations ad seriam.

Mrs. Helmick moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 1. Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Frelinghuysen. Carried.

Mrs. Walker moved Adoption of Executive Committee resolution No. 3 regarding our National Defenses, Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

Mrs. Backus of Ohio moved The adoption of recommendation No. 4 of Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Farnham. Carried.

Mrs. Helmick moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 5. Seconded by Mrs. Talmadge. Carried.

Miss. McDuffee moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 6 (State Flags held in our Building). Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

Mrs. Walker moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 7. Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of No. 8 (Recommendation of Executive Committee). Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

Mrs. Helmick moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 9. Seconded by Mrs. Frelinghuysen. Carried.

Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois moved The adoption of Executive Committee recommendation No. 10. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

Mrs. Burney moved The adoption of recommendation No. 11 of the Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Vaught. Carried.

The Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read the following report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since the October report, gifts of historic interest have been received for the different rooms. Maine has placed a fine Hepplewhite sofa. Missouri has added a handsome table of the same period as the other furniture in the room and an antique brass cornice for the window. Delaware Room, which is in process...
of re-furnishing, has received old fireirons, gift of Mrs. McDonald of Smyrna, and three candelabra for the mantle, gift of Col. Haslet Chapter. Kansas has ordered new furniture for the State's rest rooms. The following gifts have been received for the cupboards in the various rooms: Wisconsin, a quaint china ink well, gift of Mrs. Matteson; Maine, framed piece of hand-woven birds-eye linen from Miss Henderson; District of Columbia, three books "The Sentiments of Early Christians on War" (1782) presented by Miss Paunine Fisher, "Travels in New England and New York" (1822) by Miss Mable Louise White, and "Works of Alexander Pope" (1704) gift of Mrs. H. C. Gauss; Ohio, Centennial Souvenir of Marietta, Ohio, given by Mrs. A. E. Wetmore; Massachusetts, two interesting brass spoons, gift of Miss Miriam Clark; and for Virginia, two old English pitchers from the State D. A. R., two lustre platters from Mount Vernon Chapter, and a white and gold compote from Mrs. Virginia Smoot. The John Marshall Chapter of Kentucky has placed a brass plate on their box in Memorial Continental Hall to take the place of the former marker. A bequest to the National Society by Mrs. Sarah E. Corbin of New York, of two hand-woven linen table cloths and a pewter platter have been placed in the Museum for safe keeping.

A very interesting meeting of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, at which all were present but one, took place on November 27, 1928, and we had the pleasure of having Miss Solomons of the Art Critics Committee with us. All members expressed their gratification at the appearance of Memorial Continental Hall and there was general discussion in regard to the necessary use of rooms during the reconstruction period. The Committee recommended the purchase of new cords for the doors of all rooms and for the staircases in Memorial Continental Hall; that the State Flags purchased for the Processional be held for the exclusive use of our Society in its own buildings and grounds; that the flags flying from our buildings be replaced by the National Society as a matter of routine and that at the request of the State of Indiana, the tiger skin rug in their room be given to the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. The Chairman reported the progress of the plans for the furnishing of a Colonial Kitchen and Nursery. New Hampshire has purchased the room for the Nursery and it is in readiness to receive gifts. The Colonial Kitchen has not been quite subscribed for, but members of the National Society are requested to send suitable gifts for this room which will be cared for until the subscription is completed.

All the bulbs and plants presented for Friendship Garden have been carefully cared for and will be replanted according to the plan of a landscape artist after the new building is completed and the Memorial statue placed. It is planned to make this garden a part of the beautiful background.

As our basement committee room has proved such a success and is in constant use, the Committee recommends that this room and the one in the north-corner of the building, formerly used by the library to store books, be repainted and placed in order for general use.

With the consent of the President General the following events have taken place in Memorial Continental Hall:

- A benefit for Smith College Alumni on the evening of December 15th, when Cornelia Otis Skinner gave the program; the Annual reception of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur on New Year's Day; the Concert by the Interstate Commerce Commission Chorus on the evening of January 17th; and on January 28th, the last meeting of the Bureau of the Budget during the administration of President Coolidge. It was attended by all members of the Cabinet and their wives and was a memorable event. January 29th to 31st Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense which was addressed by many notable speakers.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Chairman.

Mrs. Hobart moved The adoption of my report. (Building and Grounds Committee.) Seconded by Miss McDuffie. Carried.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, read the following report:

**Report of Magazine Committee**

The Magazine Subscription Contest which started in September will end on the night of February 28th. Only one month remains for the chapters to make a new high record in subscriptions. For three years we have conducted these subscription contests, each time giving worthwhile prizes to the victors. We have seen many changes and improvements in the Magazine—in its general appearance, workmanship, and material—in the Editorial, Genealogical, and other departments; everything possible has been done to increase the circulation and create a demand for the Magazine. Literally thousands of letters have been written for the promotion of the Magazine and your chairman has been rewarded by an increase in enthusiasm, interest, and circulation.

Our membership seems to have caught the vision of what the Magazine is striving for, and what it means in the life of a D. A. R. Especially has this been true in this final contest. More subscriptions have been received than in any previous one, the amount to date being 9,494. We are hoping for, and have every right to expect, a large number to be added to this amount during the final month, as the last month is always the heaviest. The $250 in prizes, which the four Vice-Chairmen and your National Chairman have offered, has added zest and a friendly spirit of rivalry to the contest, and I wish at this time to offer my thanks and appreciation to the Vice-Chairmen for their generous cooperation in this and all other efforts to bring the Magazine to the attention of the Society. A word of commendation is due Miss Bright and her assistants for the excellent manner in which they have executed the tedious and arduous work incident to the subscription contest, and it is my pleasure to express my appreciation of their efforts.

In December a special edition was published, incorporating an account of the laying of the corner stone of Constitution Hall. About 1,000 copies of this issue were sold, the amount realized being enough to defray the expense of the edition. The demand far exceeded the supply, and many orders were returned unfilled.

Several advertisements have been obtained from firms that are furnishing material for Constitution Hall. We have 15 advertisements in the March and April issues, seven of which are new. The amount collected for advertisements for November was $363.14;
I hope that the State Regents will call to the attention of their delegates the advertisements which hotels in Washington have inserted in the Magazine for March and April. These advertisements quote rates for accommodations during the week of Congress, and should prove of assistance to our delegates in planning their Washington trip.

It is my desire to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation of the Chapter Regents and Chairmen during the present Magazine subscription contest. If I had my wish, a prize would be awarded to every one who has worked so faithfully to lead her chapter to victory!

The State Chairmen have striven to inspire and encourage their co-workers in their States, and I would also extend to them my grateful appreciation of their tireless efforts.

All praise is due our President General, our editor, each and every head of the different departments, and the members of this Board, for their cooperation in the development of the Magazine.

Before closing my report, I wish to say that on account of a wrecked mail pouch on the fast mail between New York and Athens on January 15th, letters and orders for subscriptions may have been lost. I am incorporating this notice in my report, so that any one reading it, who has not received a response to letters, will please write me again.

Respectfully submitted,

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
National Magazine Chairman.

The editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, read her report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Four issues of the Magazine have been published since my last report to this Board and two of them are sold out, the November and December issues, while we are running low on the January number. This record surpasses that of a year ago, covering a similar period of time.

The sales of the December number, of which we ordered an extra thousand copies, were decidedly augmented by the publication of the articles on Constitution Hall. In all, from November 1, 1928, to January 31, 1929, the demand for single copies netted us $351.55.

In these issues greater space has been given to State conference and chapter reports, so that those two necessary departments may be kept up to date insofar as is possible with the number of chapter reports received daily. I hope that the State Regents will emphasize to their State officers the necessity of sending the reports of their State conferences to the editor within a reasonable time. Some reports are not received until six or eight months after the conferences took place; by that time the edge is off the news the reports impart.

Of the $600 set aside by the Board in October for the use of the Magazine, $275 has been spent thusly: $12 for photographs, $28 for material for the Registrar General Hall section, and $240 for ten special articles. These last are chiefly of a genealogical nature and have yet to appear in the magazine; they also represent material hitherto inaccessible, for Mr. Dille’s marriage records from West Virginia have inspired others in many States to send in little known and difficult to find records from obscure but authentic sources.

In the March issue, material for which went to our publisher a month ago, the leading article is on L’Enfant, the far-sighted engineer whose “plan” for Washington, the City Beautiful, is recognized as the work of a genius. The article is very timely for, carrying as it does, unpublished excerpts from letters written by President Washington to the young engineer, and other data secured from the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress and which refute the charges now being made in the public press that L’Enfant did not originate the “plan” of the Capital City, it establishes clearly the honor due this French soldier of the American Revolution who died penniless in his adopted land and for eighty-four years resteth in an unmarked grave.

If your Magazine does nothing else but uphold honor where honor is due, it will have accomplished something to which the National Society can point with pride.

To our President General, Mrs. Brosseau, who is never too busy to lend a helping hand and an understanding ear to the Magazine’s problems, and to our National Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Talmadge, and every member of this Board, I desire to express most grateful thanks for the interest and valued cooperation which continue to advance the Magazine along the path of progress.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,
Editor.

The Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read the following report:

Report of Constitution Hall Finance Committee

The Constitution Hall Committee met last evening with the fine attendance of 66. Each gathering adds to the enthusiasm of this committee. Everyone was thrilled to see the Hall so far advanced.

Since the October meeting a daily concentrated effort has been made to collect all pledges, to complete payments on all chairs, and also to place on file, ready for the architect, every chair inscription. This is imperative. The time has come when this must be done. An earnest plea also is put forth from this committee that, having sent in the inscriptions, please do not change them.

Emphasis must still be placed on paying money through chapter, state, and national treasurers—but chair blanks and information concerning inscriptions goes to the National Chairman. It is also imperative that when money is sent for Constitution Hall that it be so labeled and specific details written as to its use, in order to save countless letters. As we approach the dedication of Constitution Hall at the coming Congress, let everyone who can enter into the spirit of this by having the financial report as complete as possible by that time. This means a consummation of all financial obligations.

There are 42 platform chairs left to be sold. There are 42 platform chairs left to be sold. There are 42 platform chairs left to be sold. There are 42 platform chairs left to be sold.

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It is to be hoped that at the coming State Conferences many will subscribe for Book Units. Also please emphasize Potential Donors.

There will probably be a list of gifts given out at Congress.
Your National Chairman would like the message to go forth to obliterate the idea that money is ever the demand. The city, named for the great Washington and planned by him, is a national shrine. That we are chartered under the United States Government and can, and should lend its beauty and enchantment, is a privilege very far removed from an obligation.

The obligation is our own special pride and work. No chapter should be omitted from the list of those contributing to Constitution Hall. It spells growth for the organization in every sense of the word—growth in pride of possession and acclaim in accomplishment. It is each Daughter's responsibility, for each Daughter is the National Society.

The dedication of Constitution Hall says again that we are national in location, in scope, and in ambition. The redemption of pledges is very good, but could be better. As a Finance Chairman I must again emphasize the fact that pledges made at last Congress were considered as due immediately after Congress. Very close to one year has elapsed; and as we are approaching this Congress we certainly should come to Washington with a clean slate as to back pledges. Please urge further work along every line.

The financial report today is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boxes</td>
<td>$77,534.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chairs</td>
<td>496,677.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform Chairs (includes Guest Chairs)</td>
<td>$20,405.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>14,324.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornerstone</td>
<td>4,323.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Units part paid</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Donors part paid</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$824,615.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


There is still $465.82 due on the Nevada Box which was over-pledged at last Congress. Cash payments count. The financial report says today that $175,384 is needed to have the million in cash by Congress. We can do this if we will. Let us transcribe the phrase "The Million Pledged" to "The Million Paid."

Just here may I depart from the given topic to say that I have talked with a great many men on the subject of pledged money. It is a known fact that many organizations deduct immediately a certain percentage on pledged money, calling it shrinkage. I have never even suggested any percentage of shrinkage on our million pledged, and when asked what that shrinkage was going to be I have said, we never admit negatives, we expect to pay our pledges. Reading the facial expressions on the men in answer to this, I fear me doubt has been registered several times.

There are good and splendid excuses in many cases. Also it was natural during five drives that mistakes could and did happen. But we stand as an organization in an enviable position as far as this pledged money is concerned, and the greater the sum that we can report as collected money by Congress, the more self-respect we can have as a unit, and the more admiration we will receive from the world in general when they realize that we take our responsibilities seriously and live up to our obligations.

Our organization cannot live and disregard yesterday or be indifferent to its future. To limit its scope would be to stagnate and die. Only by the way we prepare for our future development may we pay our proper respect to the past. We must be the responsible bridge between collected experience and future possibilities. We do our work, and pass it on to others. Let us be careful of what heritage we give to them.

The Washington family had for its motto "The end crowns the work." It is fitting that we take this unto ourselves and apply it to our new building here in the Nation's Capital. So that we can, if we will, announce at Congress that we have kept our word of honor to ourselves and that a million dollars pledged last Congress is a million dollars paid at this. And in the end our work will be crowned.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
National Chairman.

Miss McDuffee read the following recommendations offered by the Building Committee and approved by the Constitution Hall Committee:

1. The Constitution Hall Committee recommends to include a film repository at an additional cost of from seven hundred to nine hundred dollars.
2. That the following inscription be placed over the entrance (18th street): "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair—The event is in the hands of God." (George Washington to the Constitution Convention, A. D. 1787.)
3. That the woodwork of the auditorium chairs be mahogany finish and upholstered in blue and taupe velour as selected by the Building Committee.

Mrs. Becker of New Jersey moved That recommendation No. 1 of Constitution Hall Finance Committee be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Manchester. Carried.

Miss McDuffee moved the adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Constitution Hall Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

Mrs. Whitaker of North Carolina moved That the Board of Management recommend to the Constitution Hall Building Committee that the main entrance doors of Constitution Hall be of carved wood or bronze designed with fourteen sections on which shall be the D. A. R. emblem and seals of the thirteen original States. Seconded by Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Johnson (Tenn.). Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, reported the following: Lost by death 401 members, 595 resigned, and 84 applications for reinstatement; and moved...
That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 84 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 84 members duly reinstated in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General displayed seven books presented to the National Society, for the Library, by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, the Shanghai Chapter, China, and Miss Emma S. Lester.

Mrs. Ray of Kentucky moved That the books presented by Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur and the Shanghai Chapter and Miss Lester be accepted with a rising vote of thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The drawing for seats for the 38th Continental Congress took place with the following result:

No. 1. 1-28
Alabama 1 Alabama 1 Arizona 30
Alaska 22 Arkansas 49
California 24 Delaware 33
Colorado 17 Dist. Columbia 34
Connecticut 10 Florida 44
Georgia 16 Idaho 56
Hawaii 3 Indiana 29
Illinois 7 Kentucky 59
Iowa 28 Louisiana 40
Kansas 5 Maine 34
Massachusetts 7 Maryland 57
Michigan 15 Missouri 55
Minnesota 6 Montana 42
Mississippi 19 Nevada 38
Nebraska 26 New Hampshire 36
New Jersey 22 New Mexico 31
New York 4 Rhode Island 35
No. Carolina 8 So. Carolina 30
No. Dakota 13 So. Dakota 48
Ohio 11 Vermont 43
Oklahoma 20 Virginia 52
Oregon 10 Washington 32
*Panama 14 W. Virginia 47
Pennsylvania 12 Wisconsin 46
Philippine Is. 23 Wyoming 45
Tennessee 27 China 53
Texas 21 Cuba 51
Utah 9 France 37
*Chapter Regent only No State Conference organized.

The President General read a letter from Mr. Thomas P. Gore relating to the proposed boulevard between Washington and Mount Vernon to be known as the National Fort Drive, with a suggested bill authorizing it to be introduced in the Congress of the United States, and asking that the National Board endorse and sponsor the project.

A recess was taken at 1.35 P.M.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 3.05 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Brossa. After discussion on the subject of the proposed National Fort Drive, Mrs. Walker moved That, inasmuch as the suggestion for our Society to sponsor a movement regarding a National Fort Drive is not yet in the form of a Bill before Congress, we take no action regarding it at this time. Seconded by Mrs. Bissell. Carried.

Mrs. Beavers of D. C. spoke of the work of the Codification Committee and asked permission to rewrite an article of the Constitution to conform to the By-Laws; and moved That ruling 428 enacted at the Board meeting of February 1915 be clarified, and shall read "The Board recommends in that Article VIII, Sec. 4, the words 'actual resident' be interpreted to mean seven months of the year. Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

Mrs. Kranz of New York spoke of the difficulties encountered by a State wishing to incorporate, due to the different interpretations given by the Chairman of State and Chapter Laws D. A. R. and State officials as to the proper name under which it could be incorporated, and moved That a ruling be made by this Board in regard to the name of State organizations. Seconded by Mrs. Mosher. Carried.

Mrs. Bissell of Connecticut moved That this Board of Management rules that the several States be allowed to incorporate in accordance with the laws of their respective States. Seconded by Mrs. Mosher. Carried.

Miss Nettleton of Connecticut spoke of the annual ball tendered the Pages by the Daughters of the District of Columbia during the Congress and moved That the annual ball given for the Pages of the Congress be assumed as a part of the Congressional expense and that the invitation be extended in the name of the President General and the National Board of Management. Seconded by Miss Gordon. Carried.

After discussion as to the financial responsibility for the Pages' ball heretofore assumed by the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the management of those of the future, Mrs. Hobart moved That a Pages' Ball Committee be included in the list of Congressional Committees. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

Mrs. Helmick moved That this Board of Management recommend to the 38th Continental Congress the authorization of the establishment of a Research Division in the Registrar General's Department for the purpose of making necessary research for data required to complete D. A. R. applications and supplements as a business activity of the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. After discussion Mrs. Wyatt moved That the motion of the Registrar General be postponed until the April 13th Board meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Bissell. Carried by a rising vote (23 to 12).

Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois spoke of the need for the formation of a national student loan emergency fund, stating that many applications had been received for loans by students living in one State and desiring to attend school in another State, and urged that the moneys reported to be in the treasury to the Students' Loan Fund be made available for this purpose. After discussion Mrs. Bissell of Connecticut moved That the subject of a National Student Loan Emergency Fund be referred to the National Liberty Loan Fund Committee to be brought by that Committee to the Board meeting on April 13th. Seconded by Miss Gordon. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

February 1, 1929.

The State Regent of North Carolina requests the authorization of chapters at Chapel Hill and Morehead City cancelled.

Authorization of the following chapters has expired by time limitation: Moore's Creek, Moore's Creek...
Battle Ground and Red Springs, N. C., also Covington, Va.

The chapter organizing at Morehead City, N. C., requests the name Carteret Patriots.

The Telles de Rochambeau Chapter through the State Regent of the District requests official disbandment.

The Fort Laurens Chapter at New Philadelphia, and the De Lery Portage Chapter at Port Clinton, Ohio, have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hobart moved the adoption of my supplemental report. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, read two letters from Mrs. Amos G. Draper relative to contributions toward the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory in Oxford, Ohio.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Helmick, read the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 400 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1,375. Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Helmick moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 400 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 1,375 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 400 applicants duly elected as members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of three former members. Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the three former members duly reinstated in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Caldwell of D. C. offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, have assembled a wealth of valuable historical records for a "National Guide to Historic Spots," to be used as a work of reference by students, travelers and many others; and

WHEREAS, Few homes are equipped to file, safeguard and handle properly these records until such time as they will be published; and

WHEREAS, There are available in the office of the Historian General facilities and machinery for carrying the project to completion; and

WHEREAS, The appointment of some competent person, or persons, to assist the Historian General in carrying the project to completion may be necessary; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Thirty-eighth Congress assembled, authorize the present National Chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots to turn over to the office of the Historian General all material assembled for the "National Guide to Historic Spots" project, the project to be carried to completion in that office, under the supervision of the Historian General, and, if necessary, with the assistance of some competent person, or persons, to be chosen by the Historian General.

Seconded by Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Sweeney. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Hobart, moved that the following be added to my supplemental report: The De Lery Portage Chapter, Port Clinton, Ohio, has held all requirements and is now presented for confirmation. Seconded by Mrs. Backus. Carried.

The Historian General, Miss McDuffee, spoke on the subject of publishing, in commemoration of the dedication of Constitution Hall, a booklet containing a history of the National Society. Discussion followed, and it was the consensus of opinion that, because of much unfinished work in the various States, this work awaited a more auspicious time.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Helmick, read the minutes of February 1, 1929, which were approved as read.

Adjournment was taken at 5:45 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO LORD,
Secretary pro tem.
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
1928-1929

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

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1929)

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1205 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.

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MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MRS. EUGENE H. RAY,
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MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1732 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS—1928-1929

ALABAMA
MRS. WATT THOMAS BROWN, 1905 S. 14th Ave., Birmingham.
MRS. VAL TAYLOR, Water St., Unincorporated.

ALASKA
MRS. CLINTON H. MORGAN, College.
MRS. NOEL W. SMITH, 119 E. Coronado Road, Phoenix.

ARIZONA
MRS. BYRON L. MOFFITT, R. R. No. 3, Box 275, Tucson.
MRS. WILLIAM S. THOMSON, 119 E. Coronado Road, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS
MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON, Monticello.
MRS. WALTER COLE HUDSON, 1802 Main St., Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. THEODORE JESSE HOOVER, 627 Salvatierra St., Stanford University.
MRS. EMMET H. WILSON, 743 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles.

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MRS. JUSTUS R. FRIEDLINE, 1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs.
MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, 825 E. 10th St., Denver.

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MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON, 61 Seymour Ave., Derby.
MISS EMELINE A. STREET, 424 Whitney Ave., New Haven.

DELAWARE
MRS. EDWARD W. COOCH, Cooch's Bridge.
MRS. CHARLES I. KENT, Woodardge, Claymont.

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MISS HELEN HARMAN, 3524 13th St. N. W.

FLORIDA
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MRS. JOHN G. LEONARDY, Sanford.

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MRS. JOHN D. POPE, 515 Pine Street, Albany.

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MRS. CHARLES THOMAS BAILEY, 1305 Pine St., New Orleans.
MRS. C. W. OUTHWAITE, New Iberia.

IDAHO
MRS. SAMUEL CUSTER WINTERS, 2767 Kahawi St., Honolulu.
MRS. THOMAS BURNS LINTON, Wailuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

ILLINOIS
MRS. WILLIAM J. SWEENEY, 3128 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne.
MRS. JAMES MILO WAUGH, 401 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.

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