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MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART
President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution
W ith more than 6,000 delegates and alternates attentive listeners in their chairs in the Washington Auditorium, the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, addressed the 38th Continental Congress on the vital issues of the day. Her speech rang with Americanism, patriotic sentiment and lofty thoughts. And her clarion call for the mobilization of the ideals of American patriots and for the fostering of a deeper, more zealous national spirit touched a responsive chord in her vast audience. Frequent applause punctuated her address.

"There is not a crisis of any kind or condition threatening the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," she asserted.

"Grave issues are confronting our country now as always since its foundation. Unequivocally committed to an ardent defense of home and country and loyalty to the institutions of Government, naturally we are bound to be sympathetically and actively involved in such issues."

The full text of the President General’s speech follows:

In the Italian opera "Aida," the stage settings present a scene of royal splendor such as befits the crowning of the conquering hero amid the plaudits of an idolatrous multitude. His dramatic entrance is heralded by a band of trumpeters who proudly sound the exultant note of the hour.

In coming before you this morning, I have a definite purpose and a happy task to perform. For you, Daughters of the American Revolution, I am but a trumpeter sounding the high, triumphant note ere you enter upon the scene to proclaim your great achievements. For you is reserved the privilege of demonstrating the need and worth of those objectives for which this Society stands accredited before the world. I can touch only the cloud tips, but, from the potentialities that have been revealed to me during these few years of leadership, I do not need to be endowed with the gift of prophecy to be able to forecast the developments of the future.

Today there is an existing belief that woman has at last come into her own. Whether this condition is due to her unremitting effort of years to reach that strategic point or whether the gradual easement of economic conditions is responsible, is an interesting but irrelevant question in the face of the undeniable fact that woman has attained a definite place right in the foreground of world affairs.

In a measure, women have always been opportunists. Molly Pitcher is a glorious example, for she came promptly into her own when she sprang unhesitatingly to the place of cannonier. The pages of history are enriched by the valorous deeds and the unselfish acts of the great women whom succeeding centuries have produced.

The statement has frequently been made of late—and no doubt in all sincerity—that
women's organizations have become superfluous; that because of the greatly expanded individual contacts, the many groups now cumber the field of action.

Undoubtedly some clever women leaders who are a decade ahead of their time do find the confines of the strictly feminine organization irksome, but to my mind the group has yet its greatest function to perform. Scattered throughout this country, and particularly in the smaller centers, are countless millions of women who are finding themselves and becoming articulate through the medium of their favorite local society. They constitute a tremendous power whose resources have scarcely been tapped.

Upon organization leaders, therefore, does an immense responsibility devolve. Through them must be transmitted the vital spark that galvanizes into action the latent energies of this vast host of heart-hungry women who have all too long been suppressed by their environment. From the vitalization of this inertion, there will result untold benefits, provided always there exists the proper coordination between the groups and their leaders. The freshness and originality animating the newly acquired viewpoint will convert it into a valuable asset for the clearing house of experience. Wisdom when guided by experience is the sustaining power of the world, for it seizes the opportune—the golden moment—the vivid thought, and moulds all according to its own profound plan.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is a dynamic organization, solidified by highly patriotic motives and having as its objective the protection of home, the defense of country, and the enlightenment of its people. To properly present, to thoroughly safeguard, and to unitedly and wisely direct the great and varied activities is the inescapable duty of the leaders, National, State, and Chapter. Leadership is not relative but absolute, and therein exist the same potency and the same responsibility whether the group represents the minority or the majority as to numbers.

"Of the whole sum of human life," said Gladstone, "no small part is that which consists of a man's relations to his country and his feelings concerning it."

That truism applies with equal force to the organized body; therefore the obvious duty of both leaders and members in their relation to their society is first to know it thoroughly. To such I say: Study it in the intent of its founders, its traditional methods and firmly established custom of initiating policies, and the equally rigid mandates imposed upon the National Officers to obey the will of the majority as expressed by the acts of Continental Congress.

As the Federal Government has found no more satisfactory system than majority rule in the conduct of the nation's business, it is hardly possible that any single organization could improve upon that super-eminent method.

The fallacy as well as the impossibility, under this quite inflexible procedure, of first submitting the policies of the Society to the chapters for consideration before presentation to Continental Congress, need not be dwelt upon now.

The fundamental or governing laws are augmented or amended only after submission to the individual chapters; but the policies created within the scope of the law are brought to Congress literally in the pockets of the delegated body. Therein lies the great triumphant note of democracy in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. If a member in North Dakota or Texas or China has a brilliant idea which might be developed into a constructive policy worthy of adoption by this Society, hers is the privilege of presenting it for consideration. Should it strike a responsive chord, be feasible and in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws, that remote idea stands a chance of becoming a national policy. Furthermore, the woman who conceives it ought to have the exclusive control of her plan until its submission to the governing body. She should not be compelled to hawk about her precious brain product to be commented upon, criticized, and ultimately annihilated by endless and puerile discussion before it has seen the real light of day. Policies that may prove to be unworkable or even highly unsatisfactory after a trial are liable to creep in through this method. But better that than lack of initiative, particularly so as Continental Congress has power, through abrogation, to at any time retrieve its own errors.

General Grant once said, "The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it," and
a few months spent in mistaken or futile effort count for nothing when compared with a century of great achievement.

The whole argument reverts back to original principles—which are, basically, information and understanding all along the line.

At the risk of seeming trite and reiterative, I again say that most necessary is the study and careful analysis of resolutions adopted at Continental Congress. No time should be lost in making the chapter members thoroughly cognizant of these important measures. Chapter regents and delegates are in honor bound to give faithful and detailed reports upon all such vital matters. They are of far more consequence—though I do not minimize these essentials, being a woman—than descriptions of social affairs and the gowns of prominent women. If such information is given and the members attend the chapter meetings, or in other ways take the trouble to inform themselves, there need be no occasion for round robin letters devoted to useless discussion and unwarranted criticism of perfectly obvious and well established National policies and official duties.

Furthermore, it is your business, not only as Daughters of the American Revolution but as loyal American citizens as well, to be prepared at all times intelligently to state and loyally defend the position of your organization in its relation to national and international issues.

There is not—and let this fact sink deep into your consciousness—there is not a crisis of any kind or condition threatening the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Grave issues are confronting our country, now as always since its foundation. Unquestionably committed to an ardent defense of home and country and loyalty to the institutions of Government, naturally we are bound to be sympathetically and actively involved in such issues. Therefore I say to you, Daughters, that if adherence to principles and to policies in which defense of our nation is in any way concerned means a crisis, then and then only, you stand facing it shoulder to shoulder with the Government of your own United States.

For that privilege you should never be ashamed or apologetic, but absolutely and eternally proud and thankful. The Daughters of the American Revolution have ever been deaf to the shameful call of retreat. In any future battles for the right, I do not believe they will ever be found with bullet wounds in their backs.

No one will question the right of individuals or the public at large to criticize the activities of this Society or to disagree with its policies. By the same token, there need be no limit placed upon the nature and the amount of defense voiced for it by both members and friends. Not that I would advocate going out of your way to confute every Shimei who sits by the roadside and vents his curses upon the passersby, but I would urge definite refutation when truth and self-respect make imperative demands. Only too well do I know that such defense takes courage and the marshaling of invincible facts, but in the battle for ideals one must stand or fall upon one's shield of truth.

Furthermore, the important fact should always be borne in mind that this Society is amply self sustaining; that it carries its own financial burdens in the furtherance of its work and that it asks no help from the public in general. Therefore it would seem that, as an independent institution, it might be pardoned if it did reserve the right to initiate its own policies and to enact them in such manner as is deemed fitting and proper.

Mine is not the right to enjoin upon you any line of action for the future, but it is within my province to commend you for the effectiveness with which you have carried on the work that your able and willing hands have found to do; and to urge you to keep the faith in the years to come. Whenever home and country are in jeopardy, instantly should you spring, as did brave Molly Pitcher, to the front line of defense.

Our work in Americanism has been expanded to meet the needs of an ever deepening and perplexing problem. The aliens who are admitted under our quota laws to this country, automatically become objects of concern and protection.

Thomas Jefferson once said: "We must Americanize the immigrant or the immigrant will foreignize us."

The aid that we, as an organization, can render our Government in Americanizing the immigrant is valuable and far reaching.
From coast to coast we touch—through our chapters—ports of entry, industrial centers, and farming communities.

The generous and free distribution of Manuals for Immigrants, of practical work for idle hands, the organization of day and evening schools and clubs, personal attendance at courts of naturalization—in fact, all avenues of aid and enlightenment should be continually broadened with the passing of time.

We have on our list of educational institutions four Americanization trade and art schools. They are entitled to our financial support so long as they continue to teach sound American doctrines. What these schools can do in the way of helping to satisfactorily establish the alien home seekers in the United States is of immeasurable value.

In return for benefits received, this country is quite privileged to demand that the immigrants whom it has welcomed should become a part of its citizenry with fealty to no other Government and loyalty to no other flag save the Stars and Stripes.

Men and women with revolutionary and ultra liberal social theories have no place in America. When they are proven guilty of an attempt to disseminate disruptive ideas and to propagandize the unwary, they should be summarily dealt with and promptly deported.

Economy in Government is most admirable and, as an exemplification of national good housekeeping, is most salutary for oncoming young America. But even with the best of intentions, curtailment can be carried so far that it reaches a vital spot and paralyzes action. Patriotic Americans should thoroughly inform themselves to what extent appropriations for this sort of protection have been reduced, and why. The effort of rounding up envos of disruption and anarchy and the criminal element of Europe, are futile unless there are sufficient funds available with which to enforce a speedy exit of these unwelcome guests.

Furthermore, it would seem to be the privilege of the United States to determine the immigration quota of each foreign nation, and to do it with an intelligent and fine discrimination. Only by such procedure may we be assured that one hundred years from now our population will have the proper elements of homogeneity which are being sought in the restrictions of today.

Devotion to the present is the greatest possible guarantee that the future will be worthy of the past; and upon that principle do we proclaim our right to at all times defend our avowed policies.

The Thirty-seventh Continental Congress endorsed the National Origins Provision and urged that it be made a part of the 1924 Immigration Law. Therefore, when that provision was placed in jeopardy during the last session of Congress by the introduction of a resolution calling for the postponement of its enactment, the Daughters in every state in the Union rallied to its defense.

The same active interest was displayed in the much discussed Cruiser Bill, which finally reached port after being buffeted about by the winds of opposition until its fate was regarded as dubious by even its most optimistic friends.

These two measures cannot be considered as other than strong arms of National Defense. It is indeed unfortunate that their espousal by individuals and organizations immediately places all such adherents under the classification of "militarists."

At that, the title is not so opprobrious, since the dictionary defines militarism as "a spirit and temper that exalt the military virtues and ideals." Is it altogether discreditable to exalt the virtues and sustain the ideals of those who voluntarily risked life and limb in the defense of this country?

The most honorable method of discharging our debt to those brave spirits is to insure the protection of the land which they deemed worthy of the supreme sacrifice.

In answer to the accusation that defensivists are controlled by the so-called "interests" of the United States, it might be well to quote Abraham Lincoln who, when urged to correct a false report, said:

"If I were to try to read, much less to answer, all the attacks made upon me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. . . . If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

However, if, individually or collectively, there were such a thing as "interest" control, it would much better come through the
expenditure of honest American dollars than from funds emanating from dubious foreign sources.

Conforming to the precedent, long established, of supporting all efforts of our Government directed toward the greater good of the greatest number, the Daughters of the American Revolution were among the first of the organizations to heartily and sincerely endorse Secretary Kellogg's treaty making efforts for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. We hoped then, as we hope now, for its ultimate and world-wide effectiveness, and rejoice that our country has twice within recent years led the way toward the goal of universal peace.

We would promptly challenge any accusation of inconsistency in this support of pacific measures. War, bloodshed, havoc, and the useless sacrifice of young life constitute conditions revolting to the soul of woman. Better than anyone else does she know the price.

At the same time, this Society rigidly adheres to a position of caution and concern for all that this country holds dear; and while ardently yearning for peace, it is the belief that so long as other nations retain their sovereign rights of defense, America is justified in maintaining what George Washington quaintly described as a "respectable defensive posture."

Further, the support of the defensive measures just alluded to does not signify that the Daughters of the American Revolution is becoming seriously immersed in politics. It is a far cry from the support of legislative measures, having a direct bearing upon civic and national life, to alignment with partisan politics. For a patriotic organization, such a procedure would be unwise, unethical and in violation of the principles of neutrality of position as regards religious and political faiths.

There is much idle speculation about the fundamental purposes of the founders of this Society. The statement is frequently made that the original intent has been lost sight of in the welter of present day activities. It would seem that these astute women sighted the future with exceptional clarity when they charged the Daughters in the second article of the Constitution to "cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Such injunctions not only rigidly impose an obligation but they leave unhampered those who, in carrying on after them, are compelled to meet the emergencies of the times.

Since the Constitution of the Society was adopted a little over thirty-eight years ago, the women of America have attained a new status. Therefore, as individuals and as members, true Daughters cannot shirk the responsibilities that the exigencies of the moment have thrust upon them. Every Daughter of the American Revolution who has sworn to uphold her Constitution is thereby bound to do her utmost to help maintain the institutions of this Government and to be an absolutely loyal citizen. If that be politics, then politics is her duty.

The erection of monuments—to which some kindly souls have suggested we confine our efforts—is an excellent piece of work, but nowadays we must place substantial milestones along the highway of progress or be left to languish in the shadow of memorial monuments.

"Sitting still for five hundred years is one way of becoming an aristocrat," remarked W. L. George, the English novelist. Obviously that is a theory quite contrary to the accepted method of development in a powerful and active organization of the type of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Concern yourselves, I beg of you, with the sinister influences which are so palpably menacing the inner life of your America and mine. More particularly should safeguards be thrown about the youth of today.

National Defense does not connote material and physical protection alone. It means concerted effort to keep alive the spiritual flame, without which the idealism of any country cannot long be sustained.

Other things beside charity begin at home, and one does not have to reach out very far to encounter an alarming number of existing evils. Naturally, our first thought is for the public schools. Assure yourselves that the instructors in your communities are of the right caliber and are teaching sound Americanism instead of instilling pernicious doctrines into the minds of their pupils.

A nationwide movement is on foot to enact laws compelling professors in colleges and
state universities and teachers in public schools to take the oath of allegiance. In some states, bills of this nature have already been passed by their legislatures. The critics of this law maintain that it hampers personal liberty and the right of free expression. In what way is one restricted by promising to uphold the Constitution of the United States? The Chief Executive of our land, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of Congress—in short, all who assume high offices of power and control, are required to take the oath of allegiance. Then why not those in whose hands virtually rests the future of this country?

We have an excellent public school system, supported by taxpayers of all classes, from the men who labor in mine or factory to the acknowledged captains of industry. The universities and colleges are maintained by American citizens. Therefore, why should not the producers have something to say about the manner in which their money is to be spent?

Flagrant cases of un-American tendencies have been brought to light and exposed. Exotic theories are promulgated in the name of science. Disdain for law and order, and contempt for our accepted form of Government are subtly injected into the teachings of history. Such practices are defended by the advancement of the decrepit theory that both sides of the question should be presented to permit the forming of unbiased opinions. This may be the proper system for the seasoned adult who presumably can, if he will, revoke his errors when faced with the consequences of an unwise choice. With the young, the chances are too great, for there a dangerous inequality exists. One does not place before a delicate child a cup of strong black coffee and a glass of milk; or a big cigar and a stick of barley candy; or a narcotic and an orange, and in the name of progress and freedom insist that both must be tested in order that the child be given the right of choice. Instead, one carefully supplies only what will make for the development of the young body and assure its normal growth. Why then apply the very opposite theory when dealing with the delicate and impressionable fabric of the mind?

Are you sure that in the public schools of your community there is not a well organized and flourishing group known as “The Young Pioneers?” And if so, are you aware that its object is to defeat the purposes of religion, of the Boy and Girl Scout movement and of the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps and Citizens’ Military Training Camps? That it preaches communism and the ultimate destruction of this Government?

Not long ago, the principal of one of the public schools in New York City appealed to us here in Washington for help in combating such an organization. He stated that, single handed and alone, he had for two years fought its specious doctrines and the invasion of the red flag into his school, but felt the time had arrived when he must have the aid and support of patriotic citizens. It is needless to say that he received what he wanted from Headquarters; and the Daughters in New York City and Westchester County have further assisted him by visiting the school and talking to the pupils upon patriotic subjects.

A very definite drive is being launched against the establishment of the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps in the schools and colleges of this country, as well as the elimination of those already organized and successfully functioning. Sad to relate, some of the leaders of the opposition are American citizens.

The theory is advanced—and to many it carries an appeal—that this bit of military training will tend to develop a war instinct in the heart of youth. That seems about as fallacious as the idea that instruction in athletics will breed a generation of prize fighters; or that lessons in aesthetic dancing will convert dainty little girls into cabaret performers.

As against this imaginary result should be balanced the definite and inestimable benefits to adolescent youth accruing from discipline, punctuality, orderly ways, and synchronous training of mind and body.

The opponents of military training in the schools have appeared in strong protesting numbers at the various public hearings on the subject. I am happy to say that in many instances, Daughters of the American Revolution have arrayed themselves in support of this training as an important branch of our Government’s plan for National Defense.

Wherever our educational system is under dispute by opposing forces as, for instance, in the case of the Reserve Officers’ Training
Corps, it is the duty of all loyal Daughters to uphold our avowed stand upon such issues. You who venture forth in the rôle of defenders may be dubbed "reactionaries" and "pragmatists," and you may be obliged to openly differ with your best friends. But be conscious of your own inherent rights as to free expression and have the courage to stand by your convictions.

The active opposition of this organization to atheism, which is being indoctrinated into our institutions of learning, and very generally into the group life of the young, is now so well known that comment seems hardly necessary. However, we must do more than spread resolutions upon our records if we are to be an effective force in arresting the downward trend so apparent in the social and religious life of this country.

"God breathed his life into the dull contented sod; The sod looked up and said, 'There is no God' "

One wonders by what right certain societies or cults elevate themselves to the post of advocates of a Godless universe. To attempt to uproot tradition and to destroy existing social conditions is a serious matter. Only one utterly lacking in social responsibility and reckless of consequences would dare make the attempt. Here again we find the small minority vociferous and working over time while the great majority dozes in its comfortable arm chair.

Out of the halls of learning walks the youth of America, serene and undismayed, and with ample justification, for it possesses both physical fitness and high mental development. But alas, too often the spiritual is dwarfed or is totally lacking. Cold, hard scientific facts have captured the imagination and have displaced the old faiths, relegating them to the limbo of things archaic and outworn.

In estimating the strength of his organization, the secretary of a certain well established atheistic society, known to be committed to the absolute destruction of all forms of religion, said boastfully not long ago: "The beauty of it is that we have so many atheists in the college faculties in America. But of course they can't say much about it or they would be thrown out, and then where would their living come from? But they encourage the students all they can. As the movement grows, the professors will become more and more open in their private beliefs."

And there you have it. The average graduate holds the deep conviction that from out of the crucibles of his college experience will emerge the solution of all vexatious problems. When he comes to real grips with life he finds, to his dismay, that he must have something more than brittle scientific theories or the sounding brass of atheism as a sustaining force in the encounter.

One would not assume the right to trespass upon individual opinion were it not that in this situation the individual is the index to the generation—that generation now being the one upon which our eyes are focussed.

"Such as are the leading men of the state, such is the state," quoth Cicero, and it is upon the future of the whole great state that we must concentrate our efforts.

Atheism, false idealism, and disruptive theories allure youth into alien paths. Will you not put up your hands, women of America, and signal danger? Recognition of the acute peril facing our established order is one of the most important functions of your work for National Defense.

Daughters of the American Revolution, this is my last message to you as your President General. The endeavor has been made to address you from a practical viewpoint, and if I have been too matter-of-fact, it is only because I feel that the realities are pressing closely upon us and challenging our too evident inertia.

For those who have a vivid consciousness of the real, it is, after all, but a step over the borderland into the ideal. In order that we may realize our ideals, we must first have within us the capacity to idealize our reals.

In closing, I quote to you from the pen of an unknown author a clear-cut call to duty:

"I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatever I can. . . . The harder I work, the more I live. I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no brief candle for me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for a moment; and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."
These lofty sentiments and their visible application do I commend to you as honorable, God-fearing women, as devoted Daughters of the American Revolution and as loyal American citizens.

The President General’s address, broadcast over WRC, featured the morning session of the Congress on April 15th, which opened when Mr. Arthur S. Whitcomb, second leader of the United States Marine Band, sounded “assembly” and to the strains of “Columbia,” the procession was led by more than four hundred white-clad pages carrying the State flags. The President General, the Vice Presidents General and the national officers took their seats on the platform where were already assembled the distinguished visitors and guests who brought greetings to the National Society from other organizations.

The Congress was called to order by the President General and Mrs. Matthew Brewster, the Chaplain General, read from the 54th Psalm and offered prayer.

The great audience rose as a page bearing the flag stepped to a prominent place on the stage, and led by Mrs. Charles Brand, national chairman of the committee on correct use of the flag, the assemblage recited the salute to the flag. Then “The Star Spangled Banner” was sung.

Following this, the American’s Creed, was recited by the audience, led by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page, chief clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from that junior order. In her brief remarks Mrs. Van Orsdel stated that during the past year 1,971 new members had been accepted in the C. A. R. and 138 societies organized. That the “Christian patriotic training of the young child is the solution of many of the ‘isms’ in our Country,” was pointed out by her. Her address was supplemented by the presentation, in a pretty ceremony, to the President General of a basket of flowers by little Miss Doris Rook and Master Charles Hoard of Washington, two C. A. R. members dressed in Colonial costume.

On behalf of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the delegates were then welcomed by Colonel W. B. Ladue, U. S. Army, Engineer Commissioner. Commissioner Ladue praised the part the D. A. R. have taken in the public building and development programs of the National Capital and said that the buildings of the D. A. R. including Constitution Hall, greatly enhance the park south of the White House.

A greeting was given by Colonel Walter Scott, of New York, a member of the Advisory Board of the D. A. R. In his address Colonel Scott gave the D. A. R. a new name—“Daughters of the Heart of the Republic,” a designation which aroused much enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Ganson Depew, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, in his greetings praised the pioneer spirit of American women and said that in all the history of the country her tender ministry at the cradle and upon the battlefield and her supreme devotion in the home have guided the destinies of this Republic.

Mrs. Boyce Ficklen, Jr., National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, brought the good wishes of her society of 60,000 women to the delegates. She promised the support of the Auxiliary to the D. A. R. in its struggle for the preservation of American ideals.

The Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mrs. Lisle S. Lipscomb, reported that up to 9 A. M., National Officers 28, Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice Presidents General 11, State Regents 51, Chapter Regents 696, Delegates 554; total number of voters registered 1,340, total number of alternates registered 1,091; total registration 2,431.

The roll was called by the Official Reader, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, the members responding.

The President General announced that the Chairman of the Committee on the Program, Mrs. Rhett Goode was unable, because of illness, to be present and that the Acting Chairman, Mrs. Charles D. Richardson, had requested that Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, former Recording Secretary General, read her report, and this was done.

Mrs. Greenawalt of the District of Columbia moved that a message of sympathy be sent by this Congress to Mrs. Rhett Goode at once, and that “we say it with flowers.” Seconded by Mrs. Meals and carried.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2 o’clock, the President General presiding.
The President General presented Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of North Carolina, stating she might be called away from Washington at any time, and she wished to present a gift to Constitution Hall. Mrs. Reynolds stated that in honor of the President General and the Chairman of Constitution Hall Committee, and to those women who had dedicated their lives and sacred honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution she presented an organ for Constitution Hall. The members rose in recognition of this magnificent gift.

In her capacity as Chairman of the National Board of Management, the President General then reported. As it was the report for the conclusion of her term as President General, she included the achievements of the 3 years as well as of the current year. Among the outstanding accomplishments of her régime, have been the following:

The bringing to practical completion of Constitution Hall which was begun in the administration of her predecessor, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General. The payment of the remaining debt on the administration building which amounted to $45,000. The adjustment of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial in the conversion of the original building of Oxford College into a dormitory. This is in memory of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the then President of the United States who was the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The placing of twelve “Madonnas of the Trail” in honor of pioneer mothers in States through which the National Old Trails Road passed. The waterworks at Till3loy, France, given by the D. A. R. as a war memorial, have been repaired and restored to complete service. Two Filipino girls placed in American colleges through the Caroline E. Holt scholarship fund.

The giving of pensions to the dependent Spanish War Nurses whom the D. A. R. sent out for service at the beginning of that conflict in 1898. Among those who are receiving this pension are: Miss Lucy E. Morris, San Jose, Calif.; Miss Mary Helena Hallock, Danville, Illinois; Miss Cora F. McLane, Danville, Ill.; Miss Irene L. Mahan, Miss Ruth Mildred Stewart, Danville, Illinois; Mrs. Mary E. Hodge, Sykesville, Maryland and Miss Illetta Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.

The President General spoke of the part the D. A. R. had played in getting the Navy Cruiser Bill and their support of the National Origins Provision of the 1924 Immigration Law.

In her final recommendations the President General suggested that the 21 Vice Presidents General should be utilized more than they are at present. The D. A. R. president nowadays she said: “must be a composite creature, possessing the qualifications of a business woman, a social leader, a globe trotter, a writer, a public speaker and last but not least an impartial judge of all matters of problematic nature from chapter controversies to national policies.”

That the D. A. R. is in a sound financial condition was shown in the comprehensive report of Mrs. Adam Wyant, Treasurer General. In the three years of her administration, Mrs. Wyant’s office handled six million, two hundred twenty-one thousand, six hundred eighty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents.

The ground on which the D. A. R. buildings stand, Mrs. Wyant said, has an assessed value of over half a million dollars, Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building are assessed at over eight hundred and forty three thousand dollars and could not be replaced for fifty per cent addition. All this property including the upwards of a million dollars already expended on Constitution Hall is owned without any indebtedness and “today” concluded, Mrs. Wyant, “we do not owe a penny.”

Reports of other National Officers followed in rapid succession, the Chaplain General, Mrs. Brewster; and the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Earle, being the first heard.

In her report the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord pointed out that in spite of the radical change in policy of charging for application blanks instead of sending them free to would-be members, there were issued 76,525 blanks during the current year. Application blanks issued during the three years of the present administration total 237,494.

There were issued to immigrants and foreigners during the past year 288,705 Manuals. These Manuals are available in seventeen languages including English. The distribution according to nationalities fol-
In giving this, her last report, Mrs. Lord paid a high compliment to her clerical staff, praising Miss Jackson and Miss Seamans for their loyal work, and closing with the statement:

"I feel that much of the success of our great organization is due to the earnest cooperation of its clerical force. In fact, the statement that our organization functions efficiently is of itself eloquent testimony to the efficiency of our clerical staff. With frequent changes in the managing officials due to the character of our organization I fear our society's great interests would suffer were it not for the faithful, devoted and intelligent service of our permanent personnel."

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart was applauded enthusiastically when she rose to give the report of her work as Organizing Secretary General. She gave briefly the following facts: total number of chapters to date, 2,335; organizing regents appointed, 78; chapter names presented, 23; chapter names changed, 11; chapters presented for confirmation, 54; state regents confirmed, 1; state vice regents confirmed, 2; chapters authorized, 12; organizing regents re-appointed, 18; chapters disbanded, 9; chapter incorporations, 11; state D. A. R. incorporations, 2; charters issued, 25; permits for national officers, state regents, ex-state regents, chapter officers and organizing regents, 607.

The next report heard was that of Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Registrar General, who stated that the total number of new members admitted was 29,645; total number of supplementals verified, 9,195; total number of original papers returned for signatures of State Regents, Chapter Officers, endorsements of members, attestations, etc., 4,212; total number of papers returned unverified, 6,413; total number of permits issued for insignias, bars and recognition pins, 27,117; total number of postal notifications sent to State Regents and Chapter Registrars, 13,540; total number of new records verified, 6,145; total number of applications and supplemental papers verified, 38,840.

Mrs. Hobart stated that the last National Number is 252,476.

Mrs. Helmick made several important suggestions in the improvement of the work of the Registrar General's Department, then referred to the status of the clerks employed at National Headquarters, stating:

"For several years the duty of providing a pension for old age for our faithful employees has been under advisement. The Society can never pay in full for the constantly faithful, loyal and devoted services of our older clerks. Measured by our own standards of money values and considering the high character of our older clerks, the salaries paid by the Society are such that no one could comfortably live on in these days of high values and also lay by a competency for old age. Many of our older clerks help support a dependent and in many cases an invalid dependent. I wish to urge this Congress to consider another obligation and a duty we owe to these faithful and most valuable workers of ours. I recommend that Resolution 34 of the 37th Continental Congress, entitled "Retirement Pension for D. A. R. Permanent Employees" again be given consideration by the Resolutions Committee and that action be taken."

The reports of the Finance and Auditing Committees were given by Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Chairman and Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, Chairman, respectively, and accepted with enthusiasm. The latter, as Librarian General, read that interesting report in which she stated "Massachusetts leads all states in amount of money expended for library uses, for in addition to 79 books donated at an expense of $154.25, they have given two Book Units (or book cases) at an expense of $250.00 each, as well as collected 80 book plates, 11 pamphlets, 3 manuscripts, 3 deeds, 2 charts and 1 coat-of-arms. Seventy-five lineage books have been placed in local libraries.

This report would be incomplete did not we mention the faithful and invaluable work of Miss Griggs, our most estimable librarian whose long and trustworthy years of service make her advice and council invaluable. Due to continued hard labor in our behalf, she is taking her first continued 'sick leave.' Our sincere hope and wish is, that rest and good care will restore her to us for many years to come."
Mrs. Joseph Frelinghuysen in her report as Curator General gave an interesting résumé of her department and stressed the important changes coming in the taking over of the new quarters for the Museum when the old library in Memorial Continental Hall is vacated.

The interesting report of Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, closed the afternoon session.

Picturing Americans as the most lawless people upon the face of the earth, the Secretary of War, Hon. James W. Good, at the night session of the Congress in the first formal speech he has made since entering the Cabinet, sought the mobilization of D. A. R. forces to help President Hoover promote his law enforcement program, particularly with respect to liquor violations.

In delivering his address Secretary Good told the Congress that vast influence in aiding the President to combat disrespect for law is needed "just as you would uphold his hands if we face a foreign foe on the battlefield or on the sea."

The Secretary declared the violation of the 18th Amendment and the laws made to carry that amendment into force would be impossible if the citizen observed the law. He maintained the test of citizenship is the citizens' voluntary obedience to law.

He called upon the organization as a leader in American thought and ideals to use its vast influence by precept, example and advice to wage a relentless war upon the growing contempt for authority. He said he recognized the privilege of any one opposed to any statute, state or national, to work for its repeal by every lawful method. But, he added, it is not "our privilege or yours to disobey it, nor to encourage its disience by others, simply because we do not approve it."

The War Secretary assured the D. A. R. that the national security is being taken care of along all lines. He predicted that "in spite of the innate stupidity of mankind and its propensity to settle by war disputes which might easily be settled without war, will be a long time before we shall be called upon again to engage in a major armed conflict." He added that "always, however, we must be reasonably prepared for any eventuality—this is the one road to peace."

In times of stress and great emergency, as well as in times of peace, Secretary Good said the nation must lead in correctly interpreting the highest and best in ideals, ambitions, standards and aspirations; "to make the protection of life and property and the pursuit of happiness the common enjoyment of all."

The evening session was opened by a concert by the Marine Band. The Invocation was given by the Rt. Rev. Philip Cook, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. Miss Charlotte Ryan, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, accompanied by the band, then sang The Star Spangled Banner.

Greetings were extended by His Excellency, Senor Don Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador from Cuba. The Ambassador in his address, made an ardent plea for world peace. He declared that the task "is the education of the civilized world to the realization of the fact that the sacrifice of humanity to arrogant aspirations is intolerable. "In this aim," he claimed, "the D. A. R. should have a very definite part."

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, in a striking speech before the D. A. R. Congress displaying oratorical gifts similar to those of her father, William Jennings Bryan, declared that Col. Charles Lindbergh was the best ambassador America ever sent over seas. She said he typifies the spirit of American youth.

Mrs. Owen came out strongly for national defense and stated that every patriotic American wanted the country to have ships to defend its shores but that the country also needed good citizenship and statesmanship as well. She also advocated law enforcement.

"I would add one sentence to the pledge of allegiance to the flag," exclaimed the new congresswoman, "that is 'keep every law of my government sacred to me.'"

Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, was placed at the right of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, the President General, on the platform. Mrs. Brosseau introduced her to the audience with the remark that she would address them. Mrs. Gann did—in six words—in what is certain to be the shortest speech to be made at the D. A. R. Congress. She said, "I am happy to be here."

(To be continued)
"MY HEAD is still going round in a whirl, and I seem to be lost in a
dream," said Mrs. Sarah Starnes Ellis, Real Daughter of the American
Revolution, when friends called a few days after the celebration of her
ninety-sixth birthday.

On that day—the 6th of March—the Civic Club, the American Legion
Auxiliary and the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Antlers, Oklahoma,
combined to sponsor a birthday party in honor of Mrs. Ellis in the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuttle Florence.

Guests came laden with gifts which were deposited in a large wicker basket
decorated with the D. A. R. colors. Our State Regent and all chapters in the
State sent greetings and gifts. Oklahoma City Chapter sent a beautiful birthday
cake decorated with the emblem of the D. A. R. and bearing the legend "Sarah
Starnes Ellis, Real Daughter of the American Revolution" on its snowy surface.
Greetings came also from our President General, other officers of the National
Society and from friends in Washington, New York, Ohio, Florida, California
and Indiana.

After a short program, in which local citizens and those from nearby towns
offered felicitations and good wishes, two little colonial maids, great-grand-
daughters of Mrs. Ellis, came in bearing the basket of gifts and greetings. Mrs.
Ellis cut the cake and refreshments were served to about one hundred guests.

Thus ended a gala day and it left this little old lady "lost in a dream."
National Officers Elected at the Thirty-eighth Continental Congress

REPRESENTATIVE American women were chosen by the delegates of the 38th Continental Congress to the highest offices within the gift of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The election took place on Thursday, April 18, 1929, in the Washington Auditorium in Washington, D.C., and the results were announced at the close of the evening session.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Ohio, our President General, has been for years an outstanding figure in the National Society as well as in other organizations. A woman of broad vision and clear mind, she will prove a worthy successor to our retiring President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, whose administration has proved a notable one.

Born and bred in the Middle West, Mrs. Hobart comes of good old New England stock, tracing her ancestry back to Priscilla and John Alden, Alice and William Moline, and Thomas Rodgers, all of whom came to this country in the famous Mayflower. Her father, James Taylor Irwin, married Anna M. Reed. His family came to Virginia from Scotland in 1770 in time to take their gallant part in the American Revolution. In 1796 Mrs. Hobart's pioneer forbears went to Ohio from Virginia and took up Virginia land grants among the Virginians already established there.

Mrs. Hobart is a home-lover and firmly believes that every American woman should strengthen the home influence. She lived up to her principles in her own family circle. At present she spends much time in Washington, although keeping her legal residence in Ohio.

Mrs. Hobart is a member of the Mayflower Society, Descendants of Founders and Patriots, National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of New England Women, South Carolina Society of Huguenots, and the United States Daughters of 1812.

She achieved distinction in her work during the World War. Shortly thereafter she was elected the first National President of the American Legion Auxiliary. She was also one of the organizing members of the Branch of the American Legion Auxiliary, and served as Vice President of F.I.D. A.C., a signal honor to be accorded an American woman.

D.A.R. honors were showered fast upon Mrs. Hobart. Her experience as Chapter Regent, State Regent, Organizing Secretary General, and Chairman of the important Buildings and Grounds Committee has given her a keen insight into the needs and require-[273]
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL
Recording Secretary General

ments of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and thoroughly equipped her for her three-year leadership of this great organization.

The office of Chaplain General is filled by Mrs. William Rock Painter, who has served the National Society most capably in important capacities such as Chapter Regent and State Regent.

She is President of the Missouri Society, National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, and State Auditor of the American War Mothers.

For eleven years she has served on the Missouri State Capitol Decoration Commission and the Capitol has become one of the centers of art in the United States. Her legislative work in her State has been outstanding and through her efforts the Bill was passed making it mandatory to teach the Constitution in the schools.

There is no more beloved figure in the D. A. R. than Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, of Connecticut, our Recording Secretary General. The Society and her State have delighted to honor Mrs. Bissell by bestowing many important posts upon her and she has filled them all with benefit to the organization. Mrs. Bissell was Regent of her own Chapter, Hannah Woodruff of Southington, 1904, 1910-1913; State Corresponding Secretary, 1913-1914; State Vice Regent, 1914-1922; State Regent, 1922-1927; and Vice President General from 1927-1929.

MRS. JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDEL
Registrar General
Mrs. Bissell was National Chairman of the Magazine Committee for three years during the Magazine's reconstruction period, and her clear judgment and vision placed it upon its upward path.

Miss Margaret Barnett, our newly elected Corresponding Secretary General, comes to that office with a long line of achievements to her credit, both in and out of the Society.

She was born at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. She early developed business capacity and this came to fruition in time to be of service to the government during the war. A large hospital and medical institution of which she was the head for several years was taken over by the United States for disabled veterans before the Armistice. Two coal mines that she had opened up, partly to furnish fuel for her hospital, were run to full capacity during the war and the whole output used by the government. Much of the coal used in the city of Washington at that time came from these Somerset mines. After the market for coal grew less, she started a sawmill, in part to make use of the laborers who had been dependent upon her for work. Because this was so successful, she acquired another mill and now signs the payroll of these numerous concerns that she directs so quietly and efficiently.

A distinguished New Jersey Daughter was elected Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Will-
with ability in various capacities: Chapter Historian and Regent, Chairman of Manual for Immigrants' Committee, and two terms as State Treasurer. During her term as Treasurer the $10,000 Endowment fund for the maintenance of the Harrison Mansion at Vincennes was raised and invested.

Mrs. Rigdon has also served as State Treasurer of the Dames of the Loyal Legion and Daughters of the American Colonists. She has served the National Society on the Resolution and House Committees, and as National Vice-Chairman of the National Defense and Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison Committees.

For the past two years Mrs. Rigdon has voluntarily taken up her residence in Washington in

MRS. FLORA MYERS GILLENTINE
Historian General
order to devote all of her time to
the National Defense Committee
in the office of Mrs. William Sher-
man Walker, National Chairman.

Mrs. Rigdon was born in
Chicago, Illinois, and has lived in
Wabash, Indiana, for the past fif-
teen years. Her parents and an-
cestors came from Maine and
Rhode Island, reaching back in
descent to the founding of Ply-
mouth, Mass. She is a member of
the Society of Mayflower Descend-
ants, having seven ancestors who
came over in the Mayflower.

Mrs. Rigdon is a devout student
of Christian Science, is a member of
the Mother Church in Boston,
Mass., and for over eight years
devoted herself entirely to the
practice of Christian Science.

Her ability lies especially along

MRS. WILLIAM ROCK PAINTER
Chaplain General

MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER
Organizing Secretary General

effective and financial lines; she is
a firm supporter of the aims and
ideals of the Daughters of the
American Revolution and brings
to her work a willing and devoted
service.

Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel
comes to the post of Registrar
General from that of National
President of the Children of the
American Revolution which she
filled with distinction. Her hus-
band, Justice Van Orsdel of the
Court of Appeals of the District
of Columbia, is one of the legal
lights of Washington.

In Washington, as in Cheyenne,
Wyoming, Mrs. Van Orsdel has
taken a prominent part in the
social life and is identified with
various organizations and charitable
institutions of the city. In April,
1925, she was elected National
President of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

A member of the Presbyterian Church, she was elected the first Presbyterial President of the Women's Missionary Society upon the organization of the Wyoming Presbytery, and to these organizations she gave generously of her time and interest. In 1906, Judge Van Orsdel was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and they moved to the Nation's Capital.

Mrs. Van Orsdel's ancestors were among the pioneers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont — the Barnums, Tracys, Beardsleys, Hurd's, Dibbles, and Howards. Branches of the Barnum family moved to New York and later were among the pioneers in Ohio.

Mrs. Van Orsdel's father, Hiram Sizer Barnum, being imbued with the pioneer spirit, went from Ohio to Nebraska in 1859 and was prominent in the early development of that State. Mrs. Van Orsdel's mother, Myra Hollingworth Shelly, was born in Melbourne, England, and moved with her family to Nebraska in the early '60s, and was married to Mr. Barnum in 1863. The Shellys and the Hollingworths were identified with the early history of Nebraska.

Mrs. Van Orsdel is a member of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Daughters of Colonial Wars, and the Daughters of the American Colonists. Tennessee's charming "Daughter," Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, our Historian General, has a particular bent for the work of that office, being intensely interested in genealogical research.

Mrs. Gillentine was born in Pikeville, Sequatchie Valley, East Tennessee. Her father, Hon. J. C. Myers, was a distinguished criminal lawyer, a jurist and publicist. He also was a senator in the Tennessee Legislature. Her mother was Miss Sue Hill, daughter of Hon. Hugh Lawson White Hill, of McMinnville, Tennessee, a member of Congress and also a member of the Tennessee State Constitutional Convention of 1870.

Among Mrs. Gillentine's distinguished ancestors are Robert Adams, a burgess and Captain of the Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War; Hon. Charles Lynch, a burgess and justice; and Christopher Clark who was a Captain in the Revolutionary War and at one time a justice. She is a lineal descendant of William Stone, one of the early governors of Maryland.

Governor Austin Peay honored Mrs. Gillentine by appointing her a member of the Tennessee Text Book Commission, she being the second woman ever appointed to serve in such a capacity in Tennessee. She is further serving the State as Vice-President of the Forestry Association.
Mrs. Gillentine has rendered her most valuable service to the State in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She served her chapter, Colonel Hardy Murfree, as Historian, Treasurer, and Regent; served her State as Registrar and Regent; and served the National Society as Vice-President General and as Chairman of Historic Spots, and at present is a member of the Committee on Resolutions. Mrs. Gillentine has always been intensely interested in historical affairs. She led a successful fight to have Tennessee place in Statuary Hall, in Washington, the statues of John Sevier, Tennessee's first and pioneer governor, and of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, and she presided at the exercises when the statue of Andrew Jackson was unveiled in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1928.

Miss Anne Margaret Lang, of Oregon, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, has through an active business life had an unusual training for this office. She was born at North Vassalboro, Kennebec County, Maine, the daughter of Thomas Stackpole Lang and Mary Varney; granddaughter of John Damon Lang, a Quaker, known throughout the State as "Friend Lang," and Ann Stackpole. The progenitors of these families were John Lang of Portsmouth, N. H., prior to 1694; Humphrey Varney of Dover, N. H., in 1659; James Stackpole of Dover in 1680, and John Damon of Plymouth, 1628. Miss Lang's father and grandfather were prominent and influential men in Maine.

Her ancestral tree on the paternal side shows among its branches such men as Major-General John Mason, of Norwich, Conn., hero of the Pequot war and Deputy-Governor for twelve years; Richard Treat of Wethersfield, Conn., first representative from there in 1637, grand juror, deputy for fourteen years, assistant for eight years; and Rev. James Fitch of Norwich, chaplain in King Philip's war, all being patentees in the Royal Charter granted by King Charles II to the Colony of Connecticut in 1662.

In a long list of ancestors are those prominent in the founding of the Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut Colonies, as well as assistants to the General Court, deputys, proprietors and early settlers of many New England towns, and soldiers in the Colonial wars. These among other prominent names appear on her family tree: Howland (John of the Mayflower), Winslow, Wadsworth, Hinckley, Carpenter, Damon, Bassett, Andrews, Sprague, Chandler, Cobb, Chipman, Prescott and Otis.

Miss Lang is a devoted member of the Episcopal Church and has held important offices in the Church Women's Service League and is a member of the Executive Council of the Bishop of the Missionary District of Eastern Oregon.

Her fitness for the position to which she has been chosen lies in her wide experience in business affairs, her deep patriotism, her enthusiasm and devotion to a cause. For the service she has given our country in war and peace she is held in universal confidence as one of the ablest and influential women of her State.

Miss Lang has served the Society as State and Chapter Regent and as Vice-President General, 1924-1927, and has also been a member of many important D. A. R. committees.

Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General, needs no introduction to the members of the National Society nor to our readers. From coast to coast she has traversed our broad land creating interest in Constitution Hall and raising the million dollars necessary for its construction. That she has been marvelously successful in her task is proven by the building now fast nearing completion. The friends that she made on her trips have voiced approval by electing her to national office.

Mrs. Magna is a happy choice for Librarian General for she has literary ability of no mean order and is brilliantly educated. Space does not permit anything but a brief sketch of these newly elected officers, therefore only some of Mrs. Magna's affiliations and achievements can be mentioned here.

She was Regent of the largest chapter in Massachusetts, and was State Counselor for nine years. She was State Chairman of the Committee that raised $60,000 for the Massachusetts Girls' Dormitory at the American International College. She was Vice-President General of the National Society, 1924-1927.

Mrs. Magna is a member of the Society of Descendants of American Colonists, Sulgrave Institution, Mayflower Society, Boston
Colony of New England Women, of the Daughters of Colonial Wars and Daughters of the Union, of the Daughters of Massachusetts, of the Women's Press Club of New York City, of the Professional Women's Club and City Club of Boston, of the American Association of University Women and the National League of American Pen Women, and of many local clubs. She is also a member of the Smith College Club and was its president during the period of raising the money for the Smith endowment.

Mrs. Magna was born in Boston, Massachusetts; she is the daughter of Colonel Walter Scott and his wife, Sarah Dean Campbell Scott. She is one of Smith College's distinguished graduates. Among her gallant Revolutionary ancestors were Gideon Dean of Taunton, Mass., and Roger Vickery of Marblehead, while her Mayflower ancestor was Degory Priest.

The Empire State has furnished our Curator General in the person of Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, long prominent in New York, and for the past three years State Regent of New York.

She was graduated from Hunter College and was President of its Alumni, a member of its Board of Trustees, a Commissioner of the Board of Education of New York City, and afterwards a member of the Higher Board of Education.

As Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter, she organized the Washington Headquarters Association and was its first president. Under her administration the museum of Colonial and Revolutionary relics was established.

In furthering the plans for the development of the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall, which grew under the magic touch of the late Mrs. Charles Whitman and Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, the retiring Curator General, Mrs. Kramer will find scope for her untiring energy and power of organization.

Old Glory

Flown high above our land,
Raised by a valiant band,
With you we stand
Old Glory!

Sign of a nation's trust,
Guard thou our heroes' dust;
Keep you unstained we must
Old Glory!

Long as this land shall last,
Deeds of the valiant past,
Light, on thy folds shall cast
Old Glory!

Hearts beat as 'gainst the sky,
Flaming, you wave on high:
For you we live or die
Old Glory!

For truth and freedom wave,
O'er every patriot's grave,
Who gave his life to save
Old Glory!

—Alice Lord De Coligny
INDIANA TEACHERS OATH OF OFFICE LAW

by

Electa Chase Murphy

State Chairman, National Defense Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

The Indiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has just achieved its outstanding accomplishment of the year. It has drafted and secured the passage by the State Legislature of the “Teachers Oath of Office Law.” This law requires all teachers and college professors who are paid in whole or in part from public funds, before receiving licenses to teach, to subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Constitution and laws of Indiana, and by precept and example to promote respect for the flag and the institutions of this country.

The bill passed the House by a vote of eighty-nine to one. Mrs. Lettie M. Ferguson, an Indiana Daughter of the American Revolution, who is a Representative in the Legislature, presided over the House during its consideration of the bill. The bill passed the Senate on Washington’s birthday with a vote of thirty-five to eight.

When this vote was announced, the Lieutenant-Governor called the State Regent, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, to the rostrum, and introduced her to the Assembly. Her graceful acknowledgment of their patriotic action was warmly received by the Senators.

A few hours later, Governor Leslie signed the bill in the presence of the Legislative committee and their friends who had sponsored the bill and labored diligently for its enactment. The Governor used the fountain pen of the State Chairman of National Defense. At a State Council meeting held the following week, the writer presented the pen to the State Board to be preserved as a memento of the occasion.

The need for a teachers’ oath of office law has been recognized by the Indiana Society for several years. A measure sponsored by Mrs. James M. Waugh, the first State Chairman of National Defense proposing such a law, was adopted by the 1926 State Conference. Apparently the idea was ahead of public sentiment, for no organized effort was made to secure its enactment by the Legislature that convened shortly afterward.

In the 1927 State Conference, the writer prepared a resolution embracing a request for such a law, which was then adopted, and the following year (1928) this resolution was reaffirmed.

The State Regent, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, appointed Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, of South Bend, Legislative Chairman. Mrs. James L. Gavin, Vice President General, was Vice Chairman. Mrs. Edward Franklin White, former Clerk of the Supreme Court, who is a member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, drafted the bill. The tact and effectiveness exercised by the committee in pre-
senting the cause to the Legislature deserves and has received universal commendation.

The enactment of the teachers oath of office law must not be construed as an adverse criticism on Indiana teachers as a class. It recognizes them as public officers of the highest character and importance. It also recognizes, and to some extent appraises the great influence of the teachers in moulding the character of the pupils for future citizenship in this country. For the first time teachers are placed on an equality with other public officials. Every reason which justifies the taking of an oath of allegiance on the part of other officers applies with equal force to public school teachers and college professors.

The need of safeguarding the patriotism of our school children is apparent. We must not be blinded to the many insidious attempts now being so persistently made to break down the patriotic sentiments of our children. In some instances unpatriotic organizations are being formed among them. Subversive and immoral literature is being distributed. Bureaus masquerading under the guise of religion are sending out speakers who disparage and discredit our national institutions. During the school hours the pupils are released from home influences and are entrusted to the protection and guardianship of the teachers. The vital influence of the teachers in combating these destructive forces is invaluable. The Indiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, very sincerely appreciates the cooperation of the loyal teachers of Indiana for their aid in securing this most important legislation.
ANGEL ISLAND—KEEPER OF THE WESTERN DOOR

by

Margaret Hart Strong

Chairman, Immigration and Angel Island Committee

THE harbors of the Pacific Coast are unique in that they constitute a definite link between old and new, between east and west. Back and forth over the Atlantic go people of the same color, of much the same ethnic stock. Outside the Golden Gate of San Francisco an entirely different world, the Orient, begins. It is a densely populated world, only too eager to overflow. An influx of even one per cent of its population would alter our whole Western civilization, although the loss would not even be apparent in the East.

So here at San Francisco is the United States Immigration Station—the Keeper of the Western Door.

The Station is located on Angel Island, about thirty minutes sail up San Francisco Bay from the city. The land is the property of the War Department but the Immigration Station has a reserve of several acres, with its own landing stage.

The accompanying photograph gives a better idea of the place than words can accomplish. The approach from the pier is shown on the lower left. The building first entered is the Administration Building. The women’s quarters are in the left wing, with their playgrounds, courts, clothes-drying space, and so on to the rear. The men’s quarters are in the building up the hill to the right; Europeans are in one end, Orientals in the other, and both have their own outdoor courts. The small houses to the upper right are the quarters of the engineers and other employees; the large building to the center left, the hospital.

The accommodations of the Station have been arranged, as far as possible, to meet the needs of the varied race- and class-elements concerned. There are dormitories for Chinese women, for Japanese women, for European women, and for the same categories of men. These dormitories contain metal cots in tiers of three. Mattresses, blankets, and pillows are provided. After one individual has used them, even if for only half a day, they are rigidly cleaned and fumigated before being reissued. There are also available smaller rooms with metal beds and linen for special cases.

Plentiful lavatory facilities are provided, with bath tubs for the women and showers for the men. The women have the use of wash tubs, ironing boards, and electric irons; also facilities for making tea, warming milk, or the like.

Photographs of two of the dining rooms appear on page 285. The first shows the room used by the Oriental men. The tables are set with rice bowls, piles of chop sticks and plates of crackers. At meal times large serving dishes, the size of dish pans, full of rice, are placed on each table and everyone helps himself to all he wishes. Six or eight bowls of rice
are not too many for some of the boys. And that is not all they eat by any means. The day the writer visited this dining room, there were bamboo sprouts, beans, and sausages on each table as well as the rice.

Two meals of this character are served during the day. Lunch is a light meal, consisting of soup, bread, tea and fruit or the like. Detained aliens who receive from their friends presents of raw food, fish, vegetables, meat, may have it cooked for them in the kitchen.

At the back of the picture the store is shown. Here notions, candy, fruit, stationery, “pop,” and so forth are for sale.

This room is often cleared of tables and used for social entertainments or moving pictures. The Christmas parties, of which there is later mention, take place here.

Another interesting room is known as the “oilcloth dining room” for obvious reasons. Here the European men eat. When they are finished, the tables are cleared and reset for Oriental women and small children. This time arrangement is not due to racial discrimination but to the fact that the women do not want to be hurried. Many of them have children to feed. They like to take their time—to sit and chatter over their tea.

European women also eat together. The food served the Europeans is, of course, different from that of the Orientals. Employees of the Station may, and habitually do, share the European menu at a charge of twenty-five cents a meal.

The writer intruded upon the kitchen at the very time when some one hundred and fifty Chinese were
being served their evening dinner. Waiters were flying in and out with their big pans of rice, incessantly replenished from an enormous copper cauldron. A fat and smiling Chinese cook presided over various pots and pans on a range that looked fully twelve feet long. Under-cooks worked here and there at tables. It was a busy time! But in serving large numbers, order is a factor necessary for efficiency. Certainly the lack of confusion was impressive.

Approximately fifteen thousand individuals a year pass through the Angel Island Station. Who are these people? Why are they there?

The Immigration Service has two functions:—admission and deportation. Most of the Europeans and some few of the Orientals at Angel Island are aliens awaiting deportation. They may be classified in several groups.

The first contains cases of those found illegally in this country. They have been smuggled across the border from Mexico or Canada perhaps. The picture on page 288 is of a family which so entered from Mexico, all packed into a little Ford car with their father (not shown in the picture). They reached Sacramento before being apprehended. The father was a tailor, quite unable to support such a family. They would have been public charges if they had remained. In any case, entering as they did, they had no right to stay.

Japanese, including those engaged in laboring pursuits, can be admitted as visitors for a specified period, and in such instances the usual procedure is to exact a departure bond in the amount of $500. Many of these
bonds are forfeited to the government, the man, or woman, simply disappearing into the mass of our Oriental population. When, or if, found, he, or she, would fall under this first deportable class.

Alien seamen who desert their ships at San Francisco, or whose term of service ends there and who fail to reship, have, of course, no legal right to remain in this country. When found without proper papers, they are sent to Angel Island. They have the privilege then of reshipping if they wish. If they refuse, they are returned to their native land.

The second type to be deported consists of those who, legally admitted in the first place, have since become legally deportable. Aliens who become public charges before they have been in the United States for five years; convicted alien criminals, no matter how long here, who have received a second conviction; and aliens of the immoral class, are of this type.

The Angel Island Station is the deporting agency for central and northern California and for western Nevada. Any state almshouse, hospital, insane asylum, or prison in this territory which finds an alien among its inmates reports the case to the Immigration authorities. Upon investigation, if it is found that an alien is subject to deportation, an application for a warrant of arrest is forwarded to the Secretary of Labor, Washington, who, upon considering the evidence and reaching a decision that deportation proceedings should be instituted, issues a warrant of arrest directing that a hearing be accorded. At this time the alien
has the right of counsel, with the privilege of submitting any and all evidence refuting the claims of the warrant. At the termination of the hearing the record is returned to the Secretary of Labor, who further considers the evidence and, upon finding it sufficient, issues a warrant of deportation directing that the alien be taken into custody and deported. Aliens are not removed from public institutions until the Government is ready to effect immediate deportation.

The third class of deportees is that of which we probably think first in this connection; it contains those who have applied for admission and been refused. It is among this class that those pathetic individual cases occur which sometimes fill the newspapers and arouse widespread sympathy. It is unfortunately true that the enforcement of any law for the greater good of the majority may lead to seemingly undeserved hardship for a few. For no law can be framed to meet all the exceptional cases. The Immigration authorities do not make the laws; they cannot change them. It is their duty to enforce them.

The big problem at San Francisco is, paradoxically, not at all a problem of immigration in the accepted sense. Comparatively few aliens eligible to citizenship under the 1924 Act enter this port. There are a few from New Zealand, some Russians, some Mexicans and Canadians, a scattering of others. The process of admitting these involves little difficulty. Since 1924, consuls, trans-oceanic agencies, and aliens as well have become acquainted with quota limitations and other requirements. Examinations are being handled at the ports of embarkation. The result is that it is now seldom found necessary to detain arriving aliens because of technical defects in documents presented by them. Many never come to Angel Island at all. Their papers are examined on the boat and they are passed directly to the mainland. If they need to be held and are traveling first or second cabin, they are detained on the boat or within the custody of the Steamship Company.

All third cabin aliens are taken to Angel Island, as are those Orientals who claim to be returning citizens but who do not present satisfactory proof, thereof, and Orientals who
claim to be the foreign-born children of citizens. On reaching the Island, they are sent to the hospital for medical examination. Even those claiming citizenship have this examination, as they are sometimes found to have loathsome diseases from which others must be protected. If diseased, they are held in the hospital; if sound, they are quartered in the main building.

The Exclusion Act of 1924 denies immigration to those not able to become citizens; that is, primarily, to Chinese, Japanese and Hindoos. The Orientals at Angel Island are not applying to be admitted as immigrants but as residents under special classes or as citizens or the children of citizens.

There are various special classes of admissible Orientals. We will consider the more important in the June magazine.

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**Attention, Magazine Chairmen!**

Chairmen should keep the D. A. R. Magazine Index Cards for their own files, and send only the names and addresses of subscribers, with remittance to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on the regular subscription blanks furnished by the Magazine Department there.
ARIZONA

The twenty-eighth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Tucson March 1 and 2, 1929, has been recorded in our annals as a most delightful occasion. It opened with a meeting of the State Board of Management at the First Baptist Church, Conference Headquarters—Friday afternoon. This was followed by a drive to the old Spanish Mission, San Xavier Del Bac. Over this old mission ever lingers an air of mystery and the charm of romance.

Friday evening, Dr. Homer Leroy Shantz, President of the University of Arizona and his gracious wife, opened their campus home for a reception given to D. A. R. members and their husbands and to S. A. R. members and their wives. In the receiving line with Mrs. Shantz were Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee; Mrs. Willis M. Spear, State Regent of Wyoming; Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, former Vice President General; Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt, State Regent; other State Officers and Chapter Regents, all in Colonial costume.

The session was formally opened Saturday morning in the First Baptist Church with Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt, State Regent, presiding. Visitors were introduced immediately following the processional, as were State Officers present. The invocation was given by Rev. Richard S. Beal and the addresses of welcome by Mayor W. A. Julian and Mrs. Eugene Shepherd, Vice Regent of the hostess chapter. The response was given by Mrs. C. S. McMartin, Maricopa Chapter, Phoenix. Greetings were given by the three visitors present in addition to greetings from the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to reports of State Officers, Chairmen of Standing Committees and new business. The reports were most interesting and inspiring and revealed that this State is taking part in all the activities of the D. A. R.

The Conference closed with a luncheon at the Pepper Tree Colonial Inn, at which Mrs. Russell W. Magna was the speaker, and a visit to the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona.

ELIZABETH THURMAN EDINGTON,
State Chairman of Publicity.

OKLAHOMA

The 20th Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Enid, Oklahoma, March 7 and 8, 1929. The event marked the culmination of two successful years under the splendid leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Conde Ashby, of Tulsa, Okla.

The Conference was opened, socially, on the evening of March 6th, at which time the State Officers were the guests at a dinner in the home of Mrs. P. C. Simmons. Thursday morning was devoted to registration and Conference of the Chapter Regents. Of the 32 chapters in the state, 25 chapters were represented. At noon, a delightful luncheon was served to the delegates and visitors by the Enid Chapter in the Banquet Room of the Oxford Hotel. Miniature wooden spinning wheels were presented to the guests.

The Conference, officially, opened at 1:30 in the Blue Room of the Masonic Temple, where all sessions were held. To the strains of inspiring music, the processional, led by the State Regent, and two Honorary State Regents, followed by State Officers, attended by eight pages, presented an impressive ceremony as they marched down the aisle to the stage.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Harry Conde Ashby, beloved by all Oklahoma Daughters, declared the Conference in session. The invocation was given by Dr. I. N. McCash, President of the Phillips University; it was followed by the assembly singing our national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner, and the Flag Salute led by Mrs. O. J. Fleming. The Conference was welcomed to Enid by Mayor D. D. Stull and Mrs. P. A.
Smythe, Regent of the Enid Chapter. Response was given by Mrs. Fred G. Neff, State Parliamentarian. Two distinguished guests, Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam and Miss Sarah Crumley, Honorary State Regents were presented. Interspersing the business session, the Enid Madrigial Club gave two pleasing numbers.

The message brought to the Conference by the State Regent, Mrs. Ashby, was intensely interesting as she related the accomplishments of the Oklahoma Society, during the past year and remarking that a very favorable increase in membership had been made. In closing her address, she admonished every Daughter “to ever safeguard that which is near and dear to every D. A. R.—“Home and Country.”

State Officers and Committee Chairmen, reported a volume of work accomplished during the past year. Many Chapters stressed Americanization by attendance at Naturalization ceremonies where flags and manuals were presented foreigners. Better Films, endorsed by the National Organization, were featured as well and “The Trailer,” was presented to the theatre.

Mountain Schools given splendid cooperation of Oklahoma Chapters. Historic Spots are marked, commemorating an Indian Council House and Indian trails. Tulsa Chapter is erecting an $80,000 Indian Monument, which marks the joining of three Indian nations, Cherokee, Creek, and Osage. At historic Old Fort Sill, a World War Memorial has been erected.

Patriotic Education plays a prominent part in the schools throughout the State, and special emphasis is being given the Constitution of the United States. Conservation and Thrift programs are broadcast over WKY. Special programs on National Defense and distribution of literature. Ellis Island explained through the press; boxes-sent and quota met. Organization of C. A. R. Chapters. Oklahoma has the honor of claiming one Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Starnes Ellis, born March 6, 1833. This year she was presented with a birthday cake, bearing the D. A. R. insignia.

After adjourning for the day, we were taken to the suburban residence of Congressman and Mrs. M. C. Garber, where a tea was served by P. E. O’s. In the evening a reception was given by Mrs. O. J. Fleming.

Continuance of State Committee Reports were resumed Friday morning and reports of Chapter Regents were heard. Mrs. Orin Ashton, Chaplain, conducted a tender memorial service, commemorating the members who died during the past year.

A contribution was given to the Book Shower. The Conference voted to contribute to Continental Hall the sum of $1,000 and to purchase an auditorium chair.

The afternoon session was devoted to election of State Officers, which resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. F. H. Marshall; Vice Regent, Mrs. Sam Weidman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Orin Ashton; Treasurer, Mrs. Kebo Warren; Registrar, Miss Pearl Roberts; Historian, Mrs. R. C. Whinery; Librarian, Mrs. C. R. Richards; Mrs. H. C. Ashby, retiring State Regent, was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent.

BEULAH JOHNSON,
State Publicity Chairman.

Important Notice

A l l  s u b s c r i p t i o n s  t o  t h e  D A U G H T E R S  O F  T H E  A M E R I C A N  R E V O L U T I O N  M A G A Z I N E should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, Hampton Courts, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed. The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.

At this season of the year, nature is making her annual report. The blossoming bough, the growing hedges, the fresh, tinted grass blades, the birds' joyous caroling, humming bees, nesting doves, plowed fields and balmy air—all proclaim another springtime in life's progress. It is in keeping then with natural law that we observe the signs of advancement in National Defense.

The scientist proceeds with formula and test tubes. The mariner ascertains his course by chart and compass. Do we not believe the Constitution of the United States and the objectives of our Society are sufficient guidance for us to engage in national defense activities?

On previous occasions I have reviewed innumerable basic declarations made by the D. A. R. in support of national defense; today, I am here to report action in fulfillment of those declarations.

During the year 1928-1929 the National Defense Committee and its associated State and Chapter Chairmen have devoted their ceaseless energies to:
- Replenishing files of documentary evidence concerning defense;
- Enlarging exhibits of original documents showing the state of our Nation's defenses;
- Organizing intensive study groups; conducting national, regional, and chapter conferences;
- Publishing and using national defense programs; broadcasting from several radio stations;
- Stimulating round table discussions; installing conservative books in libraries;
- Securing well-informed speakers for communities; obtaining new legislation which will protect home, school, and country;
- Participating in the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense; attending and speaking before Hearings conducted by Congressional and Legislative Committees; speaking at luncheons, dinners, Chapter meetings and special conferences; addressing organizations with objectives similar to ours, business and professional groups, religious societies, veteran associations, parent-teacher organizations, sororities, and community gatherings; distributing literature amounting in volume to hundreds of thousands of pieces; conversing by telephone with numberless applicants for information; corresponding with a host of inquiring members;
- Duplicating rare documents by photographic processes, mimeograph and multigraph devices; compiling facts, writing about and illuminating developments in national defense for magazines, newspapers, and general publicity;
- Explaining national defense to thousands of guests at Headquarters who come to the Committee rooms to view the extensive exhibit of radical literature on display there; arranging packages of material that can be loaned for use and then returned for future circulation; reading and clipping unnumbered thousands of newspapers and magazines; amassing reliable books and marking important passages in them for ready reference; attending special meetings to learn more about the influences that are shaping the policies of the American people; reading manuscripts by request, to verify facts presented by authors with original documents on file at Committee Headquarters; tabulating and digesting findings and questionnaires in an analysis of the rate of progress in strengthening our patriotic forces throughout the Nation.

The things which the sieve of an annual report can not catch and hold often prove vastly more important in the final full accounting of life's outlook; nevertheless it is invigorating at times to enumerate achievements.

What is the aim of the National Defense Committee if it is not to help "insure domestic tranquillity" and "provide for the common defense" of the Nation?

Hundreds of thousands of insistent demands from our membership for information have necessitated providing an immense quantity of documentary evidence. This data is evaluated and filed accurately in steel cases for reference material and for circulation.

Similar material is collected continuously to renew the impressive exhibit of original radical literature which lines the walls of the National Defense offices. The collection, placement, dissemination, and explanation of such literature is a monumental labor in itself.

Unrestrained, the ramifications of radicalism threaten the well being of home, school, church, property right, patriotism, common defense, inheritance, and eternal truths. In this connection what has the National Defense Committee done this year to protect the homes of the Nation?

There repose within the souls of our young people the potentialities of our future American homes. It is gratifying to witness the number of young people—sons and daughters of our members and friends who visit our Committee rooms with the specific purpose in view of studying national defense. Students who have been working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master's degrees have spent considerable time in reviewing special phases of national defense as a foundation for their theses.
During the year there has been a constant demand for data to be used in debates, themes, and orations at high schools, colleges, and universities. In many instances the students mail us the finished product of their research, and this in turn is available for use by other students.

Members of sororities and fraternities seek our offices and girls of sorority groups have held regular meetings in our rooms in order to base their programs upon the material on exhibition there.

Many facts have been furnished young people tending to offset the fallacious theories of companionate marriage and other obstructions to happiness of family relations.

The attempts to bring about centralization of power through the erection of bureaucratic machinery have been stemmed as far as possible that the young life of the Nation may be protected from those who would place the child at a very early age under institutional domination. The National Defense Committee believes that the home is still competent to shelter the children of the United States.

Very definitely the National Defense Committee has answered appeals for assistance in preventing the Young Pioneers from gaining control of large numbers of children in our public schools. There has been a veritable epidemic of communism sweeping the Nation. The formation of school nuclei known as the Young Pioneers (Communist organization for children of grade school age) has penetrated the schools of many of our largest industrial centers. Membership in the school nuclei is not confined to children of the foreign born. It has been necessary in all these localities for D. A. R. members to take an active part in clearing the schools of such a menace.

Many other localities are struggling to overcome the tendency of 'teen age students and young industrial workers to join the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Our National Defense leadership has also taken steps to ward off the entrance of the communists into defense industries. The navy yards, the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C. are threatened with such invasion.

In one instance some of our members helped check the infiltration of the training camps. In this incident communist material was sent into the camps in pink, lavender, blue, and many other colored envelopes to prevent detection.

Notwithstanding all patriotic efforts, the communists have divided the United States into 15 districts. These districts embrace our largest industrial centers and our munition plants. In addition they have organized agricultural sections into districts.

To awaken our membership to this perilous situation, Chapter, State, and National Vice-Chairmen and Chairman have been speaking wherever occasion arose. Typical of the valiant service rendered by the National Chairmen, one of the National Vice-Chairmen has delivered 40 addresses in the last nine months. State Chairmen have likewise been enthusiastically speaking in behalf of national defense. The National Chairman has delivered an address on an average of every ten days for the last three years. The results of these speaking engagements are registered in increased interest manifest on every hand.

Bishops, clergymen, prominent church laymen and religious education experts, scout leaders and other instructors in religious schools come to our offices for intensive training. A Chaplain from Walter Reed Hospital brought several of the young men of his staff to Headquarters to listen to lectures on the exhibit. Most of the young men took notes to use in their own work. This was followed with a special address given before a large number of soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital.

Researchers, editors, authors, publishers, and feature writers examine our material to glean pertinent points for their work. A constant stream of public spirited citizens passes through our rooms offering most valuable comment upon experiences they themselves have had in dealing with the eradication of un-American forces from their communities.

Prominent industrial specialists have sent us a big collection of shop nuclei papers and these have succeeded in winning the attention of business men, arousing them to a realization of the scope of communist activity in manufacturing industries. Members of our Society can aid this work by bringing salient facts to the attention of the members of their families who are qualified to cope with this situation.

The radio programs prepared by the National Defense Committee have received favorable comment, which is also true of the magazine articles and special pamphlets prepared during the year by our Committee.

If it seems important to keep informed on the growth of communism and socialism and their attending agencies, it is doubly essential for us all to familiarize ourselves with the Constitution of the United States and historical documents whose truths will prepare us to meet the arguments of defeatists of our constitutional form of government.

Pleas for continued study programs for next year are being received at Headquarters. The enlargement of this Committee's activity is overdue. We have been obliged to curtail distribution of literature on account of our restricted budget and limited staff. Many have begged to be placed on the regular mailing list to receive information but their requests have been denied for lack of facilities.

The story is told of wearisome days, when Scotland was well-nigh overpowered by the enemy. At a moment of wavering and fatigue in holding the lines until reinforcements could arrive, a young lad suggested that the people copy the scenes of the Old Testament days and carry banners to give the impression of great numbers and thus bewilder the enemy.

All night they worked making banners and at dawn they marched far apart, up over the hill tops with banners flung wide to the breeze, while bagpipes sounded. The enemy believing reinforcements had come, fled in confusion.

The National Committee has been holding aloft for three years the banners of Americanism and now we truly believe reinforcements are coming.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

Genetical Editor

HAMPWRT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

QUERIES

13084. BURKS-BURKES.—Wanted parentage & any infor of Susannah Burks who mar 20 May 1774 Jesse Owen 3rd, son of Jesse Owen 2nd Capt in Rev. Jesse & Susannah Burks removed from Prince Edward Co., Va. to Ala. in 1826 & from there to Union Co., Ark. where Susannah d in 1851. They had seven child.—C. D. J.

13085. JENNINGS.—Wanted infor regarding Augustine Jennings who mar Rachel— & lived in Orange, Culpepper & Frederick Counties, Va. Her will rec. at Madison Court House, Va. 26 Sept 1799. He died bef that date.—J. S. J.

13086. DURKEE-DELAMAR-DAVIS-WALKER. Information wanted regarding ances, orig place of settlement, children etc of Clarissa Durkee and of her husband Thos. Ivory whom she mar 4 July 1817 at Fort Edward, N. Y. Also of Mary Dalamar Davis who mar bef 1800 prob in Md. or Ky John Walker. —L. M. W.


(a) DANIEL-DANIELLE.—Wanted ances of Sarah Daniel of Camden, S. Car. who mar 1777 James Erwin.—A. E. M.

13088. HICKS-HIX.—John Hicks of Goochland Co., Va. d 1773 leaving wife Mary & chil Wm. who mar 1778 Eliz. Harris; David; Moses who mar 1786 Eliza Johnson; Shadrack; John; Harris; Meshack who mar 1st 1765 ann Dawson, & 2nd 1787 Eliz. Moreland; Susanna who mar—Adams; Cary who mar 1760 Beverly Clark and Mary. Wanted dates of John & Lavinia Cole Hicks, also parentage of Martha Cox who mar John Hicks in Goochland Co. Va. abt 1824 & removed to Mo.—L. R. H.

13089. BROWN-NICHOLS.—Wanted date & place of birth & parentage of Asa Brown & also of his wife Esther R. Nichols. They were mar 26 Mch 1804 in Williamstown, Vt. & had the following chil b in Williams- town: Harriet b 9 Mch 1805; Laura Campbell b 19 Jan 1807; Orvis Langdon b 23 Aug 1808. They d in Waterford Vt. in 1853 & 1860 respectively.—E. A. N.

13090. SAMPSON.—Wanted parentage of Henry Sampson who was b 1767 & had twin bro Ezekial. Henry mar 1786 Sarah Whittaker. He is supposed to have served in Rev from Newburgh, N. Y.

(a) SPRAGUE.—Wanted date of mar of Daniel Sprague, 1791-1863, to his 2nd wife Mary Haven. Daniel was the son of Abraham, 1760-1838, a Rev. sol.—V. M. H.

13091. PAGE-HOLDEN.—Wanted ances of Josephine Hanette Holden b in Mass. bet 1855-1860, connecting her desc with Nathan Page, color bearer in Rev.—A. C. H.

13092. WYATT.—Wanted parentage of Zaddock Wyatt b 1777/8 in Va. & d 27 Feb. 1843 in Ky., also of his wife Mary Cammack b 1784 in Crittenden Co., Ky & d 3 Oct 1859 in Caldwell Co., Ky.—F. M. B.

13093. GIBSON.—Charles Gibson & wife Esther Graham lived in Derry Twp, Westmoreland Co., Penna from 1786-1803, aft which time, trace of them appears lost. Wanted place of death of Charles Gibson & his wife, also names of their chil.—E. E. W.
13094. Powell-Robertson.—Wanted parentage, & dates of b of Robert Powell & of his wife Mary L. Robertson b 20 Mch 1778. They were mar 18 Feb 1796. Their son Thos. Farham Powell b 1798 mar Jane Rowland. They lived in Sussex Co. Va. later moving to Tenn.—E. N. M.

13095. Burns.—Wanted ancestry & all info of William Burns b in Scotland 1759 mar 1781 Mary Wilson. Their dau Elinor & Eliz. mar James & Otho Trundle. Did William have other chil. Any info of this family will be greatly appreciated.—N. H. C.

13096. Taft.—Sibley, son of Jesse & Hannah Taft, was b in Uxbridge, Mass 29 Mch 1780. Where did he locate after leaving Uxbridge? Wanted also maiden name of Eliz. who mar Robert Taft, Jr. of Mendon, Mass. in 1694.—E. W. D.

13097. Russell.—Wanted parentage of John Russell b 8 Jan 1804 d 29 Aug 1846 in Marion Co., Ind mar 15 Jan 1827 in Lincoln Co., Ky Malena, dau of Isaac & Margaret Martin Kelly. His desc have copy of abstract of land in Illinois given to a John Russell 14 Mch 1818 for military services. This John was b in Va. & was 40 yrs old in 1816. Wanted Rev rec in this line.

(a) Martin.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances, & place of b of John Martin who mar 14 Feb 1780 in Lincoln Co. Ky. Margaret Means, by consent of Gen Gakeman. Their dau Margaret mar 24 Dec 1803 Isaac Kelly who was b 14 Nov 1776.

(b) Hankins.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Stephen Hankins b 1785 in Va. & d 31 Aug 1873 in Marion Co., Ind. He mar 21 Dec 1820 in Mercer or Shelby Co., Ky Christina Vannice (Van Nuys) dau of John & Letitia Cannine Van Nuys.—L. B. S.

13098. Abney.—Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Abney b abt 1790 prob in Edgefield Dist. S. Car. Mar—Kanada in S. Car. She was a widow at time of this mar but her husband's name is not known. They removed to Duck River Tenn abt 1810; later to Stewart Co., Tenn & abt the middle of the sixties to White Co., Ill. & died there in 1870. A young man named Enoch Edwards came with the Abneys. Any info greatly desired.—M. P. S.

13099. Campbell.—Wanted dates of b & mar of Cleary, Clary, Clarry Campbell a Rev. sol. also name of his wife. He died abt 1809 in Howard Twp. Pa.


(b) Bridgley.—Wanted parentage of Michael Brickley who d in Howard Twp. 1819 Married Mary Helman, wanted her parentage also.—H. E. C. O.


(a) Hathaway.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Hathaway b 1758 mar 26 Nov 1782 at Brookfield, Mass. Joseph Poland & died 17 Apr. 1847.—Y. S. T.


(a) Wise.—Wanted parentage, dates of b & d & names of chil of Margaret Wise b 8 Aug 1754 mar Henry Brinker b 18 Apr 1757. They lived nr Easton in 1788. Their chil were Margaret who mar Jacob Rugh; Annie who mar Jacob Fisher; Susanna who mar George Robinson; Henry who mar Susannah Thompson; George who mar Mary Weible. They both died in Westmoreland Co., Penna.—H. F.

13102. Taylor.—Did Gen. Zachary Taylor have a sister Anna Eliza who mar a Mr. Brown & had a son Zachary Taylor Brown named for his uncle? Any info of this family greatly desired.—G. C. B.

13103. Carter.—Wanted ances of Jonah Carter who removed from Killingworth, Conn. to Benson, Vt. in 1786 with John & Jabez Carter, & mar Charlotte de Angeles.—G. J. R.

13104. Sawyer.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Sawyer b 1750 d— mar Joshua Pillsbury in 1770. He was b prob in Amesbury, Mass 1743 & d 1825, Canaan N. H.—J. C. B.

13105. Pike.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of William Pike b in Springfield Tenn abt 1770. Wanted also maiden name of his wife.—E. D. A.
13106. King.—Wanted parentage of William Alexander b 30 June 1739 d 9 May 1828 mar 1761 Elizabeth King b 27 June 1737 d 30 Aug 1817. Wanted King gen also.—W. A. G.

13107. Ferree.—Wanted parentage of the following chil: Jacob b 1757 d 1834 mar Mary Lias; Anna Maria b 1764 d 1844 mar Barnabas O'Reilly; Jesse b 1766 d 1818 mar Anne Miller; Catharine b 1777 d 1844 unmar; William b 1779 d 1846 mar Mary Magdalena DeBoo. When & where was Jacob Ferree married. These chil were reared in southern Penna or northern Maryland.—B. J. A.

13108. Williamson.—Wanted dates of b, mar & maiden name of w of David Williamson who served in Rev from Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa. Would like to corres with desc.—M. E. D.

13109. Dodson.—Wanted ances of Chas. Dodson who mar — Morgan. He served in Rev. Their chil were Dillingham, Armsted, Elisha, Rebecca & Mills all b in S. Car. Dillingham b 1777 set in Ky abt 1800. Would like to corres with desc.—P. D. S.

13110. Sherman.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Sherman who mar 5 Dec 1796 at Waterford, Vt. Levi Goss. She d 1 Mch 1820 aged 54 years at Passumpsic, Vt. Had chil Locke & Lucy.—M. L. G.

13111. Talcott.—Wanted Rev rec of Benjamin Talcott b 27 June 1702 d Bolton Conn 9 Mch 1785 mar Deborah Gillette.—J. B. K.

13112. Curtiss.—Wanted Rev ances of Stephen Curtiss b 1777 d 1839 mar 1st Eliz. Sawin; 2nd Edna Sawin; 3rd Mary (Polly) Loomis St. John, & lived in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Wanted also ances of Harriet Curtiss who mar Elias Hawley Phelps 1838. She was b 1815, wanted place of birth, & d 1845.—H. C. P. I.


13114. Edwards.—Wanted all infor of Evy or Eby Edwards of Culpeper Co., Va. who mar twice. His sons John Tyler b abt 1789 & Jeremiah b abt 1791 were by 1st mar. They removed to Robertson Co., Tenn in 1824. Was Eby's name Ephraim?—A. B. C.


(a) Smith.—Wanted ances of Samuel (?) Smith who mar Rebecca Gale abt 1800 & lived in Canaan, N. H. His name may have been John or Benjamin.

(b) Waters.—Wanted gen of Hannah Waters who mar Nathan Southwick 1797. They are buried at Whitehall, N. Y.—L. C. S. L.
### D. A. R. State Membership

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* At Large Membership, 4,781
Regular Meeting, April 13, 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, Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, April 13, 1929, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Matthew Brewster, read from the 26th Psalm and offered prayer.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Stookey, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Conaway, Mrs. Munger, Mrs. White, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick, Miss McDuee, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Harnham, Mrs. Frelinghuyzen;
State Regents: Mrs. Brown (Alabama), Mrs. Moffitt, Mrs. Sigmon, Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Friedline, Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Coch, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Brown (Florida), Mrs. Gaffney, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Lilly, Mrs. De Coligny, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Bathrick, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Brown (Mississippi), Mrs. Hinman, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Ashby, Mrs. Apperson, Mrs. Brown (Pennsylvania), Miss Sheldon, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Rountree, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Vaught, Mrs. Trottman, Mrs. Dickerson; State Vice Regents: Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Sheets.

Mrs. Walker of Washington called attention to the number present and stated this was the largest Board on record.

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

Report of the President General

On the eleventh of February the family pilgrimage was made to Florida. The short time spent there is supposed to be interesting, but for me it meant complete absorption in the preparations for Continental Congress.

The appointment of Committees, the assembling of various reports, the preparation of the annual address and the care of the regular correspondence that follows with the persistence of Mary's little lamb, spelled absolute concentration and real work.

The first week in March meant a surcease from routine activities. The important events of that notable week in Washington were enjoyed, I have no doubt, by the National Officers here in the city, but it found me attending the State Conferences of Louisiana and Alabama. It is needless to say that they were ample repayment for what I missed in the Capital.

In Shreveport, Louisiana, the hostess chapters were Caddo, Miss Irma Broadwell, Regent; Pelican, Mrs. Charles Rew, Regent; and Shreveport, Mrs. Percy Browne, Regent, and they were most active hostesses.

The Birmingham, Alabama, chapters which graciously entertained us and proved the truth of Southern hospitality were General Sumter, Old Elyton and John Parke Custis, with Miss Hattie Morton, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith and Mrs. Arthur Adams as Regents.

In both of these States I found remarkable growth and a keen interest in all phases of our work. The State Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Guerig G. De Coligny, reported one hundred per cent cooperation with all National requirements.

The Kate Duncan Smith School—our own Southern Mountain School—in Alabama is a compelling project and naturally the Daughters of that State are bending every effort to make it a success, although they are conscientiously doing their duty in other respects.

Aside from the splendid, business-like sessions of these two State Conferences, I had many opportunities to meet the Daughters at various social affairs and to enjoy the delightful functions for which the Southland is justly famed.

Mrs. Matthew T. Brewster, our Chaplain General, was with me at both Conferences, and Mrs. Rhett Goode joined us in her own State of Alabama.

In Shreveport, I was made happy by the gift of a piece of Newcomb pottery, characteristic of the State, and therefore exceedingly interesting. This pottery is made in Louisiana by the deft hands of native men and women and each piece is individual and depicts only scenes of that particular State.

While attending the State Conference in Arkansas some time ago I had a similar experience, when the Daughters of that State presented me with a piece of their own beautiful native ware. One not only prizes the gifts but acquires a liberal education as well in becoming acquainted with the unique products of the various States.

In route to Shreveport, during a wait of several hours in Jacksonville, Florida, I was the guest of our Vice President General, Mrs. Brooke White, Jr., who spread a supper table by the grate fire and invited a group of Daughters to come and have a happy little visit together.

On February 17th I bade final adieu to Florida and journeyed to Illinois, where I spent two days in my native State attending the Conference in Aurora. There I was joined by the Vice Presidents General, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lovell P. Hobart, and many ex-National and State Officers. There was also a group of State Regents from neighboring bailiwicks—Mrs. Wilson H. Hamilton of Iowa, Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart of Missouri, Mrs. James F. Trottman of Wisconsin, and Mrs. James B. Crankshaw of Indiana.
There we were the guests of Aurora Chapter, Mrs. David Peffers, Regent, and we were made to feel that the more visitors there were the merrier the hostesses felt.

Illinois proved true to tradition in the excellence of reports, evidences of splendid achievements and a record breaking attendance. Perhaps the crowning peak of my three years was reached there—and justifiably so—when I was informed that the Illinois State History had been dedicated to me and that I would be presented with the first copy off the press. There are some footprints on the sands of time that the eternal waters will never wash away.

From Illinois, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Talmadge and I went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, to attend that State Conference, pausing long enough to have breakfast with the Board and some of the members of the Cincinnati Chapter at the Grand Hotel. One dislikes to confess to materialism, but I must say that long will be my memory the peak of my three years was reached there—and I am an eyewitness to their evident enjoyment.

In Bowling Green our hostess chapter was the Samuel Davies, Mrs. Ely Adams, Regent, and the entire contingent of the Kentucky Daughters made us feel so welcome with their hospitality and their gifts of flowers. Mrs. Eugene H. Ray, our Vice President General, was waiting for us when we arrived.

There is a fine spirit of cooperation and much enthusiasm among the Kentucky Daughters, and while I could not remain to hear all of the reports, I did have an opportunity to talk to many of the chapter regents and to learn of the interest displayed, and the good work being done.

We were welcomed at the early morning chapel service at North State Teachers’ College on the high hills of Bowling Green and invited by President Cherrie to briefly address the students, which we all felt was an unusually bright and responsive group of young people.

After a happy time spent with the Daughters of Kentucky, I separated from the two companions of my travels and came to Washington for a few days. Then I went to Ohio’s large and inspiring Conference and found the same old enthusiasm and splendid cooperation.

Fort Industry Chapter entertained and had charge of all arrangements under the able leadership of Mrs. Albert Miller, Regent. Ursula Wolcott Chapter of Toledo gave a tea and graciously presented me with a gorgeous bouquet of flowers.

In Ohio, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Mrs. Crankshaw of Indiana and Mrs. Hart of Missouri greeted me and enjoyed the sessions and the functions with me.

Not even an alarm of fire in our hotel at the witching hour of one-thirty A. M. dampened the spirit of the Conference. We were partly clothed, and partly packed prepared to descend to quarters of safety and it was not until the departure of the fire engines was assured that we were restored to normalcy. Someone in our group was cruel enough to remark that the ever-present camera-men had missed the opportunity of a lifetime.

My next, and incidentally my last, Conference meant a long swing from Toledo to Providence, Rhode Island, and twenty-four hours of travel. It was accomplished, however, and I spent the greater part of one day and a delightful evening as the guest of the Daughters of the State.

Bristol Chapter and Mrs. Clinton T. Sherman, the Regent, were responsible for our comfort and entertainment. It was a happy family conference with marvelous reports and after hearing them one did not need the assurance that all of the Rhode Island Daughters had worked very hard during the past year.

Reaching Washington on March 29th, I became immediately immersed in affairs pertaining to office routine, Constitution Hall and Continental Congress. The days were engrossing and flew only too fast.

An occasional evening was taken off to attend some of the very interesting receptions given by the various chapters of the District, which pleasure I had been obliged to deny myself during the preceding months.

This closes my fifteenth and last report to you as President General. If I did not utter these words with regret, I would hardly be human. But I feel that my days’ work is done and I go joyfully with gratitude for having had this privilege of service.

The meetings of the National Board of Management have been great white lights, whose lustre time can never dim for me.

You, dear fellow members, have been kind and patient and always inspiring, and I only lament the fact that I have taken far more than I have been qualified to give.

God bless you and keep you and cause His face to shine upon you.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace H. Brosseau,
President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

As the full report of the Recording Secretary General will be presented to Congress, she will only give a brief outline of the work accomplished since her last report to you at the February Board meeting.

All work incidental to the Thirty-eighth Continental Congress, as well as the routine work of the office, has gone forward as usual and is up to date. Minutes of the regular meeting of February 1st and of the special meeting of March 5th were duly prepared for the Magazine and proof read. The verbatim has been transcribed, indexed and bound, which consisted of forty-four typewritten pages of our large report sheets. Copies of rulings were sent to all offices and typed for our Ruling Book.

Official notices, letters of sympathy and regret in connection with the meetings were duly forwarded.

Notices to members of the Board of the March 5th and April 13th and 22nd Board meetings were mailed in advance, also to members of the Executive Committee of its last meeting. One hundred thirty-seven letters of instruction have been mailed to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen, requesting copies of their reports for Congress in advance.

Since the February Board meeting, 1,376 small notification cards, filled in with name and National number, have been issued to new members, and 1,480 membership certificates have been engrossed, stamped with the official Seal of the Society, and placed in mailing tubes. This is real labor, requiring much
careful work and the three members of my staff assist so that the United States mail bags may be ready for the post office as soon as possible.

I wish to tender deep appreciation and thanks to Mrs. Lord and Mrs. Helmick, who so kindly acted as Secretary during my recent unavoidable absence from the Board meetings.

This, my last report to the Board, cannot be closed without expressing my sincere thanks to the President General and members of the National Board of Management, for the many courtesies extended me and my faithful staff; also please accept my gratitude for the loving tributes I so recently received.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Your Corresponding Secretary General has the following report to submit for the months of February and March, 1929:

Supplies mailed to chapters and individuals are itemized herewith:

Application blanks 11,762
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member" 608
Leaflets of General Information 203
 Pamphlets of Necessary Information 33
Constitution and By-Laws 162
Transfer Cards 574

Nine hundred eighty-eight letters were received to which nine hundred thirteen replies were mailed, others being sent to the offices to which they belong.

The Manuals sent from this office numbered 95,054, distributed in the following languages: English—49,670; Spanish—2,837; Italian—14,582; Hungarian—2,221; Polish—2,286; Yiddish—2,821; French—3,082; German—3,686; Russian—2,957; Greek—1,582; Swedish—2,144; Portuguese—1,936; Lithuanian—1,909; Norwegian—1,006; Bohemian—817; Armenian—1,049; Finnish—480.

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, 2,000; number of supplementals verified, 350; total number of papers verified, 2,350; permits issued for official insignias, 342; for ancestral bars, 682; for Key recognition pins, 138; for miniature insignias, 572. Papers returned unverified: originals, 139; supplementals, 95. New records verified, 350.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Helmick moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 2,000 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried. The Recording Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 2,000 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 Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1929, to March 31, 1929:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, December 31, 1928. $33,650.52

Receipts

Annual dues, $130,054; initiation fees, $13,583; reinstatement fees, $41.5; supplemental fees, $2,466; application blanks, $44.15; certificates $7; Constitution poster, $1; copying lineage, $2.95; creed cards, $14.62; D. A. R. reports, $5.75; Directory, $2.41; duplicate papers and lists, $423.15; exchange, $.53; Flags, $8.20; Flag codes, $188.68; hand books, $2.75; index to library books, $3.75; interest, $1,697.54; lineage, $3,406.25; lineage index No. 1, $45; lineage index No. 2, $60; magazine subscriptions, $10,939.90; advertisements, $2,479.77; single copies, $92.56; printed minutes of the National Board, $5,000; notary fees, $1.25; pictures and calendars, $4; proceedings, $1.25; rent from slides, $121.91; report paper, $2; ribbon, $17.19; State Flag, $45.60; stationery, $13.62; slot machine, $7.05; telephone and telegrams, $108.76; refund: repairs to water meter, $1.71; auditorium events, $603.75; contributions: Col. Walter Scott, $300; library books, $698.74.

Total receipts 173,429.79

Recall of Loan—Permanent Fund 40,000.00

$247,089.31

Disbursements

Refunds: annual dues, $1,418; initiation fees, $865; supplemental fees, $100 ......... $2,383.00
President General: clerical service, $1,260; postage, $65 ........... 1,325.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,545; regents lists, $170; binders and files, $4.88; engrossing, $12; postage, $20; typewriter repairs, $3.95; express, $2.42 1,758.25

$247,080.51

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [299]
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $560; cards, $64; binding books, $3; postage, $30; typewriter repairs, $1.85 658.85
Certificate: clerical service, $705; engrossing, $456.35; postage, $30 1,651.35
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $825; binders, paper and envelopes, $8.51; postage, $120; binding books, $3.25; typewriter repairs, $6 962.76
Registrar General: clerical service, $10,179.18; cards, clips, folders and guides, $82.87; postage, $30; lettering books, $12; typewriter repairs, $2.85 10,326.90
Treasurer General: clerical service, $5,871.13; books, pads and ledger sheets, $51.52; postage, $41; typewriter repairs, $15.70 6,599.75
Historian General: clerical service, $1,245; cards, $7.25; typewriter repairs, $9.45 1,261.70
Reporter General: proof reading and indexing report 150.00
Librarian General: clerical service, $1,215; accessions, $448.52; binding books, $229.15; cards, carbon, file and envelopes, $90.96; postage, $13; expressage, $2.10; refund, contributions, Mississippi, $3; South Carolina, $19.13; Tennessee, $117.75 2,140.61
Curator General: clerical service, $405; engravings, $16.50; subscription $4; cards, and file, $12.75; typewriter repairs, $3 441.25
Chaplain General: clerical service, $100; book, cards and stationery, $23.35 123.25
General Office: clerical service, $907.50; postage and stamped envelopes, $917.82; car fare, $5; cartage, $16.50; binding books, $11.50; legal service, $1,500; flowers and wreaths, $25; supplies, $323.76; typewriter repairs, $16.05 3,543.53
Committees: Americanism, postage, $5; Building and Grounds, clerical service, $30; Conservation and Thrift, postage, $13.53; circulars, $35; Correct Use of the Flag, postage, $108.52; D. A. R. Memorial, postage, $30; Girl Home Makers, postage, $28; Historical and Literary Reciprocity, postage, $12.50; Patriotic Education, postage, $26; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, postage, $22.98; express, $10.15; telegrams, $4.48; refund rent, $4; Publicity, postage, $15; State and Chapter By. Laws, postage, $9.60 397.76
Expense—Buildings: employees pay roll, $3,919.51; coal, $336.88; hauling ashes, $56.60; electric current and gas, $405.61; ice, towel service and water rent, $150.37; Flags, $23.85; Museum curtains, $36.80; rent of clock, $16; tuning piano, $4; laundry, $29.07; lunch for Board, $3; painting, $304.60; repairs to furniture, elevator and plumbing, $178; balance repairs to porticos, $2,500; Premium—insurance, $470.17; supplies, $270.26 8,756.72
Printing machine: printer, $310; supplies, $198.33 508.33
Magazine: Subscription Department, clerical service, $836.06; postage, $73.88; telegrams $3.92; cards, $4.40; Editor, salary, $750; articles and photos, $178.50; postage, $3; stationery and envelopes, $34.10; book and binding books, $7.75; Genealogical Editor, salary, $150; commissions, $103.32; index, $65; register, $75; printing and mailing December—March issues, $9,444.96; cuts, $205.59; postage, $544.03; Refunds, subscriptions, $6; single copies, $6.25 13,051.76
Auditing accounts 300.00
Auditorium events: labor, $231.50; lights, $61; refunds, $40.50 333.00
D. A. R. Reports 19.80
Furniture and Fixtures 353.95
Lineage: vols. 105 and 106, $2,795.10; postage, $285; express, $9.99 3,081.09
Regents list—refunded 10.00
Ribbon 21.00
State Flag—refunded 45.60
State Regents' postage 123.95
Stationery 256.87
Telephone and telegrams 883.63
Thirty-eighth Congress: Account Auditorium rent, $666; supplies, $20; Credential Committee, clerical service, $1,003.67; postage, $5; rent typewriters, $11.25; House Committee, postage, $15; Invitation Committee, postage, $20; Page Committee, pads and pencils, $29.60; Program Committee, announcements, $23.35 1,795.87
Total disbursements 62,655.23
Investments on Call 184,425.08
Transfers—Magazine account 5,000.00
Col. Walter Scott Fund 1,200.00 6,200.00 111,200.00
Balance 73,225.08
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERMANENT FUND</th>
<th>$54,960.54</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in bank at last report, December 31, 1928</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RECEIPTS</strong></th>
<th>$54,528.60</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall contributions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Investments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$89,000 Alum. Co. of Amer. Bonds</td>
<td>$90,537.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>$30,000 Can. Pac. R. R. Bonds</td>
<td>49,215.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>$30,000 Frick Coke Co. Bonds</td>
<td>49,750.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>189,322.50</td>
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<td>Interest:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank balances</td>
<td>381.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>6,149.03</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,530.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premium D. A. R. Bonds</td>
<td>222.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>637.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
<td>110.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>$33.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insignia</td>
<td>283.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition Pins</td>
<td>23.95</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>343.20</td>
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<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>251,895.06</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DISBURSEMENTS</strong></th>
<th>$306,855.60</th>
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<tr>
<td>Payments account construction Constitution Hall</td>
<td>$210,340.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architects fees</td>
<td>4,573.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architects expenses</td>
<td>1,262.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond expense of handling</td>
<td>1,462.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decorations—cornerstone laying</td>
<td>27.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall contributions refunded:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>153.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continental Hall furnishings</td>
<td>68.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continental Hall contributions refunded</td>
<td>300.73</td>
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<td></td>
<td>218,189.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment of Loan—Current Fund</td>
<td>$88,665.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>40,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
<td>$48,665.86</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$300.00</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SPECIAL FUNDS</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1928</td>
<td>$1,326.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: U. S. Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>$1,626.99</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,401.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$225.33</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMMIGRANTS MANUAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1928</td>
<td>$10,393.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>10,790.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Leaflets</td>
<td>22.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$21,407.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>Receipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>$11,361.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>$30,005.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>$10,586.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
<td>$3,124.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Old Trails</td>
<td>$2,671.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
<td>$11,049.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Memorial</td>
<td>$8,370.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
<td>$30,453.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursements: services, $112.50; postage, $90.5; Armenian, Finnish and French Editions, $3,867.75; freight, $255.48; telegrams and supplies, $32.40; refund—Mississippi, 22.

Balance: $16,212.39
Disbursement: Miami University, Ohio ........................................ $65,000.00
Ohio State Treasurer ......................................................... 2,696.20
Connecticut Underwriters .................................................. 1,500.00
Printing ................................................................................. $9.47

\[ \text{Total: } 69,205.67 \]  

Balance .................................................................................. $3,822.23

**Tilloloy**

Balance, December 31, 1928 ............................................... $564.42
Interest .................................................................................. 87.41

\[ \text{Balance: } 651.83 \]  

**Conservation and Thrift**

Receipts ................................................................................. $688.12
Disbursements ....................................................................... 688.12

**Library**

Balance, December 31, 1928 ............................................... $2,881.05
Receipts .................................................................................. 184.00

\[ \text{Disbursements—Books: } $2,717.05 \]  

Balance .................................................................................. $2,402.96

**Relief Service**

Receipts ................................................................................. $524.00
Disbursements ....................................................................... 524.00

**Students Loan**

Receipts .................................................................................. $23,608.02
Disbursements ....................................................................... 23,608.02

**Col. Walter Scott Gift**

Transferred from Current Fund ........................................... $1,200.00
Disbursement ........................................................................ 1,200.00

**National Defense**

Balance, December 31, 1928 ............................................... $2,623.81
Receipts .................................................................................. 11,105.41

\[ \text{Disbursements: services, } $1,831.50; \text{ postage, } $144.50; \text{ literature, } $752.53; \text{ refund—Mississippi, } $22; \text{ New Jersey, } $691.42 \]  

\[ \text{Total: } 3,441.95 \]  

Balance .................................................................................. $10,287.27

**Philippine Scholarship**

Balance, December 31, 1928 ............................................... $808.06
Receipts .................................................................................. 32.00
Interest ..................................................................................... 465.86

\[ \text{Disbursements: Tuition Celerina Trenos: } $1,305.92 \]  

Balance .................................................................................. $1,145.92

**Total special funds** ................................................................ $63,006.37
## Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Balance 12-31-28</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance 3-31-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$33,650.52</td>
<td>$213,429.79</td>
<td>$173,855.23</td>
<td>$73,225.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>54,960.54</td>
<td>231,805.06</td>
<td>238,189.74</td>
<td>48,665.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>1,326.99</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>1,401.66</td>
<td>225.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigrants Manual</td>
<td>10,593.68</td>
<td>10,813.84</td>
<td>14,195.13</td>
<td>16,212.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>11,361.77</td>
<td>1,113.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>30,003.54</td>
<td>30,652.44</td>
<td>35,240.45</td>
<td>14,405.99</td>
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<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>10,386.84</td>
<td>1,405.97</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
<td>10,642.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
<td>3,124.09</td>
<td>6,803.99</td>
<td>1,668.32</td>
<td>8,292.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Old Trails Roads</td>
<td>2,671.88</td>
<td>1,048.91</td>
<td>1,523.91</td>
<td>2,194.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Sites</td>
<td>11,049.88</td>
<td>11,048.88</td>
<td>1,104.88</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Memorial</td>
<td>8,970.91</td>
<td>8,442.70</td>
<td>10,006.30</td>
<td>6,807.11</td>
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<td>Caroline Harrison Memorial</td>
<td>30,453.86</td>
<td>42,574.04</td>
<td>69,205.67</td>
<td>3,822.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilloty</td>
<td>564.42</td>
<td>87.41</td>
<td></td>
<td>561.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and Thrift</td>
<td>686.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>686.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>2,881.05</td>
<td>184.00</td>
<td>662.09</td>
<td>2,402.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td>524.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>524.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Loan</td>
<td>23,608.02</td>
<td>23,608.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Walter Scott Gift</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>2,823.81</td>
<td>11,103.41</td>
<td>3,441.93</td>
<td>10,287.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>808.06</td>
<td>497.86</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>1,145.92</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$163,116.65</strong></td>
<td><strong>$627,026.09</strong></td>
<td><strong>$604,745.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>$185,397.31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Disposition of Funds

Balance National Metropolitan Bank: $133,853.92
Union Trust Company Bank: 45,085.20
Cash on hand not deposited: 5,958.19
Petty Cash Treasurer General's Office: 500.00

**Total:** $185,397.31

## Investments

**Current Fund—On Call:** $125,000.00

**Constitution Hall Fund:**
- Chicago Rock Island & Pac. R. R. Bonds: 100,000.00
- Edison Electric Illuminating Co. Bonds: 150,000.00
- Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. Bonds: 100,000.00
- Union Tank Car Equipment Bonds: 25,000.00

**Library Fund:**
- N. Y. Central R. R. Equipment Bonds: 15,000.00
- Loans on Call: 10,000.00

**Liberty Loan Fund:**
- U. S. Liberty Bonds: 20,300.00
- Loans on Call: 78,100.00

**Life Membership Fund:**
- U. S. Liberty Bonds: 9,000.00

**Tilloty Fund:**
- Loans on Call: 4,900.00

**Philippine Scholarship Fund:**
- Loans on Call: 22,000.00
- B. P. O. E. of Manila Bond: 100.00
- Chicago and Alton Bonds: 2,314.84

**Total:** $661,914.84

Respectfully,

Katharine D. Wyant,
Treasurer General.
The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, read the following report:

**Report of the Finance Committee**

During the months of January, February and March, 1929, vouchers were approved to the amount of $451,162.43, which includes contributions for the following:

- **Patriotic Education and Americanism:** $41,014.21
- **Students Loan Fund:** $23,608.02
- **Preservation of Historic Spots:** $11,048.88
- **Other large amounts are listed herewith:**
  - Two payments on Constitution Hall: $210,340.80
  - Payment on account Architect's Commission: $4,573.92
  - Loans placed "On Call": $65,000.00
  - Investment of Life-membership fee in Liberty Bonds: $1,401.66
  - Clerical service: $20,873.14
  - Magazine: $13,031.76
  - Employees of the Buildings: $4,378.31
  - Postage: $3,660.63
  - Payment on account of D. A. R. Memorial: $10,000.00
  - Printing Armenian, French and Finnish Manuals: $3,867.75
  - Printing Lineage Books, vols. 105-106: $2,795.10
  - Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Refunds: $4,196.20
  - Repairs to portico: $2,500.00
  - Expense in connection with handling of D. A. R. Bonds: $1,562.60
  - Pensions for Real Daughters, nurses and charter member: $1,350.00
  - Legal services: $1,300.00
  - On account of Marker for National Old Trails: $700.00

Respectfully submitted,

**ANN WALDO LORD,**
Chairman.

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

**Report of the Auditing Committee**

Meetings of the Auditing Committee were held in Memorial Continental Hall in February, March and April. The reports of the Treasurer General and of the American Audit Company were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

**LENORA STEVENS FARNHAM,**
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Farnham moved The acceptance of the Auditor's report, carrying with it the report of the Treasurer General and of the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Breilinghuyzen. Carried.

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

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

My last report to you is as follows:

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

- Mrs. Lelia B. Garrick Cooper at Grove Hill, Alabama;
- Mrs. Marie L. Brooks Jones at Opelika, Alabama;
- Mrs. Buelah E. Jay at Mansfield, Mass.;
- Dr. Martha B. Boger-Shattuck at Portsmouth, N. H.;
- Mrs. Mary Patterson Shelton at Leonia, N. J.;
- Mrs. Olive Priscilla Whitehill Bell at Payfield, N. M.;
- Mrs. Edith Adair Whisenhunt at Elk, N. C.;
- Mrs. Amy Gertrude Littlehale Wilson at Portland, Oregon;
- Mrs. Margaret Anderson Dail at Blountville, Tenn.;
- Mrs. Amelia Slack Copenhaver at Bristol, Tenn.;
- Mrs. Annabel Bradfield Jenkins at Daingerfield, Texas; Mrs. Maud McLaunie Hurt at Chester, Va.

The authorization of the following Chapters is requested:

Montgomery, Alabama; Franklin, Louisiana; Spartanburg, S. C.; Chichester, P. O., Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Ida Knight at Whittier, California; Mrs. Theo McComb Simms at La Mesa, California; Mrs. Mezocinti Anderson English at Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Marjory Coleman Lindberg at Holyoke, Colorado; Miss Josephine L. Harriman at Garnet, Kansas; Mrs. Nellie Wright Mason at Hart, Michigan; Mrs. Nettie Jones Williams at Magee, Miss.; Mrs. Louise Warner Moore at Whitefield, New Hampshire; Mrs. Juliet Winifred Latham Matheneey at Montgomery, W. Va.

The following re-appointment of Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ida Knight at Whittier, California; Mrs. Marjory Coleman Lindberg at Holyoke, Colorado; Mrs. Louise Warner Moore at Whitefield, New Hampshire; Mrs. Juliet Winifred Latham Matheneey at Montgomery, W. Va.

The following resignations of Organizing Regencies have been reported by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Alice Anderson Lightcap at Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Ethel Margaret Austin at Whitney, Nebraska.

The following Chapters through their respective State Regents request permission to incorporate: Pioneer at Boise, Idaho; Rumford at Concord, New Hampshire; Col. William Prescott at Newark, N. Y.; Gen. James Clinton at East Springfield, N. Y.; Thirtyninth Star of Watertown, South Dakota.

Through the State Regent the Col. Thomas Hughart Chapter asks permission to change its location from Fort Defiance to Staunton, Va. The Vasquez Chapter at Brighton, Colorado wishes permission to add the prefix Fort to their Chapter name. The Freedom Chapter at Alliance, Ohio desires to be known hereafter by their original name, Jane Bain. The Mt. Carroll Chapter at Mt. Carroll, Illinois request that the prefix be removed from their name to indicate the Chapter is named for the County. The Elisha Arnold Chapter of Homer, Indiana was officially disband March 28th by the Treasurer General, because of having been below the legal number for over a year.

The following Chapter names have been presented for approval: Fort Dade for Dade City, Florida; Bechebucassa for Plant City, Florida; Attakapas for Franklin, La.; Long Island for Kingsport, Tenn.

The following Chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for official recognition: Kiowa at Greenburg, Kansas; Rio Grande at McAllen, Texas.

There are few Chapters presented today for official recognition because ten were confirmed at the special Board meeting in March to allow them to be represented at their State Conferences.

Respectfully submitted,

**EDITH IRWIN HOBART,**
Organizing Secretary General.
Mrs. Hobart moved The acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

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

Report of Historian General

Since the meeting of the National Board of Management in February, proof has been read on Volume 106, which is now on sale in the Business Office, this being the last book of the year's schedule.

The General Index, which was started by my predecessor, Mrs. DeBoit, and continued in this Administration, as part of the routine work of the office, has been completed up to and including Volume 106. The cards have been made and compared. They cannot be filed in the present library because of lack of space, which we trust will be available in Constitution Hall.

Most of the State Historians have been apt pupils and now know that the chief duty of each State Historian and State Chairman of Historical Research, is to inspire her State to do the national work as outlined, she to summarize and report it fully to the Historian General before March 15th, from questionnaires returned to her by the Chapters.

Not only have the majority of State Historians been more prompt in sending their reports than ever before, but they have, almost uniformly, done a higher grade of work.

May your Historian General urgently plead for the speedy completion of State Histories that are still under way. She asks each State and National Officer to give hearty cooperation to this end. She believes that every one is impressed with the fact that we have made great history and that our records should be most carefully kept.

Some of the Chapter Historians have wisely suggested that a loose-leaf history should be compiled, at the close of each State and Chapter administration, so that the material may be readily available for a second volume of State History when the time comes to publish it.

Some of the State Histories are in typed form, and will be published later, and some of them are still at the printers, and, in spite of every effort will not be here for Congress; but the books that have reached the office of the Historian General, and which it will be her pleasure to present at the close of her report on Monday, are deserving of the highest praise. They are marvelous and set a high standard for others to follow.

The devotion and earnestness of the women who have compiled them is apparent. But even beyond the achievement of our wonderful records made available for use, important as this is, your Historian General is deeply moved by the enthusiasm which has been aroused by the study of our annals, the quickened pulse of interest in the work as told by the librarians to the visitors of the library to see.

Three book stacks for our new library in Constitution Hall have been donated by Massachusetts and Vermont.

The following list comprises 363 books, 44 pamphlets, 18 manuscripts, 3 charts, 3 photographic and 9 bookplates.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Genealogical Research Committee Report, 1928-1929.

ARKANSAS


CALIFORNIA

Following 8 volumes from California "Daughters";
Spanish Institutions of the Southwest. F. W. Blackmar. 1891.
San Joaquin County. G. H. Tinkham. 1923.
Spanish and Indian Place Names of California. N. V. Sanchez. 1922.
From Santa Monica Chapter.
Somona County, California. 1890. From Oakland Chapter.
Four Score and More. G. F. Bent. 1929. From Mr. George Bent through Cabrillo Chapter.

COLORADO

Atlas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. 1874. From Josephine E. Avery, Berta L. Avery and Malad Avery Brown.
Following 5 volumes from Colorado "Daughters";
Life and Times of Washington. S. Lomis. 4 vols. 1903.
From Mount Massive Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

Biographical Record of Fairfield County. 1889. From Sarah Riggs Huneker Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 3 volumes from Mrs. W. D. Leech through Abiga Hartman Rice Chapter.
Descendants of Theobald Fouse (Pause). G. M. Brumbaugh ed.
G. M. Brumbaugh through Livingston Manor Chapter.

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

Report of Librarian General

Early in February a circular letter was sent to each State Chairman asking for a complete report of work accomplished during the past year. The air mail supplementing the regular channels of transportation, brought most gratifying responses from nearly every state. Interest in the work as told by the librarians is steadily increasing. The accessions have been many and of excellent quality. Cash sent by many of the states has been much appreciated and used to good advantage.

Our choice collection of bookplates has been materially increased, fifty alone coming from one of our most enthusiastic donors, Mrs. Guthrie, of Massachusetts, and eighty from the state of New Jersey.

Other states have sent us smaller numbers. Miss Berryman offered her services and has been classifying and arranging them so they will be in form for the visitors of the library to see.

The following list comprises 363 books, 44 pamphlets, 18 manuscripts, 3 charts, 3 photographic and 9 bookplates.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
Historian General.
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Following 2 volumes from Mrs. Leila D. Emig through Abigail
Harrington and presented by Mr. L. V. Briggs through Massachusetts
"Daughters." Following 4 volumes from John Adams Chapter:
Historic Homes in Cambridge, and Nearby Towns. J. W. Freese
1890.

The Flickinger Family. R. A. Flickinger. 1926.

John Paul Jones and His Ancestry. W. R. Jones.
The Berkshire, Vermont Chaffees and Their Descendants. A. J.

Maryland Historic Graves of Maryland and District of Columbia
H. W. Ridgley. 1911. From Maryland "Daughters.

Following 16 volumes from Massachusetts "Daughters": Base Institute Historical Collections. Vols. 3, 9, 15, 18, 20, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 37. Register of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America 1895-1927.


The Fletcher, Crowder and Tucker Families. G. J. Anderson,
Maryland. The Van Rensselaers of the U. S. K. K. Van Rensselaer. 1888.


The Vorce Family. C. M. Vorce. 1901.

The Van Rensselaers of the U. S. K. K. Van Rensselaer. 1888.

The Fletcher, Crowder and Tucker Families. G. J. Anderson,
Missouri Family History. W. L. Mower. 1923.

Bench and Bar of Michigan. G. I. Reed. 1897. From Mrs. 
Frank A. Lyon. 1897.

Bench and Bar of Michigan. G. I. Reed. 1897. From Mrs. 
Frank A. Lyon. 1897.

Bench and Bar of Michigan. G. I. Reed. 1897. From Mrs. 
Frank A. Lyon. 1897.
MINNESOTA
Centennial History of Erie County, N. T. C. Johnson. 1876. From Capt. Richard Scornor Chapter through Mrs. H. L. Sturk.

MISSISSIPPI
From Rosannah Waters Chapter.

MISSOURI
Daviess County. 1882. From Missouri "Daughters.

MONTANA

NEBRASKA
Report of Nebraska Genealogical Research Committee 1925-1927.
From Nebraska "Daughters." Our Clan—Scott Family. T. J. Scott. 1920.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Grafton County, 1730-1885. H. Child. 1885. From Col. Samuel Ashley Chapter.
From Mark G. Martin.
New Hampshire Genealogical Society.

NEW JERSEY
Following 2 volumes from New Jersey Chapter:
Record of the Governor and Council of New Jersey 1682-1787. From Chinkewunska Chapter.

NEW MEXICO
Descendants of John and Sarah (Backus) Reynolds of Saybrook, Lyme and Norwich, Conn. M. H. Reynolds. 1928. From Mrs. George W. Reynolds.
Following 2 volumes from Multnomah Chapter:
Old Santa Fe. R. E. Twitchell. 1925.

NEW YORK
Descendants of John and Sarah (Backus) Reynolds of Saybrook, Lyme and Norwich. C. M. H. Reynolds. 1928. From Mrs. George W. Reynolds.
From Matinecock Chapter.
Centennial History of First Presbyterian Church and Society Westfield, N. Y. P. A. Hall. 1910.
From Capt. Richard Scornor Chapter through Mrs. H. L. Sturk.
From Ohio "Daughters.
From Ohio "Daughters.
From Ohio "Daughters.
From Ohio "Daughters.
From Ohio "Daughters.

OHIO
Following 4 volumes from Ohio "Daughters":
A Legacy of Peace, 1631-1876, by Joseph H. Yeager, 1900. From Ohio "Daughters.

OREGON
Following 2 volumes from Multnomah Chapter:

PENNSYLVANIA
150 Years of Dartmouth College. 1921. From Mrs. Mary M. Curtis through Philadelphia Chapter.
Following 2 volumes from Mrs. H. Bodfish through Philadelphia Chapter:
The Wauchawches Valley. P. B. Brandt. 1927.
Byways and Boulevards in and about Historic Philadelphia. F. B. Brandt & H. V. Gummeere. 1927.

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA
Wills and Other Records from South Carolina. From South Carolina "Daughters."
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

SOUTH DAKOTA
South Dakota Historical Collections. Vol. 13. 1926. From Miss Mabel Richardson.

TENNESSEE
Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History. S. G. Heiskell.
3 vols. 1928. From Miss M. B. Bradley.

Andrew Jackson and Early Tennessee History. S. G. Heiskell.
5 vols. 1929. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

TEXAS
Following 7 volumes from Texas "Daughters":
- Johnsonville and Hill Counties. 1882. From Texas Daughters.
- Texas from Wilderness to Commonwealth. L. J. Westrom. 1928. From Texas Daughters.

Vermont Once a Man's Land. 1928. Compiled and presented by Mr. Merritt C. Barden through the Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

W costume
- The Virginia Family Register. 1743-1914. K. G. Greene. 1926. From Katherine Glass Greene through Fort Loudoun Chapter.

WASHINGTOIN
Representative Citizens of Seattle and County of King's. 1903. From Washington "Daughters."

WEST VIRGINIA
Beach and Bar of West Virginia. 1919. From Mrs. Charles C. Beury.
Following 11 volumes from West Virginia "Daughters":
- Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War. J. T. McAllister.
- Monroe County. O. F. Morton. 1916.
- Pendleton County. O. F. Morton. 1910.
- Marshall County. S. Powell. 1913.
- The Wade Family. F. M. Brand. 1922.

WISCONSIN
Saunderow Aldis Richards Van Valenbarg. B. L. Greenfield.
From Oakwood Chapter.
La Crosse Chapter Genealogical Records. 2 vols. from the Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES
Mount Vernon on the Potomac, History of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. G. King. 1929.
Following 2 volumes from Mr. Paul V. Collina:
- Ancestry of Haines, Sharp, Collins, Wells, Gardiner, etc. Families.
- Gilead Evangelical Lutheran Church, Centre Brunswick, Rensselaer County, N. Y. J. N. Barger. 1881.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- Fort Robinson, Pa.
- Fort Robinson, Pa.
- Fort Robinson, Pa.
- Fort Robinson, Pa.

PAMPHLETS
ARIZONA

WASHINGTON

CONNECTICUT
First Congregational Church, Montville, Conn. 1887. From Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

DELAWARE
Colonial Finances in Delaware. H. S. Rodney. 1896. From Delaware "Daughters."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Following 4 pamphlets from Mrs. Leila D. Emig through Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter:
- The Peter Family. W. K. Peter. 1908.
- Fort Robinson, Pa.
- Historical Pageant of Washington 1928.
- Fort Robinson, Pa.
- Historical Pageant of Washington 1928.

IDAHO
Early Life of the First Congregational Church of Pocatello. 1926.

ILLINOIS
"Kashkaia." M. T. Czecz. From Mrs. Cornelia E. Marsh.

INDIANA

KANSAS
- Following volumes from Mrs. Miss Anna E. Marsh.
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Record of Families of Dancy, Sartis, Basset, Holman and Varney.
- Kansas
- Early Life of the First Congregational Church of Pocatello.
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Record of Families of Dancy, Sartis, Basset, Holman and Varney.
The Curator General, Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, read her report.

Report of Curator General

It is with genuine regret that I make my last report to you as Curator General. The past three years have given me many things, but above all such a strong interest in our Museum that it will last through the future. Such a department as this has wonderful possibilities, and will always exert a strong influence on the National Society.

The gifts that I now report have been accepted since the last Board Meeting, and many of them will be presented at Congress. Those coming too late to be included will appear in the report of the incoming Curator on the Monday after Congress. From:

Kentucky
Russellville and Logan County. A. C. Finley. 1890. From Russellville Chapter.

Maine
Governor Fairfield's Letters. From Old York Chapter through Miss Katherine E. Marshall.

Following 3 volumes from Maine "Daughters":
Centennial History of Sebago, 1826-1926. F. L. Meserve.
Names and Places in Sullivan's District, Maine.
First Supplement to the Stanley Family of America. I. P. Warren. 1887.

Maryland

Following 5 pamphlets from Missouri:

Seven from California.
Six from North Carolina.

One from Mrs. G. H. Hopkins, Maine.
Two from Mrs. F. H. Marshall, Oklahoma.
Eighteen from California.
One from Connecticut.
One from Mrs. W. B. Rand, Mass.
Five from Mrs. Cuthrie, Mass.
One from Mrs. C. M. Casselberry, Mass.
Six from Glencoe Chapter, Ill.
One from Arkansas Valley Chapter, Colo.
Four from Mrs. R. R. Holloway, Maryland.
One from Miss V. L. Jeffries.
One from Mrs. W. L. Manchester, Vt.
Seventeen from Missouri.
One from Miss Evva F. Dalby, Mass.
Six from North Carolina.
Three from Washington.

Respectfully submitted,
LENORA STEVENS FARNHAM, Librarian-Genera

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

Report of Curator General

It is with genuine regret that I make my last report to you as Curator General. The past three years have given me many things, but above all such a strong interest in our Museum that it will last through the future. Such a department as this has wonderful possibilities, and will always exert a strong influence on the National Society.

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Connecticut: Copper pot measure used in the family of Col. Henry Champion. Presented by Mrs. E. H. Woodford, Sabra Trumbull Chapter.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Silver tablespoon of early American make, and a brass and enamelled toasting fork. Presented by Mrs. Louise Benoit Johnson, Sarah Franklin Chapter. A decanter of English cut glass, and a pair of Waterford decanters. Presented by Mrs. J. McDonald Stewart, Continental Chapter. A silver téaspoon, American, 1790. Presented by Mr. Okie. Bennington flask, marked "Departed Spirits." Presented by Mrs. Theodore MacFarlane Krappens, E. Pluribus Unum Chapter, and through the same chapter and presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, a silver seal used by Thaddeus Chaddock, her ancestor, many of whose wedding gifts we have in the Museum.

From the descendants of '76 Chapter we have two interesting early Birth Certificates in colors, presented by Mrs. Tomas J. Holzberg.

MAINE: A bronze lustre pitcher owned by William Wyman, 1787, and one of silver lustre, owned by the family of Loring Cushing a Revolutionary soldier, both presented by Miss Abbie Mason, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. A wallet containing the diary and accounts of Samuel Brooks, 1773. Presented by Mr. William Brooks through the York Beach Chapter.

Massachusetts: Two pieces of historic wood, one from Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, presented by Mrs. Mabel W. Peirson, and one from Peace Party House, both given through Peace Party Chapter. From the same chapter we have a button from the coat of a member of the Guard of Honor of General Washington at his Inaugural. Presented by Miss Harriet Smith. An old Deed, dated March 14, 1658, presented by Mrs. Frank H. Day, Dorothy Quincy Chapter. Small silver spoon of early American make. Presented by Mrs. W. D. Meals, Moses Cleveland Chapter.


Mississippi: Copper coffee pot of unusual make, used in the family of Capt. Henry Felder, a Revolutionary soldier. Presented by Mrs. W. L. Newhouse, Natchez Trace Chapter.


North Carolina: Revolutionary musket, brought from the Battle of Bennington by Arunah Johnson, a boy of ten. Presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. James Swett, Alfred Moore Chapter.

Ohio: A check for two hundred fifty dollars for the purchase of a Museum case, and a Slip Dish of early American make, from Mrs. Edward L. McClain, State Chairman of Revolutionary Relics, Juliana White Chapter. From the Columbus Chapter a check for fifteen dollars to go toward the purchase of a case, and two finger bowls, given as wedding presents to Dolly Madison, the latter presented by Mrs. H. J. Richards. Two silver teaspoons, wedding gift to Martha Ann Bedford. Presented by Mrs. E. P. Middleton, Urbana Chapter. A quaint net cap, made by Catherine Adams, aunt of John Adams. Presented by a descendant, Mrs. W. D. Meals, Moses Cleveland Chapter.


West Virginia: Land grant on parchment to Col. William Lowther, and signed by Patrick Henry while Governor of Virginia, 1786. Presented by Col. Lowther's great-great granddaughter, Miss Minnie Kendall Lowther, Lowther-Fitzrandolph Chapter.

Vermont: A small crystal ring, given to John Montgomery, a weaver of New Hampshire, together with forty pounds, as a premium from Congress on fine linen woven for General Washington and his officers during the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Emma Pratt Nelson through the Lake St. Catherine Chapter.

Respectfully submitted, 
EMILY B. FREILINGHUYSEN, 
Curator General.

The Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

The Thirty-first annual report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, covering the period from March 1, 1927 to the same date of 1928, was sent to the Smithsonian Institution on November 15th, has been printed and may now be obtained in the business office of our administration building.

Reports from forty-five of the forty-eight states were received, a gain of two over the previous year, and Alaska, China, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands also sent accounts of the work accomplished by those far away Chapters.

Nine states reported the location of 851 graves of Revolutionary Soldiers during the year and these records are found to be of great value by State and Chapter registrars in tracing the lineage of prospective members, as this majority contain the necessary dates and the information of services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY O. SCHUYLER, 
Reporter General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, reported the following: Lost by death 426 members; 298 resigned and 109 applications for membership; and moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 109 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President-General declared the 109 former members duly reinstated in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Earle, read the following report of the Executive Committee.

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Report of Executive Committee

The following action taken by the Executive Committee at its meetings held February 7th and April 11th, 1929, is presented to the National Board of Management for approval:

1. That the acceptance of the portrait of Mrs. Swift, willed to the National Society, be referred to the National Board of Management.

2. That the balance of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund (approximately $3,800) be used for the purchase and furnishing of the President General's room in Constitution Hall, to be known as the National Society, Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison.

3. That the balance of the Tilloloy fund, after the repair bills are paid, be transferred to the National Society Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison in Constitution Hall.

4. The adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, in order that the work of erection and completion of Constitution Hall may go forward without interruption it may be necessary to have, in addition to the moneys now available, further funds in the amount of approximately Five Hundred Thousand ($500,000) Dollars, and to that end it may be desirable and necessary from time to time to procure such funds by a loan or otherwise; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to continue the erection and completion within a reasonable time of the building known as Constitution Hall, now being erected on the land of the National Society situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the National Board of Management be and it hereby is authorized, empowered and directed from time to time to issue notes or bonds, and/or to negotiate on order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said notes or bonds by mortgage or deed of trust or otherwise; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to continue the erection and completion within a reasonable time of the building known as Constitution Hall, now being erected on the land of the National Society situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, the National Board of Management be and it hereby is authorized, empowered and directed from time to time to issue notes or bonds, and/or to negotiate on order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said notes or bonds by mortgage or deed of trust or otherwise; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President General and the Treasurer General and the Recording Secretary General be and they hereby are duly authorized and directed, on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as its act and deed and under its corporate seal, to execute such note or notes, bond or bonds, not to exceed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand ($500,000) Dollars, or such part or parts thereof as the said National Board of Management may deem necessary, from any bank or trust company or other financial institution, or from any individual or individuals on the note or notes, bond or bonds of the said National Society, and if necessary or desirable in order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said notes or bonds by mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of said National Society situated in the District of Columbia, and to carry out the foregoing purposes; be it further

RESOLVED, That the President General and the Treasurer General and the Recording Secretary General be and they hereby are duly authorized and directed, on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as its act and deed and under its corporate seal, to execute such note or notes, bond or bonds, not to exceed the sum of Five Hundred Thousand ($500,000) Dollars, and such mortgage and/or deed of trust on the real estate of said National Society situated in the District of Columbia as may be required to secure the same as shall have been authorized by resolution of the National Board of Management, and the President General of said National Society is hereby constituted and appointed the true and lawful attorney in fact for the said National Society, and in its name to appear before any officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds and to acknowledge such mortgage and/or deed of trust and deliver the same to the trustee therein named; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management and the officers of the National Society be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to do all acts and things and to execute, acknowledge, deliver and file all instruments and papers that may be necessary, convenient or proper to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

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

The President General read the recommendations ad interim.


Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of recommendation No. 2. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of recommendation No. 3. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of recommendation No. 4. Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

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

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

The months since my February report have been busy ones. The North and South Committee rooms have been redecorated and made comfortable with furniture on hand and have been frequently in use. Many words of appreciation have been received from the committees using these rooms.

New velvet cords for doors and staircases have been purchased.

The necessary moving of some of our clerical staff has been accomplished and the work incident to the Congress is completed. All rooms have been cleaned and the lace curtains and draperies put up.

During the Easter vacation throngs of tourists have visited our buildings and it has been necessary to engage a special man to guard our valuable antiques. The rooms for the State Meetings on Tuesday, April the 16th, have been assigned and necessary notices prepared for the Bulletin Board. Photographs have been taken of many of the rooms and postcards made which are on sale. The full size photographs can also be obtained in the basement of the Washington Auditorium during the week of Continental Congress. The following gifts have been received: for the Delaware Room, beautiful old crystal chandelier, a fiddle-back chair from Miss Todd through Cooch's Bridge Chapter and a State Flag for the Auditorium; for the cabinet in the District of Columbia Room, a Bennington bottle has been presented by Mrs. H. C. Gauss; for the kitchen, a clock reel (1756) by Mrs. L. I. Clauson and Mrs. H. O. Botwick, also a hank of flax from Mrs. Clarke Beale through Mount Sterling Chapter and a colonial waffle iron gift of Mrs. C. H. Beard of Savannah; Georgia; for the Maine Room, a wing chair formerly in Old Week's Tavern; for the Massachusetts Room cupboard; an old satchel used in the Revolution by Sergeant James Taylor, the gift of Miss Julia Taylor and two handmade clothes pins 150 years old from Miss Margaret C. Raidy; Missouri has placed an antique brass cornice in its room; for the Nursery, a handmade crib spread, the gift of Mrs. Charles Crowell of Massa-
chusetts, an old cradle donated by Miss Kate F. Ayres and a wooden doll 92 years old donated by Mrs. L. A. Stohr of Ohio; also the following gifts from Ohio members for the corner cupboard; china pitcher donated by Miss Jessie M. Arnott through Juliana White Chapter, Chelsea china plate, cup and saucer donated by Mrs. Stella S. Mason through Jane Washington Chapter, two glass finger bowls donated by Mrs. H. J. Richards through Columbus Chapter, continental currency note for $4 donated by Miss Anna K. Whitaker, Miss Edith Whitaker and Mrs. C. H. Whitaker through Fort Industry Chapter, Staffordshire bread plate presented by Miss Anna and Miss Laura Hay through Columbus Chapter, old door stop, glass with flowers inside and sandwich glass cup-plate presented by Mrs. Christian J. King through Wooster Wayne Chapter, teapot, Leed's sprigged ware donated by Mrs. John Scott Arnott through Juliana White Chapter, miniature of Monsieur Jules Cloquet donated by Mrs. William Graves Sharp through Elyria Chapter, silver sugar tongs donated by Mrs. Ana C. Messenger through Catharine Greene Chapter, old blue china cup-plate donated by Mrs. Dwight Otis Miller through Juliana White Chapter, old book presented by Mrs. Frank Allen through Lagonda Chapter, a pair of drum sticks presented by Mrs. Walter D. Meals, Willow Ware tea set gift of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart and $200 from the National Officers Club of Ohio for two chairs; for the Pennsylvania Room, pen used by Gov. Fisher in signing an Act providing for the observance of Pennsylvania Day; for the Rhode Island Room, a harp pronounced by collectors to be a very rare Museum piece; for the Virginia Room, stone taken from the Fort at Yorktown gift of Mrs. Amos G. Draper; West Virginia has built a balance of $5,192.85, as stated.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Chairman.
The Chair spoke of the unveiling and dedication, on Friday, April 19th, of the National Old Trails Marker, the Madonna of the Trail, at Bethesda, Maryland, and urged the members to attend the unveiling of this the twelfth and last marker to be placed by the National Old Trails Committee.

Mrs. Spencer of North Carolina spoke of the dedication services and unveiling of the D. A. R. Memorial to the four organizers of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and in behalf of the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Solomons, invited all members of the National Board of Management to be present.

Mrs. Becker of New Jersey eulogized the President General, Mrs. Brosseau, commending her indomitable courage, high sense of justice, and unwavering stand for truth and right, and asked that the members pledge anew their allegiance and loyalty for the coming Congress. (Prolonged applause, the members standing.)

The President General thanked the members for this inspiring vote of confidence.

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

Report of Constitution Hall Committee

The Constitution Hall Committee met last evening with a fine attendance of 112. I had my report ready, but so many nice things happened since last evening that I have had to rewrite it. Since last February I had the pleasure of visiting Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and attending the State Conference in Arizona, visiting three chapters in southern California, attending the State Conference in San Francisco, having two personal interviews with the State Regent of Wyoming, visiting the State of Utah, then Nebraska, arriving home just in time to complete my report for this Congress, having traveled some 52,000 miles. This does not include trips to the different parts of my own state on state matters.

Since February a daily, concentrated effort has been put on every phase of the work, the collection of pledges being the main effort, to get completed payments on chairs, and to have the chair inscriptions on file and ready for the architect. This important clerical work has necessitated two secretaries and an assistant.

The response has been splendid and the files are as complete at this date as all this effort can make them, and are ready to be shipped when called for. This is really a personal matter for each subscriber to attend to—we cannot place your marker on your chair until you submit the wording.

All circular letters, in fact every piece of mail going out from my office, besides every report, has carried with it a admonition that money must be sent through the Collection Committee, money is very often sent without the necessary tabulation accompanying it as to what fund it is to be used for, and mistakes arise very often owing to this error.

Inasmuch as the Boxes are bought and paid for, and a report given in detail at last Congress, time will not be consumed during your Chairman’s Congress report by going over these details again. But in every case the $1,500 is included in totals. Several interesting facts were spoken of at the meeting last evening, namely: We are grateful indeed to Mrs. Reynolds of North Carolina, whose gift of an organ will echo its generosity for many years to come. Connecticut has spoken for the stairway to the Library, the approximate sum $10,000. Massachusetts is holding in reservation a gift approximating $5,000. Minnesota has spoken of the urns—$500. Mrs. Dick of Maryland last night purchased the first pair of the 13 bronze doors at $1,500. New York has already contributed the lecturn. Illinois has asked for the reservation of a specific item to be named later. Mrs. Hовал A. Smith presented her check for $300 for a platform chair. Mrs. Phillips of Pennsylvania subscribed for a platform chair, also. Mrs. Wm. Goyle, for the Moses Cleveland Chapter, a platform chair.

Mrs. Guernsey made a most admirable suggestion, namely, that 75 auditorium chairs be reserved and purchased by the ex-national officers—for these individuals to own them and sit in them at the Congresses. This met with the enthusiastic approbation of all present, as it will give these women, who are certainly deserving and entitled to seats, an assured place at Congress. After Mrs. Guernsey’s clear understanding speech a recommendation for this was presented by Miss Janet Richards. Chairs were taken as follows:

Mrs. Guernsey, honoring Miss Crowell; Mrs. Moss; Mrs. Hunter; Miss Nettleton, honoring Mrs. Buel of Connecticut, and Mrs. Bissell paid $150 in cash then and there; Mrs. Howell of Iowa; Mrs. Neils of Ohio, for Mrs. Simpson of Massachusetts; Mrs. Laura Anderson for District of Columbia; Mrs. Butterworth of Illinois; Mrs. Read of West Virginia; St. Louis Chapter for Mrs. Benn Gray; Wisconsin for an ex-national officer; Mrs. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey; Mrs. Mosher of New York; Mrs. Bathrick of Michigan for State of Michigan; Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, for Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard of Virginia.

This made the cards received for 17, but more were taken. This makes the numbered auditorium chairs total 3,525 and this will be the last number. Taking 75 from 3600—the last 75 having the name of the purchaser on them. There are no more chairs for sale today except for or by ex-national officers.

All rules governing chairs formerly apply to these, namely deposits and blanks.

It has been understood that there would be 40 book units; but the latest word is that there are to be 80! A happy surprise—let us hope all will be subscribed for at once.

The representatives assembling in this city from all over the world to attend and carry out the business of this organization must indeed be filled with a sense of pride in possession, in growth and accomplishment when they gaze on Constitution Hall, a beautiful building, carefully built and exquisitely designed, which is as much a credit to the city of Washington as it is to the Daughters themselves. A vacant lot but a few months ago, the cornerstone laid it seems but yesterday, and today the actual building shows what we can do in a unified effort when all are working together toward the aims, principles and ideals on which we were founded.
You, members of this Board, know there is still much work to be done. Take the inspiration of this Congress home to those members who could not attend. Transport your enthusiasm to them; help them to keep working by carefully explaining the necessity of completing what we set out to do help them to understand that they are the National Society and that Constitution Hall is like a mirror reflecting their efforts and support. And I have no doubt but that the building itself will be the great inspiration that will carry on a united effort toward its perfect completion.

The financial report today is as follows:

Today April 13, 1929, we have

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium Chairs paid</td>
<td>3,359.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium Chairs part paid</td>
<td>148.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving to be sold</td>
<td>93.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pledges make it 79 remaining)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I hold pledges for these—please pay a deposit or I cannot hold them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform Chairs paid</td>
<td>111.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform Chairs part paid</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Chairs</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Leaving to be sold)</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Units paid</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Units part paid</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Donors paid</td>
<td>54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Donors part paid</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Amount Due</td>
<td>$30,475.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes</td>
<td>77,749.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium Chairs</td>
<td>512,989.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform Chairs (includes Guest Chair)</td>
<td>37,463.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Special Chairs</td>
<td>7,795.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>14,307.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornerstone (included in fund)</td>
<td>58,481.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Donors</td>
<td>126,314.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Gifts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine—Window</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota—Flag Pole</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota—Special Gift</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have many pledges on these not paid.

One million was pledged last year in pledges, which should all be redeemed by now; also pledges still are owing from two former Congresses—if paid our cash in hand would be a much more attractive figure.

Due on Auditorium Chairs          | $13,060.66     |
Due on Platform Chairs             | 2,186.52       |
Due on Book Units                  | 11,454.95      |
Due on Potential Donors            | 3,518.24       |
Nevada Box                         | 255.00         |

Total Amount Due                   | $30,475.37     |

Add to this $450 received in cash last night making $861,276.03 cash to date—plus assured money makes cash assured this morning—including $1,500 for bronze doors, totals $953,801.40. A figure we should be proud of.

A million dollars is a lot of money. It was a remarkable achievement to have pledged it and to have nine-tenths of it in collections in so short a time is a summation of effort worthy of the Daughters, who are ever worthy of the best.

To one who knows the ins and outs and the why and wherefores of this million, your Chairman feels that really the organization is in truth to be congratulated that the shrinkage on this pledged money is so small as not to be counted on a percentage basis, for as I have previously stated it was natural that during the five drives at last Congress mistakes could, and did, happen. But they were comparatively few, and also on the sums of money pledged it was wonderful how the women stood back of them.

So we, as a unit, may look upon the building with a sense of real self-respect, and the world at large can regard us as a responsible group of women, who having assumed our responsibilities, work seriously, and shouldered them with a willing spirit.

Personal appreciation and thanks to our President General and to the wonderful cooperation on the part of all State Regents, State Chairmen, State Treasurers, and the complete force in the Treasurer General’s office on whom the added work of this committee has fallen as no light burden.

In closing please let me repeat that all pledged money is due. By meeting each obligation we have assumed financially, we increase our self-respect.

Constitution Hall breathes the spirit of women as builders. Your work has been very great. But the things we work for, we love. And the things we love, we work for. So in time our affections will hold the new building dear for what it stands for—Americanism in its highest form, exemplified by 165,000 Patriotic Women.

Respectfully submitted,

Edith Scott Magne, National Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee.

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

The Constitution Hall Finance Committee approved the Recommendations of the Building Committee and in turn recommends them to the National Board of Management:

1. That after April 12, 1929, money pledged or given for one specific object in Constitution Hall, may not be transferred to another object.
2. That after April 12, 1929, no sum of money to any definite fund for Constitution Hall may be transferred to any other fund for Constitution Hall.
3. That a suitable book be authorized to contain the names of Initial and Potential Donors, as $1,000 contributors.
4. That the markers for Book Units and the inside markers for State Boxes, conform in size, material and lettering to the markers on the auditorium chairs.
5. It was moved by Mrs. Wyant and seconded by Mrs. Bissell that $50,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Constitution Hall Fund. Carried.
6. It was moved by Miss Richards and seconded by Mrs. Hobart. That pursuant to the admirable suggestion of Mrs. Guernsey, we the Members of the Constitution Hall Committee hereby recommend to the National Board of Management that a section be set aside on the floor of Constitution Hall for ex-National Officers to the number not to exceed 75, to be known and designated as the ex-National Officers Section.

Mrs. Becker of New Jersey moved The adoption of Recommendation No. 1 Constitution Hall Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Sweeney. Carried.

Mrs. Trotman of Wisconsin moved The adoption of the 2nd recommendation. Seconded by Mrs. Crankshaw. Carried.

Mrs. Banks of New Jersey moved That recommendation No. 3 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Sigmon. Carried.

Mrs. Davis of Arkansas moved That recommendation No. 4 of Constitution Hall Finance Committee be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

Mrs. Wyant moved The adoption of recommendation No. 5. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.


In behalf of the National Board of Management, Mrs. Bisell of Connecticut, presented to the President General, Mrs. Brosseau, an antique lacquer chest and satinwood chair, both 17th century, in recognition of the three years in which the National Society had grown and prospered during her administration. The President General accepted the gifts in words of appreciation.

A recess was taken at 12:45 P. M.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Brosseau.

After some discussion as to the ownership of the chairs purchased and owned by ex-National Officers, Miss Nettleton of Connecticut moved That those who buy or have bought chairs for ex-National Officers' section of Constitution Hall be asked to agree that said chairs revert to the states of which they are members for the use of ex-National Officers in that State. Seconded by Mrs. Kramer. Carried.

The President General displayed a volume containing the American ancestry of the Dunham-Boyd families, compiled and presented to the National Society by Mrs. Willard D. Boyd, of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Bisell of Connecticut moved That the copy of the Dunham-Boyd genealogy be accepted with thanks. Seconded by Mrs. Stookey. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, reported two applications of former members for reinstatement and moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast that number of reinstated members. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

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

Mrs. Backus of Ohio stated that the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory in Miami University is in process of remodeling and would be finished and open for use next fall; that the University faculty had invited the Ohio Daughters to hold their conference there, at which time they would celebrate the 100th anniversary of Oxford College for Women and dedicate the memorial given by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and invited the members to be present.

After some discussion as to the status of the representative of the London chapter, whose dues because of illness of its Treasurer had not been received in proper time, Mrs. Hobart moved That the representative of the Walter Hines Page Chapter of London be given the privilege of the floor without vote at Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The President General displayed a pewter coffee set presented to her by the hostesses of the day's luncheon, the Vice-Presidents General of the National Society.

Mrs. Chubbuck of Illinois gave her reasons therefor, and moved That the resolution presented and approved by the Board at the February 1st Board meeting requesting the National Committee on Historic Spots be relieved of that part of the work pertaining to the National Guide, be placed under the direction of the Historian General, be rescinded. Seconded by Mrs. Sweeney. After some discussion the motion was LOST.

The Chair read the recommendation of the Executive Committee in regard to the acceptance of the portrait of Mrs. Swift, formerly Vice-President General of California. After some discussion Mrs. Joy of Michigan moved That we write and state that we regret that owing to the rules we cannot accept the portrait of Mrs. Swift for Memorial Continental Hall. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

The Chair read a letter from Mr. J. C. Beal offering for sale a book written by him. Mrs. Peabody of Massachusetts moved That the letter from J. C. Beal be laid upon the table. Seconded by Mrs. Sweeney. Carried.

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

Supplemental Report Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Effie Adams Smith at Conway, Arkansas; Mrs. Edna Robbins Cheverton at San Marino, California; Mrs. Jessie Russell Williams at Manchester, Iowa.

The State Regent of Virginia requests the authorization of a Chapter at Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

The Carteret Patriots Chapter at Morehead City, North Carolina has met all requirements and is now presented for official recognition.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.
Mrs. Sweeney of Illinois asked as a question of information if the matter of the Student Loan Fund might be brought up at this time. After discussion Mrs. Conaway of West Virginia moved that action regarding the National Student Loan Fund be postponed. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

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

**Supplemental Report of the Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 50 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 2,050.

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 50 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 2,050 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the 50 additional applicants duly elected members in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Caldwell of the District of Columbia introduced Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, State Regent of the Philippine Islands, stating she had been traveling eight weeks to attend the meeting and the Congress. The Chair expressed the welcome of the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Lord, displayed a set of prints depicting the most famous aerial flights, the gift of the Wright Aeronautical Organization. The Chair expressed appreciation of the gift and asked that they be acknowledged with the thanks of the National Society.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Earle, moved that at this time we go into executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Schuyler. Carried.

Mrs. Hobart moved that we go out of executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Schuyler. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, announced one additional application for reinstatement and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for one reinstatement. Seconded by Mrs. Brewster. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the vote and the President General declared the one additional former member duly reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of April 15, 1929, which were approved as read.

The members sang in unison “Blest be the Tie that Binds” and adjournment was taken at 5:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

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**On Memorial Day**

**Wear a Buddy Poppy**

ALL BUDDY POPPIES are made by disabled and needy ex-service men. The entire proceeds from their sale are devoted to relief and welfare work among veterans and their families, including an allotment to the V. F. W. National Home for Widows and Orphans of Ex-Service Men.

“Keep the Faith”

**VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS**

**Annual Sale**
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
1929-1930

President General
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1930)

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

MRS. JOHN P. MOSHER,
11 Livingston Park, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS ISABEL WYMAN GORDON,
35 Whitman Road, Worcester, Mass.

MRS. HERBERT BACKUS, 816 Oak St., Columbus, Ohio.

MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY,
8 University of South Carolina,
Columbia, S. C.

MRS. SAMUEL PRESTON DAVIS,
523 East Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark.

MRS. CLARENCE S. PAINE,
1735 S. 20th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

MRS. CHARLES BURTON JONES,
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228 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. HENRY B. JOY,
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MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., 2331 River Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

MRS. H. EUGENE CHUBBuck,
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MRS. ROBERT HOWE MUNGER,
1625 Grand View Blvd.,
Sioux City, Iowa.

MRS. DANIEL MERSHON GARRISON,
26 Thompson St., Annapolis, Md.

MRS. RALPH VAN LANDINGHAM,
1730 The Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

MRS. WILLIAM LEONARD MANCHESTER,
33 Central St., Bristol, R. I.

MRS. N. HOWLAND BROWN, 1213 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.

Chaplain General
MRS. WILLIAM ROCK PAINTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MISS MARGARET B. BARNETT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. HARRIET VAUGHN RIGDON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDEL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MRS. FLORA MYERS GILLENTINE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MISS ANNE MARGARET LANG,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. SAMUEL JACKSON KRAMER,
Memorial Continental Hall.
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MRS. VAL TAYLOR, Water St., Un iontown.

ALASKA
MRS. JOHN A. CLARK, Box 312, Fairbanks.
MRS. WALTER COLE HUDSON, 1905 S. 14th Ave. Birmingham.
MRS. WALTER COLE HUDSON, 119 E. Coronado Road, Phoenix.

ARIZONA
MRS. BYRON L. MOFFITT, 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.

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

COLORADO
MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, 825 E. 10th Ave., Denver.
MRS. EMILY M. RANDALL, 307 N. 9th Street, Rocky Ford.

CONNECTICUT
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON, 61 Seymour Ave., Derby.
MISS EMELINE A. STREET, 259 Canner St., New Haven.

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

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MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL, 3342 Mt. Pleasant St.
MISS HELEN HARMAN, 3524 13th St. N. W.

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MRS. JOHN G. LEONARDY, Sanford.

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MRS. JOSEPH E. BIRD, 10 Star Road, Nampa.
MRS. JAMES E. BABB, Lewiston.

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MRS. THOMAS BURNS LINTON, Wabash Ave., Champaign.

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MRS. JAMES MILO WAUGH, 401 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.

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MRS. WILSON H. HAMILTON, 909 Spring St., Sioux City.
MRS. EDWARD HARTLEY HALL, 122 Hillcrest Ave., Davenport.

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MRS. J. W. KIRPATRICK, 516 W. Pine, El Dorado.
MRS. E. P. PENDLETON, Pendleton Place, Pendleton.

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MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED, Maysville.
MRS. SANFORD V. DIXON, 800 S. Main St., Henderson.

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MRS. GUERRIC GASPARD DE COLIGNY, 1305 Pine St., New Orleans.
MRS. C. W. OUTHWAITE, New Iberia.

MAINE
MRS. VICTOR L. WARREN, Dover-Foxcroft.
MRS. EDWARD P. DANFORTH, Skowhegan.

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MRS. ROBERT A. WELSH, Millerstown.
MRS. J. G. H. LILBURN, St. Marys City.

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MISS NANCY H. HARRIS, 37 Saunders St., Allston.

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MRS. JAMES H. MCDONALD, 245 Ten Mile Road, East Milton.

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MISS MYRA HAZARD, 609 4th St., Corinth.

MISSOURI
MRS. BENJAMIN LESLIE HART, 3600 Campbell St., Kansas City.
MRS. LON SANDERS, 208 Oakwood Ave., Webster Groves.

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MRS. JOHN MARTIN KEITH, 1110 Gerald Ave., Missoula.

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MRS. DAVID L. GEYER, Box 615, Roswell.

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MRS. WILLIAM J. WARD, 18 Hobart Ave., Summit.

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MRS. FRANK ELLERY ANDREWS, 625 Don Gasper Ave., Sante Fe.
MRS. DAVID L. GEYER, Box 615, Roswell.
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MRS. ROBERT HAMILTON GIBBES
Route 37, Schenectady.

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Southern Pines.

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MRS. HARLEY ELLSWORTH FRENCH,
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MRS. ASA C. MESSENGER,
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243 Kinney Place, Seattle.

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MRS. ALFRED HOLMES BEACH,
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MRS. CHARLES F. BURGER,
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MRS. HAROLD SHIELDS DICKERSON,
1734 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.
MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR,
3 Route Duplex, Shanghai.

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MISS MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER,
Avenida de Wilson, No. 97, Vedado, Havana.
MRS. EDWARD G. HARRIS,
160 4th St., Vedado, Havana.

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Sunnside, Tenterden Grove, Hendon N. W. 4,
London.
MRS. ADELAIDE BRAGG GILLESPIE,
32 Avenue Rd., Regents Park, London.

FRANCE
MRS. BENJ. H. CONNER,
20 Place Vendome, Paris.
MRS. CAROLINE C. BURBET,
95 Upper Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.

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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.
MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU.
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK.

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

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. MILDRED MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. H. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. TULIUS S. ESTLEY, 1923.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927.