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Coats-of-arms of the Three Kings
(The Christmas Star in Heraldry)
It is the belief of forward looking Americans that the contribution of Washington to human welfare through stability in government cannot be fully estimated, much less likely to be over-estimated. Government in the interest of law and order is essential to the public weal; without it the progress of humanity is impossible. The exercise of liberty by the individual under that freedom essential for thought and action is equally necessary, without which human progress is impossible. Both, authority in the interest of order and liberty in the interest of freedom, are essential in human progress as a condition of a constantly advancing civilization in the interest of human welfare. Inherently these two principles are more or less antagonistic in their application. Each will have its advocates as against the other. The proponents of authority are certain to fortify against those of liberty, and those of liberty are just as surely to organize against authority. Because of the nature of each the proponents of the latter are inevitably resisting the existing order and may become revolutionists. The history of the progress of civilization is a detail of such efforts, which are invariably met by the agencies of power under the direction of government.

In all these struggles, some successful, others unsuccessful, the leadership in both sides of the contest reveals the two schools in political science, and the necessity of each element. If the advocates of liberty successfully resist the régime of authority, and in turn become the directing force, they at once assume the rôle of authority and invariably become offenders on the score of their former foes.

When the Stuarts, the embodiment of kingly authority, reigned
MOUNT VERNON FROM THE AIR. BETWEEN THIS NATIONAL SHRINE AND THE ARLINGTON BRIDGE THE MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL BOULEVARD WILL BE A CONNECTING LINK
with small respect for the claims of Parliament, Cromwell, the people’s representative, was the voice of liberty in government. But when he became the head of the commonwealth, charged with the responsibility of administration, he did not hesitate to exercise the necessary authority, and soon was resisted by the representatives of liberty with that vigor second only to that which had deposed the King.

The practice of exercising that authority necessary for successful administration with little, if any, regard for prior professions on political theory is as common today as it was in the past, and will always be pursued wherever a leader is charged with the duties of government. In spite of this change in leadership, the contest of principles will persist. These opposing advocates will ever be present where government is exercised.

In modern history such minds as Edmund Burke looked upon the movement of the French Revolution as the most dangerous incident to civilization, while such leaders as Lafayette were convinced that the tree of liberty had to be watered by the blood of mankind.

In our own beginnings such men as Hamilton regarded organized rebellion against the established order as the crime of the ages. In contrast, Jefferson was heard to say he hoped that the government would have a rebellion at least every twenty years. While both of these utterances were extreme, and should not be taken too literally, they express the tenets of two schools of thought in government. The advocates of authority did not only emphasize its imperative need, but they warned against the dangers of liberty; while the advocates of liberty were not limited to its advocacy, but guarded against the dangers of power. The Hamilton mind feared anarchy; the Jefferson mind feared monarchy or despotism.

In the light of 150 years of national history we can see the grounds of each fear if unhindered by the other. During that period the record of the conflict between power (centralized government) and liberty (local self-government) has filled the pages of our history. Our fathers had searched into the past for wisdom to guide them in their work of nation-building. It was well known that in Greece, where the emphasis was placed upon the freedom of localities where too much liberty was given to the free cities, anarchy followed. It was also known that in Rome, where the emphasis was placed upon authority of the central government, where too much power was given to the Emperor, monarchy followed. It was also known that the most significant advance of the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon elements in Europe was the effort to reconcile the two conflicting theories.

Our fathers fairly conversant with this history approached the solution of the problem of providing a plan of government in which a reconciliation of the two principles was made so that both elements could be inaugurated in such checks and balances that the good in each could be assured without the dangers of each if not restrained. This result was not possible where either school had its way. The leaders of the one school could not properly value the other.
The need of the age was a mind that could comprehend the good of each if properly restrained by the other.

There is no question that Washington had that mental grasp, and disclosed it at least once in the convention over which he presided with such dignity and command. At one time in the midst of a heated debate of nearly three weeks, a delegate arose and moved that the convention adjourn sine die. The President up to that time not having spoken except to call the convention to order arose and uttered a sentiment which measured by its results is most historic: “Let us lift the standard so high that all the good can repair to it. This is not the work of man. The hand of God is in this thing.”

The wisdom of this man is not only disclosed by his calling into his first Cabinet the two great leaders of these two fundamental principles of popular government, but in his powerful personality which enabled him to build these two principles into the actual administration of government through the personal efforts of each leader in that day, and later through the followers of each down to the present day.

In the beginnings of that period, Washington’s work, not fully understood by statesmen, was appreciated by a few both at home and abroad. Perhaps the most distinguished recognition was from the mother country against whom, under his leadership, the colonies had won their independence. In 1794, while Washington was still President, Lord Shelburne, who had been Prime Minister of England in 1782, wrote to Washington: “In the present situation of Europe (and this was when William Pitt, the younger, was Prime Minister) he (Talleyrand) has nowhere to look for an asylum, except to that country which is happy enough to preserve its peace and happiness under your auspices, to which we may be all of us in our turn obliged to look up, if some bounds are not speedily put to the opposite storms of anarchy and despotism which threaten Europe with desolation.”

Here was an official utterance of a great statesman in Europe expressing his fear of the beating storm between forces of anarchy and despotism at the very moment when Washington was succeeding in building into government that authority necessary to avert anarchy, and that liberty to
insure against despotism. During the 135 years since that statement was made, the history of the government founded by Washington is a commentary upon its significance. This nation 200 years after the birth of its founder cannot over-do its efforts to properly celebrate the event.

The official commission created by an Act of Congress has been at work for four years receiving suggestions. The members of the commission are convinced that there should and will be provided the greatest celebration in the history of this or any other country in honor of a leader. President Coolidge delivered an address which was a call to the nation to get ready for the event. Congress memorialized the states to create state commissions to direct the states' part in the celebration. Most of the states report a decision to properly observe the anniversary in a suitable commemoration. The leaders of the nation in its various activities have heartily endorsed the idea.

It is proposed that each state hold a state celebration under the direction of the Governor or his representatives. Each county in each
state likewise will have a county celebration. Each school throughout the county will observe a program.

The climax will naturally be reached in the capital city which he founded. The commission recommends that the schools direct the pupils to a course of reading on Washington. That the ministry call especial attention to the moral and intellectual qualities of Washington. That the press conduct symposiums on his life and character. That public spirited men offer prizes for the best essays on the subject. That the various associations of whatever character devote a part of their program in their national conventions to the significance of Washington in 1932.

It would be an advantage if in the years of 1930, 1931, or 1932, Washington would be selected as the meeting place of the national convention of each association of national significance. A visit to Mount Vernon, and if possible to Wakefield, should be a part of the program of each convention. These three years should be a climax beginning with February 22, 1930, with a pronouncement of the President, broadcast over the nation, and throughout the world. This should be followed by preparation for the more elaborate observances in 1931, to insure before 1932 participation by every channel of intelligence, the press, the pulpit, radio station, motion picture house, school,
platform, and every agency of public education. By 1931 the nation, having thought on Washington, should be Washington-minded, and ready to do honor to his memory in 1932 as was never done for any personality in secular history.

The year 1932 should witness a series of celebrations. A special commemoration program should be put on at each place marked by an historic event connected with Washington. Such special celebrations would be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Trenton, Cambridge, Yorktown, Pittsburgh, et cetera. Each place bearing the name of Washington should do something to commemorate the event.

Especial attention should be given to Washington at Yorktown. It is planned to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1931. Virginia has appointed a commission for this purpose, and Congress has authorized a joint commission to cooperate. The George Washington Commission is highly interested in the event as preliminary to 1932, and recommends as a part of the program a naval demonstration to include other countries in a hand-clasp across the seas. This coming only four months before February 22, 1932, is an important possibility in honoring Washington.

Dedicatory services should be held of the permanent memorials to his memory such as the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and the restoration of Wakefield. A memorial oration by the President in the presence of official Washington to include the Governors of the various states. A world tribute by world statesmen over the radio. Such demonstra-
tions of the growth of the country as may be given on the screen and by the pageant. It has been suggested by officers of the commission that a suitable program be given on March 4, 1932, as the President's Day. One on Easter to suitably commemorate the religious growth of the nation. Another on May 30th, or Heroes Day, when surviving veterans of all wars may participate in suitable patriotic demonstrations. Another on June 14th, Flag Day, to be followed by a suitable observance of Independence Day, July fourth. The years should be generally devoted to appropriate observances, allowing the various associations, including lodges and clubs, to put on such programs and demonstrations as would suitably celebrate the event.

The commission has taken steps for some permanent memorials in commemoration of the founder. Chief among these is the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard. Already the construction work has been begun on this memorial, which is to extend from the foot of the memorial bridge at Columbia Island to Mount Vernon, along the Potomac River, a distance of 15½ miles. This boulevard, which will be 200 feet wide, connecting the famous shrine with the Capital, will pass along a section which lends itself to superior park facilities unequaled in America, if not in the world. The highway department has the counsel and cooperation of the best talent in landscape architecture and art in America. When completed it will be the realization of a dream of the friends of Washington, who have long wished for the time when this shrine would be made accessible to the people of America, who in their adoration will rival in number, in visiting the tomb of Washington, the hordes who annually visit the tomb of the great Napoleon. The construction, which will take at least three years to complete, will be ready for dedication in 1932. The initial cost is four and one-half million dollars. It has been suggested that to each of the thirteen colonies should be allowed a mile of road for such state tablets and architectural treatment as determined by the state, with the approval of the Federal highway department.

It is a fitting consummation for the Government to connect the two places so closely associated with the life of Washington—the home so conspicuous even at that early time, and the Capital City, whose site he chose, and whose plan was made by the famous L'Enfant of his own choosing. The city is fast developing on lines recommended by his city planner.

(To be continued)
CHRISTMAS trees and candle-light—joyous happiness everywhere, and, above all, a spiritual exaltation impossible to translate into words.

Thus the Christian nations of the earth celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Christ Child on that Memorable day two thousand years ago in the little Town of Bethlehem.

Throughout our own dear land, the Christmas spirit prevails. In many homes it may be tinged with sadness, marking the absence of some loved one from the family circle. In yet other homes the tragedy of the empty stocking will tell of a chimney corner where no gifts will be left by Santa Claus.

It is the spirit of giving which, animating mankind at this sacred season, proves that true happiness lies in making the path of others less rough and less hard to travel.

We, Daughters of the American Revolution, are bringing happiness into the lives of thousands of boys and girls through the channel of patriotic education. In many mountain schools we are giving golden opportunities to children—children without hope, without light, children who are starving mentally, spiritually, and almost physically.

In this joyous holiday season we must not forget our own D. A. R. schools—Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith—located in South Carolina and Alabama respectively. The children are so well worth while, so American in their background and in their every thought.

When visiting Tamassee, the first of November, I was greatly impressed by the bright, alert faces of these girls and boys. The latter can be taken only as day pupils, because of the need of housing facilities.

The lack of more dormitories is deplorable. Girls even sleep in the cannery, a screened porch open on three sides, and their sleeping accommodations in other buildings are three-tiered wall-beds. No complaint ever comes from the lips of these determined-to-be-educated young Americans. There are twenty-eight mountain girls who pay nothing at all. The school keeps them on faith—faith that someway, somehow, financial aid will come to assist in their education. Two pupils pay $4.50 per month; five pay $9 per month, which comes from charity scholarships; twenty-three girls, not from the mountains, but who are needy cases from over the state, are given financial help from the school. Today, Tamassee's urgent need is dormitories.

The name "Tamassee" is linked with a beautiful legend which goes back many years to a mountain village of the Cherokee Indians where lived a famous fire-prophet. This prophet, renowned for his wisdom and power of healing, possessed an unusually brilliant ruby, to which the Indians attributed much of his success, and they named the jewel "The Sunlight of God." At his request, the ruby was buried with the prophet. The knoll where the grave lay is called "Tamassee, the Place of the Sunlight of God." And it has been said:

"After more than one hundred years, Tamassee is again a place where the sunlight goes forth into many lives to bless and strengthen them. Once more to this spot come those whose need for it is great."

Love and service are the keynotes to this educational work of ours. Let us, therefore, at this anniversary of the Christ Child's birth, remember to aid other children. Did He not say, later:

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

May God's blessing follow you ever, Daughters of the American Revolution, and bring great happiness into your lives.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
President General.
ADORATION OF THE MAGI
MARTIN SCHONGAUER—1470
THE CHRISTMAS STAR IN HERALDRY

by

Jenny Girton Walker

THE story of how the Star of Bethlehem found a place in heraldry and shines even to-day upon certain family shields, begins with the legends which grew up in medieval times about the wise men who followed a star from the east and brought gifts to the Christ Child.

Their journey and the star which guided them seem to have appealed to the imagination of the early Christians, and after a few centuries have passed we find the wise men of Matthew's short account are known as the Three Holy Kings, each possessing vast wealth, countless retainers, and coats-of-arms in which the Christmas star plays a prominent part. Their individual names, Melchior, Caspar, and Balthasar, have been assigned, together with fairly definite kingdoms.

We do not know at just what date the coats-of-arms were bestowed upon the three by the heralds of the middle ages, but soon after the invention of printing their names and shields are given in what might be called the Burke's Peerage of the fifteenth century. This book is Ulrich von Reichenthal's "Conciliumbuch" of 1483, and it contains not only interesting drawings of the meetings of the famous "Council of Constance" with the coats-of-arms of those in attendance, but includes also the coats of many great persons of former times whose rank would have entitled them to admission to the conference had they still been alive. So, with the shield of Alexander the Great, Moses and the old prophets, may be seen those of the "Three Holy Kings."

The shield of Holy King Caspar is described as being blue, with seven gold stars in rows. That of Holy King Balthasar is also blue, displaying a crescent enclosing a star. The third shield, here credited to Melchior as King of Saba, is of gold, on which is displayed the figure of an Ethiope or Moor holding a lance and a crimson flag. This third design follows the tradition which had gained headway during the middle ages that one of the wise men was a Moor. In "Ben Hur" he is referred to as the Egyptian. He is sometimes represented in pictures as dark skinned, sometimes as having a fair complexion but accompanied by a dusky attendant or a banner upon which this shield is shown. The inexperienced printer of the middle ages perhaps reversed the order of the names, or it may have been just as difficult then as now to determine a family coat-of-arms; but it is Balthasar, as we shall see later, who is usually represented as the Moor, while Melchior takes his place as the most venerable of the three.

The coats-of-arms in the "Conciliumbuch" are the symbols which were used upon the banners of the kings by many of the old painters in portraying that favorite subject of art, "The Adoration of the Magi."
We see them in several of Durer's creations, in Martin Schongauer's, and in the decorations of churches, especially those of Cologne, the "City of the Three Kings." One copy from the triptych of the altar of a church in Nürnberg, is typical of the canvases which were crowded with magnificence, and in this instance the banners have a commanding position in the center of the composition. There is the usual multitude of attendants, some of them in armor, and there are glimpses of a city, sheep on the hills and ships in the harbor.

The scene depicted by Martin Schongauer is much more intimate, with the friendly cows looking on. The Christ Child's star is above the roof, as in Durer's wood cuts, and the flags are grouped in the background.

The next step in the heraldic legend is somewhat confusing, for the coat-of-arms which, it is claimed, was borne by Melchior's descendants, is not the one given him by the old heralds and artists. The story of the family of Vaus or Vaws is told in a Chronicle of The Three Kings compiled in the 14th century by one John of Hildesheim and very popular in an old English translation at about the same date.

The Chronicler relates that the place from which the Christmas star was first seen was the Hill of Vaws, not now to be found on any map, though it was described as the highest in all India and was sometimes called the Hill of Victory. It seems that during the captivity of the Jews much was learned by the magi, or wise men, of the east about Jewish traditions and records. Balaam's prophecy, "A star shall rise out of Judah and a man shall rise out of Israel and shall be Lord of all people," was well known, and the star was universally expected. Therefore, the men who were posted upon the hill of Vaws,—the highest hill in all the land,—to watch for the approach of an enemy, were directed to watch also for the advent of this star, and they sent news of its coming to the three kings of the east. It was said to be "bright as another sun and in it the form of a child and above it the sign of the cross."

After the three kings had followed the star to Bethlehem and accomplished their mission, they returned together to the Hill of Vaws. Here, the chronicler declares, they built a temple and set up a star with the figure of a child and a cross. Later they journeyed abroad, preaching what they had seen, and set up many other temples of the star, meeting often at the Hill of Vaws.

"Of this hill," Hildesheim repeats, "is named the famous progeny of Vaws, descended from Melchior, who offered gold. In 1200 they came from India to Acre, where they built a strong castle and brought with them the precious diadem of Melchior, set out with Chaldaic letters and a star, which had great healing powers. The same family brought books with a record of the story of the kings, and they still bear upon their banner a star with the sign of the cross."

Although many genealogists of the older generations mention this story of the family of Vaws or Vaus, or even Vaux, and its coat-of-arms, there does not appear to be any family shield of this description which is connected with such a tradition.

(To be continued)
OHIO HONORS ANTHONY WAYNE

Revolutionary War Hero

by

Mrs. Robert N. Whiteford
Historian, Fort Industry Chapter, D. A. R.

Thousands of Toledoans mingled with representatives of several states, the federal government, the army, and patriotic societies, on the afternoon of September 14, 1929, at the unveiling of the Anthony Wayne monument on the site where the famous Battle of Fallen Timbers was fought August 20, 1794, 135 years ago. Wayne achieved a memorable victory over the federated tribes of Indians which resulted in Peace with the Indians, evacuation of the last traces of British soldiery from this section, and putting the young American nation in position to expand westward.

With the Fort Hayes Military Band of Columbus, Ohio, playing the Star Spangled Banner and the multitude standing at attention, the monument, which had been draped with American flags, was unveiled by Miss Imogene Van Camp of Columbus, descendant of William Sloan, a bugler in General Wayne’s army.

The unveiling was preceded by a series of speeches and introduction of prominent visitors, including the Secretary of War, Hon. James W. Good. Arthur C. Johnson, president of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, made the principal speech at the afternoon ceremonies. C. Shetrone, director of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, was chairman.

A banquet, arranged by Anthony Wayne Chapter, S. A. R., in the ballroom of the Commodore Perry Hotel formed a continuation of the afternoon exercises.

Secretary Good delivered the banquet address, paying an eloquent tribute to Anthony Wayne, not only as a great soldier, but also as a great peacemaker in the valley of the Maumee. He said, in part:

“Anthony Wayne made two conquests—one with arms, the other with the no less honorable, and perhaps more potent, weapons of
peace. The first is great only as it made way for that which followed. The second is great because it made full use of the advantage gained by the first. Without Greenville, Fallen Timbers would have been but another bloody incident in the long struggle between the Red Man and the White. Followed, as it was, by the Council at Greenville, it marks an epoch in the development of a continent and the vanquishing of a primitive race whose tents from then on slowly receded before the oncoming waves of western civilization."

William Wayne, president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Cincinnati and descendant of Anthony Wayne, was present, as well as many distinguished visitors from all over the United States. The D. A. R., with other patriotic societies, took a prominent part in the ceremonies. Mrs. Herbert Backus, Vice-President General from Ohio; Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, Ohio State Regent; Mrs. W. I. Hadley, regent of Ursula Wolcott Chapter, and Mrs. Frank Walters, Vice-Regent of Fort Industry Chapter, were all seated at the speaker’s table.

Fort Industry and Ursula Wolcott Chapters, gave $200 apiece, together with four other patriotic societies, Anthony Wayne, S. A. R., Ohio Society Colonial Dames, Toledo Circle Colonial Dames, Peter Navarre Chapter, Daughters of 1812, each of which gave $200, for landscaping and planting the Fallen Timbers State Memorial park surrounding the statue. A bronze tablet on the entrance gate to the park bears the names of these societies.

Great credit is due to Mr. Walter Sherman, a member of Anthony Wayne Chapter, S. A. R., who, as chairman of the Fallen Timbers State Park Committee, after years of effort, was able to see the realization of his dream that the Battlefield of Fallen Timbers be appropriately marked.

The monument is the work of Bruce Wilder Saville, New York sculptor. It is a massive granite pedestal surmounted by a group of three figures of heroic size in bronze—General Wayne, the commanding figure in the center, with a frontier settler on one side and an American Indian on the other. Four pictures in bronze relief on the sides of the granite pedestal represent the artist’s conception of the eternal conflict between the Red Men and the White; the victory of Fallen Timbers; the treaty of peace; and peace at last.

Inscriptions on the granite pedestal of the monument read as follows:

(Front Inscription)
TO GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE WHO ORGANIZED THE "LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES" BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AND DEFEATED CHIEF LITTLE TURTLE’S WARRIORS HERE AT FALLEN TIMBERS, AUGUST 20, 1794.
THIS VICTORY LED TO THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE, AUGUST 3, 1795, WHICH OPENED MUCH OF THE PRESENT STATE OF OHIO TO WHITE SETTLERS

(Left Inscription)
IN MEMORY OF THE WHITE SETTLERS MASSACRED 1783-1794

(Back Inscription)
TO CHIEF LITTLE TURTLE AND HIS BRAVE INDIAN WARRIORS

(Right Inscription)
TO THE PIONEERS OF OHIO AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST
DEPARTMENT OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

The Monroe Doctrine

What is the Monroe Doctrine? The answer is obtainable in this gist of statements gleaned from the opinion offered by many authoritative statesmen from time to time.

The Monroe Doctrine is not an “obsolete shibboleth” nor an “archaic institution.” In its essentials, as set forth by President Monroe and so forcibly and repeatedly asserted by our responsible statesmen, it has been for more than a century and continues to be an integral part of our national thought and purpose, expressing a profound conviction which even the upheaval caused by the World War and our participation in that struggle upon European soil has not uprooted or fundamentally changed.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a policy of aggression; it is a policy of self-defense. It still remains an assertion of the principle of national security.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a legislative pronouncement; it has been approved by action of Congress, but it does not rest upon any Congressional sanction.

It has had the implied endorsement of the treaty-making power in the reservations to the two Hague conventions in 1890 and 1907 but it is not defined by treaty and does not draw its force from any international agreement.

It is not like a constitutional provision, deriving its authority from the fact that it is a part of the organic law transcending and limiting executive and legislative power.

It is not a part of international law, maintained by the consent of the civilized powers and alterable only at their will. It is a policy declared by the executive of the United States and repeated in one form or another by Presidents and Secretaries of State in the conduct of our foreign relations.

It was in no sense a departure or something novel or strange engrafted upon American policy.

As the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine is distinctively the policy of the United States, the Government of the United States reserves to itself its definition, interpretation and application.

The United States has not been disposed to enter into engagements which would have the effect of submitting to any other power or to any concert of powers, the determination of the occasions upon which the principles of the Monroe Doctrine shall be invoked or of the measures that shall be taken in giving it effect.

The policy of the Monroe Doctrine does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American States.

The principles of the Monroe Doctrine have become a part of our settled national policy, namely:

That no European power shall forcibly interpose in the affairs of any independent American State for the purpose of determining the nature of its political institutions or depriving it of the right of self-government.

That the system of absolute government shall not be extended to this hemisphere.

To condense its significance, the Monroe Doctrine is opposed to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise and to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power.

The Monroe Doctrine is in harmony with the “separatist” policy of George Washington. It is well in this connection to review the admonition of his Farewell Address:

“Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all * * * * The
great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations and have with them as little political connexion as possible. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concern. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities. Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?"

The Monroe Doctrine was the outgrowth of many contributing circumstances. The imposing combination of the Holy Alliance had been formed in Paris in 1815. The three contracting monarchs—the emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia—concluded the celebrated treaty of the "Holy Alliance" in terms which promised that they would remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity—that they would on all occasions and in all places lend each other aid and assistance. This appeared as a pure, lofty, benevolent expression. On the other hand it embodied a determined hostility to the rights of man throughout the world. While it posed as protecting religion, peace and justice, in its inner reality and true purpose it was very different.

Such a condition in Europe helped develop the idea of the segregation of American affairs free from the control of Europe. As years passed the "separatist" idea was more prevalent. Statesmen of South America held the same views as those of North America regarding independence.

In the year 1823 the spirit of independence took form. The Monroe Doctrine evolved gradually that year. John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State in President Monroe's cabinet. Mr. Adams went to Quincy on the 11th of August, 1823, and did not return to Washington until the 7th of November. While he was away, during August, George Canning, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote to Mr. Rush, the American Minister at London. Mr. Rush speedily forwarded this correspondence to Washington to the President and Mr. Monroe sent it to Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Canning proposed that America should issue a joint statement with England concerning special questions then at issue. Mr. Jefferson offered his opinion upon the correspondence forwarded him by President Monroe: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broil of Europe. Our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cis-Atlantic affairs." Mr. Jefferson sent the Canning correspondence to Mr. Madison. Both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison favored making the joint declaration with Great Britain.

Great Britain had not recognized the new republics of the Western Hemisphere and John Quincy Adams held that this fact made some difference. He advised President Monroe to make a separate declaration.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, was also considering a message from the Russian Minister. This reply to the Russian Minister and the correspondence of George Canning were earnestly considered by President Monroe's cabinet during the month of November, 1823. President Monroe was also at that time preparing his message to the first session of the 18th Congress. After great deliberation President Monroe incorporated in his 7th annual message to Congress the principles which have been known ever since as the Monroe Doctrine. Thus America did not make the joint declaration proposed by George Canning. President Monroe joined with the chief statement another about non-colonization. George Canning had opposed this latter principle and President Monroe by making a separate enunciation was able to include it within his message.

The correlative policy which found expression in this message consists of the following:

"We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

"That the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers," was a further assertion.

This message was approved by leading American statesmen at the time it was issued, December 2, 1823, and it was adopted with
enthusiasm. Every one rejoiced that it was a separate declaration on our sole responsibility. It forever settled the point that there was determined opposition to any action by European Powers to extend their system to this hemisphere or to any interposition by them for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the destiny of the new American Republics. It also prevented future colonization by European Powers of the American Continents.

A British packet was in the harbor at the time and was instructed to wait for the President's message and to spare no effort in speeding the delivery of it. The packet arrived at English port on December 24th. It was reported that the credit of all Spanish-American securities immediately rose. The question of the final and complete safety of the new states from all European coercion was thought to be at rest.

Some critics profess that they do not understand the Monroe Doctrine and they give the impression to the public that President Monroe was weak and unable to draft such a statement. Mr. Adams, who had sound grounds for his statements, declares:

"Have you a son of ardent feeling and ingenuous mind, docile to instruction and panting for honorable distinction? Point him to the pallid cheek and agonizing form of James Monroe, at the opening blossom of life, weltering in his blood on the field of Trenton, for the cause of his country. Then turn his eye to the same form, seven years later in health and vigor, still in the bloom of youth, but seated among the conscript fathers of the land to receive entwined with all its laurels the sheathed and triumphant sword of Washington. Guide his eye along the same object, investigating by the midnight lamp the laws of nature and nations, and unfolding them at once, with all the convictions of reason and all the persuasions of eloquence to demonstrate the rights of his countrymen to the contested navigation of the Mississippi in the hall of Congress. Follow him with this trace in his hand through a long series of years, by laborious travels and intricate negotiations, at imperial courts and in the palaces of kings, winding his way amidst the therefore and party-colored revolutions of France and the life-guard favorites and Camarillas of Spain.

"Then look at the map of the united North America, as it was at the definitive peace of 1783. Compare it with the map of that same empire as it is now, limited by the Sabine and the Pacific Ocean, and say, the change more than of any other man, living or dead, was the work of James Monroe. See him pass successively from the hall of the confederation congress to the legislative assembly of his native commonwealth; to their convention which ratified the Constitution of the North American people; to the Senate of the Union; to the chair of diplomatic intercourse with ultra revolutionary France; back to the executive honors of his native State; again to embassies of transcendent magnitude, to France, to Spain, to Britain, restored once more to retirement and his country, elevated again to the highest trust of his state; transformed successively to the two preeminent departments of peace and war, in the national government and at the most momentous crisis burdened with the duties of both—and finally raised first by the suffrages of a majority, and at last by the unanimous call of his countrymen to the chief magistracy of the Union. There behold him for a term of 8 years strengthening his country for defense by a system of combined fortification, military and naval, sustaining her rights, her dignity and honor abroad; soothing her dissensions and conciliating her acerbities at home; controlling by a firm though peaceful policy the hostile spirit of the European Alliance against republican Southern America; extorting by the mild compulsion of reason, the shores of the Pacific from the stipulated acknowledgment of Spain; and leading back the imperial autocrat of the North, to his lawful boundaries, from his hastily asser ted dominion over the Southern Ocean. Thus strengthening and consolidating the federative edifice of his country's union, till he was entitled to say, like Augustus Caesar of his imperial city, that he found her built of brick and left her constructed of marble."

The policies included in President Monroe's message of December 2nd, 1823, were received with unqualified admiration by the friends of liberty. Mr. Webster described its reception in the House of Commons, to the effect that no event had ever created greater joy, exultation and gratitude among all the free men in Europe. Daniel Webster's personal comment upon it was, "I look upon it as a part of its treasures of reputation; and, for one, I intend to guard it. * * * I look on the message of December, 1823, as forming a bright page in our history. I will neither help to erase it or tear it out; nor shall it be by any act of mine blotted or blurred. * * * It did honor to the sagacity of the government and will not diminish that honor."

Lafayette wrote to Mr. Webster in July, 1826: "My friend, President Monroe's message did evidently put an end to the plots of the Holy Alliance."—The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster, volume I, page 407.

(To be continued)
NEW JERSEY

The thirty-seventh annual state meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on Wednesday, October 9, 1929, in Montclair, the Eagle Rock Chapter of this city serving in the capacity of hostess to 600 members. The morning session was opened in the First Congregational Church, by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, State Regent, after a processional of pages bearing the Colors; the National and State Officers escorting distinguished guests. Mrs. Mathias Steelman, State Chaplain, read from the Scriptures and offered prayer, followed by the Salute to the Flag led by Mrs. George H. Van Gunten, State Chairman of its "Correct Use." Mrs. C. Dudley Wilson, State Chairman of Music, led in the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, with organ accompaniment.

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Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill, State Treasurer and Regent of Eagle Rock Chapter, extended a welcome to all members and guests present, to which Mrs. Murray graciously responded. Greetings were brought by Hon. Charles G. Phillips, Mayor of Montclair, Mrs. William A. Becker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General and Mrs. George H. Gedney, Ex-Vice President General from New Jersey.

Following the singing by the assemblage of "America the Beautiful," Tom Skeyhill, a native of Australia, biographer of Sergeant Alvin York, delivered an inspiring address, his subject being this outstanding hero of the World War, "the last of the Long Hunters" of the Tennessee Mountains.

A recess was then called, when luncheon was served in the Church parlors.

The afternoon session was held in the Montclair Woman's Club, on which occasion Mrs. Wicks sang a group of songs and Miss Fay Goodfellow gave a charming impersonation of Dolly Madison, in costume, entitled "The First Lady of the Land."

An informal reception was held at the close of the Conference, at which time the State Officers and representatives of Chapters met to exchange greetings, in that personal contact which outweighs all else, in the furtherance of the aims of the National Society.

Grace L. C. Ward,
State Historian.

CONNECTICUT

The beautiful new Masonic Temple at Norwich was used by the public for the first time to welcome the Connecticut Daughters in their 36th State Meeting, held on October 17, 1929, as guests of the Faith Trumbull Chapter of that city. An audience of nearly 500 members from various parts of the State awaited the long processional of National and State Officers, which included in its ranks the President General and three other National Officers, two Honorary Presidents General, and several State Regents, as well as Connecticut's own State Board of Management.

The meeting was presided over by the State Regent, Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton. The invocation was pronounced by the State Chaplain, and the audience sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and joined in the "Salute to the Flag," led by the State Chairman, Mrs. Knapp. A pleasant and unexpected feature of the morning was the presentation of a gift to Mrs. Hobart by the American Legion Auxiliary of the Robert O. Fletcher Post of Norwich. A delegation of the Auxiliary was present to honor Mrs. Hobart, the first national president of their organization.

Mrs. Albert M. Van Wagenen, Regent of Faith Trumbull Chapter, delivered an address of welcome, which included many details of the history of the interesting old city of Norwich; a further welcome was extended by Hon. Lee R. Robbins, Mayor of the city, and Mr. Howard L. Stanton, President of the Masonic Temple Corporation, the State Regent, Miss Nettleton, responding for the State organization.
Brief addresses of greeting were made by a number of distinguished guests, led by Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Honorary State Regent, and now Recording Secretary General, who was followed by Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer of New York, Curator General; and three State Regents, Mrs. Stanley F. Reed of Kentucky, Mrs. Victor L. Warren of Maine, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray of New Jersey. Hon. D. A. Blakeslee, State President of the S. A. R., brought a message from that organization, and Mrs. Frederick Bostwick, State Director of the C. A. R., spoke for the 14 societies of the Children of the American Revolution in this State. The greeting given by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, another Honorary State Regent, and President National of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, included a plea to stand behind the national defense program. Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, a former Treasurer General, and President of the Daughters of American Colonists, greeted the meeting in the name of that national society.

The address of the morning was made by the Librarian General, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, who told of the new library and its possibilities; she gave, also, an account of the building of Constitution Hall, and a detailed description of many of its features.

Luncheon was served in the Temple Banquet Hall, in charge of a committee of members of Faith Trumbull Chapter. The afternoon session included words of greeting from the State Vice-Regent, Miss Emeline A. Street, and from two Honorary Presidents General, both from Connecticut—

Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau. Mrs. Brosseau dealt with further details in regard to Constitution Hall, and the desired items for its furnishing which as yet have not found a donor. At the conclusion of her talk Miss Nettleton announced that Mrs. George Matthies of Seymour, Connecticut, would present all the furnishings for the Pages' Room in the new building in honor of her daughter, Miss Katharine Matthies, a page at several recent Congresses; and that Connecticut would give the bronze lantern at the side of the door of Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Hobart and her first official visit to this State as President General. During the noon hour a gift, through Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, to the Ellsworth Memorial Association, an organization made up of Connecticut D. A. R., of securities to the amount of a thousand dollars, had been announced, so that altogether this proved to be a day of gifts.

The principal address of the day was given by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, whose keynote was the desirability of union among patriotic women to support the Constitution of the United States at any sacrifice. She concluded with a definite statement of D. A. R. policies, and was greeted with great applause.

Groups of songs by Henry La Fontaine, interspersed in the program throughout the day, were particularly enjoyed. At the close of the sessions Faith Trumbull Chapter was hostess at an informal reception.

Mary Louise Pardee,
State Recording Secretary.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of the following members:


Miss Jeanie Daviess Blackburn, Vice President General from Kentucky, 1917–1920. She died on October 20, 1929.

Mrs. A. H. Cox, Vice President General from Georgia, 1893, and Charter Member (No. 777). Mrs. Cox died June 3, 1929.

Mrs. John C. Ames, Vice President General from Illinois, 1913, to fill unexpired term. Mrs. Ames died on June 17, 1929.
Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Md.). Commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of Baltimore Town, Baltimore Chapter placed six bronze markers, eighteen by twenty-seven inches, at outstanding points on the original boundary lines. The formal acceptance of these markers by Mayor Broening and former mayors was the second event on the official program of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of September 12th, 13th and 14th.

Immediately following the presentation ceremonies, Baltimore Chapter entertained about two hundred guests, including state officers, city regents, city officials and chapter members at luncheon in the Lord Baltimore Hotel. This hotel is within the original boundary, only a few feet from what was once Great Eastern Highway over which Revolutionary troops passed.

Stars on the bronze tablet show the location of each marker. The large star denotes the beginning of survey of the sixty acres bought from Charles Carroll at about ten dollars per acre.

This site was selected because of the advantages of being on Patapsco Basin. The strange shape of the little town was caused by natural boundaries, i.e., Uhler’s Run, McClellan’s Run (later known as Great Eastern Highway), deep curves of Jones’ Falls at north of town, Harrison’s Marsh on the east and Patapsco Basin on southern boundary.

The original town is the center of our present city, all municipal and government buildings being within the original sixty acres.

The six bronze markers were presented and unveiled by the following chapter members:

- Civic Center, Lexington and Gay Streets. Mrs. Ferdinand B. Focke, Regent, presented marker to Mayor Broening. Unveiled by Mrs. Ralph F. Nolley.
- Lombard and Exchange Place. Presented by Mrs. William Rogers, unveiled by Miss Nancy S. Mitchell. It was accepted by Ex-Mayor Mahool.
- Water and Calvert Streets. Presented by Mrs. George W. Slocum, unveiled by Mrs. Arthur Shanklin and accepted by Ex-Mayor Preston.
- Charles and Balderson Streets. Presentation by Mrs. Samuel A. Hill, unveiling by Mrs. William E. Miller. It was from this point the survey was begun. This tablet was accepted by Judge Walter Dawkins.
- Hopkins Place and Redwood Street. Mrs. Herman Lohmeyer presented marker and it was unveiled by Mrs. C. Foster Talbot. The building at this point is owned by a Baltimore Chap-
MRS. FOXX, REGENT; MAYOR BROENING OF BALTIMORE, AND MRS. NOLLEY AT UNVEILING OF TABLET

ter member, Miss Waters. Tablet accepted by Mr. Howard Bryant.

Saratoga Street and Church Lane. Mrs. Alvin Batable made presentation and Miss Luter Griffith unveiled bronze marker. Mr. McKeldin accepted it.

Baltimore Chapter, in preserving the original boundaries of Old Baltimore Town, has contributed a lasting memorial to the city's two-hundredth birthday.

LUCY WILEY NOLLEY,
Chairman, Tablet Committee.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter (Grand Rapids, Mich.). Our Regent, Mrs. Carey S. Welsh, on July 13, 1928, unveiled the bronze tablet placed on the historic Mill Stones in front of the Kent Scientific Museum. In 1832, when Grand Rapids was a pioneer settlement, consisting of about 100 white people, the United States Government set up these stones. Corn was extensively raised by the Indians in this vicinity and was converted into meal by the old fashioned method of rubbing stones.
In 1865 these stones were discovered on the banks of Indian Mill Creek, and dug up by John Ball from the mire into which they had sunk; he used them as a horse block in front of his residence. In 1904 the children of John Ball decided that the most fitting place for these stones was in front of the Kent Scientific Museum, as their father had at one time been president of this institution. A most impressive ceremony marked the unveiling.

Our junior members have been formed into a Southern Mountain School Committee, and these young women have worked most enthusiastically. They sent several Christman boxes to one of the schools and a scholarship fund to another.

We have been proud of the patriotic work carried on by our Children of the Republic Clubs. This year an outstanding event happened in their lives. Thirty-four children, representing as many clubs in as many schools, went by bus on a sight-seeing trip to our State Capitol, at Lansing. They were received by the Governor, visited the Capitol and the Michigan State College. This trip was the gift of one of our members. One of the Chapter programs consisted in reports of this trip by the children.

Our Chapter has also made excellent progress in its work on vital records. More than 23,000 cemetery records have been copied, typed, verified and sealed. These are accessible at the Grand Rapids Public
Library and at the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit. Records from six old Bibles have been secured in which the earliest date is 1755. Four Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located and two marked during the past year.

MARY M. WHINERY,
Historian.

Fort Dearborn Chapter (Evanston, Ill.) on July 6, 1929, dedicated their beautiful war memorial. It stands in Patriots' Park and was presented by the Regent, Mrs. Gair Tourtellot, to Mayor Charles Bartlett, for the city. Rev. Dr. Craig Stewart, a veteran, gave a patriotic address and Mrs. Frank Richardson, one of the committee, read a description of the different parts of the memorial.

The flag-base is 15 feet in height, which is of Indiana limestone, upon the lower part of which is chiseled the names of Evanston's war heroes. Above this is a drum-shaped cylinder 7 feet, 7 inches in diameter and 10 feet high, of marching soldiers, 4 feet high, done in bronze. Through this frieze runs the inscription, "In memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice," "Live forever in the hearts of the people." Below the figures are the words, "The gift of Fort Dearborn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Surmounting the whole are three massive bronze eagles, in defensive posture, guarding the flag which floats from a 70-foot staff. Below the eagles are 13 bronze stars, representing the thirteen original colonies.

The gift was made possible through the patriotism and helpfulness of the Chapter's membership, and it is their hope that it will remind both old and young that the liberty, comfort and security which they enjoy was purchased at a great price, and to keep it requires their devotion and loyalty to the United States Government.

LAURA A. ETZENBERGER,
Historian
Chancellor Wythe Chapter (Ashland, Va.) had a most beautiful float in the Adventure Day Parade. It was artistically decorated in white and blue, the colors of the National Society. Mrs. Bernard Cosby, the Queen, wore a Colonial gown of blue velvet, and at her feet were two little children, Virginia and Wise Lowe, costumed as Martha and George Washington. Mrs. Fitzhugh L. Brauer drove the car, while Mrs. C. Ernest Britton carried a large flag. Both ladies were dressed in white. The float was designed and decorated by Mesdames Brauer, Britton and Cosby, and was a wonderful success as attested by the enthusiasm that greeted it all along the line of march.

LUMMIE CUNNINGHAM BURTON, Regent.

Anan Harmon Chapter (Glen Ellyn, Ill.). On July 4th, 1929, the four Chapters of Du Page County, Illinois: Downers Grove, Anan Harmon, Perrin-Wheaton, and Fort Payne, formally opened a park and dedicated a monument two miles south of Naperville to the memory of the pioneer men and women of the county. The site chosen had been part of the original tract to the first white settler of the county, Bailey Hobson, and included the ruins of the mill race of the historic Hobson Mill, one of the first in northern Illinois. In the mill race was found a fan, a sleeper stone, a pair of millstones and various other stones of more or less importance. These were incorporated into a monument, the sleeper stone in the center surmounted by the fan and bearing the bronze tablet, on either side of which is one of the millstones, the whole mounted on a massive stone masonry base, these stones also taken from the ruins. The bronze tablet is suitably inscribed.

The unveiling was by two great-grandchildren of Bailey Hobson, Mildred Haight and Robert Meisinger. The Hon. Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill gave a talk on "Pioneer Women of Du Page County" and the Hon. Chas. W. Hadley, himself a descendant of a pioneer family of the county, had the subject "Pioneer Men of Du Page County." Supervisor A. Koley made the address of welcome. Greetings were brought by Mrs. Eli Dixson, new State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Pearl Duncan, President of the Illinois Department of the American Legion Auxiliary, and Mrs. Edward G. Snodgrass, Illinois State Regent of the Daughters of American Colonists. Mrs. W. S. Perry, State D. A. R. Chaplain of Illinois, presided.
and Mrs. C. G. Whitlock, Better Use of the Flag Chairman of Illinois, led in the Salute to the Flag. Music was furnished by the Naperville Grade School Band. Scout Charles Reifenstein was the bugler, Scout Robert Griffith color bearer, and Scouts James Griffith and Edward Geisel color guards.

The dedicatory address was made by Mrs. F. J. Huwen, Regent of Anan Harmon Chapter and Chairman of the Joint Committee. The acceptance speech was made by the President of Du Page County Forest Preserve Commission, W. H. Blodgett, and also N. W. Lies, President of the Du Page County Board of Supervisors. These two groups, at the suggestion of the four chapters, had purchased the plot for the park, nearly twenty acres, and had given them permission to name it and erect a monument on it and dedicate the park at the dedication of the monument.

In the same program the Fort Payne Chapter of Naperville presented to the park a flag and flag pole dedicated to the memory of the Scott Family. Stephen Scott, the founder, settled just over the line in Will County, but later came into Du Page County. The family always has been prominently identified with County affairs. Willard Scott, 93 years of age, and his wife now reside in Naperville and were present at the dedication. Mrs. M. W. Coultrap, Regent of Fort Payne Chapter, made the dedicatory address which was a most fitting tribute to the Scott family.

The outgrowth of this concerted effort on the part of the Chapters has been the continuation of county historical work under the name of the D. A. R. Du Page County Historical Association, its board of directors to be the Regents and the Historians of the Chapters in the county.

The Chapters were organized as follows: Downers Grove, 1910; Anan Harmon, 1924; and Perrin-Wheaton and Fort Payne, 1928.

Bessie C. Huwen, Regent.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa) assembled with more than a thousand patriots and marked with stone and bronze the birthplace of Herbert Hoover, the thirty-first President of the United States, on the occasion of his fifty-fifth birthday, August 10, 1929.

The little village of West Branch experienced an almost unprecedented influx of visitors, comparable only to the occasion when Herbert Hoover, candidate for the Presidency, delivered his only Midwestern campaign speech in his native town. Many drove hundreds of miles for the occasion. State D. A. R. officers, Chapter Regents and members of Iowa Chapters and friends, including a large delegation from Waterloo, home of Mrs. Hoover, were present.

Preceding the program, Pilgrim Chapter entertained over sixty honored guests at noon dinner at Hotel Hoover.

The bronze tablet, mounted on a native granite boulder, bears the raised inscription:

BIRTHPLACE OF
HERBERT HOOVER
THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
BORN WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
MARKED BY PILGRIM CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The program was simple and brief, much as Hoover himself might have requested that it be.

Pilgrim Chapter, entirely instrumental in obtaining this marker for the humble cottage where Herbert Hoover was born, is receiving national recognition for this achievement, especially noteworthy because several organizations in this part of the country, including State groups, were given the opportunity for starting this venture.

Pilgrim Chapter, true to its namesake, dedicated this spot, sacred to the ideals of American democracy.

Bertha Sherwood Boiler,
Past Regent, Chairman Program Committee, Pilgrim Chapter.
The Amazing Benjamin Franklin. Compiled and edited by J. Henry Smythe, Jr. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York City, 1929. ($3.00)

It is printed by the Franklin Printing Company, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, on paper made by the Dill & Collins Co., successors to the oldest paper mill in America, and it is a collection of essays which add little new to our knowledge of the great American, but which sort and emphasize under specific heads the many-sided achievements of Franklin and so become a ready reference for the student or for the man with scant time for reading or research.

There is a foreword by President Hoover and the book is divided into three parts: Franklin the public man, Franklin the printer; Franklin the versatile.

Representatives of the State Department analyze his diplomatic qualities; Millerand and Sir Esme Howard sketch the impression he left on the French and English mind of his day; the Secretaries of Army, Navy, Agriculture, Labor and the Postmaster General eulogize him in his relations with their departments; General Hugh Scott cites his soldierly qualities; Secretary Mellon and the Bankers’ Association celebrate his thrift; Hickman, Duane and Kunz, his patriotic services; and his position as to Public Health, Engineering, the Laboring Man, Religion and Philanthropy are dealt with respectively by Surgeon General Cumming, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Federation of Labor, Doctor Cadman and the Carnegie Foundation.

The national and international Associations of Printing, Advertising, Booksellers, Libraries, Education, Spellers, Cartoonists and Arts and Letters deal with him as a printer and a contributor to the advancement of their objects.

His scientific achievements are eulogized by the Franklin Institute, the American Institute, the Weather Bureau, Fire Underwriters, Associations of Economists, Optometrists, Athletes, Emancipationists, and Freemasons.

Finally the sixty “Outstanding Achievements of Franklin” and the “Chronology” conclude with the astounding results of the industry and talents of this dynamic man.

To Mr. Coolidge falls the credit of giving him a new title—“the originator of the Liberty Loan.” This is contained in an admirable letter which, with Sir Esme Howard’s tribute, carries off best honors.

The book is illustrated by several pictures, among them a color-print of the Du Plessis portrait in Boston and a photograph of the Bartlett bronze, which was recently carried over the route—but from Philadelphia to Boston—he followed on his runaway trip in 1723. It is greatly to be regretted that the fur-cap portrait and the really beautiful young Franklin are omitted. Also, that his wit and humor are so little in evidence; but that makes all readers hope for the truth of the toast given at the dinner with the French and English Ambassadors.

Genealogy of the Twitchell Family. Record of the descendants of the Puritan Benjamin Twitchell. Dorchester, Lancaster, Medfield and Sherborn, Mass., 1632-1927. Compiled and edited by Ralph Emerson Twitchell, Santa Fe, N. M. Privately printed, New York, N. Y., 1929. ($25.00)

This is one of the new type of genealogies which are beginning to build up an authori-
tative School of American Family Research, for the compiler is a member of the Archaeological Institute of America; the School of American Research; of the Board of Regents of the Museum of North America, Vice President and Director of the Historical Society of North America, and the author of at least four valuable histories of the Southwest.

This means he brings to the work a mind trained in documentary research, skill in collecting and correlating facts and an accuracy in eliminating which is half the battle in the records of close-linked families.

A Spanish origin is given the family in Alvered de Ispannia, granted 26 districts in Devon by William the Conqueror in 1085, one of which was named “Tucher.” Old deeds and town records bring the race down through Chesham, Bucks, England, to the New England settlements, and then the volume of 618 pages becomes of great importance to the patriotic and historic associations, for the several thousand descendants are eligible for membership through ancestral service in Indian and Colonial wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and it is stirring to see the tradition carried so gallantly through the Civil War and the World War by the succeeding generations who felt and fulfilled the duties of citizenship even to the last sacrifice.

Excellent use is made, in locating early migrations of the family, of the Census of 1790. This is so marked as to be a cogent reason for printing the other four reports, for which the country is pressing so eagerly before Congress.

Of the status of the family: Agriculture and the profession of medicine claim many, while education, the Church and the army draw more to their ranks. It is a strong race and so far-spread over the country that we wish personalities and individual records could have been given.

There are numerous illustrations, the two of Chesham being of note. The Twitchell index covers 30 pages and the collateral families 50 pages. The book is a record, pure and simple, there being no attempt to introduce literature or style. But there is absolute directness which makes research easy.


The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, published in twelve volumes in 1874-77, was such a treasury of social and political history of the times that, in spite of its too bulky form, the edition was exhausted and went out of print.

Mr. Nevins has cleverly condensed this into the present volume of about six hundred pages and has presented a bird’s-eye view of national and international politics and the changes in world-history, clear as an aviator’s map in which the by-paths are as plainly indicated as the highroads.

Adams spent his life in public service. His diplomatic career began at the age of twenty-eight when he was appointed Minister to Holland, ending in 1817, when he was made Secretary of State serving for eight years. He was in the Senate for ten years, then President, and in 1830 was elected Member of Congress, serving continuously until he died at his desk during a session in 1848.

He touched angles with widely scattered world events, through his contacts with the personages who shaped them—Alexander I of Russia, George III, Napoleon I, the Duke of Wellington, Aaron Burr, Castlereagh, Canning. He loved literature, encouraged art, and fostered science (being practically the preserver of the Smithsonian), but an acute and acrid intolerance made him as many enemies as his gifts and virtues made him friends, the two beautiful and invulnerable spots in his armor being his patriotism and his domestic relations.

His marriage to Louisa Catherine Johnson, a niece of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, took place in 1797 at All Hallows, Barking. She was the daughter of the American Consul, and his constant tributes to her and his exquisite eulogy on his mother are like rainbow gleams over the bitter sea of invective and furious political enmities that raged about the last third of his career, as set forth by his editor.

Every page teems with interest as the film of his days unrolls; his discussions with Jay and Pinckney, his opinion of Jerome...
Bonaparte and the effect of the latter’s marriage with Miss Patterson; the impeachment of Pickering; the impeachment of Chase; the incident of February 6, 1807, when “Congress adjourned as the windows of both Houses had blown in;” his fury against England for the affair of the Leopard; the Treaty of Ghent; his services as “principal author of the Monroe Doctrine;” his account of Lafayette’s visit; his spirited act at the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; his sketch of Mrs. Adams “winding silk from 600 silk-worms she raised;” his uncompromising and incessant fight against slavery, and his rigid justice against friend and foe, all are detailed with skill.

The Farwell Family. A history of Henry Farwell and his wife Olive (Welby) Farwell of Boston, England, and Concord and Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1605-1927, with twelve generations of their descendants; also lineages of many allied families. Published by Frederick H. Farwell and Fanny (Barber) Farwell. The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. (2 vols., $15.00)

This is undoubtedly one of the most ambitious genealogical undertakings of the year. Over 600 of its 1000 pages are devoted to marriages, births, and deaths by families (5,802 individuals), the rest to War records, 1790 census data, early abstracts of deeds, probate records, church registers, and the eight generations from Samuel and Mary his wife living in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1741. Fifty additional pages are given of untraced Farwells, English wills, etc., and there are two excellent indexes—one of Farwells, one of allied families.

There is a special record and a list of Farwells in the Revolution, and the Civil, Spanish and World Wars, in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; and of Farwell Founders in the original thirteen states; and copies of some especially valuable deeds in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, and Lincoln County, Maine.

The genealogies are interspersed with interesting personal reminiscences, historical data, side-light on world events—as the Captain who took in a ship of supplies to Ireland in the Famine of 1849, and who was later an officer in the California Vigilante Committees of 1851 and 1856; and the student whose novel (“borrowed” by a founder of the Mormons) was used, apparently, as the basis of his bible; or the Captain of Minute Men, who, shot down at Bunker Hill, prophesied he would not die ’till he saw his country free; or the doctor whose wedding cake was cut with General Putnam’s sword; or the Federal officer who, fighting against heavy odds, wrapped his State flag round a trooper’s body and divided up the national colors, distributing it star by star and stripe by stripe to his handful of men, so the enemy could not “capture the colors” unless every man was killed or taken; or the gentler Farwells who discovered new birds and new flowers, or died to save the life of women and children in peril; or the one who brought in by coach the first mail from San Francisco to St. Louis; or the one who found the pot of gold, not at the rainbow’s end, but at the point of his plow on his New England farm.

Physicians, authors, builders, musicians, Commissioners to foreign governments, members of State legislatures and of both houses of the U. S. Congress, presidents of colleges, lovers and encouragers of sport, editors, linguists, educators, missionaries—to all these ranks of high endeavor in citizenship the Farwells have made contributions that have won credit and honor to themselves and their country.

There are many interesting marriages recorded, but the one that attracted national attention and gave rise to much reminiscent history was the wedding of Walter Farwell of “Mallow” (L. I.) to Mildred Williams, the daughter of General Robert Williams, U. S. Army, and his beautiful wife, Addie Cutts, the widow of Stephen Douglas, “the little giant” of history. Mrs. Williams was a great-niece of Dolly Madison and her charm and loveliness are still recalled by a third and fourth generation.

The book is profusely illustrated, the frontispiece being St. Botolph’s in Boston, England, in whose registry is recorded the marriage of Henry Farwell and Olive Welby.
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


WILLIAMS, NATHAN.—Sussex County, Delaware. Will dated 26 March 1826. Mentions wife Cyna; son James King Williams; eldest son Thomas; children Nancy Reed, John, Robert & Nathan Williams, Levin Williams. Execs son George Whitefield Williams & wife.


EATON, PETER.—Caroline County, Maryland. Will dated 17 March 1787 probated 1788. Recorded Liber J. R. #3 page 109. Mentions wife Mary. Sons Edward, Thomas, Richard—“Williams Delight” land bought of Abner Wheatley; son Levi to care for young sister till she is 18 yrs old; son Caleb. Three youngest daughters Dorcas, Nancy and Tamsey.

MCArTOr, JONATHAN.—Loudoun County, Virginia. Will dated 12 Sept 1834; probated 11 March 1835. Recorded Loudoun County, Virginia. Mentions daughter Elizabeth Reiley; sons William & Mahlon; Grandson Thomas McArtor son of Mahlon; granddaughters Mary, Rachel & Rebecca sisters of Thomas; sons Moses James & Jonathan; daughter Rebecca.

ANSWERS

13229c. Dye.—John Dye & Ann his wife lived in Middlesex Co., N. J. John was the son of Jans Laurenszen Duyts & Sarah Fountain, & grandson of Laurens Duyts who came from Denmark by way of Holland, in the ship “Fire of Troy” in 1639. The old tradition of the family is that this family is of Danish origin & not English & the documentary evidence in Surrogate Office in N. Y. & N. J. strongly confirms this. The children of John & Anne Dye as shown by his will recorded in Trenton, N. J. were John, David, William, James, Vincent and Joseph. The Henry Dye family is descended from James the 4th son. This James mar Sara —— & their chil were James, Andrew b in Middlesex Co., N. J. 1744, David, John, Benjamin, Mercy, Rachel, Anne & Sara. The Henry Dye family is descended from Andrew (of James & Sara). He was born nr Cranberry, Middlesex Co., N. J. 1744 Bapt. in Christ Church, Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J. 1749. He removed to Maryland, & from thence to Penna. where he owned land in Washington & Green Cos. Later he removed to Kentucky & finally to Ohio abt 1803 where he died at Stillwater, Newton Twp, Miami Co. 5 July 1835. He married Sarah Minor a cousin of Geo. Washington’s wife in 1768. Children of Andrew & Sarah Minor Dye were James b 1 Dec 1796, issue 15 chil; Stephen b 23 Dec 1770, issue 19 chil; John Minor b 24 Aug 1773, issued 14 chil; Andrew b 25 Dec 1774, issue 10 chil; Frances b 7 Jan 1777 married Thomas Sayers, issue 17 chil; Benjamin b 27 Dec 1779; Samuel; Vincent; Rachel; William b 10 March 1791 issue 6 chil. Andrew married 2nd Mrs. Ann Lamb Evans. The Henry Dye family is descended from Stephen (of Andrew & Sarah) born 23 Dec 1770 in Maryland. He removed with his father to Penna & Ky. He went to Miami Co., Ohio in some of the Indian Wars & later took up 400 acres of land nr Troy & Piqua. He married 4 times & had 19 chil. John Dye the father of Henry was the 1st child by his 1st wife Mehitabel Jirard or Giard. He died in Shelby Co., Ohio 14 Sept 1851. The other chil of Stephen & his 1st wife Mehitabel Jirard were Sarah b 12 Mch 1794, Andrew b 14 Dec 1795, Benjamin b 1 Oct 1797, James b 7 July 1800, Rachel b 1 Dec 1801, Stephen b 2 Feb 1802, Susanna b Dec 1805, Fielding b 4 Jan 1808, Nancy b 14 Mch 1809, Jacob b 19 July 1810, Cornelius b 9 Feb 1812, Madison b 15 April 1819. Stephen married as his 2nd wife Mary Huffy Dye Knight, widow of his brother Samuel 1 Nov 1827, issue, if any died in infancy. Stephen married 3rd Margaret Stillwell 27 July 1841; he married 4th Rachel Moreland 25 Nov 1843. Their chil were Sarah or Sara Anne b 7 Nov 1844, Samuel Alexander b 25 Sept 1846; Margaret C. b 29 Jan 1851 mar Wm, H. Inskeep.—Mrs. Ethel L. Davis, 721 Main Street, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

13149. Bentley. — Tillinghast Bentley who married Sarah Thomas in 1754 was the son of William Bentley whose wife was a dau of Pardon Tillinghast. Their sons were Tillinghast; William, Tabor and Pardon. They lived in R. I. & removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y. Tillinghast mar 1754 Sarah Thomas & their chil were John B. and George. John married Thankful Ballou b 16 March 1767 & died in Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. 12 Nov 1830. He was born 3 Dec 1756 in R. I. & died 25 July 1830 in Milton. Their son Otis Bentley married 1818 Theodosia Huling who died abt 1844 leaving 6 chil. Otis died within 6 months of being 100 years old.—Further information will be given by Caroline Alden Huling, 438 Belden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

13171. Stone-Donaldson.—Have much data about Josias Stone & his descendants will be glad to exchange data.—Miss May Stone, Puritan Apts., Louisville, Ky.

13221a. Johnson.—Have complete records of b, Mar & Chil of Griffin (Griffith) Johnson & Sarah Wright b 11 Aug 1778 mar 20 Oct 1798. His father James Johnson b 1740 married Ann McMillan, Catherine Demos, Eleanor Mowders and Jemima Griffin. I have no Rev. records. Would be glad to exchange data.—Mrs. J. G. Falc, 1181 24th St., Ogden, Utah.

13024. Froman.—Would like to correspond. Paul Froman was not the son-in-law of Isaac Hite, but of Isaac’s father Jost Hite. Paul married Elizabeth Hite before coming to Va. in 1732.—Mrs. H. C. Groom, McAllen, Texas.
Records from the Old Cemetery at Shelbyville, Ky., by Mrs. Harry Hyamm, of San Antonio, Texas. August 1928


George S. Oldham, —

Mrs. S. A. Chinn, b. 1718, d. 1850. —

John Smith, b. 1764, died, Aug. 30, 1854. —

James F. Beall, d. Jan. 6th, 1852, aged, 36 years.

America, wife of John B. Russell, b. Nov. 6, 1823, died Feb. 11, 1852.


William Martin, b. 1823, May 29, died April 14, 1844.


Mary Jane Ramsey departed this life, July 3rd, 1810.

Sarah Fay Ramsey d. Aug. 4th, 1849, 48 years old.

Mildred A. Blackistone, wife of B. F. Blackistone, d. June 11, 1849, 22 years old.

Frances M. Oldham, d. 1. 7. 1854, aged 17. 7. 1841, aged 22 years.

John Lomax, 1675-1729, Justice of Essex Co., Va. married 1 June 1703 Elizabeth, dau of Ralph Wormely of Middlesex Co., Va. Their chil were Lunsford Lomax b 5 Nov 1705 d 10 June 1772 married 1 June 1742 his 2nd wife Judith Micou b 1724 d 1790, dau of Paul Micou Sr. of Essex Co., Va. Chil of Lomax were Catherine, 15 Aug 1743-1774, married Dr. James Roy; Thomas 25 Jan 1746-1811, married Annie Corbin Tayloe; Ralph 1744-1770, unmarried; Mary, 1750-1825, unmarried. Ref: Genealogy of the Virginia Family of Lomax. Pub 1913, pages 18, 19, 46, & 47. Write to Miss N. W. Dobbs, 320 Hamilton St., High Point, N. Car.

13222. Lomax.—John Lomax, 1675-1729, Justice of Essex Co., Va. married 1 June 1703 Elizabeth, dau of Ralph Wormley of Middlesex Co., Va. Their chil were Lunsford Lomax b 5 Nov 1705 d 10 June 1772 married 1 June 1742 his 2nd wife Judith Micou b 1724 d 1790, dau of Paul Micou Sr. of Essex Co., Va. Chil of Lomax were Catherine, 15 Aug 1743-1774, married Dr. James Roy; Thomas 25 Jan 1746-1811, married Annie Corbin Tayloe; Ralph 1744-1770, unmarried; Mary, 1750-1825, unmarried. Ref: Genealogy of the Virginia Family of Lomax. Pub 1913, pages 18, 19, 46, & 47. Write to Miss N. W. Dobbs, 320 Hamilton St., High Point, N. Car.

13337. Dustin.—Nathaniel Lowe Chase born in Newbury, Mass. 31 Aug 1732 married in Newbury 18 April 1773 Lydia, daughter of John & Mercy (Morse) Dustin born in Groton 21 Feb 1754 & died 15 Jan 1842. He died in West Newbury 12 Jan 1836. He was a soldier & drummer in the Rev war 1777 & was a pensioner. His wife is said to have been a granddaughter of Hannah Dustin the Indian heroine. Ref: Chase Genealogy.—Selden Hinckley Kilgore, 1200 California Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

13194. Mason.—In a history of Fayette Co. Penna both John & Isaac Meason were owners of property in Bullskin Twp. Fayette Co., Pa. in 1788. In another list date not given, appears the names of Hannah, John, Philip and Isaac Meason. Polly daughter of Isaac Meason became the wife of Daniel Rogers. Her brother Thomas Meason was a prominent lawyer of Uniontown. Another bro George died at Sackett Harbor in the War of 1812.—Miss Edith Warden, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Penna.

10733. Korns, Baker.—Michael Korns, 1757-1824, married Susannah Baker, 1762-1816. Their daughter Mary Magdalene Korns b 8 Nov 1785 died 22 Mch 1860 married John Beal born 11 Nov. 1781 died 22 Sept 1825. Their chil were Jacob b 1809 d 1898; Jesse, Charles, John, Rebecca married John Sturts; Elizabeth married Daniel Lepley; Lydia married Valentine Lepley; Christine married Levi Uhl; Delilah or Barbara married Joseph Lepley; Susanna married Daniel Bachman Michael married Ellen Underwood; George, Henry, Lucinda married Boleman or Baughman. Jacob Beal married Elizabeth Kemmer, called Betsy abt 1831 & she died 11 Aug 1898. They lived in Ohio many years & died there. Their chil were Lydia, Mercy, Rachel, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Michael, Polk, Alexander. Samuel b 22 Nov 1835 died 26 Jan 1905 married 29 Jan 1857 Luzaria Musser born in Knox Co. 22 Dec 1835 & died 26 Mch 1914. Michael & Susannah Baker Korns signed Jacob's birth certificate.—Mrs. L. D. Chamberlin, 2807 East Admiral Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

13196. Wilcox.—Nathan J. Wilcox, son of David was born bet 1770 & 1780 in N. Y. & was a soldier in the War of 1812. There was also a Nathaniel Wilcox born abt 1665, son of Joseph. The record of the Wilcox family is found in a volume of family records of old residents of Northern New York printed 1910. Would be glad to correspond.—Mrs. Samuel L. Wright, 7138 Hollywood Blv., Hollywood, California.
1326. PETTY.—The following is a copy from the Petty Bible owned by Louis C. Petty, R. R. #2 Peru, Ind. William Petty, N. Car. 11 May 1787 died 3 Feb 1872 married Mary Starbuck, in N. Car. 8 Oct 1812. Lived in N. Car until 1824 when they removed to Wayne Co., Ind. In 1836 they moved to Chil, Miami Co., Ind. where they both died and are buried. Their children born in N. Car. were Daniel, 3 Aug 1813-5 Jan 1820; Caleb, 25 Aug 1814-20 May 1900 married Matilda Swisher; Zachariah, 3 Jan 1816-11 Jan 1867 married Malinda Runion; Wm. Anderson, 4 Aug 1817-April 1868 married Signey Reese; Mary Adeline, 2 June 1819-9 June 1845, married Jacob Pierre 24 Jan 1841; Nancy Caroline, 9 Oct 1821-8 Feb 1889 married Abner Beeson 3 July 1842; Mela Melissa 20 May 1823-7 July 1847 married Jonathan Black 18 Sept 1842. Children born in Wayne Co., Ind were Thomas Starbuck, 25 March 1825-14 Mch 1886 married Harriet La Valley; Jonathan Elwood, 28 April 1827-11 Mch 1884 married Belle Story; Aaron Newell, 3 Mch 1829-25 Feb 1905 married Jane Kirkman; Rachel, 16 Mch 1831-19 Nov 1862 married Robert Clark; Zena, 13 July 1833-19 April 1889 married Mary Ellen Garrett. Child born in Miami Co., Ohio Eliza Jane, 23 Mch 1837-16 Aug 1842.—Cecil E. Beeson, 220 W. Commercial St., Hartford City, Ind.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are requested to publish the following: MSS records of HAMIL GENEALOGY (also Davidson, McCandless, Young, Elder, Stuart, Stewart, Buchanan, Todd) may be referred to in Penna. State Library, Harrisburg, Pa. & in the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill. McCalla Genealogy (also Gardiners, Waynes, Hemphills, Linds, Davissons, Todds) in the possession of R. B. Caldwell, President Commercial Bank, Chester, S. Car.; Paul H. McCalla, 2316 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

13361. EVANS-GRAINGER. — Wanted any infor of Robert Evans of NewBraintree, Mass who mar 17 Sept 1798 Submit Grainger who was b 1769. She was the dau of Lt. John Grainger & his wife Rebecca Haskell. Wanted dates of b, mar & d of their chil also date of d of Submit. Would like to corres with desc.—L. D. B.


(a) ORNE.—Wanted parentage of Deacon John Orne of Salem, Mass whose dau Sarah b 17 Dec 1780 mar abt 1795 Jacob Wellman of Lempster, N. H.—E. W. T.

13363. LOGAN. — Wanted parentage of Mary Logan b 27 March 1764 Harford Co., Md. mar Wm. Ramsey of Penna. Wanted also names of wife & chil of Samuel Logan who served in Rev from Lancaster & Cumberland Cos., Pa.

(a) RAMSEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of Robert Ramsey of Cumberland Co., Pa. who mar Susanna McConnell (dau of George). Their chil were Wm. b 1769 mar Mary Logan; Robert Jr.; John who mar — Paxton; Eliz.; Susannah who mar — Gar; Jane who mar Jesse Head; Catherine who mar James Hunter & Rachel who mar — Wilds.

(b) BALDWIN.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Thomas Baldwin, sheriff of Prince George Co., Md. 1836-1844. He lived in Bladensburg & mar — Suit. Their chil were Susanna who mar Brooks; Margaret who mar — Norfolk; Mary Ellen who mar — Taylor; Wm. Oliver who mar Jane E. Smith.—M. F. C.


(a) HUTCHINS.—Wanted ances & date of mar of Keziah Hutchins b in Kittery, Maine 1737 & died in Georgetown, Me. 18 June 1810. She mar in Georgetown, Josiah Hinckley b 18 Feb 1742 in Brunswick, Me. & died 1 July 1811 Georgetown.

(b) MILLER.—Wanted ances & date of mar of Sarah Miller who mar in Brunswick Me. Deacon Samuel Hinckley b 7 Feb 1711 in Hardwick, Mass. & died in Georgetown, Me.—G. C. K.

13365. SHACKELFORD.—Descendants are requested to send family data for the Shackelford Genealogy now being compiled. John Shackelford 1712-1781 (son of Francis & Sarah) mar 1730 Ann. Their chil were Wm. b 1732, Easter b 1734 d 1761 mar Stephen Williams; Sarah b 1737 d 1756 mar Lott Williams & had chil Benj b 1754 & Ann b 1755; Francis b 1739 d 1823; child name
illegible b 1742; John b 1745; Fanny b 1747; Mary Jane b 1749 d 1762; James b 1752 d 1762; Stephen b 1756 & George b 1759. John 1712-1781, died in Onslow Co., N. C. His will mentions dau Ann Williams & Jesse Ballard, possibly a son-in-law. The Bible gives birth of Easter Hilliard 1758. Francis Shackelford 1739-1823, married Rebecca Bellamy & had child Willoughby b 1765, Francis b 1773, Sarah b 1775, George b 1779 d 1832, Daniel b 1781 & Mary b 1784-d 1874 mar Wm. Bethea. Francis' 1739-1823, Will in Marion Dist, S. Car. mentions grandchild. Owen & Rebecca Shackelford, Sarah Cox & Pinney or Penelope Straynge. George Shackelford b 1779 d 1832 set in Montgomery Co., Ala. in 1818 where in 1824 he mar Annette, dau of Eleazer & An Teter, who had come to Ala. from S. Car. & Georgia.—F. S. M.

1336. COLLINS.—Wanted gen of Sarah Collins b 1798 married Hiram Bennett. Any infor of this fam greatly desired. Was there Rev. rec in line?—L. V.

13367. BOHANNON.—Wanted gen of William Bohannon who lived in Orange Co., Va. 1730 & served on 1st jury. Wife's name prob Sarah. Would like also to corres with #13228, in D. A. R. Magazine.—K. S. G.

13368. HAYNES.—Wanted all infor possible of the Haynes family who came from Shropshire Eng & set in Va. or N. C. before the Rev. Would like to corres with desc of this fam.

(a) HADDEN.—Wanted Rev rec & given name of his wife — Defoe, of William Hadden of S. Car. She is said to be the dau of Daniel Defoe, Jr. Would like to corres with desc.—M. B. R.

13369. GREEN-WATTERS.—Wanted dates, ances & Rev rec of father of Samuel Green b 2 Apr 1796 and Brandon, Rundall Co., Vt. Also of his wife Polly M. Watters b 20 Sept 1797 in Greenville, Washington Co., N. Y.—M. W. M.

13370. DAVID-WILCOX.—Wanted parentage of Lucinda Wilcox who mar abt 1795 in Hartord, Conn. Patten Davis.

(a) MACDOUGALL.—Wanted Rev rec of Robert MacDougall who lived in Lexington Ky. bef 1800 & removed to Chillicothe, O. He mar 1st Helen Boswell & 2nd Ann (?) Any infor of this fam. greatly desired.

(b) SPATZ.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Jacob Spatz who served in the Penna Mil 1781-82.

(c) RUNNELS.—Wanted parentage of Anna Mariah Runnels of Albert, Va. She mar abt 1773 George Lynn & lived in Winchester, Va. Did her father have Rev Rec.?—I. M. M.

13371. TRUSSEL.—Wanted infor concerning the fam of Hodham Trussel of Va. who served in Rev. Did he have son Thomas?—B. W.

13372. VAN DYE.—Wanted all infor possible of Peter Van Dyke Sr. who served in Rev 1776. His son Peter b 1768. Wanted names of wife & other chil of Peter Sr. Wanted also names of wife & chil of Peter Jr. They lived nr Kinderhook, N. Y.

13373. VAWTER.—Wanted parentage & maiden name of wife of Angus Vawter, whose Will was proved 17 Oct 1785. Anne's Will was proven 21 Apr 1794 in Essex Co., Va. Their chil were Anne, Elizabeth, Rhoda, Phoebe & Boulware.—H. V. P.

13374. MUMFORD.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec in Gen of Catherine Mumford b 14 Feb 1754 & mar 14 Jan 1778 John Martin & died 1 May 1840.

(a) MARTIN.—Wanted Rev rec of John Martin whose fam moved from Maryland to Franklin Co., Pa. in 1796.—H. W. C.

13375. BURR-BAKER.—Wanted parentage & all possible infor of Charles Burr & Sarah Baker who are buried at Dalton, Mass. Inscriptions on tombstones “Sarah, wife of Charles Burr died 2nd May 1863, 75 yrs old” “Charles Burr died 29 June 1862 aged 76.” Catherine Burr Smith a dau also buried at Dalton 1851. Their other chil were Mary Herrick, Frances Stockbridge, Sarah Fish of Pittsfield; Lucinda Burr Shockey, 1821-1893, Chambersburg, Pa.; David & Nelson Burr.

(a) PORTER-WEST.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Samuel Porter & also of his wife Prudence West of Glass Works, (Lee, Mass) who were mar 22 Jan 1776. Lee records give her death 16 May 1813.—G. B. T.

FURNITURE of fine design, lamps, draperies and rugs carefully and appropriately chosen for their harmonious effects—these are the furnishings of the new Constitution Hall in Washington, assembled in excellent taste by the Decorators of W. & J. Sloane.

W. & J. SLOANE
575 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON, D. C.
### D. A. R. State Membership

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<td>12,390</td>
<td>12,651</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>1,501</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,705</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
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<td>39</td>
<td>3,769</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>2,198</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>2,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign: China</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Totals | 2,341 | 163,708* | 168,235 | 2 | 99 |

* At Large Membership, 4,527.
Regular Meeting, October 23, 1929

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, October 23, 1929, at 9:40 A. M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. William Rock Painter, read the 121st Psalm and offered prayer; followed by the Salute to the Flag.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Mosher, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. White, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Manchester, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Brown (Pa.), Mrs. Painter, Mrs. Bisell, Miss Barnett, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Rigdon, Mrs. Van Orsdel, Mrs. Gillingtime, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kramer; State Regents: Mrs. Sigmon, Miss Nettleton (afternoon meeting), Mrs. Coch, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Cranekaw, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Bathrick, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Parcells, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Caley, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Vaught, Mrs. Trotman; State Vice Regents: Miss Street (my own) State. It was an occasion which I shall long remember.

The Recording Secretary General read telegrams of greeting and regret for absence from Mrs. Gaffney of Georgia, Mrs. Robert B. Campbell of Kansas; and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, from the Vesper Service.

The President General, Mrs. Hobart, read her report.

Report of the President General

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

Immediately following the meeting of the Board, you will recall, an invitation from the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy was accepted to attend the graduation exercises of the Academy, and I at that time presented the sword awarded by this Society for Excellency in Practical Seamanship. I was accompanied by Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our Honorary President General, Mr. Rhetz Goode, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, and two aides, Chaplain Reuben Shrum, U. S. N., and Major Sanderford Jarman, U. S. A. It was a very impressive ceremony, as I think you will all agree, and it gave me real pleasure to place in the hands of that splendid young Midshipman, George H. Wales, the gift of our Society.

After these exercises, we were most graciously received and entertained at tea by Admiral and Mrs. S. S. Robinson, together with the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Adams, and the Admiral’s staff. All of these officers spoke in the highest praise of our Society.

The following day, the National Officers and the Honorary President General were the guests of the District of Columbia Officers Club at luncheon at the Hay-Adams House, which was most enjoyable.

On the afternoon of June sixth, a very delightful party was given in honor of the President General by Lucy Holcombe Chapter at the home of one of its members, Miss Cornelia Cotton, in Chevy Chase, which we all attended and greatly enjoyed.

For several days, the routine affairs of the office occupied my time and, on July eleventh, I motored over to Philadelphia with Miss Emma T. Strider, former Registrar General, and her mother, to be the guest of Mrs. F. C. Durant and the Philadelphia Chapter of which Mrs. Durant was the former Regent, when a visit to Valley Forge was arranged, where the meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, of which Mrs. Clarence K. Klink is Regent, is held once a year. We had a most delightful luncheon at the General Varnum headquarters. I had the pleasure of striking the Ohio bell, which had been presented by the Governor of this (my own) State. It was an occasion which I shall long remember.

From Valley Forge, I went to Columbus, Ohio, where I was the house guest of Governor and Mrs. Cooper, my friends and neighbors. Mrs. Carl Warren Gay, the Regent of the Columbus Chapter, gathered the members of her Board together for luncheon, and that evening I was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Van der, Veer Taylor at dinner, where I had the pleasure of meeting many members of the faculty of Ohio State University.

On Flag Day, the Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, Mrs. Charles B. Galbreath, Regent, entertained at luncheon in my honor, and in the afternoon I was the honor guest of the Columbus Chapter for their Flag Day exercises at the Governor’s mansion.

After a very delightful visit in Columbus, I motored to Urbana and was the guest of the American Legion Auxiliary at the residence of Mrs. E. P. Middleton.

The following day at “Abbey Lane,” the beautiful home of Mrs. Charles F. Johnson, I was the guest of the General Duncan McArthur Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812.

During the early part of July, the National Committee were perfected and the lists were sent to the printers. I am quite proud to report that, although this is a difficult task for a President General, they were completed and mailed quite as early this year as any preceding one, even though much consideration had to be given to the appointment of the Vice Chairmen for the various Divisions.

My summer was spent going back and forth from Ohio to Washington as the emergencies of the office required.

On August 2nd, the Commanding Officer at Fort Washington extended an invitation to me to visit the Citizens Military Training Camp at Fort Washington and, in company with Mrs. Rhett Goode and Mrs. David D. Caldwell, State Regent for the District
of Columbia, I accepted. The heads of twenty other organizations were invited and together we witnessed the maneuvers of the students and the presentation of their prizes. They were a fine group of young men.

Two visits were paid to New York City, to the office of John Russell Pope, in the interest of Constitution Hall, when many ideas were worked out incident to the building and its furnishings.

An interesting invitation which came to me was for the dedication of the Foshay Tower—a Washington Memorial—which was erected in Minneapolis, Minnesota. I was unable to accept and requested the State Regent of Minnesota, Miss Carolyn E. Punderson, to represent me. She reported that three very beautiful and dignified busts were unveiled at that time. The Foshay Tower is a private enterprise, but, in its memorial features, it is a public building. This Tower, dedicated to the first President of the United States, serves as the focal point of the city of Minneapolis.

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In accordance with our usual custom, a wreath was placed on the statue of Lafayette on his birthday, September 6th.

Early in the month of September I returned to Washington, where office duties required my attention for over two weeks, after which I returned home to make ready for numerous fall engagements.

Although I was to be the guest of the American Legion Auxiliary, I went to Louisville several days in advance of their meeting to attend the dinner, on Friday, September 27th, of the American War Mothers.

On Saturday, the 28th, I was the guest for luncheon of Mrs. H. Eugene Ray, our former Vice President General and now National Chairman of Transportation. Mrs. Ray, John Marshall Chapter, of which Mrs. William C. White is Regent, and the Fincastle Chapter, of which Miss Katherine P. Strother is Regent, planned a very full and very impressive afternoon. In the name of our Society, I placed a wreath on the grave of George Rogers Clark, after which we went to Filson Club with Mr. Ballard Thruston, who took great pleasure in showing the interior of the building and many relics contained therein. It has one of the finest small genealogical libraries in the Middle West.

After our visit to Filson Club, we attended a large gathering of the two chapters, which enabled me to meet many of the State Committee Chairmen of Kentucky, later going to the Woman's Club for a delightful reception.

On Sunday, September 29th, my duties began as a delegate to the American Legion Auxiliary Convention. At the American Legion Convention, which was being held at the same time, the enthusiasm of the men was marked, and they not only introduced me as the first National President of the Auxiliary, but also with pride as the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They took great pleasure in telling that they had trained me for this last position and felt that an honor had been conferred upon them.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were very delightful and happy days, spent as the honor guest of the American Legion Auxiliary, not only as their first National President but also as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

From there I was called home through the illness of a member of my family, due to which I regretted, sincerely having to cancel my engagement with Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, also the many delightful functions arranged for in Chicago by the Regent of the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Thomas J. Dixon; the State Regent, Mrs. Eli Dixon, Mrs. Charles E. Herick, and the reception arranged for by the Regents of the Fourth Division of Illinois.

I am very happy to say that I was able to adjust my affairs at home so as to enable me to attend the thirty-fifth birthday party of Mrs. George Allen, at the beautiful home of her daughter, Mrs. George Wadsworth Chamberlain, who is the Regent of the Fourteenth Division of Illinois. It is a very delightful evening, and we were cordially received by Mrs. George Allen, who is the Regent of the Illinois chapter of the American Revolution Auxiliary.

Following this, we attended the State Meeting at Augusta, Maine, as guests of the Kousinoc Chapter. Mrs. Bertha Holmes Williams, Regent. This meeting of the Maine Daughters was held especially in my honor and we were cordially received by the State Regent, Mrs. Victor L. Warren. At noon, a delightful luncheon was given by Kousinoc Chapter. The meeting was held in the House of Representatives in the historic old State Capitol, where we were welcomed by the Governor, whose greeting was especially fitting to the occasion. Governor and Mrs. William Tudor Gardner gave a reception at the Governor's Mansion, formerly the residence of James G. Blaine. This residence was given to the State in memory of the grandson of James G. Blaine, who paid the supreme sacrifice during the World War. At this meeting, I was especially proud of a gift that was given in my honor for Constitution Hall, a bronze lamp and shade. While there, I was the guest, with Mrs. Magna, of Mrs. Blaine Spooner Viles at her very interesting home.

The weather was so wonderful and enticing that Mrs. Viles took us by motor to Newport where we were met by Mrs. Katharine White Kittredge and her brother, Mr. White, continuing the journey to Springfield, Vermont, where we were most cordially entertained at "Whiteacres."

The next morning, we continued this delightful journey, motoring to Brandon, Vermont, for their State Conference, where we were again joined by Mrs. William Smith Shaw and Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, the latter our former Librarian General. The Conference was entertained by the Lake Dunmore Chapter, whose Regent is Mrs. O. E. Savery, and the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur W. Norton. Mrs. Edward B. Huling, the organizing State President of the Daughters of the American Colonists and State President of Founders and Patriots, gave a luncheon in my honor and in honor of her National Presidents, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. While in Brandon, we not only heard very interesting reports of state committees, but also were shown points of interest, later being entertained in the beautiful home of
Miss Shirley Farr at a reception in honor of President General and visiting Daughters. Vermont also very kindly took a bronze lamp and shade for Constitution Hall in my honor.

At midnight, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kittredge and I left for Boston, giving us only a very few minutes in which to make connections for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, arriving there just in time to join the procession at ten o'clock. The meeting was held in one of the oldest and most historic churches in that part of the country. Here we also heard of the splendid work accomplished by the Daughters of New Hampshire. In the afternoon, we had a very delightful motor trip to the old Parish House, where tea was served. Mrs. Magna and I disliked leaving this historic town of Portsmouth. At seven o'clock, we were again making connections in Boston for Springfield, Massachusetts, where we were joined by Miss Katharine A. Nettleton and Mrs. William Smith Shaw, our Vice President General from Maine. Here we had a most interesting and inspiring meeting. It was a matter of regret that I had to leave before the speaker of the evening, Judge Atwood, made his address, as we were motoring to Waterford, Connecticut, where we found the warm lights of a beautiful open fire awaiting us in the home of our Honorary President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and our Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell. Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, former Treasurer General, and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, former State Regent of Connecticut, were also guests in this home.

The next morning, we motored to Norwich, Connecticut, for their Fall State meeting, which was most interesting and which was held in the new Masonic Temple, the first meeting held there, as the Masons themselves had not used it. We were delighted to have with us at this meeting, two Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Minor, three National Officers, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Magna and Mrs. Kramer; three visiting State Regents, Mrs. Victor L. Warren of Maine, Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed of Kentucky, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray of New Jersey. A delightful luncheon was given by the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Mrs. Albert M. Van Wagenen, Regent, in honor of the President General and distinguished guests. During the meeting, Connecticut presented me with one of the bronze lanterns at the entrance of Constitution Hall. After this interesting meeting, we were joined by Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Magna at Mrs. Minor's house party. This was truly a happy meeting.

Early the next morning, Miss Nettleton and Mrs. Magna accompanied me to Kingston, Rhode Island, where their State Conference was entertained by Narragansett Chapter, whose regent is Mrs. Leroy W. Palmer, and their State Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton. A most enthusiastic meeting was held at the Rhode Island State College. Here we again had a very delightful luncheon, in the student dining room, and at this time Rhode Island presented me with the second bronze lantern at the entrance of Constitution Hall. Again it was necessary to leave a little early to start on our hundred-mile journey to Derby, Connecticut, where we were warmly greeted by Miss Nettleton. After a good night's rest, we motored to Washington, arriving here on the 20th. A number of important committee meetings have been held and important questions incidental to the Board have since been considered.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
President General.

October 23, 1929

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, read her report.

Report of the Recording Secretary General

The minutes and verbatim of the June Board meeting have been transcribed, indexed and bound and work on the Proceedings of Congress has been finished and the books indexed and bound and made ready for distribution.

All current matters have been given prompt attention and the work of the office is up to date. Notification cards to the 1,325 new members informing them of their admission to the National Society were promptly sent, and the 1,339 membership certificates were issued.

As they found time to work on it, Mrs. Berry and Miss Groff have gone into the records of the Executive Committee; copied and typed in good form all votes and resolutions up to date and are now indexing all this material. Having these records in shape for ready reference will be a great convenience.

Index for Statute Book No. VII, covering the last three years, has been compiled and typed and is ready for binding.

All of which makes a short report but represents much careful and efficient work done by the clerks in the office of the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Margaret B. Barnett, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

As your Corresponding Secretary General, I herewith submit a report of the work carried on in my office during the past four months.

There were received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 1,468 communications, in reply to which were mailed 1,261 letters and cards.

Following are the supplies sent to chapters and individuals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application blanks</th>
<th>15,575</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets of “How to Become a Member”</td>
<td>1,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets of General Information</td>
<td>1,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets of Necessary Information for Chapters</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution and By-Laws</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer cards</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have also filled orders for the revised edition of “What the Daughters Do” to the number of 6,194 pamphlets.

Copies of the 1929-30 Committee Lists were sent from this office to members of the National Board, Chapter Regents, Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Secretaries of the National Committees as soon as they were released from the printers.
During the summer months we have issued 49,376 copies of the Manual, distributed in the following languages: English—26,656; Spanish—2,050; Italian—9,140; Hungarian—254; Polish—2,965; Yiddish—1,269; French—1,073; German—1,866; Russian—941; Greek—374; Swedish—1,120; Portuguese—199; Lithuanian—247; Norwegian—878; Bohemian—284; Armenian—158; Finnish—582.

As you will note, distribution of the Italian and Polish manuals has been resumed. The Italian edition was received in July and the Polish in September, both translations containing the new citizenship laws. The Manual report is not as large as it might be because of the change in the naturalization laws which has necessitated a change in the manuals. This has stopped our distribution with exception of Italian and Polish until such time as the books can be corrected. The corrections have been authorized, so we hope soon to have all languages again available. At the present time we are holding orders for over ten thousand copies.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET B. BARNETT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, 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, 2,200; number of supplementals verified, 1,000; total number of papers verified, 3,200; permits issued for official insignia, 317; permits issued for ancestral bars, 389; permits issued for miniature insignia, 510.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 26; Supplementals, 31; new records verified, 600.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE B. VAN ORSDEL,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Van Orsdel moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 2,200 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Becker. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 2,200 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1, 1929, to September 30, 1929:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1929: $57,082.45

Receipts

Annual dues, $6,029; initiation fees, $10,230; reinstatement fees, $260; supplemental fees, $1,819; application blanks, $282.08; certificates, $7,50; copying lineage, $1.26; constitution posters, $2.50; creed cards, $2.25; D. A. R. Reports, $6.00; duplicate papers, $249; exchange, $0.82; flags, $4.20; flag codes, $95.55; index, library books, $0.76; interest, $2,652.15; interest—Life membership fund, $191.25; lineage, $2,677.35; lineage Index No. 1, $25; lineage Index No. 2, $30.25; magazine subscriptions, $5,122.29; advertisements, $1,707.80; contribution, $16; sale of registers, $142; single copies, $64.98; proceedings, $80.04; rent from slides, $25.69; ribbon, $11.99; slot machine, $60.00; story of the records, $4.50; telephone, $48.20; auditorium events, $156.50; contributions—library books, $231.25; refund—insurance, buildings and contents, $1,947.30; Administration Building permit, $74.00; express charge, $2.94; outstanding checks cancelled, $130.80.

Total receipts: $34,318.29

Recall—Loan to Permanent Fund: $31,000.00

$122,400.74
Librarian General: clerical service, $2,217.50; accessions, $170.26; binding books, $239.25; express, $70; cards, cases, labels, and paper, $296.11; postage, $14; rent of typewriter, $10; contribution refunded, S. C., $4.25  $2,952.07
Curator General: clerical service, $540; frames and pictures, $7.20  547.20
Chaplain General: cards  48.65
General Office: clerical service, $1,425; postage and stamped envelopes, $794.40; application blanks, $1,693.15; committee lists and leaflets, $650.25; dictionary, $13; flags, $14.98; pictures, $65; car fare, $3; drayage, $3.13; President General's pin, $100; luncheons, $4; wreaths, $10; insurance—employees compensation, $230.60; supplies, $273.90  5,221.43
Committees: Americanism, reprints, $12; Better Films, reprints, $18; Buildings and Grounds, clerical service, $40; book and paper, $2.13; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, reprints, $15; Conservation and Thrift, reprints, $17; Correct Use of Flag, postage, $5; Genealogical Research, postage, $5; Girl Home Makers, reprint, $13; Historical and Literary Reciprocity, postage, $11; Historical Research, reprints, $15; cards and circulars, $123.05; postage, $15; express, $7.51; Legislation in U. S. Congress, postage, $5; Patriotic Education, reprints, $18; Patriotic Pictures and Slides, express, $3.51; Publicity, services, $200; bulletin, $58.75; postage, $60; Sons and Daughters of the Republic, reprints, $15; express, $.87; Student Loan, reprints, $12; Transportation, postage, $5;  678.84
Expense—Buildings: employees pay roll, $4,898.30; coal, $185.63; oil, $67.03; electric current and gas, $209.85; ice, towel service and water rent, $189.58; screens and rope, $267.74; uniforms, $49.49; laundry, $9.40; repairs—brass doors, $41; drayage, $5.40; supplies, $200.60; rent of clock, $6; insurance—buildings and contents, $2,520.18  8,650.20
Constitution Hall Expense: leases  80.56
Printing Machine Expense: printer, $430; supplies, $43.36  473.36
Magazine: Chairman, stationery, $69.39; Subscription Department, clerical service, $980; cards, paper, etc., $90.52; postage, $121; typewriter repairs, $8.90; express, $1.73; Editor, salary, $1,000; articles and photos, $272.50; postage, $7; telegrams, $2.47; Genealogical Editor, salary, $300; commissions, $275.58; registers, $133; printing and mailing, June to September issues, $3,011.16; cuts, $771.32; postage, $541.97  13,478.14
Auditing accounts  150.00
Auditorium Events: labor, $129; refunds, $292.50  421.50
Duplicate paper fee refunded  1.00
Furniture and fixtures: typewriter, $69.75; file, $36.45  106.20
Lineage: volumes 108 and 109, $2,678.40; express, $1.16; refund, $1; cartons, $34.61  2,713.17
Proceedings  3,758.61
Ribbon  126.41
Spoon—Real Daughters  6.00
State Regent’s postage  111.45
Stationery  2,078.21
Telegrams and telephone  1,198.05
Thirty-eighth Congress: House Committee rest room supplies, $1.51; Program Committee cards, $4; expense singer, $20  25.51
Thirty-ninth Congress: Credential Committee, paper  19.02
Total Disbursements  $76,699.09
Investment on Call  $1,000.00
Loan to Permanent Fund  31,000.00
Balance  $13,701.65

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1929  $141,066.36

Receivables:
Constitution Hall contributions  $12,198.72
Investments paid:
25,000 Union Tank Equip. Bonds  $23,797.35
Loans on Call  60,000.00
Notes payable  83,797.35
160,000.00
Interest:
- Bank balance: $411.56
- Investment: $1,408.75
  Total: $1,820.29
- Memorial Continental Hall contributions: 65.55
- Charter fees: 60.00

Commissions:
- Flag: 24.75
- Insignia: 166.00
- Medals: 190.00
- Mt. Vernon post cards: 5.39
- Sales at Congress: 77.60
  Total: 463.94

Total Receipts: $258,405.85
Borrowed from Current Fund: $31,000.00
Total: $430,405.85

Disbursements:
- Account construction Constitution Hall: $380,549.70
- Account decorations: $2,000.00
- Architect's commission: $8,216.11
- Architect's expenses: $1,805.46
- Engineer's fees: $1,612.50
- Plans, reprints, and telegrams: 84.65
- Interest—notes payable: 901.40
- Refunds Constitution Hall contributions:
  - N. Y., $80; Texas, $30; W. Va., $20: 130.00
- Continental Hall furnishings: 26.50
  Total: $395,326.32

Payment of Loan—Current Fund: $31,000.00
Balance: $4,145.89
Petty Cash Fund: $500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

**Life Membership**
- Balance, May 31, 1929: $475.33
- Receipts: 400.00

**Immigrants Manual**
- Contributions: 773.97
- Sale of copies: 11.20
  Total: 17,211.16

**Americanism**
- Receipts: 237.50
- Disbursements: 237.50

**Patriotic Education**
- Receipts: 7,202.63
- Disbursements: 7,202.63

**Liberty Loan**
- Balance, May 31, 1929: 11,159.96
- Interest: 2,145.64
  Total: 13,305.60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Daughters American Revolution Magazine|          | **Disbursements—Pensions** $2,075.00
On Call, N. Y. 1,400.00             | $3,475.00                           |         |
| **Balance**                          | $9,830.60|                                                                               |         |
| **Angel and Ellis Island**           |          |                                                                               |         |
| Balance, May 31, 1929                | $7,216.80| Disbursements—Services, $1,340; reprints, $16.50; supplies, $2,391.74         | $7,630.37|
| Receipts                             | 413.57   |                                                                               |         |
| **Balance**                          | 3,682.13 |                                                                               |         |
| **National Old Trails Road**         |          |                                                                               |         |
| Balance, May 31, 1929                | $1,116.24| Disbursements—reprints, $90; express, $12.87                                  | 102.87  |
| **Balance**                          | 1,013.37 |                                                                               |         |
| **Preservation of Historic Spots**   |          |                                                                               |         |
| Balance, May 31, 1929                | .70      |                                                                               | .70     |
| Receipts                             | 4,850.79 |                                                                               |         |
| **Balance**                          | 4,846.49 |                                                                               | 5.00    |
| **D. A. R. Memorial**                |          |                                                                               |         |
| Balance, May 31, 1929                | $1,017.86| Disbursements—services, $10; Chairman’s expenses, $30                         | 60.00   |
| Receipts                             | 254.30   |                                                                               |         |
| **Balance**                          | 1,212.16 |                                                                               |         |
| **Conservation and Thrift**          |          |                                                                               |         |
| Receipts                             | 230.03   | Disbursements 230.03                                                         |         |
| **Tilloloy**                         |          |                                                                               |         |
| Balance, May 31, 1929                | 720.68   | Disbursements—Repairs water works $1,882.00
Gift to Tilloloy 3,738.68             | 5,620.68 |
| Recall of Investment                 | 4,900.00 |                                                                               |         |
| **Balance**                          | 38.96    |                                                                               |         |
| **Library**                          |          |                                                                               |         |
| Balance, May 31, 1929                | 2,681.73 | Disbursements—Books 482.04
On Call 2,500.00                      | 3,021.00 |
| Interest                             | 339.22   |                                                                               |         |
| **Balance**                          | 38.96    |                                                                               |         |
| **Relief Service**                   |          |                                                                               |         |
| Receipts                             | 95.00    | Disbursements 95.00                                                          |         |
### Student Loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>May 31, 1929</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, May 31, 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ .80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td>$880.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$881.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ .80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Colonel Walter Scott Gift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>May 31, 1929</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, May 31, 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Defense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>May 31, 1929</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, May 31, 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,385.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,118.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—services, $2,803; postage, $350.50; literature, etc., $1,158.87; refund, N. Y., $50.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,362.37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$11,504.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Philippine Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>May 31, 1929</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, May 31, 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,074.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>596.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—students’ tuition and expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,671.08</td>
<td>342.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,328.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Special Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Special Funds</td>
<td>$39,886.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 5-31-29</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance 9-30-29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$27,082.45</td>
<td>$65,318.29</td>
<td>$108,699.09</td>
<td>$13,701.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>141,066.36</td>
<td>289,405.85</td>
<td>426,326.32</td>
<td>4,145.89</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>475.33</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>875.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants Manual</td>
<td>16,425.99</td>
<td>785.17</td>
<td>3,453.24</td>
<td>13,737.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>227.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>227.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>7,202.63</td>
<td>7,202.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>11,159.96</td>
<td>2,145.64</td>
<td>3,475.00</td>
<td>9,830.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
<td>7,216.80</td>
<td>413.57</td>
<td>3,948.24</td>
<td>3,882.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Old Trails Road</td>
<td>1,116.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>102.87</td>
<td>1,013.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres. Hist. Spots</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>4,830.79</td>
<td>4,846.49</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Memorial</td>
<td>1,017.86</td>
<td>254.30</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>1,212.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and Thrift</td>
<td>230.03</td>
<td></td>
<td>230.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilloloy</td>
<td>720.68</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
<td>5,620.68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>2,681.78</td>
<td>339.22</td>
<td>2,982.04</td>
<td>38.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Service</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Loan</td>
<td>880.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>880.30</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Walter Scott Gift</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>10,385.88</td>
<td>1,118.26</td>
<td>4,362.37</td>
<td>7,141.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>1,074.34</td>
<td>596.74</td>
<td>342.77</td>
<td>1,328.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$250,925.17</td>
<td>$380,173.29</td>
<td>$572,864.57</td>
<td>$58,233.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disposition of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Balance National Metropolitan Bank</th>
<th>Union Trust Company</th>
<th>Petty Cash, Treasurer General’s Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$56,245.20</td>
<td>1,488.60</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$58,233.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVESTMENTS

Current Fund—On Call .......................... $66,000.00

Library Fund:
    New York Central R. R. Bonds .................. 15,000.00
    Loan on Call .................................. 12,500.00

Liberty Loan Fund:
    U. S. Liberty Bonds .......................... 20,500.00
    Loans on Call ................................ 79,500.00

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

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

$226,914.84

INDENTEDNESS

Demand Notes—National Metropolitan Bank ................................. $160,000.00

Respectfully,

HARRIET V. RIDDON,
Treasurer General.

The Chairman, Auditing Committee, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET B. BARNETT,
Chairman.

The Chairman, Finance Committee, Miss Margaret B. Barnett, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I submit the following report for June, July, August and September. Vouchers were approved to the amount of $505,337.82, which includes contributions amounting to $7,440.13, which were received for Patriotic Education and Americanism; $4,846.49 for Preservation of Historic Spots; $880.30 for Student Loan Fund.

The following large disbursements were made:

Five payments on Constitution Hall .......................... $380,549.70
Architect’s commission, engineer’s fee and disbursements ............. 11,634.07
First payment on accounts of stage decorations .................. 2,000.00
Repairs to water works at Tilloloy ......................................... 1,882.00
Gift to Tilloloy ................................................................. 3,738.68
Clerical service ........................................................................ 39,917.81
Magazine .................................................................................. 13,478.14
Employees of buildings ......................................................... 5,356.55
Printing and mailing Proceedings of Thirty-eighth Congress ........... 3,758.61
Printing Italian Manual ............................................................ 2,840.00
Printing Lineage Books (vols. 108 and 109) ......................... 2,678.40
Postage .................................................................................... 2,517.35
Additional insurance on buildings and contents .................. 2,520.18
Pensions for Real Daughters, Spanish War Nurses and Organizing Members ......................................................... 2,075.00
Application blanks .................................................................. 1,693.15

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET B. BARNETT,
Chairman.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary

It is with pleasure I present the following report:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Emmeline Greene Walker, Demopolis, Alabama; Mrs. Cola Barr Craig, Selma, Alabama; Mrs. Georgia Haynes, Hope, Arkansas; Mrs. Roberta T. Biggs, Proctor, Arkansas; Miss Giralda Brooks, Fairburn, Georgia; Mrs. Lillie Lorena Smith, Homerville, Georgia; Mrs. Flora Dewey Silke, Dwight, Illinois; Mrs. Jessie Blanchard Allen Tweed, Sparta, Illinois; Miss Edith Robinson, Nashua, Iowa; Mrs. Hattie Stribling, Paton Iowa; Mrs. Gertrude Whitley, Bonaparte, Iowa; Mrs. Mamie Axline Fay, Pratt, Kansas; Mrs. Maybelle Harris Hestett, Girard, Kansas; Mrs. Emma Auxier Theobald, Grayson, Kentucky; Mrs. Harriet Myrick Evans, LeSueur, Minnesota; Mrs. Ruth A. Tiffany Thompson, Memphis, Missouri; Mrs. Helen Elizabeth Waddell Morgan, Wyconda, Missouri; Mrs. Cordelia E. Hatfield, Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Mrs. Minnie Kennedy Hof, Brunswick, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen Gates twenty-first, in Memorial Continental Hall at eleven o’clock. The reports of the Public Accountant and the Treasurer’s office for the months of June, July, August and September were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLA W. KRAMER,
Chairman of Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Kramer moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it the reports of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary

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Chairman of Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Kramer moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it the reports of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary

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Respectfully submitted,
ELLA W. KRAMER,
Chairman of Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Kramer moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it the reports of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary

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Respectfully submitted,
ELLA W. KRAMER,
Chairman of Auditing Committee.
Wood, Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Doris A. C. Hannan, Mohridge, South Dakota; Mrs. Philippa Gunter Kynette, Alice, Texas; Mrs. Alpha Bowle Mayhugh, Plainview, Texas; Mrs. Annette Tyler Leath, Glemell, Bedford, Virginia; Miss Corinne Louise Daniel, Fairfax, Virginia; Mrs. Mabel Gertrude Coe Douglas, Woodland, Washington; Mrs. Pearl Keister Scott, Beckley, West Virginia; Mrs. Ethel M. Helmer, Iron River, Wisconsin.

Organizing Regencies expired by time limitation: Mrs. Adella Oneta Looker, Ketchikan, Alaska; Mrs. Hester Avant McLean, Headland, Alabama; Mrs. Annie T. Peebles Richardson, Mooresville, Alabama; Mrs. Mabel Worrell O'Connor, Melbourne Beach, Florida; Mrs. Carrie May Brinson Brannen, Swainsboro, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Ward East Hart, Benton, Illinois; Mrs. Abigail Donohue Moore, Lake Forest, Illinois; Mrs. Louise Marsh Hunt, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Ruth Ann Stanish Harvey, Grants Pass, Oregon; Mrs. Mary A. Wilkes McKinney, Columbia, Tennessee; Mrs. Myra Landrum Rice, Dyersburg, Tennessee; Mrs. Caroline Guynn Payne, Columbus, Texas; Mrs. Louise Marsh Donnelly, Northfork, West Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Adella Oneta Looker, Ketchikan, Alaska; Mrs. Carrie May Brinson Brannen, Swainsboro, Georgia; Mrs. Lydia A. Chandler, Audubon, Iowa; Mrs. Louise Marsh Hunt, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Lucy E. Brehm, Somerset, Ohio; Mrs. Caroline Guynn Payne, Columbus, Texas.

The following authorizations have expired by time limitation: Harriman and Pulaski, Tennessee; Pulaski, Virginia.

The State Regent of Virginia requests that authorization of chapters at Chichester P. O. and Big Stone Gap be cancelled. The State Regent of Tennessee requests the authorization of a chapter be renewed at Pulaski, Tennessee. The resignation of Mrs. Rebecca Wells Taylor, Organizing Regent at Lyons, has been reported through the State Regent of Kansas. The resignation of Mrs. Gertrude Miller as Organizing Regent at Fairport has been reported by the State Regent of New York.

The State Regent of New Mexico requests the location of the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Olive Priscilla Whitehill Bell to be changed from Paywood to Deming, New Mexico.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Ethel Cass Boyer at Dwight is requested cancelled by the State Regent of Illinois.

The location of the Stephens Chapter, which was originally Albany, is now at Decatur, Alabama, as the name of the city was changed by Act of Legislature.

The following chapter names have been submitted for approval: Los Gatos, Los Gatos, California; Bertha Hegedfild Hall, Los Angeles, Florida; Peggy Pogue Hamlin, Audubon, Iowa; Jeptha Abbott, Aardmore, Pennsylvania; James Lewis, Deschid, Tennessee; Old Walton Road, Cookeville, Tennessee; Solomon Juneau, Shorewood, Wisconsin.

Through the State Regent of Missouri the Col. Jonathan Pettibone Chapter at Louisiana, Missouri, requests official disbandment.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Oceanside, Oceanside, California; Isabell Weldin, Augusta, Kansas; Ranger, Portsmouth New Hampshire; William Dawes, Rockville Center, New York; Long Island, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Respectfully submitted, Florence H. Becker, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Becker moved the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Van Ordel. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, read her report.

Report of Historian General

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since the June Board meeting, Volumes 109 and 110 of the Lineage Books have been copied, compared and proof read in the office of the Historian General. Both volumes are now on sale in the Business Office. Work is going forward on Volume 111 and it will be ready for sale the latter part of December. This is an unusual record for work on the Lineage Books.

Eleven States, Ohio, New Jersey, West Virginia, Illinois, Connecticut, Oregon, Hawai, The Philippines, Texas, New York, and Arkansas, have completed their State Histories. Other State Histories are in various degrees of progress. Six States have written that their Histories will be completed by January first.

The program for historical work was sent to the State Regents and State Historians, August first. The State Historian in each State was asked to request a program for each chapter in her State. By October first, thirty-nine States had requested programs for chapters. On October twenty-first, programs were sent to the other States.

Twenty-six States have undertaken Project No. 1 on the program, viz: The Compilation and Arrangement of a Complete Bibliography Relative to the Revolutionary War and the Period of the War, 1770-1783.

Many States have selected several projects on this program and they write that the work is going forward on these projects. The London, England, D. A. R. members write that they are especially interested in the Bibliography Project. They say that they cannot place too highly the undertaking.

A letter went out from the Historian General's office on October 21st, to the State Historians, asking them to urge chapters to have merchants and shop owners feature in their windows scenes from American History. We believe that this will be a wholesome thing to do.

Your Historian General attended the State Conference at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 3rd to 5th; Gary, Indiana, October 8th to 11th; Wheeling, West Virginia, October 15th to 17th. Under the very able leadership of the State Regents of these respective States, a great deal of constructive work is being accomplished. I never enjoyed any more gracious and generous hospitality. Much to my regret, I could not accept other invitations to State Conferences, because of conflicting dates.

At Gary, Indiana, I had the pleasure of witnessing, as one of the honor guests, a pageant called "The Spirit of America," sponsored by the Pottowatomie Chapter, and given by one thousand school children from the various schools. This was an inspiring program. The most precious asset in any community is its youth.
Youth is so impressionistic, so full of faith and hope, and so active.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, through the writing and presentation of historical plays and pageants, can in their communities, inculcate ideals that will be strengthening and that will inspire a love for country, for good government, and for splendid citizenship. It is with the young men and women of our community that our greatest opportunities lie.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA MYERS GILLENTINE,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Immediately following the June Board meeting, your Librarian General took up the study of the present library, reading all previous reports, becoming actually acquainted in the library itself, and with its efficient personnel, its history, its functions, and its needs, together with a study of the new library, its requirements, its possibilities and its future. She then visited many libraries, interviewed many people, and read much pertaining to the subject. She immediately became a member of the American Library Association and the National Association of State Libraries, taking advantage of all that these experienced officers had to offer.

With a firm belief that for some time the impetus of our growth has been lodged in our library, that from a small beginning it has become a real power in the organization, also that many members, unless they came in direct contact with it, were ignorant of its benefits, your Librarian General prepared and had printed 5,000 broadsides, giving in condensed form, on one side of a page, easy to read and to mail, a brief history of the library, and a few salient facts concerning it. The edition soon became exhausted and a second printing of 3,000 was ordered.

Fifty thousand copies of the pamphlet, "What the Daughters Do," have been printed.

The State of Michigan donated $200 for the cataloging of Michigan's books in the library. A special clerk was employed for that purpose and eighteen books were reviewed and three thousand two hundred cards were made for them. This used up the two hundred dollars, but at their recent Conference they voted another $360 to perfect the work. Several States have been made for them. This used up the two hundred dollars, but at their recent Conference they voted another $360 to perfect the work. Several States have written to publishers and collectors, and it is of interest that a definite, full list of such information rarely has been compiled. By April I hope to have this as complete as records and histories can make it, and it will be of great value in the future. Washington's book-plate comes into the market at very rare intervals, but I was able to find a "Restrike" (original is worth about $1,000). Lincoln and Grant, I believe, had none, and some of the earlier Presidents were the autographs of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover and personal letters from Mrs. Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson (original), Calvin Coolidge (original, autographed), Herber Hoover (original, autographed).

I have written to two members of Mr. Harding's family, but have not heard as yet. Whenever possible, I thought it would add interest to have their personal autographs. With courteous replies, in the collection, are the autographs of Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover and personal letters from Mrs. Roosevelt, from Mrs. Wilson's secretary, as she is abroad; from Mr. Coolidge, and the President's secretary expressed much interest in the collection.

It is hoped to complete this as a separate collection as soon and as fully as it is possible, and to make a written record of any material pertinent to this subject.

In expressing my appreciation of the efficient and tireless work of the library staff, I do so with a real sense of knowing how ably the work is accomplished.
I am most happy that Miss Griggs is restored to health, for the library and Miss Griggs have seemed to be one for so long.

The following list comprises 168 books, 28 pamphlets, 21 manuscripts, 2 charts, 1 map and 22 book plates. The library also received 52 periodicals.

BOOKS

ALABAMA
Following 2 volumes from Mrs. W. A. Robinson for Alabama Room:

CALIFORNIA
Following 2 volumes from California “Daughters”:

COLORADO
Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys. 1880. From Mrs. Lillian Thatcher.

CONNECTICUT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA

ILLINOIS

INDIANA
Records of Jasper and Tippecanoe Counties. From Indiana Genealogical Research Committee.

IOWA
Following 2 volumes from Iowa “Daughters”:

KANSAS

MAIN

MARYLAND
Following 3 volumes from Maryland “Daughters”:

MASSACHUSETTS
Following 8 volumes from Mrs. Russell William Magna through Mary Warren Chapter:

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

NEBRASKA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY
Bi-Centennial Celebration 1609-1900 Reformed Church of the Netherlands and Its Two Branches. A. J. Martine. From Mrs. Ella F. Harm.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEVADA
Following 4 volumes from New Jersey “Daughters”:

OREGON
History of Waterford, Oxford County. 1879. From Abigail Whitman Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA
Following 8 volumes from Mrs. Russell William Magna through Mary Warren Chapter:

PENNSYLVANIA

TEXAS

VIRGINIA
Following 3 volumes from Mrs. W. A. Robinson for Alabama Room:

WISCONSIN
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Some Revolutionary Veterans, Portsmouth, N. H. J. Foster. 1929. From Bangor Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK
The Old Military Road from Fort Edward to Lake George, 1755. From Miss Harriet A. Bentley.

PENNSYLVANIA

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE
Other Sources
Roger Clap's Memoirs with Account of Voyage of the "Mary and John," 1630. From Mr. Sydney Strong.
Kelso Genealogy.

COLORADO
Three manuscript booklets on Church Records. From Mrs. Jason Waterman.

ILLINOIS
The Snow Memorial. H. F. Fuller. From Caroline A. Huling through Chicago Chapter.
Bible Record of Bert L. Funk. From Mrs. H. W. English.

IOWA
First M. E. Church, Ottumwa. From Mrs. Ora C. Subbel. The Church of Christ in Clay County. From Mrs. Harry Chamberlain.

KENTUCKY
New Church at Swedesburg. From Mrs. Beth Griffith.

MARYLAND
The Maryland Bookplate. From Mrs. Katherine R. Marsden.

MICHIGAN
Additions, Corrections and References to Listell's Genealogies of Descendants of First Settlers of the Passaic Valley. From Mrs. John V. C. Pattek.

PENNSYLVANIA
Franklin County Genealogical Data. From Mrs. Virginia A. Pendrick.

Following 2 manuscripts from Miss Ellis R. Ray:
Graves Found in Bethel Presbyterian Churchyard, Indiana County. Land Warrant to Jacobus Andermans.

OTHER SOURCES
Town Records of Waterville, Vermont, to 1860. Following 3 manuscripts purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:
Vital Records of Fairfax, Vermont, to 1860.
Baptismal Records of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. New Utrecht, 1718-1741.
Records of Associated Reformed Church of Mongaup Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y. G. A. Barber. 1929.

CHARTS
Ono
Ancestors and Descendants of Thomas Howard White. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Horatio Ford.

OTHER SOURCES

MAPS
CALIFORNIA
Map of Los Angeles As It Appeared in 1871. From California "Daughters.

BOOKPLATES
Eight bookplates from Miss Helen Elliot.
Ten bookplates from Glencoe Chapter, Illinois.
Three bookplates from Mrs. Alton B. Parker. One from Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, Maryland.

Respectfully submitted,
EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, read her report.

Report of Curator General
I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the last meeting of the Board:


Dutch Bible with family records, published in Holland in 1741, and a pair of old spectacles, both owned by Andris Hegeman of New Jersey, great-great-great-grandfather of the donor. And from the same family a dimity night-cap. These gifts bequeathed to the Museum have also been taken by a Connecticut Chapter.

It gives me great pleasure to announce at this time that six of the eight wall cases ordered for our new wing have been sold, and the alcove case that we will assume her duties.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
ELLA W. KRAMER,
Curator General.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, presented the following recommendations:

No. 1. That the Executive Committee ratify the appointment of Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey as acting Reporter General until such time as Miss Lang is able to assume her duties.
Mrs. Burney of South Carolina moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1. Seconded by Mrs. Vaught. Carried.

No. 2. That the request of Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, State Regent of New Hampshire, to increase the pension of the Real Daughter, Mrs. Randall, Charlestown, New Hampshire, to $35 per month, be granted.

Miss Gordon of Massachusetts moved the adoption of recommendation No. 2. Seconded by Mrs. Becker. Carried.

No. 3. That $300 be sent from the surplus on hand in Liberty Loan Fund to Mrs. Frank E. Andrews, State Regent of New Mexico, to be used for the care of tubercular soldiers.

Mrs. Trotman of Wisconsin moved That recommendation No. 3 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Whitaker. Carried.

No. 4. That pensions of $15 per month be granted to Mary Gordon Lamb and Myrtle Lamb, and $25 per month to Joanna M. Schmidt and Ella Swainson (Spanish War nurses).

Mrs. Manchester of Rhode Island moved the adoption of recommendation No. 4. Seconded by Mrs. Caldwell. Carried.

No. 5. That the Executive Committee recommend to that Board that three thousand copies of Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee's "List of Papers," at a cost of $296, be brought up to date and printed.

Mrs. Dixson of Illinois moved That recommendation No. 5 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Marshall. Carried.

No. 6. That the estimate submitted by Judd & Detweiler ($5,659.25), under date of September 9, 1929, for printing addenda to Manuals, be accepted.

Mrs. Craneshaw of Indiana moved the adoption of recommendation No. 6. Seconded by Mrs. Kittredge. Carried.

No. 7. That the Manual Chairman be given power to act in the matter of having the Japanese edition corrected, provided that it comes within the limit of the Manual Fund.

Mrs. Johnson of Tennessee moved the adoption of recommendation No. 7. Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

No. 8. That we recommend to the Board the installation, at a cost of $285, of the punch clock system for night watchman in our three buildings.

Mrs. Coulter of South Carolina moved That recommendation No. 8 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Burney. Carried.

No. 9. That the matter of Pension for Clerks be postponed for further investigation by the Clerks' Committee.

Mrs. Backus of Ohio moved recommendation No. 9 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Hart. Carried.

No. 10. That the Executive Committee recommend to the Board that consideration for proposal of an Executive Secretary to Registrar General be postponed indefinitely.

Mrs. Caldwell of the District of Columbia moved the adoption of recommendation No. 10. Seconded by Mrs. Manchester. Carried.

No. 11. That the Executive Committee recommend to the Board that the proposed consideration for a Department of Research in connection with the Registrar General's Office be postponed indefinitely.

Mrs. Whitaker of North Carolina moved That we adopt recommendation No. 11. Seconded by Mrs. Brown. Carried.

No. 12. That we ratify our action empowering the Buildings and Grounds Committee to engage the services of a manager for Constitution Hall for our first season at $230 per month.

Mrs. Garrison of Maryland moved the adoption of recommendation No. 12. Seconded by Mrs. Batchrick. Carried.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. John M. Beavers, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

The months since the June Board Meeting have been full of work and interest for the Buildings and Grounds Committee. At the meeting held early in June, when our first task was to complete the plan for housing the clerks during the remainder of the construction period, arrangements were made for the care of our beautiful antiques which were moved from rooms to be used for offices and a ruling passed that all office furniture must be placed several inches from the walls. These plans have been carried out and the Committee wishes to express its gratitude for the generous cooperation of all the States whose rooms we asked permission to use.

A tour of the building was made and great admiration expressed for the splendid condition of Continental Hall maintained under the able administration as Chairman of Buildings and Grounds of our beloved President General.

We found though that we had inherited enough tasks to keep us occupied. While little can be done until its room is released, Indiana is planning re-furnishing to provide the Colonial Library, and Maine and Missouri are contemplating additions to their rooms. New Hampshire is at work preparing definite plans for the Nursery and North Carolina for the room it so recently purchased. We hope soon to interest other States in joining France and Oklahoma in the construction of the Colonial Kitchen, and at the end of our administration to have accomplished the completion of every room in the Colonial household which was planned by our President General.

At our meeting in October we accepted for the Nursery a cradle from Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, which was a family heirloom, and the old key from Hayfield presented by Miss Blanche Hoopes of the District of Columbia; also a very handsome clock and two candle-labas in heavy bronze of French design presented by Mrs. Logan Tucker in memory of her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan. These are to be used in Constitution Hall. Wisconsin has added extra furniture covers of linen where needed and during the hottest weather a devoted Kansas Daughter made the linen covers for all the furniture recently presented by that State for the rest room of our clerical force. We wish to express our personal appreciation and that of the clerical staff for this labor of love. Pennsylvania has generously offered to replace the covering on the lobby furniture which was one of their gifts to Memorial Continental Hall. The Denver Chapter has offered to have the flag staff painted just before Congress. Several other proposed gifts have been referred to our Arts Critic Committee for consideration. A large hunting flag has been presented for Continental Hall.

The setting for the Founders Memorial has been completed and we can now plan a definite location for the Friendship Garden. As soon as possible, the beautiful and historic plants which have been presented will be replanted and our Friendship Garden complete.
With the approval of the President General and Executive Committee, the use of Memorial Continental Hall has been granted to the Junior Theatre of Washington for ten Saturday afternoons. This organization exists for the purpose of providing inspiring entertainments. The children, who are given no knowledge of the finest drama, perfectly acted, and is of a purely educational character. Very fine plays are given which are of interest to young people and the undertaking is endorsed by Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe.

Many problems have come to our committee incident to the preparation for the opening of Constitution Hall and many splendid suggestions have been offered by the Concert and Convention managers in Washington who have so generously given us their time and the benefit of their experience. Upon their advice, the Executive Committee has approved our recommendation for the appointment of a Manager for Constitution Hall, and our new manager and our able superintendent, with the result that the proper help has been secured, uniforms ordered for our carriage men, ushers and cloak room service engaged, fire and police protection provided, extra car and bus service secured and many small but important details taken care of.

The positive engagements for Constitution Hall have come without solicitation and our beautiful auditorium will doubtless attract many others, but we must bear in mind that Constitution Hall belongs to all of us and it is the earnest desire of your committee that every State Regent and Officer keep her ears to the ground for suitable conventions or events that might be brought to Washington. These are always planned several years in advance and we now have reservation up to 1932, but can take care of many more. All that we need is a suggestion from you and the men in charge of conventions in Washington will be only too glad to cooperate and to enter into negotiations. There are, of course, many restrictions as to the use of Constitution Hall and our doors will only be opened to those whose aims and purposes do not conflict with ours.

The following events have taken place in Memorial Continental Hall: On October 8th the opening evening our organization acted as host for the Memorial Continental Hall has been granted to the Junior Theatre of Washington for ten Saturday afternoons. This organization exists for the purpose of providing inspiring entertainments. The children, who are given no knowledge of the finest drama, perfectly acted, and is of a purely educational character. Very fine plays are given which are of interest to young people and the undertaking is endorsed by Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe.

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The following events have taken place in Memorial Continental Hall: On October 8th the opening evening of the Convention of the American Dental Association which was addressed by the Vice-President of the United States, the Honorable Charles Curtis; on October 9th at 11 o'clock the George Washington University held their Fall Convocation when a degree was conferred upon the Right Honorable James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain. That evening our organization acted as host for the Memorial Meeting for General Pulaski; when Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice President General, welcomed the guests for the President General and introduced the Chairman of the evening, Col. Paul McNutt, Chairman of the Pulaski National Memorial Association.

Respectfully submitted,
HATTIE M. BEAVERS,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. James F. Donahue, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Magazine Committee

Since my June report, the Magazine Committee has been perfected and it is my pleasure to announce the following appointments made by our President General to serve as National Vice Chairmen: Mrs. James Corbitt of New York, Northern Division; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney of Pennsylvania, Eastern Division; Mrs. Zebulon Judd of Alabama, Southern Division; Mrs. Earl Padget of Ohio, Central Division; Mrs. Charles B. Handley of Oklahoma, Western Division, and Mrs. Walter W. Reed of Washington, Pacific Coast Division.

This Committee functioned immediately, each Vice-Chairman gathering together her State Chairmen, issuing instructions, giving out necessary information, arousing enthusiasm which in turn has been brought before the local magazine chairmen.

No longer will the far distant States lack inspiration or understanding, for under this new zoning system each group will be greatly benefited through the leadership of these capable and enthusiastic vice-chairmen who are constantly in touch with "headquarters." Letters from your National Chairman have gone forth to Regents, State Chairmen and State Regents urging them to present the D. A. R. Magazine to every member. Hundreds of letters have been personally written by your chairman in answer to letters sent to her residence, no opportunity has been lost where a word of encouragement might place a subscription. I wish to thank the President General for the mention of the Magazine in her letters of greeting to new members. The response from this letter is very gratifying.

Summer months are more or less inactive, even affecting magazine subscriptions, few subscriptions come in and old frequently expiring. The summer months are therefore trying times, the circulation fluctuating up and down, but September showed an increase of 316 new subscriptions.

In the August issue appeared an article by Katherine Calvert Goodwin, "Forrunners of Old Glory," the flag pictures were in "color." This effect was most pleasing. We are indebted to Mr. Davis of Judd and Detweiler for giving us those brilliant illustrations. This process of color is very expensive, yet he gave us this at no extra charge. The comment upon this has been most favorable, so I am asking this Board to send a letter of thanks to Mr. Davis for this nice courtesy. Two other stories which have received favorable comment are the articles of Constitution Hall and the Library, by Mrs. Russell William Magna, our Librarian General.

In the September issue the announcement of the National Chapter contest was made. This contest began October first, 1929, and ends March thirty-first, 1930. Prizes are given through the generosity of the six vice-chairmen of the Magazine Committee whose names I have just given. These prizes are to be awarded the chairmen at the coming Continental Congress. There will be six groups, the prizes going to the chapter securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership.

1st prize $10 to the chapter having a membership of 25 or less.
2nd prize $25 to the chapter having a membership of 25 to 50.
3rd prize $35 to the chapter having a membership of 50 to 100.
4th prize $50 to the chapter having a membership of 100 to 200.
5th prize $60 to the chapter having a membership of 200 to 350.

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5th prize $60 to the chapter having a membership of 200 to 350.
6th prize $75 to the chapter having a membership of 350 or more. This contest covers almost the full working year. During this long period the entire membership can be solicited and Mrs. Hobart’s desire that the Magazine be presented to every member be realized. This contest is now under way, every chapter has an opportunity to win a prize, for there is one for every size chapter.

A letter has been sent out recently regarding advertisements, a request that every State be responsible for at least one advertisement this year. Many of the recent ads came from firms working on Constitution Hall. These have discontinued, leaving space which must be filled and what better way than to have chapter and State secure advertising at a profit of forty per cent to themselves, wherein they may benefit as well as the Magazine. This, too, should increase an interest in our organ.

Since my last report we have collected $2,246.98 from advertising, and receipts from subscriptions have been $7,352.00.

Your chairman desires the President General and this Board to know that the Magazine Committee are leaving no stone unturned to promote the interests of our beloved organ, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIANOR WHITE DONAHUE,
National Chairman.

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

Report of Editor of Magazine

Four issues of the magazine have been published since I last reported to this Board, while the fifth, the November magazine, is off the press, except for the first signature which is being held for the account of the Vesper Service today in Constitution Hall. Copy for December, with the exception of the minutes of this Board, is in the printers’ hands, and four special features for January have been given to Mr. Davis, also.

We are planning a change in the make-up, type, headings and general appearance of the January number. This improvement will bring the magazine within the class of up-to-date representative publications.

May I call to your particular attention Senator Fess’ kindness in preparing expressly for our magazine, an article on the Washington Bicentennial; this we feature in the December issue, with another extremely interesting and timely story—“The Christmas Star in Heraldry”—by Jenny G. Walker. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Cammeyer, Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, we have secured especially fine illustrations to use with the article by Senator Fess, some of which have not appeared in print before. Senator Fess has stressed not only our national debt to Washington, but what the world owes to his military genius and statesman-like qualities. The Senator outlines graphically the part the Federal Government, the States, cities and rural communities can take in making the Bicentennial memorable in history.

Outstanding was the amount of money reported in the December issue, with an attendance of about one hundred.

May I extend to them and to every member of this Board my sincere thanks for all that is done for the betterment of its official publication. Most particularly I desire to express grateful acknowledgment of many acts of kindness to me extending over the past twelve years. Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, Editor.

Mrs. Joy of Michigan moved That the request of the Editor of the Magazine for the usual appropriation of $500 for articles for the Magazine be granted. Seconded by Mrs. Whitaker. Carried.

The Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read the report of that committee.

Report of Constitution Hall Finance Committee

Constitution Hall Committee met last evening with an enthusiastic anticipation and excited interest prior to the Vesper Service with an attendance of about one hundred.

Outstanding was the amount of money reported in cash collected, for it is indicative of the loyalty and high
purpose of the Society. It tells the financial world that the shrinkage usually expected on pledged money is practically nil; also that the sum total of assured money which includes that collected, plus the rest of the payments now due, plus pledged sums, carries the Society away over the million, and the organization may throw open the doors of Constitution Hall with self-congratulatory pride.

The rest of the chair money should be in by now. Also it is earnestly requested that on the pledged articles, as far as possible, money be paid in through the Chapter Treasurers, to the State Treasurers, and sent on to the Treasurer General, as all money paid in will lessen the amount necessary to borrow.

The inscriptions are in readiness to be sent to Washington for numbering in the Treasurer General's office, and will then go forward to the engraver. This is a last appeal to any who have not sent theirs in, as they must be done all at one time. There are four interleaved books, properly inscribed, whose pages contain in alphabetical order, by States, the inscriptions. Three volumes have been necessary for auditorium chairs and the fourth contains all other inscriptions. These volumes are all in duplicate, so that one copy will be available for the engraver, and one remain in the Treasurer General's office.

The work of this committee has been carried on every day, all summer, in fact it has been busier than ever.

An article pertaining to the Hall was written for the September Magazine, price lists were prepared and literature for publicity sent out.

During October your Chairman has attended State Conferences in all of the New England States, and in the pleasurable company of our President General. It was most gratifying to feel the enthusiastic support still being given to our building project.

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium chairs paid</td>
<td>3416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditorium chairs part paid</td>
<td>107</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex Officers chairs paid</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ex Officers chairs part paid</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Leaving 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platform chairs paid</td>
<td>141</td>
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<td>Platform chairs part paid</td>
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<td>Platform chairs special, paid</td>
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<td>Donors paid</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze doors paid</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Bronze doors part paid</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Bronze doors pledged</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>In addition to the items already listed, there are eight spaces on the exterior of the building on which may be placed appropriate quotations; these opportunities may be had for $1,000 each. An attractive way for a State to honor itself.</td>
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</table>

We are indebted to the following States and members for subscribing so generously, since the last meeting, to specific gifts, and it is with grateful acknowledgment that I read them:

**Connecticut:**
- 1 bronze lantern on left side of entrance door in honor of the President General, Mrs. Hobart, paid: $800
- Pages room complete: 4,770
- Gift of Mrs. Mathies in honor of her daughter, Katherine, paid: 1,000

Connecticut, as a State, has paid 100 per cent on all said gifts.

**District of Columbia:**
- Book rack, behind Librarian, the gift of Mrs. Mary Scully of Mary Washington Chapter: 200

**Maine:**
- 1 bronze lamp and shade in main lounge in honor of the President General, Mrs. Hobart: 300

**Minnesota:**
- 1 mahogany round table in main lounge: 600

**New Jersey:**
- 2 mahogany armchairs in main lounge, the gift of Mrs. William Porter Allen: 300

**New York:**
- Women's rest room complete: 2,625
- Hospital room complete, the gift of Mrs. J. P. Marshall: 750
- 1 library chair, Tawasentha Chapter: 100

**Rhode Island:**
- 1 bronze lantern on right side of entrance door, in honor of President General, Mrs. Hobart: 800

**Vermont:**
- 2 bronze lamps and shades in main lounge, one in honor of Mrs. Hobart and one in honor of Mrs. Magna: 360

**Total:** $11,605

1928 Congress pledges for special gifts:

**District of Columbia:**
- 1 mahogany armchair in main lounge, Elizabeth Jackson Chapter: $150

**Pennsylvania:**
- 1 iron torch in main lounge, Germantown Chapter: 100

**Philippine Islands:**
- 1 brass standing lamp with shade, in main lounge, in honor of General Leonard Wood, late Governor General of Philippine Islands: 100

**Total:** $350

The price lists were distributed at last night's meeting and the response was most generous—it is with gratitude that the following list of gifts subscribed for is read:

**1 mahogany armchair in gold damask**
- Pledged for Kansas by Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick: $100

**1 mahogany armchair in gold damask**
- In honor of Mrs. John H. Stewart, Constitution Hall Chairman for Vermont, by Shirley Farr, State Vice Regent: 100
1 flat top museum desk 450
In honor of Mrs. Russell Magna, by Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Regent Dorset Chapter, Cambridge, Md.

1 side chair in blue damask 90
In honor of Mrs. John A. Logan, by Marie L. Beyerle, Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pa. (to be paid by Nov. 5).

1 chair in library 100
In honor of Mrs. Russell William Magna, by Rhode Island.

1 mahogany armchair 100
In honor of Mrs. John L. Cranahaw, Chairman Constitution Hall Finance Committee, by Rhode Island.

1 armchair in lobby 150
By West Virginia, Ora H. Vaught, State Regent.

2 pairs portieres for large opening 330
In honor of Mrs. Wm. D. Hamilton, Regent Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Pittsburgh Chapter, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, Jr., at $165 per pair.

1 York tip table 65
For Virginia, by Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman.

1 chair for library 100

1 library chair 100
By Emily F. Hurd, State Regent, Massachusetts.

1 mahogany chair in gold damask 100
In honor of Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Vice President General, by Mrs. Charles Bathrick.

1 pair portieres for large opening, main lounge 190
By Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Vice President General of Michigan, State Chairman Constitutional Hall Finance Committee, Michigan.

Window shades complete 260
For Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, pledge made by Mrs. Frank S. Hight, Regent.

1 York tip table 65
In honor of Chapter Regent, Multnomah Chapter, Portland, Oreg., by Mrs. W. F. Edwards, State Chairman.

1 smokador for ladies' rest room 10
By Rhode Island.

2 men's rest rooms 900
By Colonel Walter Scott.

Total $3,300

The bronze doors were subscribed for and taken in the following order:
Paid: No. 1, Connecticut Chapters; No. 2, Mrs. John Miller Horton, New York; No. 3, North Carolina Chapters; No. 4, Mrs. Frank Dick, Dorset Chapter, Maryland; No. 5, New Jersey Chapters; No. 6, Virginia Chapters; No. 7, Wisconsin Chapters; No. 8, Illinois Chapters.

Part paid: District of Columbia, Missouri, New Hampshire, Texas. 1 pair pledged.

The drinking fountains were subscribed for and taken in the following order: Paid: No. 1, Mrs. Katharine Kittredge, Vermont; No. 2, Mrs. J. C. Linthicum, Baltimore Chapter, Maryland; No. 3, Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, Connecticut.

Part paid: (2) Florida Chapters; Miss Marie Beyerle, Pennsylvania.

Total cash is $984,760.63; total sum of gifts recently sold, $10,605; total sum due on partly paid gifts, $16,250; total sum of gifts sold last night, $3,330.37; total, $1,014,946.

Do you realize that these figures supply the loyalty and faith that you women have in yourselves, for you are the National Society. This total sum of cash collected on a prospective million leaves the very small sum of $15,239.47. You should count it a matter of pride to take this back to your States and your Chapters.

"Where there is no vision the people perish." The Society caught the vision and held it with a tenacity of purpose so that this very day the organ will vibrate the harmonies of concerted effort to make possible the completed whole.

Let me express my warm appreciation to the President General, to Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Rigdon, and to the personnel of her office for their helpful assistance, and to my untiring State Regents and Chairmen who have worked so hard to make possible this report.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General read the recommendations of the Constitution Hall Committee:

No. 1. That no gifts other than money shall be accepted for Constitution Hall unless first passed upon by the Building Committee and the personnel of John Russell Pope's office.

Mrs. Johnson of Tennessee moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1. Seconded by Mrs. Vaught. Carried.

No. 2. The blue velvet curtains covering the walls at the back of the boxes and in front of the temporary platform be purchased at a cost not to exceed $1,200.


No. 3. That owing to complications, it seems inadvisable to have any insignia other than our own in the building.

Mrs. Burney of South Carolina moved the adoption of recommendation No. 3. Seconded by Mrs. Sigmon. Carried.

No. 4. That the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee be authorized to purchase rental requirements for Constitution Hall, at not to exceed $500.

Mrs. Brown of Pennsylvania moved the adoption of recommendation No. 4. Seconded by Mrs. Murray. Carried.

No. 5. That the bronze doors, number twelve, be assigned to the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Beaman of Virginia moved That recommendation No. 5 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Carried.

No. 6. That thanks be sent to Mrs. Frank A. Ruf for her gift of the furnishings for the President General's reception room; to Mrs. Wesley T. Wilson for the gift of an unique table; to Mrs. Charles J. Kindel for the gift of a day bed; and to Commonwealth Chapter for the gift of two chairs.

Mrs. Bathrick of Michigan moved That recommendation No. 6 be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck. Carried.
The Chair stated that the three-year term of the Editor of the Magazine had expired and it would be necessary to make an appointment to that position. Mrs. Joy of Michigan moved That Miss Natalie Summer Lincoln be reappointed Editor of the Magazine for the ensuing three years. Seconded by Mrs. Garrison. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, reported the following: Deceased members, 774; resigned, 567; dropped, Chapter members, 1,415; members at large, 339, and moved That the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 140 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Painter. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 140 former members duly reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Chair stated that the membership had gone well over the 170,000 mark she had hoped for; that this increase was an eloquent answer to those criticising the National Society; and spoke informally on the subject of the divisional meetings planned for and the inspiration to be derived therefrom, the first meeting to take place in November at Pinehurst, North Carolina.

The President General appointed the following members to prepare resolutions on the death of Mrs. Theodore M. Bates, Honorary Vice President General from Massachusetts; Miss Gordon, Mrs. Joy and Mrs. Burney; and of Mrs. John T. Ames, Past Vice President General of Illinois, Mrs. Dixson, Mrs. Trottman and Mrs. Vaught.

The President General spoke of the regret felt by the National Board that Mrs. Reynolds, of North Carolina, would not be able to be present to hear for the first time the organ given by her to Constitution Hall, and the Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Reynolds expressing her unspeakable disappointment not to be at the vespers service and hear the new organ.

Mrs. Becker of New Jersey moved That an expression of deep regret, love and best wishes be sent from the Board to Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Lang and Mrs. Van Landingham because of their illness. Seconded by Mrs. Painter. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram received from Miss Anne Margaret Lang, Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, tendering her resignation because of illness.

Mrs. Joy of Michigan moved That the resignation of Miss Anne M. Lang as Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution be accepted with regret. Seconded by Mrs. Garrison. Carried.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:15 o'clock. Mrs. Coulter of South Carolina spoke of the work in process at the industrial school, Tamasee, and made a strong plea for increased interest and financial help.

Informal discussion followed as to the date of the next Board meeting and February 1, 1930, was decided upon.

Mrs. Reed of Kentucky spoke of the movement sponsored by the American Legion and other patriotic societies to make the site of Ft. Boonesboro, Kentucky, a National Park, and of the monument to be built on the site of the Daniel Boone home in honor of Kentucky's great pioneer; stating that a bill had been introduced in Congress therefor, and asked that the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the bill to effect this memorial to Daniel Boone.

Miss Nettleton of Connecticut moved That the matter of Fort Boonesboro Park be referred to the National Chairman of U. S. Legislation and that she report to the February Board Meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Crankshaw. Carried.

Mrs. Dixson of Illinois spoke of the many years' work given by the National Society on the National Guide to Historic Spots, and the three years that Mrs. Chubbuck, National Chairman of the Committee, had given to this project in order to keep its national aspect, of the time, ability and expense attached, and asked that the action taken by the June Board granting permission to the States to publish their material be rescinded. After discussion the motion was lost.

Mrs. Hurd of Massachusetts spoke on the subject of the urgent need of adoption by the National Society of the Awards of Merit in connection with the work of the Girl Home Makers Committee in order that this effective national defense work might be stimulated, and offered the following resolution presented by Mrs. May Montgomery Smith, National Chairman:

WHEREAS, Many chapters feel unable to take up the active work of the Girl Home Makers Committee, yet approve work being done for the welfare of the girls of America, and perpetuation of the home, desire to assist and cooperate with other organizations working with girls; and be it

RESOLVED, in order to further the efficiency of the Girl Home Makers Committee, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt an Award of Merit. This award to be given by Chapters to girls of other organizations, societies or schools where domestic arts and citizenship are taught, to show the cooperation and appreciation of this Society with other organizations meeting the same requirements and ideals as the Girl Home Makers Committee; be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution finance this Award, reimbursed by the Chapters when used.

Mrs. Hurd moved The adoption of the resolution presented by the Chairman of the Girl Home Makers Committee. Seconded by Miss Gordon. Carried.

Miss Gordon of Massachusetts offered the following resolution on the death of Mrs. Theodore M. Bates:

WHEREAS, It has pleased divine providence to remove from our midst Mrs. Emma Forbes Duncan Bates, our Honorary Vice President General from 1913-1929; and

WHEREAS her deep interest in this organization was present to the very end of her useful life; therefore be it
Resolved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply regrets the loss of this valued member; and be it further
Resolved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends to her daughter, Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, its sincere sympathy in her loss; and be it further
Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her daughter, Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, and a copy to her Chapter, Colonel Timothy Bigelow of Worcester, Massachusetts, of which she was Honorary Regent.

Isabel Wyman Gordon,
Helen Newberry Joy,
Minnie M. Burney.

Mrs. Dixon of Illinois offered the following resolution on the death of Mrs. John T. Ames:
WHEREAS the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has lost, through death, Mrs. Minerva Ross Ames, Past Vice President General of Illinois, an honored and greatly beloved member; therefore be it
Resolved that the National Board of Management express its keen sense of loss in her passing and extend its sincere sympathy to her family and also to her Chapter, of which Mrs. Ames was a lifelong useful and devoted member.

Margaret Trottsman,
Ora H. Vaught,
Matie T. Dixon.

The members stood in silent tribute during the reading of the resolutions.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General
I have the honor to report 500 additional applications presented to the Board, making a total of 2700.
Respectfully submitted,
Kate B. Van Orsdel,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Van Orsdel moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 500 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Becker. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 500 applicants duly elected members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
It is with pleasure I present my supplemental report:
Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:
Mrs. Foy A. Gresham, Norwood, North Carolina; Miss Nuna Eunice Rhoda Whitcomb, West Allis, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Becker moved That the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Van Orsdel. Carried.

Miss Barnett moved That the National Board of Management send a letter of thanks to Judd & Detweiler for furnishing without charge the plates for the color pictures used in our magazine in the article on the Flag and for the continuous courtesy shown to our organization in our business relations. Seconded by Mrs. Rigdon. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Bissell, read the minutes of October 23, 1929, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Gillentine moved That we go into Executive Session. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

Mrs. Becker moved We go out of Executive Session. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Bissell, read a letter received from Miss Mary Randolph, Secretary to Mrs. Herbert Hoover, stating that Mrs. Hoover, because of absence from Washington, would be unable to be present at the vesper service of the afternoon and adding that she had experienced such pleasure in being present for the dedication service. Also a letter from Col. Walter Scott enclosing a $1,000 donation to the President General to be used as she thought best.
Discussion followed as to the work of the Sons and Daughters of the Republic Committee and of need of literature in furthering organization thereof and Mrs. Bathrick of Michigan moved That the National Board authorize the printing of the necessary organizing material for the Sons and Daughters of the Republic Committee, amount not to exceed $300 a year. Seconded by Mrs. Magura. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read a supplemental report.

Second Supplemental Report
It gives me pleasure to present the Col. Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter at Hamburg, Arkansas, for confirmation. Respectfully submitted,
Florence H. Becker,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Becker moved That the 2nd supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine. Carried.
Adjournment was taken at 4:30 P. M.
Respectfully submitted,
Eva V. M. Bissell,
Recording Secretary General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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1929-1930

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MRS. ALFRED JOHNSON,
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MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY. MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK.
MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU

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

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. Mildred Mathes, 1899.
MRS. William Lindsay, 1906.
MRS. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JAMES T. ROUNTREE, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STEINBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927.