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Cover design by Leslie C. Mitchell. The Fostering Mother, the monument to the Founders executed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, was dedicated during the meeting of the Thirty-eighth Continental Congress in 1929.

Many of the photographs in this issue were taken by Mary Eleanor Browning. Copies of the portraits and miniatures of the Presidents General were made by Edmonston Studio.

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Golden Jubilee

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

It is our Jubilee!
Let us sing,
Let voices ring
It is our Jubilee!

Chant we a hymn to those who visioned clear
And founded us and all that we hold dear.
Sing from our hearts our gratitude sublime
That we have their gift, this fifty years of time.

It is our Jubilee!
Let praises ring
And anthems sing
It is our Jubilee!

America our native land
Defend her from her foes
Keep resolute her freedom's stand
The life each loves and knows.
Protect and bless our country's flag
For in its folds there lies
The red for courage—white for hope,
The stars and blue of skies.
Grant us, as in our prideful past,
We've lived, as patriots sure,
The right to give until the last
Our lives that she endure.

It is our Jubilee!
Let new hopes spring
New decades bring
It is our Jubilee!

Our song is of our Golden Years,
With thankful hearts and true,
That service in our country's cause
Is prouder in review.
We're pledged by oath for freedom's cause,
We've taught wher'ere we could—
And done our best where needed most
For love and brotherhood.
So, as we sing our Golden Song
Our prayers will ever be
For Home, for Country, and for God
We pledge ourselves to Thee.
THE Golden Jubilee Number of the National Historical Magazine speaks to you of the fifty years of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, years in which upon foundations laid by a few patriotic workers the society has developed into an organization in some respects the greatest formed by any group of women in the world. Not by recording events, but by interpreting the effort of the founders, the Presidents General and the National Committees, the Magazine has endeavored to set forth the meaning of the society, its service to the country and its aid to humanity.

For many weeks loyal members in the District of Columbia and in Maryland have been reading early proceedings, magazines, and minutes in the hope of summarizing accomplishments. The Magazine is proud to present totals of achievement hitherto unknown. Other facts of interest mentioned during the celebration will be reported in the December number of the Magazine. The same spirit of voluntary service upon which the society was founded has made possible this issue, every article having been contributed either by members or by our regular staff. For photography alone was outside service sought.

One thing has been conclusively proved: the task of presenting a complete picture of the society’s development will require several years of research and careful writing. It is hoped that there may soon arise a member trained as an historian who, as a labor of love, will find it possible to complete the record. Only a beginning has been made.

To look at this society today, with its entire block of properties in the city of Washington free from debt, its three handsome buildings comparable in beauty and standard to those erected by the United States Government; with its two mountain schools owned and operated by the society in sections where education for many was impossible and where training beyond the third or fourth grade was hitherto unknown; with one of its health houses, in use but a few years, doing a work said to be the finest demonstration of public health in the state; with its friendly welcome to the immigrants at Ellis Island; with its citizenship contests functioning in thousands of public schools; with its Manual for Citizenship, in eighteen languages, reaching actually millions of foreign born desiring naturalization; with increasing recognition that its policies of adequate national defense, material, educational and spiritual were founded upon principles of far-sighted saneness; one can but ask “Why?” and “How?” What is the reason that the press sometimes refers to the society as “powerful”?

Two reasons have already been mentioned. The women who founded this society were essentially patriotic. Of course, they waved flags and made flowery speeches. The men of the day also engaged in oratorical flights. Of course they wore ermine and ostrich for these were the fashion of the day. Their patriotism should no more be doubted because of these than ours because we wear tailor-mades. They drank tea, too, and so do we; but if noble accomplishment has been increased under influence of that beverage, more power to the tea. Albeit, they believed confidently in the United States of America as the best government yet devised for the recognition of the dignity, importance and happiness of the individual citizen. They were ready to work that the education essential to its well-being might be extended and that its principles might be preserved. In early Continental Congresses the need of programs for Americanization and for proper assimilation of the vast numbers of foreign born was emphasized. That interest has never lagged. Service for preparedness, finding demonstration during the Spanish-American War in the organization of the first
corps of women nurses of the Army and the Navy, has never ceased.

The second factor is the principle of voluntary service. Officers and chairmen have worked because they believe in the National Society. Not only have they worked, but they have paid their own expenses. Only the President General is granted official expenses to permit visits to conferences and meetings in every state. Executive direction and management has been without cost to the society. The income from the modest dues has thereby been released for clerical service and promotion of committee activities.

The society has first and always been national in character. Its members are accepted into the National Society by the National Society. Admission to membership includes a proved line of descent nationally recognized as authentic. The control of admissions is justified in the fact that the society enjoys an unusual record in the small percentage of its members dropped for non-payment of dues, a record which is steadily improving. Members have to a remarkable degree been able to keep the welfare of the National Society above personal ambitions. Of course there have been disagreements and campaigns: that is in accordance with the American way. The real triumph of the society over individuals, however, has been indicated again and again when defeated candidates have remained our most loyal workers.

Another factor in the society's success is its varied program within its three objects: historical, educational and patriotic. There is a wider appeal than at first apparent. Those who love to roam the country-side have collected thousands of cemetery records for the genealogy upon which membership depends; while others who prefer historical research have delved in libraries for the data necessary in the marking of historic spots. Education is successful only under right conditions. Those who prefer social service supply the necessities which create an atmosphere conducive to education. And always there is opportunity for those who believe in the blessings of America to carry the message to others.

Perhaps the greatest asset of the National Society is in the spirit of the members. There is something about them which "never says Die." Witness the long years of effort in paying for Memorial Continental Hall and the courage with which expansion to meet growing needs was immediately begun. The finest demonstration of the real spirit that makes the society occurred in the first five years of the last decade. With the depression of 1929, there remained a debt of $660,000, nearly two-thirds of a million dollars. More timid souls might have weakened. To carry that burden looked too difficult, yet to reduce it seemed impossible. Nevertheless, at a time when many a similar building was reverting to its creditors, this group of women, under a courageous leadership which refused to fail, not only met its interest but in about five years reduced the debt by more than one-half million dollars. Did ever women do more? Perhaps there is no similar accomplishment. Large contributions naturally were few, but the power of small individual effort under a united purpose was never more splendidly demonstrated. Encouraged by the slogan, "A Penny a Day," a miracle was wrought. But the finest thing of all is that in those five struggling years the regular activities of the society did not suffer. Examination of the records shows that schools and scholarships, student loan and national defense kept to the even tenure of their ways, lessening only in proportion to resignations necessitated by the financial situation.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution confidently believe that they have a tradition to perpetuate and as Americans a heritage which deserves preservation and protection. The Society is rich in the things that count.

From the height of these fifty years the Daughters now look back. The task has sometimes been hard and discouragements great, but all along the path are those whose burdens have been lightened, whose ambitions have been realized, and whose hopes have been revived because you passed that way. They have thankfulness in their hearts because of you. They make your Year of Jubilee.
MISS MARY DEISHA. FROM A PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY BY THE KATHERINE
MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, AND PERSONAL
FRIENDS. THE PORTRAIT, PAINTED IN 1914 BY MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS, WHO NOW SERVES AS CHAIRMAN
OF THE ART CRITICS COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, HANGS IN THE NEW YORK ROOM OF MEMORIAL
CONTINENTAL HALL

"The Fostering Mothers"
A Brief History of the Founding and Sketches of the
Founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution

LIDA B. EARHART

[6]
As the time approached for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, there was a marked revival of patriotic fervor in the United States, and people began to think more and more of those whose services and sacrifices had made a reality of the independence declared a century previously. Possibly the emotional aftermath of the War Between the States added to this development of patriotic feeling, for there were
many persons still living who had suffered and sacrificed for a cause they held dear. They had a personal basis for understanding what the War of the Revolution had meant to the Americans of that earlier day.

“The Society of the Cincinnati” already existed, but its membership was closely restricted; consequently it did not satisfy the growing need for an organization in which descendants of Revolutionary patriots might unite for the preservation of ideals and for service to their country. In San Francisco, on October 22, 1875, a group of men held a meeting to discuss the possibility of forming an association to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors who fought to make this country free and independent. Out of this beginning developed the “Sons of Revolutionary Sires,” and in the course of a few years similar groups called “Sons of the Revolution” were formed.

The women of America felt the patriotic impulse, even as the men did. Some of the men’s organizations in the East admitted them to membership. However, when the first National Congress of the National Society of the Sons of American Revolution, which included all the earlier groups, met in Louisville, Kentucky, on April 30, 1890, it was decided to have the Society composed exclusively of male members. A clause in the constitution made the following provision for women: “For the purpose of making more nearly perfect the records of our Revolutionary ancestors and their descendants, any woman of Revolutionary ancestry may file a record of her ancestor’s service and of her line of descent with any Registrar, who shall send a duplicate to the Registrar General.”

This action of the Sons increased rather than allayed the patriotic fervor of the women, and the idea of a separate organization occurred to several of them. It was in July of that same year that the glowing ember of desire developed into the flame of activity. The Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting in Washington, D. C., and were addressed by Senator John Sherman. In his speech the Senator approved of any movement that would perpetuate the memories of the heroes of the Revolution, and he spoke with pleasure of the presence of women in the meeting.

“They might not have done any fighting,” he said, “but they kept the farm going—raised the crops that fed the army—spun the yarn and wove the cloth that clothed the soldiers—looked after the homes and the children—kept the country alive, and it is most fitting that women should be present here tonight to help in commemorating the names of the Sires of the Revolution.”

An account of this meeting in the Washington Post of July 12 led Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a writer, to reply to Senator Sherman’s address, referring particularly to his statements about the services of women during the Revolution. “If this be the case,” she asked, “why do men and women band themselves to create a one-sided patriotism? If there were true patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to commemorate the names of women also?” She made an urgent request that American women produce the names of heroines of whom they had knowledge in order that their names might be placed on a roll of honor. Mrs. Lockwood then related the story of Hannah Arnett whose impassioned plea to a group of leading American men gathered secretly in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to consider the offer of amnesty from the Howe brothers, had roused their failing courage to the point of stern refusal and continued resistance.

This letter from Mrs. Lockwood, which appeared in the Post of July 13, produced immediate results. In the “Story of the Records” appears the following account of the first results of Mrs. Lockwood’s protest:

“The letter of Mrs. Lockwood appeared in the Washington Post, Sunday, July 13, 1890. Tuesday morning’s mail brought to her a letter from Miss Mary Desha, offering to cooperate with her in the organizing of a society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Within a week they met and talked over the possibilities of such a society. At that time Miss Desha spoke of two women who ought, from their names, to be eligible—they were strangers to both Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Desha. Miss Desha said she would call on them and place the matter before them—those names were Miss Eugenia...
Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth."

Among those who read the letter to the Washington Post was Mr. William O. McDowell of Newark, New Jersey, who had been active in bringing about the formation of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 30, 1889. He, too, wrote to the Washington Post, his letter appearing in the issue of July 21, 1890. After telling of the founding of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he referred to the exclusion of women from it, recapitulated the successful patriotic work done by women in this country, and enumerated various historical and patriotic objectives to be attained. He closed his letter as follows:

"With this object in mind, I invite every woman in America who has the blood of the heroes of the Revolution in her veins to send me her name and address, and I will, as soon as I receive sufficient names in any State, call a meeting to organize the State Society. So soon as I can intelligently issue the invitation, a national committee will be appointed to invite a meeting in Washington, D. C., for organization by the adoption of a national constitution and the election of a board of officers, when I will pass the work entirely out of my hands into those of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Five women in Washington, D. C., responded to Mr. McDowell's invitation—Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Hannah McL. Wolff, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. M. Morris Hallowell and Mrs. Louise Wolcott K. Brown. In reply to Miss Desha's practical request in her letter to Mr. McDowell, "Tell us how to go about it," he suggested that a meeting be called of the five ladies who had written to him for the purpose of preliminary organization, and the election of officers, and that "arrangements be made for a grand meeting to be held on the 11th of October, the Anniversary of the Discovery of America—a date particularly appropriate for the organization of a society of women, as it was to a woman's generosity and wisdom that Columbus was indebted for the means to fit out his fleet for his perilous voyage." He supplied Miss Desha with the names and addresses of the ladies who had responded. Mrs. Lockwood, too, suggested some names, and Miss Desha at once notified the entire group of a meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Louise Knowlton Brown at 17th and K Streets N. W. Mrs. Lockwood could not be present because of her duties as a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1893. As she was absent from Washington during most of the summer, she was unable to share in many of the preliminary activities carried on by the earnest group who went about the task of forming a country-wide organization of women.

The meeting at Mrs. Brown's was held late in July. As it was the hot season and the number present was small, it was decided to defer formal action until fall when everyone would be back in town. Miss Desha was requested to inform Mr. McDowell of that decision.

Mr. McDowell replied on July 30 to Miss Desha's letter. He enclosed with his communication "a full plan of organization, a number of application blanks, a Constitution and a beautifully bound blank book for the Constitution when it had been amended and approved by the ladies who would form the National Society." When this reply was received, another meeting was called, to be held at Mrs. Walworth's residence. Because of illness, absence from the city, and inclement weather, those interested in the new movement were, for the most part, unable to answer the call, and Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth were the only ones present. Nothing daunted, the earnest three held a momentous session. They decided that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be national in scope. They agreed to ask Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of the President of the United States, to be the President General. In order to make a beginning, they proposed a Board of Managers, including Miss Desha as Chairman, Mrs. Walworth as Secretary, and Miss Washington as Registrar. During that summer many informal conferences must have been held. People were visited personally and invited to join the Society which was "in the process of becoming," and letters were sent far and wide to outstanding women.
Miss Desha and Mrs. Walworth carefully studied and revised the constitution sent by Mr. McDowell, and gave it the form in which it was considered at the formal meeting of the organization on October 11, 1890. On October 7, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling,
who had been absent from Washington during the summer, but who had been corresponding with Mr. McDowell about the proposed Society, issued a call for a meeting to be held on October 11 at the home of Mrs. Lockwood in the Strathmore Arms.
for the purpose of organizing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and stating that Mr. McDowell would be present at the meeting.

Each of the three women who had attended the meeting on August 9, when the preliminary steps of organization had been taken, received one of these letters. The meeting took place on Saturday, October 11, 1890, as proposed, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution accepts that date as the time of its official organization. Before the meeting closed, eighteen ladies had enrolled for membership. Eleven paid their dues, and the treasury made a brave start with thirty-three dollars, and a constitution was adopted. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, after an urgent personal plea made to her on the forenoon of October 11 by Mrs. Lockwood, consented to accept the position of President General, and the new Society elected her to that office. Mrs. Walworth was named Secretary General; Miss Washington, Registrar General; Miss Desha, Vice President General; and Mrs. Lockwood, Historian General.

As the years passed and the Society of the Daughters became a mighty organization, appreciation of the work of the women who had been instrumental in bringing it into being increased. During the Sixth Continental Congress, in 1897, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"WHEREAS, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth did, on August 9, 1890, prepare the constitution and appoint the leading officers of the National Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting, on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for organization, and thus initiated and established the Society, which therefrom entered upon its successful career; and,

"WHEREAS, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood inspired a general interest in this subject, thus founding, by her pen, in the article published July 13, 1890, that she be recognized as a Founder, and four medals be awarded to these Founders of the Society.

"RESOLVED, That these four Founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, viz: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, shall be, and hereby are, officially recognized as Founders."

The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee to prepare medals to be presented to the four ladies thus named, said medals to be retained by them during their lifetime, and, at their demise, to be returned to the Society. The differences in the medals were based upon the differences in the services of the Founders, and the presentation occurred during the evening session of the Continental Congress on February 24, 1898.

The last of the Founders died in 1922. The Thirty-second Continental Congress, which met in 1923, adopted a resolution presented by Miss Janet Richards, directing that an appropriate memorial or monument be placed over each of their graves. This plan for separate memorials was found to be impracticable, and later the idea of erecting a single memorial on the grounds of Memorial Continental Hall was substituted.

The work of preparing the memorial was entrusted to Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, a woman of international fame as a sculptor. It was completed and placed on the grounds in time to be dedicated on April 17, 1929, during the meeting of the Thirty-eighth Continental Congress.

Each year, during the Continental Congress session, the President General places a wreath at the base of the monument, the visible sign that the National Society remembers and honors its Founders. They were forceful women—the Founders—who held decided ideas. They differed, at times, in regard to the wisdom of proposed measures; but in devotion to the National Society, and in their vision of what it might become, they were of one accord.

Founded by women from both the North and the South in order to unite the women of the whole country in patriotic service, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has striven for half a century to preserve the memory of the heroic deeds of the men and women whose services and sacrifices made this nation possible. It has sought out and marked places of historic interest, and it has established a unique historical museum. It has initiated and participated in many

movements to improve the living and working conditions of women and children. It has contributed generously to the education and care of underprivileged children, and has responded nobly to every national emergency in peace or war. It advocates education in patriotism, and the protection of our country and its institutions from subversive influences and activities. Its vision of usefulness and the scope of its activities broaden with the years. The Fostering Mother, the monument to the Founder, well represents its spirit. Its heart is open to the children of America, its arms are extended to receive them. The highest and best that was in the hearts of the Founders is beautifully symbolized. May the passing years develop broader
vision and greater usefulness to the Daughters.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON

History records many strange reversals in the direction of the affairs of men and nations through the rolling years. The story of the Washington family involves one of these remarkable turns in the line of human devotion and activity.

Because of his loyalty to King Charles I of Great Britain, the Reverend Lawrence Washington, an Oxford scholar and rector of the rich living of Purleigh, was driven from his parish and died in an obscure parish. The one course of action which offered opportunity for improvement of physical conditions was migration to the colony of Virginia. Accordingly, John Washington, a son of Lawrence, made his way thither, about the year 1656, and acquired a large tract of land on the southern shore of the Potomac River. It was a great-grandson of this John Washington who led the armies of the American Colonies in their struggle for independence. Another son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, Samuel, became a land owner on an extensive scale and participated actively in public affairs. In 1770 he moved to an estate in Frederick County, Virginia, located near Charles Town, West Virginia, in what is now Berkeley County.

Colonel Washington died in 1781, at the age of forty-seven years, leaving a widow—his fifth wife, and several children. His fourth wife, Anne Steptoe, whom he married about 1766, left four children, among them a son, George Steptoe Washington, born probably in 1770.

George Steptoe Washington was educated at the Alexandria Academy at the expense of his uncle, General George Washington, who made provision in his will for this nephew. Steptoe married Lucy Payne and lived at Harewood, which he had inherited.

William Temple Washington, a son of George Steptoe Washington, married Margaret Calhoun Fletcher, who was a descendant of Thomas Fletcher who had served in the War as a Lieutenant under Captain James Clark in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Eugenia Washington was born on June 24, 1840, in the beautiful Blue Ridge country of Jefferson County, West Virginia, and was educated by her father, a graduate of William and Mary College. When she was nineteen, her father moved to Falmouth, just north of Fredericksburg. Their home lay in the path of the armies of the North and of the South, and by the close of the War they were penniless and their property had been destroyed. Mrs. Washington died early, and Mr. Washington had become a helpless paralytic.

When the Battle of Fredericksburg was impending, Miss Washington was ready to remove her father to a place of safety when a wounded Federal officer was brought to her door and she was asked to care for him until a surgeon should arrive. It was not until the next day that she could start on her journey, and meanwhile she had spent the entire night caring for the wounded man. When at last she began her flight to safety with her helpless father, the roads were choked with reserves and supplies, the artillery was in position, and before she could make her way through, she was caught on the battlefield in the very center of the most hotly contested objective. The only shelter the soldiers could point out to the young girl and her charge was the furrow left by a cannon which was already in action. She placed her father next to the scant wall of earth, and lay with her own body between him and the rain of death. Lying on that dreadful field, she witnessed the whole battle, and saw brigade after brigade broken or wiped out in the fierce charges. All through the day she waited for the battle to end and the hour to come when she could convey her father to safety.

At the close of the War, Eugenia Washington was offered a government position in Washington, and to that city she took her father. She not only cared for his physical welfare, she was also his sole support financially. The tenderly nurtured daughter of a famous line carried her burden patiently and with gentle dignity. Her experiences led her to cherish the hope that she might help to unite the women of the South and the North in the worthy cause of preserving their common heritage of a
glorious past and of carrying out high ideals based upon purity, strength, and virtue. This was her purpose in helping to found the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Quite appropriately, Miss Washington was assigned National Number 1 in the National Society. She was one of the charter members of the Dolly Madison Chapter in the District of Columbia. Later she transferred her membership to the George Washington Chapter in Galveston, Texas.

Because of her interest in collecting and preserving American history from the earliest colonial days, Miss Washington became one of the founders of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots, chartered in the District of Columbia in 1898, and she was the first President General of the new organization.

She worked unceasingly for the National Society from the time that such an organization was proposed in the summer of 1890 until the time of her death on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1900. Her ideals were high, and she would not compromise on matters of principle.

Death came to her in her own quiet apartment in Washington and services were held in the residence of members of her family. She was laid to rest by the side of her mother, at Glencairn, in the Moncure burial ground near the shores of the Rappahannock.

Under the dew and the sod,
Waiting the Judgment Day,
Lies one who prayed to the loving God
To unite the Blue and the Gray.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH

Ellen Hardin and her ancestors formed part of the warp and woof of patriotic service in several states of the Union. General Benjamin Logan helped establish the Commonwealth of Kentucky and fought Indians in the Northwest during the Revolution; John Hardin, her great-grandfather, born in Virginia, was a Lieutenant in Morgan's Rifle Corps and participated in the march to Quebec where he took part in the battle of Saratoga; Major Martin Hardin, her grandfather, marched in Colonel Allen's regiment against the British in 1812. He became Attorney-General in Kentucky, served as a United States Senator, and became known as the most eminent lawyer of his day.

Ellen's father, John Hardin, born and reared in Kentucky and trained in the law, set out at the age of twenty-one to "seek his fortune." He soon settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he practiced law and operated an extensive farm near the town. In 1831, he went back to Kentucky for his bride, and returning to Jacksonville, built for her the first brick house in that city. He became an outstanding figure in his community and state, and many men, famous for their part in the nation's life, were guests in his house.

In this environment, Ellen Hardin was born and educated. She attended the Academy for her scholastic education. Her father taught her to ride as a daughter of Kentucky should ride, and influenced her training in many directions. She was only twelve or thirteen years old when her father became a member of the United States Congress. In 1846, John Hardin entered the army to fight against Mexico and was killed while leading his regiment at the battle of Buena Vista.

Ellen Hardin's school days in Jacksonville continued until 1851, when her mother married the Honorable Reuben Hyde Walworth, the last of the Chancellors of New York. The family's new home was in Saratoga Springs, New York, and Ellen Hardin promptly identified herself with the interests and activities of her new environment. In 1852, she married Mansfield Tracy Walworth, a well-known writer of fiction, and the youngest son of the Chancellor.

Upon the death of her husband in 1873, Ellen Walworth found it necessary to supplement the family income in order to educate her children. She lived in the Walworth homestead, and in it she gathered pupils for private instruction. From this beginning, a boarding and day school developed, and the homestead had to be enlarged to meet its needs. She let the home during summer vacations for a family hotel, and built a cottage on the grounds for her own use. Later, when the severe winter climate began to affect her health, she made
her home in Washington, D. C. during the months of cold weather.

Not many women influence the communities in which they live in as many directions as Mrs. Walworth affected the life of Saratoga Springs. One of her earliest public efforts was her call to the country to contribute to the fund to renovate Mt. Vernon. At another time, she organized the women of the county into committees and through them collected a fine display of domestic and fancy articles, pictures and skilled work for the Women's Pavilion of the Exhibition of 1876.

The Magazine for July, 1915, presents a summary of her services which states, in part:

"Mrs. Walworth was president and founder of the Arts and Science Field Club of Saratoga, and founder and ex-president of the Post Parliament, New York. She was one of the first three women nominated and elected to a school board under the New York law admitting women as trustees. She took the degree of LL.B. at the University of New York, and was entitled to practice law in New York and the District of Columbia.

"She was director general of the Woman's National War Relief Association in 1898, and was at the field hospital at Fortress Monroe to meet the first wounded brought from Santiago, with supplies, nurses, etc. She went to Montauk and remained in the field hospital there until it closed.

"It was Mrs. Walworth who suggested the idea of having the portrait of the first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, painted by Daniel Huntington, and placed in the White House. Her efforts in this direction were successful, and at the Continental Congress in 1894, the picture was presented to the Executive Mansion, where it now hangs."

Mrs. Walworth was assigned National Number 5 in the organization of the National Society. In 1894 a chapter was organized in Saratoga Springs, and she was a member of it until her death. From first to last, she was a wise and forceful factor in the councils of the Society.

Mrs. Walworth died on June 23, 1915. At the memorial service held in her honor by the Continental Congress in 1916, one who had known Mrs. Walworth for many years reviewed her life's accomplishments and closed with this tribute which admirably sets forth both her personality and her contribution to life.

"I wish you might have known Mrs. Walworth. The portrait we have upstairs is a very wonderful and an admirable likeness and in it we catch something of the artist's inspiration; but nothing can depict or take the place of the personality, so winning and so wonderful. She lives on beyond the term of life; her children carry on her efforts and her accomplishments; she leaves us a heritage that will go from generation to generation—the heritage of faithful work, of absolute devotion to duty as she saw it, of unfailing readiness to sacrifice when needs arise, and constant fidelity to the highest ideals of our Society, that must bear fruit in the inspiration that she is to every one of us."

MARY DESHA

Kentucky, a state founded by hardy, adventurous pioneers, has never ceased to contribute pioneers of that same type to the nation of which it is a part. Both its sons and its daughters have played outstanding parts in the country's history. One of its daughters who helped influence national life was Miss Mary Desha, who was born on March 8, 1850.
The Desha family, like many others in the South, was impoverished by the War Between the States. It became necessary for the women of the household, reared in luxury, to face the world of business and become self-supporting. Miss Desha and her mother conducted a private school in which they taught the children of their friends. After several years, the daughter was elected to a position in the public schools of Lexington, and she taught in them until December 1885, when she went to Washington, D. C., to take a position in one of the departments of the government.

From Washington, Miss Desha went to Alaska, where she was one of the first American women to teach in that remote territory. She found conditions there so bad that she protested vigorously, and an investigation by the government was instituted. Upon her return to Washington, she continued in the employ of the government until her death.

On her application for membership in the National Society, Miss Desha names as her Revolutionary ancestors: Isaac Bledsoe, a Colonel in the Continental Army; Marguerite Briarleigh, Mother of Colonel John Montgomery, afterward General John Montgomery of the Revolutionary Army; Joseph Wheeler, Lieutenant in Braddock’s Army and an officer in the Revolution; and Joseph Desha, a private.

When the National Society was officially organized, Miss Desha was given National Number 3. As chapters were formed, she became a member of the Katherine Montgomery Chapter in the District of Columbia.

During the Spanish American War, Miss Desha was an assistant director of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, and day after day, for five months, after the close of her usual daily service in the government service, she spent hours of her time working for the Hospital Service. There was an enormous amount of clerical work in connection with the applications from women who wanted to act as nurses, and appropriate forms and blanks had to be sent to each applicant. Besides participating in this task, Miss Desha took charge of supplying a dozen white aprons to each nurse sent to the army by direct endorsement of the committee of Daughters. She never missed a day at the Hospital Corps room, and there she remained every night until midnight, during one of Washington’s hottest summers.

Mrs. Draper, the Treasurer of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps, relates this incident concerning Miss Desha:

“Well do I remember one especially hot night when a tele- phone message came from the War Department about eleven o’clock, asking how soon it would be possible to notify fifty nurses that their services were immediately needed. ‘Immediately,’ was the reply. At two o’clock in the morning we walked to the telegraph office that she might personally see that the telegrams were forwarded at once; she went home with the frightened Treasurer of the Corps, and then walked a mile alone in the dimly lighted streets before she could rest. But when the office was opened the next morning, Dr. McGee, the Director, found a note saying that, since her departure the preceding afternoon, the request for fifty nurses had been received from the War Department, filled, the nurses notified, and some of them were even then preparing to start for the front.”
Her interest in the nurses did not end with the war. With the consent of the National Society she sent to each chapter an appeal for contributions toward the monument to the Spanish-American War nurses which was dedicated at Arlington the following year.

Death came to her suddenly on the evening of January 29, 1911, and funeral services were held in Memorial Continental Hall. Both sections of our country united to honor a woman whose purpose in helping to organize the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had been to bridge the bloody chasm which lay between the North and the South.

In the tributes paid to her by members of the National Society from all parts of the country, two outstanding traits in her character were emphasized: Her absolute devotion to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, regardless of the fact that her devotion at times conflicted with her desires; and her faithful, indefatigable service to the organization from the time she read Mrs. Lockwood's stirring appeal in the Post, until her death. Mrs. Lockwood said at the Memorial Service held in Memorial Continental Hall during the Twentieth Continental Congress: "She worked hard, and if there is any picture in my mind it is of Mary Desha with a bundle of papers in her hand that pertained to the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Final services were held in her home church, the Presbyterian, in Lexington.

"So we left her, asleep amid the blue grass of her beloved Kentucky, where she had always said she wanted to lie for the sleep that wakens only to the Master's call."

MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD

Mary Smith was born in Hanover, Chautauqua County, New York, on October 24, 1831. When she was four years old, her mother died, and from that time she centered her heart's devotion upon her brother, who was three years older than she. To this brother, she dedicated her last book, "The Historic Homes of Washington."

By 1878, Mrs. Lockwood was in Washington, where she was the hostess of the Strathmore Arms, noted through many years as the home of people who were outstanding in official or social life. She was constantly active as a writer, and was a promoter of the work of women's clubs. She was the founder of the famous Travel Club, and for a time was president of the Women's Press Club. She held the position of Lady Manager at Large of the Columbian Exposition, and was an efficient member of the Women's Board.

It was her letter to the Washington Post in July 1890 which started the movement to organize the women of this country into a patriotic society, and the formal organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution took place in her residence. She was one of the eighteen women who signed the original list of members, and to her was assigned National Number 27.

One who knew her at that early day describes Mrs. Lockwood as follows:

"She is physically slight, but strong, and rather below the medium height. She has firmness, strength and executive ability of a high order. An interesting face, with character written on the broad brow; and in the deep blue eyes of intellectual sweetness there is mingled a determination of purpose and firm resolve. Her hair, silvered and wavy, shades a face, full of kindly interest in humanity. Her voice has a peculiar charm, low-keyed and musical, yet sympathetic and far-reaching. She is friendly to all progressive movements, especially so in the progress of women... She certainly demonstrates the possibility of combining business with literature, and both with an active sympathy in social reforms, and all with a womanly grace that beautifies every relation of life."

When speaking at the Continental Congresses, it was Mrs. Lockwood's custom to stand at the edge of the platform, and, instead of addressing the members as "Ladies," or "Daughters," to call them "girls."

Because of the part she played in the formation of the Society, she became known as the Pen-Founder; but as years passed, the Daughters grew to think of her as "Little Mother," and as such they remembered her.

At the second meeting after the formal organization of the National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, on October 18, 1890, it was Mrs. Lockwood who offered the resolution "that the Society secure rooms, and later a fireproof building in which to deposit Revolutionary relics and historical papers." From this beginning, the movement to build Memorial Continental Hall developed. When ground was broken for this "home beautiful," on October 11, 1902, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Fairbanks, the President General, stepped bravely out in the pouring rain and shoveled some of the earth into flower pots. In one of the pots, Mrs. Lockwood planted thirteen Osage Orange seeds, to represent the thirteen original states, and enough seeds were planted in the others so that each state might receive a Liberty Tree. The Department of Agriculture of the United States Government cared for the young trees until the Continental Congress of 1903 assembled. At that Congress, Mrs. Lockwood presented the trees to the states so that they might be planted in some park or public garden.

In 1922, Mrs. Lockwood's health failed, and for the first time she was unable to attend the meeting of the Continental Congress. In the early summer she went to Plymouth, Massachusetts, but she failed to benefit from the change of climate. Death came to her in Plymouth on November 9, 1922. Funeral services were conducted in the apartment where she had long made her home. When the news of her death was received, Memorial Continental Hall was closed to the public and the flag placed at half-mast until after the funeral.

Mrs. Guernsey, in her tribute to Mrs. Lockwood at the Memorial Service held by the Continental Congress in 1923, said of her: "Her 'God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world' brought solace and inspiration to her co-workers in many trying hours."

A sketch of Mrs. Lockwood, published in the Magazine of December 1922, closes with this summary of her life—a judgment which all might worthily strive to win:

"Her life all good, no deed for show,
No deed to hide.
She never caused a
Save when she died."
MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HELD FEBRUARY 22, 1892. MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON, THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, IS SEATED IN THE CENTER WITH MRS. M. V. E. CABELL, VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDING AT HER RIGHT, AND EUGENIA WASHINGTON AT HER LEFT. MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD IS DIRECTLY BEHIND MISS WASHINGTON, AND AT HER RIGHT IS MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH. MISS MARY DESHA IS IN THE SECOND ROW AT THE EXTREME RIGHT.

A VIEW OF THE STAGE IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, AT THE SCENE OF THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION, 1915. MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY IS PRESIDING AND MANY OF THE CHARTER MEMBERS ARE PRESENT ON THE STAGE, IN ADDITION TO MANY DIGNITARIES, INCLUDING PRESIDENT WILSON. MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, THE SOLE SURVIVING FOUNDER, PAID A TRIBUTE TO THE OTHER THREE FOUNDERS ON THIS OCCASION. PORTRAITS OF MISS WASHINGTON, MISS DESHA, AND MRS. WALWORTH ARE VISIBLE AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE.
Many of the early business meetings of the National Society were held at the home of Mrs. Mary Virginia E. Cabell, who was a Vice President General at the time of the election of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison to the office of President General. It was only after she was assured that many of the additional duties which would devolve upon her as President General would be performed by an assistant that Mrs. Harrison consented to accept the office. Mrs. Cabell was named Vice President General Presiding and to her lot fell many tasks connected with the office of President General. She presided at many sessions of the first Continental Congress and held the title bestowed upon her after her duties as a presiding officer had ceased with the election of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson in 1893.

Scene at the opening session of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Memorial Continental Hall, December 27, 1915. More than a thousand delegates from all the American republics and interested spectators were present. On the stage were the diplomatic representatives of the various Latin American republics and in the boxes were many distinguished ladies. The background was a collection of the flags of the Americas. Many international meetings have been held in Continental Hall, among which were the sessions of the conference on the limitation of armament, which began November 12, 1921.
MISS JANET E. H. RICHARDS, CHARTER MEMBER NUMBER 133

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, IN PRESENTING THE BADGE OF HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION TO MISS RICHARDS AT THE FORTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, SAID IN PART: “THERE IS BUT ONE PERSON WHO HAS ATTENDED EVERY CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, MISS JANET RICHARDS OF THE MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., CHARTER MEMBER NUMBER 133. IN THE RECORDED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES EVIDENCE OF HER SOUND JUDGMENT AND KEENNESS OF VISION ARE CONSTANTLY APPARENT. A WISE QUESTION FROM HER HAS CLARIFIED MANY A DIFFICULT DISCUSSION. IT IS ENTIRELY FITTING, THEREFORE, THAT THE SOCIETY HONOR ITSELF IN APPOINTING MISS JANET RICHARDS, VETERAN OF THE FORTY-NINE CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES, AS THE HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE. SINCE THERE IS ONLY ONE JANET RICHARDS IT IS FITTING THAT THERE BE A CONCRETE TOKEN OF THAT FACT. THE NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS, THEREFORE, HAD PREPARED A PIN FOR THE HONORARY CHAIRMAN TO BE PRESENTED AT THIS TIME FOR USE THROUGHOUT THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR”
Personal Reminiscences of Our Four Founders

JANET E. H. RICHARDS

As a Charter Member of our splendid Society, I deem myself fortunate to have been in "on the ground floor," at the time of our organization and to have known our four Founders so well.

Upon my return, in November 1890, from my first trip to Europe, I was surprised when my scholarly father, Mr. William Richards (who was himself no "joiner") said to me: "A new society has been organized in your absence which I want you to join—the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." My father, having carefully preserved the Revolutionary records of his grandfather, Colonel William Richards of New London, Connecticut and his two great-grandfathers, all of whom had served as officers in the American Revolution, my application papers were easily made out, and I at once set about informing myself concerning the organization and personnel of the new Society. I learned that it had been officially organized at the Strathmore Arms, the home of my old friend, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, on October eleven, 1890. Two months from that day, December eleven, my membership papers were accepted and filed by our first Registrar, Miss Eugenia Washington, who had remarked to me after scanning my historic references, "I wish all applications were as clear and authentic as these. It would certainly save me a whole heap of trouble!" This gratifying word of commendation is my earliest memory of our rather spicy first Registrar, who was a direct descendant of Samuel Washington, brother of General George Washington, our first President.

Since "Miss Eugy"—as we called her—was employed by day in the Post Office Department of our Government, I saw little of her except at our early Continental Congresses (all of which we both attended) until the fall of 1895 when something occurred which brought me in very close touch with Miss Washington. In October of that year an Interstate Fair known as the Atlanta Exposition was being held at Atlanta, Georgia, during which certain days were set aside for exercises performed by various patriotic societies organized by American women. The National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—then in session in Washington—was duly notified that a "D. A. R. Day" had been chosen and the Board was requested to select two speakers for that day from the National Society. The Board appointed Miss Washington to prepare a paper on "Our History," and I was selected to speak in favor of a choice of a National Anthem. It may be added that I spoke strongly in favor of "The Star Spangled Banner," which was officially named several years later by the Congress of the United States as our national anthem.

At the time of the Atlanta Exposition, Miss Washington was being treated by a specialist for a serious eye condition and was about to send her regrets to the Board when a mutual friend suggested that "Janet Richards might be willing to write, for her, the story of our early history if she would supply the data." This was agreed upon, and for more than six weeks I met with Miss Washington in her spare time, assembling the data she furnished and writing at considerable length the desired article. This I not only read for her on "D. A. R. Day" at Atlanta, but the article was printed in full in our D. A. R. Magazine for December 1895. As this paper was carefully read and approved by two of the other three Founders—Miss Desha and Mrs. Lockwood—it may justly be considered an authentic article of first importance concerning the organization and early history of our Society.

Of my dear old friend, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, my memories are so numerous and so circumstantial—covering a period from 1888 to the time of her death in November 1922—that an entire article might be devoted to this interesting story. The first important fact concerning Mrs. Lockwood's connection with the D. A. R. is preeminently a letter written by her to the Washington Post of July 13, 1890, extolling the work of women in the American Revolution.
This letter inspired the "first call to arms" (as expressed by Miss Desha) for a preliminary meeting by a small group of women with Revolutionary lineage to consider the formation of a society of "Daughters" at the nation's capital. The result of this clarion call was the official organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the living room of Mrs. Lockwood's residence—the Strathmore Arms—on October 11, as already stated. From that date, Mrs. Lockwood continuously held office either on the National Board, including two terms as State Regent of the District, or as Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter. She was also Editor for a time of our Magazine, then called the American Monthly Magazine.

Her constant attendance, until within two years of her death, at the annual Continental Congresses, constituted one of the bright spots in that ever-increasing assemblage. To her unfailing wit and wisdom were due many a triumph over factional differences in our early Congresses—when a knowledge of orderly procedure under Parliamentary Law and "government by resolution" was as yet untried. When in the Continental Congress of 1898 the four beautifully jeweled special medals were presented to the Founders with appropriate ceremonies, no recipient received more hearty and affectionate applause than did Mrs. Lockwood. And right here it may be noted that the four Founders' medals are permanently on display in a glass case in the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall.

Of Miss Mary Desha it may be truly said that no other "Founding Daughter" possessed so keen and orderly a flair for organization. The first meeting to consider a society was due to the energy and perseverance of Miss Desha in assembling that first little group of "eligibles." That her valuable preliminary activities during the first summer of the infant Society were highly appreciated, was evidenced by her unanimous selection, at the formal organization on October eleven, as Recording Secretary pro tem. Her interesting minutes of those early meetings, written in longhand, are still carefully preserved in the archives of the Society in Washington.

The reason that Miss Desha was not elected permanent Recording Secretary General was because of her daily duties in a government office.

My friendship with Miss Desha is something which in retrospect I highly treasure. Her unusual talent for organization and her business clarity of vision, combined with a rather whimsical viewpoint and warm southern cordiality—characteristic of a true "blue blood" of old Kentucky—all challenged my admiration, and caused me to look up to her with the respect of a younger woman, for what we called in those days "superior qualities." I shall always think of her as the mainspring of our early days, to whose untiring services our Society perhaps owes more than to any other one of our early members.

And by the way, the correct pronunciation of her name is "Deshay"—accent on the last syllable. Just when and where it lost its final "y" Miss Desha never told me!

One incident concerning Miss Desha's strong and far-seeing patriotism should not be omitted. Because as a southern girl, who had lived through the excitement of the War Between the States and the humiliation of defeat, I was surprised at her devotion to the United States Flag. When I asked her about it, her reply was as surprising as it was characteristic.

"Soon after the close of the War," she said, "I went to teaching school, and because my ancestors had fought under Old Glory in the American Revolution, I considered the Stars and Stripes as much my flag as the flag of the North. I therefore gave a small flag to every child in my school, and at a certain hour each day we had a little ceremony, when at a signal each child opened her desk and produced her flag and proceeded to wave it, while we sang a patriotic verse." I can still see the snappy gleam in her dark eyes and hear her merry laugh as I expressed my surprise and pleasure in this story.

That Mary Desha met her death suddenly and alone—when walking home one night in 1911 to her apartment in the Mendota—has always seemed to be a most poignant tragedy.

Of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, it may be truly said she was an "intellectual" of the old school, remarkable for an air of dignified authority and broad culture. My first memory of Mrs. Walworth goes back
to a meeting held at the hospitable home of Mrs. William D. Cabell in May of 1891 for the revision of our first constitution—a short and simple document compared to our constitution of today. This meeting was one of the few presided over by Mrs. Harrison, our first President General. I remember that I sat near Mrs. Walworth during the discussion, and was deeply impressed by her wise suggestions and authoritative manner, also by her tall and stately figure when she rose to speak. I still treasure my thin little copy of that first attempt at constitutional revision, with its short penciled notes of comment as passed between Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Lockwood, and myself. Alas, if I mistake not, I am the last survivor of that small group of early “revisionists.”

In the fall of 1903, I had the pleasure of spending a weekend with Mrs. Walworth at her home in Albany, when we discussed with interest many incidents of our early days; and later I attended one of her weekly Parliamentary Drills before her law class in New York City. Because of Mrs. Walworth’s literary attainments, she established, by authority of the National Board, our first Magazine and was its first Editor.

I should judge that Mrs. Walworth was, at the time of the organization of our Society, a woman in her late fifties, while Mrs. Lockwood, who was the oldest of the four Founders and outlived the other three, was then about sixty. It is of interest to note that the Founders went in “twos,” so to speak, two being southern women and two being northern. Again, two were widows and two were spinsters (no offense intended, being of that respectable con-fraternity myself). It is also worthy of mention that all four of the Founders were self-supporting women—ample evidence that in the year 1890 patriotic colonial lineage, with all its implications, was held in higher esteem by the members of our Society than those in possession of the gilt and glamour of wealth.

If perchance surprise should be expressed that no one of the Founders was ever elected as President General, it should be recalled that by unanimous action of our first Board of Management, of which the Founders were all members, it was decided that the presidents of the new Society should be chosen from women high in official life. Consequently, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the then President of the United States, was elected President General by acclamation, an office which she graciously accepted. The wisdom of this move was evidenced by the growing prestige and rapidly increasing membership of the Society. It was decided that the eight hundred and eighteen members enrolled during the first year should constitute the roll of Charter Members.

Mention should be made of the hospitable home of Mrs. William D. Cabell, where the business meetings of the National Society were held before it had an official home of its own. We owed much to her as a presiding officer, for due to the official duties of our first President General, a new office was created by the Board for Mrs. Cabell, known as Vice President Presiding. She is the only member ever to have held such an office.

Nor must mention be omitted of the Founders Memorial. I may mention, with “pardonable pride” that it was my privilege in the Congress of 1923 to introduce the resolution which provided that a suitable memorial be erected by the National Society in recognition of the early services of our four Founders. This action finally resulted in the dedication of an imposing marble monument to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, our four Founders, in April 1929. Following a suitable inscription are the words “Organized October Eleventh 1890.” This monument stands in an ornamental garden on the south side of our buildings.

Thus have we commemorated, in this beautiful setting, the early services of these four women, who not only rescued from oblivion the previous Revolutionary Records of a rapidly receding past, but with patriotic foresight established a Society destined to preserve the high ideals of the Founding Fathers, and to hold aloft for future generations the torch of undying devotion to the principles of democratic government as embodied in our revered and immortal Constitution.

This, Dear Daughters of Today, is the debt we owe the Citizenry of Tomorrow. In the fulfillment of this high mission we will not—cannot fail!
IN HONOR OF OUR ACTIVE CHARTER MEMBERS of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Genealogical Editor presents for our Jubilee issue the following list including the National number; name of member; name of original ancestor, and the number of members subsequently admitted to the National Society on the same service. Photographs bordering these pages are of many of the Charter Members made at about the time of the organization of the Society.

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<th>National No.</th>
<th>Name of Member</th>
<th>National Society Number</th>
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<td>Baltzell, Eleanor C. Roberts (Wm. H.)</td>
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<td>Barber, Victoria C. Adams (John C.)</td>
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<td>Bissell, Sarah Eliza</td>
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<td>Carhart, Kesiah L.</td>
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<td>Cowen, Laura S. M. (Benjamin S.)</td>
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Amelia Neville S. Oliver
Margaret R. H. Pendleton
Helen Talbot Porter
Janet Elizabeth Hosmer Richards
Aurelia Roach McMillan
Lillian A. Norton
IN CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS of glorious achievement of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, our thoughts turn naturally to those women who have made possible this record, our Presidents General. The sketches which follow are abridgments made by Miss Lillian Chenoweth, a former State Regent of the District of Columbia, of articles written by Dr. Lida B. Earhart which are in the Filing and Lending Bureau. The portraits in most cases are copies of miniatures or paintings which are in Memorial Continental Hall.
Before the historic meeting of October 11, 1890, adjourned, those who had organized the new Society resolved to devote their hearts, their minds, and their means to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to encourage patriotism and rouse the spirit of Americanism; to teach patriotism by erecting monuments and protecting historic places; by observing historical anniversaries, and by promoting the cause of education, especially the study of history. The need of educating and Americanizing the foreigners who were thronging to our shores in increasing numbers was recognized as being extremely pressing as was also the need of educating all classes of children born in the United States. This group of pioneers also recognized the value of preserving documents and relics, and the records of the individual services of soldiers and patriots.

The first work proposed for this meeting was the raising of funds for the National Mary Washington Monument Society. The first of a series of resolutions of approval or disapproval of pending bills in Congress was adopted, when members expressed their approval of a bill for the marking of historic spots. Another resolution was that they assist in the erection of a monument in Paris to the memory of George Washington.

The first Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held February 22, 1892, with Mrs. Harrison presiding. The membership of 1,306 was represented by twelve state regents, fifteen chapter regents, seventeen delegates, and the National Officers.

The last meeting attended by Mrs. Harrison was one held by the Board of Management on March 19, 1892, at which time she urged that a suitable home for the National Society be built in the Nation's Capital. A resolution to provide a building to be used as a Museum for Revolutionary relics, for the possessions and records of the Society, and to provide a meeting place for the Society had been passed at a meeting on October 18, 1890.

Mrs. Harrison's health failed rapidly during the summer of 1892, and she died on October 25 of that year. Immediately following her death, it was decided to place her portrait in the White House as a gift to the Nation. This portrait was unveiled upon the platform where she presided in 1892. The gown she wore when the portrait was painted has been placed in the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall. Other memorials include a tablet in the Indiana Room in Continental Hall and a copy of the Huntington portrait in the President General's Reception Room in Constitution Hall, presented by the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter at Indianapolis. Another memorial is a building at Miami University which provides accommodations for one hundred and fifty students. As a Golden Jubilee project, the National Society has presented another reproduction of the White House portrait to the President Harrison mansion in Indianapolis, which is now a museum.

The first President General, who was also the mistress of the White House, guided wisely and graciously the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
In electing Letitia Green Stevenson as the second President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the precedent established in the selection of the first President General, namely that of selecting the wife of a man who held a National office, was followed. This rule was continued for fifteen years.

On December 20, 1866, Letitia Green was married to Adlai Ewing Stevenson in the home of her sister, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, later moving to Bloomington, Illinois, where the young couple made their permanent home. Mr. Stevenson entered politics and served his state as a member of Congress and as Assistant Postmaster General. He became Vice President of the United States and served in that capacity from 1893 to 1897 during the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Mrs. Stevenson came from a long line of illustrious ancestors, through Lawrence Washington, being a lineal descent of Augustine Warner, the grandfather of George Washington. She was the great, great, granddaughter of Joshua Fry who was in the Continental service when only eighteen years of age. He was the son of Colonel Joshua Fry at whose death General Washington succeeded to the command of the Virginia troops.

Although institutions for the higher education of women were rare in early years, Mrs. Stevenson ranked high in all her studies, being a particularly fine Latin scholar. Thus with a splendid patriotic and intellectual background, she was eminently fitted for the position she assumed. At that time the term of office was limited to one year, and after serving one term to which she was elected in 1893, she was reelected in 1894. At the close of the latter term of office she retired from active service for a year because of illness and death in her family, but again in 1896 she was elected the following year, and again thus serving four terms, an honor not accorded any other member of the Society. When Mrs. Stevenson’s second term of office expired, she was elected Honorary President General, which complimentary title she relinquished when reelected as President General, but it was again bestowed upon her at the close of her last administration.

In Mrs. Stevenson’s book, “History of the Daughters of the American Revolution,” which she completed shortly before her death, she states that “The close of Mrs. Harrison's administration has aptly been called the end of the pioneer period.” This was followed by a period of forming committees, both special and standing, and the effort to enlarge the scope of the work as it then existed, and through this endeavor to establish the National Society upon a permanent basis.

Among the many achievements of Mrs. Stevenson’s four terms of service were the adoption of a by-law prohibiting the naming of a chapter for a living person; establishing lineal instead of collateral descent as a qualification for membership; furthering the movement to secure a site for Memorial Continental Hall and starting a fund for the proposed building; raising money for the erection of a monument in memory of Washington in Paris; petitioning Congress to pass a bill forbidding all forms of desecration of the American Flag; and awarding medals to Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mary S. Lockwood in recognition of the founding and organizing of the National Society.

When Mrs. Stevenson stepped down from her high office, she was honored by an appointment as a member of a Committee to represent the Society at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, presented by the women and children of America, to France.

Mrs. Stevenson died December 25, 1913, her life and character a strong factor in the early history of the Society, when she, with other persevering, energetic, and patriotic women laid the foundation, deep and enduring, upon which the splendid superstructure now rests.
MARY PARKE MC FERSON FOSTER was elected President General at the Fourth Continental Congress which met in 1895. She was a member of the Mary Washington Chapter of Washington, D. C., and was well known in the Capital's social and official circles, since her husband, the Honorable John Watson Foster, had served as United States Minister to Mexico from 1873 to 1880, as Minister to Spain from 1883 to 1885, and had also served the Government in Russia. When the Honorable James G. Blaine, Secretary of State in President Harrison’s Cabinet in 1892 died, Mr. Foster was appointed to succeed him and held that office until the close of the administration. Mrs. Foster was thoroughly conversant with the work of the National Society, having served as Vice President General in 1892 and 1893.

Even a partial list of activities of the National Society during Mrs. Foster’s one year of leadership is impressive. A definite campaign was launched for increasing the membership and 4,023 additions were made during the year. Besides four states organizing chapters for the first time, applications for membership were received from Switzerland, France, Italy, Samoa, China, and South Africa. At this time the following important resolution was adopted: “The Society of the Children of the American Revolution shall be organized and adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.” Under Mrs. Foster’s care and encouragement, the new Society made marked progress and in 1897 it became officially independent.

State and chapter regents were urged to secure legislation making compulsory the teaching of “citizenship” in the public schools. During this administration a contribution was made to be devoted toward preventing the washing away of the embankment erected to preserve Jamestown, the first successful settlement in the new world.

As activities of the National Society expanded, the need of a Library became evident, and to meet this need the office of Librarian General was created. As relics of early days were accumulating, a Committee on Revolutionary Relics was appointed, and out of its labors the present museum developed.

The participation in meetings held in connection with the Cotton States International Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, during which Massachusetts presented to the Atlanta Chapter the Massachusetts Building, the first Colonial Memorial Hall acquired by any chapter, marked a friendly gesture and made emphatic the national character of the Society.

A study of the Proceedings of the Fifth Continental Congress in 1896 would convince even a skeptical person that the National Society was growing in numbers and in the scope of its activities. In spite of the arduous duties devolving upon the President General, Mrs. Foster’s strength, wisdom, and kindly tact never failed. However, when the time arrived for election, she declined renomination. She was elected Honorary President General and for many years continued her work and interest in the Society, serving on a number of important committees. She felt great pride in the development of the organization into a Society of even more than National scope and influence.

Mrs. Foster died at her home in Washington, June 18, 1922. After services in her adopted city, her body was taken for interment to Evansville, Indiana, the city in which, with her young husband, she began the career which brought her fame and responsibility and to which she added brilliancy of intellect, charm of manner, and warmth of heart. It has been written that “She endeared herself to the citizens of Washington as well as to the members of the Diplomatic Corps with whom the Secretary of State has important relations.”

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson served as President General again between 1896 and 1898.
MARY MARGARETTA FRYER MANNING, wife of Honorable Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury during President Cleveland’s first administration, was elected President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Seventh Continental Congress in 1898. She was a woman of outstanding ability and attractive personality, and had the enviable gift of being able to associate names with faces, an important accomplishment in social and official life. As Regent of the Mohawk Chapter of Albany, New York, she attended the first state conference held in Utica, on June 14, 1896. The following year she was elected Vice President General of the National Society and in February, 1898, she was elected President General for one year. During that year the Constitution was amended to extend the term of office to two years. Mrs. Manning was reelected, serving until 1901 when she was made Honorary President General.

In less than ten years, the membership of the Society had increased to thirty-five thousand, with fifty thousand dollars in a fund for the proposed Memorial Continental Hall. During this administration, the movement to make Valley Forge a National Park was endorsed and consideration was given to the purchase of historic spots in several states, such as the homes of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Shortly after Mrs. Manning assumed the duties of President General, the United States Government declared war on Spain, and the services of the Daughters of the American Revolution were offered to the President of the United States. A Hospital Corps and other committees, composed of some of the Society’s most prominent members, were appointed. A steam launch to be used as a tender to the hospital ship Missouri was presented to the Government.

The War Department accepted the services of a committee appointed by the National Board of Management to handle applications of women nurses, which numbered 4,600. From this list, nurses were chosen for active service. Fifty times the Surgeon General called for nurses, and each time the quota was filled within twenty-four hours. Three hundred thousand dollars besides supplies were contributed by the Society.

The culmination of several years' activities in this country toward the erection of monuments to Washington and Lafayette in Paris came when these statues were unveiled at the Paris Exposition. President McKinley appointed Mrs. Manning to represent the United States, since she was also representing her own Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On July 3, 1900, she unveiled the statue of Washington and on the following day delivered an address when the statue of Lafayette was unveiled. As a tribute of appreciation, the President of the French Republic bestowed upon her the medal of the Legion of Honor. Belgium made her an Officer de l’Alliance Publique and Chevalier l’Ordre de Leopold.

Once again in Mrs. Manning’s administration the National Society extended friendly hands across the sea, this time on the occasion of the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, whose loss was shared by the whole world. A dignified and sympathetic message was sent from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the great Nation from whom their ancestors had gained independence, but who looked upon the life of Queen Victoria as an example of the truest and purest ideal of womanhood.

After her retirement in 1901, Mrs. Manning continued her interest in the Society, rendering efficient service as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

After an illness of several months, she died July 19, 1928, at the age of eighty-three years, at her home in Albany, and the National Society lost one of its most illustrious Daughters.
Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, wife of the Honorable Charles Warren Fairbanks, one-time Senator of the United States and Vice President during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, was born in Ohio, as was her husband. Soon after their marriage, this brilliant young couple moved to Indianapolis where they launched a successful career, he as a highly successful lawyer, prominent in both state and national politics, and she in her activities in women's clubs. Because of this work, she became unusually proficient in parliamentary usages.

Mrs. Fairbanks was a member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis, her National Number being 9558. She served the National Society as President General from 1901 to 1905 and at the close of her term of office was made Honorary President General. There was marked growth in the Society during these four years, the membership increasing to nearly fifty-two thousand.

In 1903 the National Society authorized the change in the time of the meetings of the Continental Congress from February to the week in which the nineteenth of April falls, thus emphasizing the date of the Battle of Lexington.

Among many important activities of Mrs. Fairbanks' administration was the building of Memorial Continental Hall. On June 4, 1902, the National Board of Management agreed to the purchase of a site upon which to build the Hall at a cost of something over fifty thousand dollars. So generous had been gifts, that a substantial sum was left after the purchase of the site with which to begin building operations.

More than seventy plans were submitted for the new building, the one chosen being "Colonial-Classic" with all materials used being American. On the south side of the building rise thirteen columns forming a beautiful colonnade and honoring the thirteen original states.

On October 11, 1902, the ceremony of breaking ground was observed, Mrs. Fairbanks presiding. A slab of granite marks the spot where the ground was broken and a block of white marble, sent from the White House, was kept to be used in the interior of the building. It bears the inscription, "From the home of the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

On February 23, 1903, the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia presented a handsome flag which was raised over the site of Memorial Continental Hall.

On April 19, 1904, the cornerstone of the building was laid with impressive ceremonies, accompanied by Masonic rites. The gavel was the one used by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the National Capitol on September 18, 1793.

So rapidly did the work advance that in April, 1905, the Continental Congress assembled in the auditorium. The dedication of the Hall was most impressive, and Mrs. Fairbanks exemplified her ability as a speaker in her address of welcome and dedication.

The Society repeatedly showed its appreciation of the great work for the organization which Mrs. Fairbanks had accomplished. At the close of her term of office, the Congress presented her with an oil painting of herself.

Mrs. Fairbanks devoted to the National Society the finest qualities of her mind and heart. She left it housed in its new Memorial Continental Hall; in excellent financial condition; better trained in methods of transacting its business; and full of zeal for future undertakings. When she died, October 24, 1913, the memory of her remained to inspire the Daughters to follow her dream that their official home was "always open-doored to every breath from Heaven, and truth and peace and love and justice came and dwelt therein."
Mrs. Donald McLean, formerly Emily Nelson Ritchie, was born and reared in Frederick, Maryland, where her ancestors had been prominently identified with state and national affairs. Her inheritance and rearing made her capable, ambitious, gracious, and just. She was a Charter Member of the National Society as she was of the New York City Chapter, of which she was Regent for many years.

Mrs. McLean served as President General from 1905 to 1909. In her speech of acceptance, she said, “No woman need be ashamed to aspire to be President General of this splendid organization.” Because she was a charter member, she was rooted and grounded in the history and traditions of the Society from the beginning, and was schooled in the art of parliamentary procedure. It has been said of her that she never hesitated but ruled promptly and authoritatively.

The National Society continued its activity begun at the Thirteenth Continental Congress, in connection with the return of the remains of John Paul Jones from France, and their interment in the crypt of the Memorial Chapel at Annapolis. It presented a large silk Flag to the United States Naval authorities which was used to enfold the remains when brought from France. At the unveiling of a tablet in the Hall of Fame in New York City honoring this Naval hero, Mrs. McLean made the address by invitation of the Chancellor of New York University. She also delivered an address when the monument to President McKinley was unveiled in Buffalo, New York.

At the time of the disastrous earthquake and fire in San Francisco, the Fifteenth Continental Congress immediately sent one thousand dollars to the officials of the Daughters of the American Revolution in California. Mrs. McLean appointed a committee to receive contributions and more than six hundred dollars was donated before the close of the Congress.

It was during the Congress of 1908 that Miss Martha Berry was given the opportunity to tell of the beginning of her work among the mountain children near Rome, Georgia, and when it was learned that fifty dollars would support and educate a child for one year, scholarships were donated. The interest in this school has never waned.

Since the Congress of the United States refused to pension Real Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, the question of their relief became acute. Help given by local chapters of the Daughters was totally inadequate, and the Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriated a fund for this cause, thus solving a problem that had distressed the Society from its founding.

The United States Congress was urged to investigate the conditions of women and child laborers, and legislation was finally brought to pass that has been of lasting good.

Mrs. McLean attended the Jamestown Exposition both as a Commissioner of New York and as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A permanent hostess house, with an historical exhibit, was erected by the National Society.

During Mrs. McLean’s administration the movement to mark Pioneer Trails grew in importance and markers were placed on some of the trails which otherwise might have been lost because of the rapid development of highways.

The Congress of 1908 authorized the bonding of Memorial Continental Hall property, thus making it possible to push construction. The Hall was nearly completed when Mrs. McLean retired from office.

In her closing address Mrs. McLean said, “The comfort that I carry with me and leave with you on this parting evening is that our work being well done thro’ life, ‘At eventide it shall be light’.”

Mrs. McLean died May 19, 1916, and thus passed an outstanding figure in the first twenty-five years of the life of the National Society.
The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was growing so rapidly both in membership and scope of activities that it was becoming more and more evident that a woman chosen as President General must possess not only the qualifications of ancestry and social prestige, but also sound business judgment. The choice of a successor to Mrs. McLean fell upon Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who served from 1909 to 1913. She was a sister of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the second President General. Mrs. Scott had joined the Society during her sister’s administration, as a member of the chapter in Illinois that was named for her.

Julia Green Scott was born in Danville, Kentucky, marrying at an early age Matthew T. Scott of Lexington. For many years they resided in Bloomington, Illinois. Thus both the North and the South claimed her.

As a memorial to her husband who died in 1891, she established the Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Institute in Phelps, Kentucky, and she continued her interest in education when she became President General. Under her guidance education among the Southern Mountaineers was extended and education and improvement of some of the American Indians was begun.

Conservation of natural resources was stressed and the subject was discussed in both chapter and state conferences and introduced into public schools. A campaign was instituted to preserve old trees and plant new ones. To this end, many talks and lantern slides dealing with conservation were prepared. Foreign children in city settlements were taught home making. Clubs were formed by the committee on Children and Sons of the Republic, and the committee on the Welfare of Women and Children found a wide and much-neglected field in which to operate. The conscientious study of laws regarding women and children in industry was urged which resulted in many reforms. Additional efforts were made to prevent the desecration of the Flag, the introduction of the Salute to the Flag into the schools was pushed, and Flags were presented to the schools which were without them.

Through the Finance Committee, recommended changes in the By-Laws eliminated conflicting activities in the Society’s business affairs. Memorial Continental Hall was still unfinished and only partially furnished at the beginning of Mrs. Scott’s administration, but when the Continental Congress of 1910 met, the building was practically complete and the office force housed in it. At the close of her term of office, Mrs. Scott reported that fifty thousand dollars had been expended for furnishings, that all bills had been paid, that insurance was prepaid for four years, that the bonded indebtedness had been reduced to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that funds were on hand to pay fifteen thousand dollars of this amount.

Portraits of Miss Mary Desha, one of the Founders of the National Society, and of Mrs. Donald McLean, former President General, were presented to the Society as was one of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, which was accompanied by the gift of a perpetual memorial scholarship in one of the Mountain Schools.

Mrs. Scott traveled extensively during her four years in office, thus coming into close contact with individual chapters and state organizations. The result was an opportunity to study various problems. She made a number of notable addresses during her travels.

At the close of her second term of office, Mrs. Scott was elected Honorary President General. Her death which occurred in Bloomington on April 29, 1923, brought to a close her continued work for the Society. A portrait of her hangs on the wall of the Illinois Room in Memorial Continental Hall and reveals to all who look upon it the fine womanliness and the marked ability which were hers.
DAISY ALLEN STORY was elected to the office of President General by the Continental Congress in 1913, and reelected in 1915. She was the last President General to serve through four years, since during her incumbency the Constitution was amended to make the term of office three years and to provide that no member should be eligible to the same office for two successive terms. Mrs. Story was born and reared in New York. She was a member of the New York City Chapter which she joined in the second year of the Society’s existence. She later organized the Manhattan Chapter. Mrs. Story had held many offices, evidence that she possessed outstanding ability.

During her administration, the various committees reported continued activity in their respective fields. Notable was the work of the National Charity Committee, out of which grew the appointment of local charity officers by civic authorities, a small stream which developed into a mighty river.

The outstanding indebtedness on Memorial Continental Hall was reduced at a surprising rate. At the opening of the Congress of 1917, the Treasurer General reported that of the one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars borrowed to finance the building, only fifteen thousand dollars remained unpaid and before the Congress closed, funds sufficient to cancel this indebtedness were raised.

Mrs. Story reported that the land between Memorial Continental Hall and Eighteenth Street, with the exception of the two corner lots, had been purchased at an exceptionally low price and that through the generosity of some members enough money had been raised for the initial payment. The purchase of this land was a wise step because of the growth of the organization and of the pressing need for additional building space.

The Charter granted in 1895 authorized the Society to hold real and personal property not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, but legislation was secured to raise this sum to one million dollars, a remarkable achievement in the first twenty-five years of the Society’s existence.

During the session of the Twenty-third Continental Congress a committee was appointed to select a design for a badge to be worn by the President General and her successors. The badge was completed in time to be presented to Mrs. Story during the following Congress.

On the 11th of October, 1915, the Society celebrated its silver anniversary. A distinguished audience was present, including President Wilson and members of his family; Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, with her daughter and son-in-law, Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing.

The President General presented to the audience Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, one of the eighteen who signed the original list of members and who had, as Vice President General Presiding, relieved the first President General of much of the routine work connected with her office. Another feature of the evening was an address by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, whose letter to the Washington Post in the summer of 1890 started the activities which resulted in the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Addresses were delivered by President Wilson, Mrs. Story, Miss Mabel Boardman, and others.

Even as the Daughters celebrated the founding of their Society the World War was in progress. With the probability of our entrance into the conflict, Mrs. Story emphasized the need of increased national defense, and when war was finally declared, much good was accomplished through the committee on War Service.

In the midst of the Society’s work along this line, Mrs. Story’s term of office expired and she was elected Honorary President General.

She died at her home in New Rochelle, New York, July 15, 1932.
Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey was born in Salem, Ohio, the daughter of the Reverend Daniel P. Mitchell, a pioneer Methodist minister, but she spent most of her life in Kansas after her marriage to a young banker, Mr. George Thacher Guernsey. Her lovely home, known to many Daughters, bore the name of "Ridgewood." Mrs. Guernsey was a member and official of many organizations, but her most important work was in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she became a member through the Esther Lowrey Chapter. She was twice State Regent of Kansas, and in April, 1917, she was elected President General of the National Society, being the first to serve the three-year term.

One of Mrs. Guernsey's first official acts was the reduction of the number and membership of national committees and the limiting of time and space given reports.

The new administration faced problems which were serious. The first and greatest was the service to be rendered by the Society to our country during the World War. The second was the need of making the regular income of the Society suffice for all needs, for in Mrs. Guernsey's own words she did not believe in constant demands for money beyond the usual yearly contributions. She began to plan for a new building to house the administrative staff and to provide space for the library. The buildings and grounds were in need of repairs and money had to be borrowed to finance the Magazine, which had never produced sufficient income to defray its expense.

Before the close of Mrs. Guernsey's administration all debts connected with the Magazine, as well as other deferred bills, had been met and in addition the notes on the land bought were paid.

As for the World War there was almost no activity in which the members did not participate. Government bonds were purchased to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, providing the Society with its endowment fund; a system of water works was installed in Tilloloy, France; French orphans were adopted and money contributed for the care of some fifty thousand children.

It will be seen that under the guidance of this wonderful, practical woman the National Society emerged from the war period stronger than ever. The effect upon the growth in membership is most interesting, the total number of members admitted showing an unprecedented increase.

Mrs. Guernsey bore all her own expenses during her three years in office, visiting many states and France. In recognition of the rehabilitation work in France she received a decoration from the French government through Ambassador Jusserand.

Through the gifts of individual members of the Society, a scholarship was established in the American International College to be known as the Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship.

The Kansas Daughters and other friends gave to the National Society in 1938 a Hammond organ in honor of Mrs. Guernsey. She was unable to be present at the dedication but visited Washington later when, with Mr. Guernsey, she heard its beautiful tones.

On February 28, 1939, Mrs. Guernsey died and the National Society lost one of its most colorful figures. Her life and character were beautifully described by Mrs. George Maynard Minor at the memorial service held during the Continental Congress of 1939: "Her staunch character, her devotion to duty, her unswerving loyalty to our organization, her insistence on adhering to our By-Laws and living within our means, will ever be remembered as outstanding characteristics of her administration. Strong, vigorous, patriotic, devoted to the right, the memory of Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey will ever remain in the minds and hearts of our members, a living monument to her life and accomplishments."
ANNA BELLE ROGERS MINOR, wife of Dr. George Maynard Minor, was born in East Lyme, Connecticut. Her father died when she was very young and she grew to womanhood knowing how to master heavy responsibility. Her association with her mother during these formative years greatly influenced her entire life. She said of her mother “she was a most wonderful woman whom I fairly adored. She was always patient, kindly, cheerful, and versatile in the things she could do. She trusted me implicitly and it was always my endeavor not to disappoint her.” Surely these characteristics were handed down to the woman chosen for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution without an opposing candidate.

It is seldom that a practical business nature is combined with the artistic, but such is the case of Mrs. Minor who received instructions from her husband’s father, a successful artist, and was encouraged by him to make painting her career. Her paintings have been accepted for exhibition in many art galleries. She is a member of several societies of artists and regards painting as her real profession in the midst of her other activities.

Mrs. Minor became a member of Lucretia Shaw Chapter in 1894, later serving that chapter as Regent. She became State Vice Regent and was twice elected Vice President General. It was through her efforts while serving in this latter office that a grave financial situation was untangled. She so impressed the National Society with her business ability, her tact, and her high sense of spiritual values that it was not surprising that she was elected to the highest office within the gift of the organization and was inducted into the office of President General at the Congress of 1920. Under her leadership the record increase in membership exceeded that of any previous administration.

Several projects begun during the World War were completed during Mrs. Minor’s term of office. She went to France for the dedication of the fountain and water works given Tilloloy. In honor of this day the villagers built an entrance arch of green bearing the words “Blessed be the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

During these years the National Society ended its work with the war orphans of France but contributed generously to Armenia, China, Poland, Russia, Serbia, and the Near East.

An outstanding feature of Mrs. Minor’s administration was the social and educational work undertaken at Ellis Island. In connection with this a “Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants and Foreigners” was prepared. It is now called the Daughters of the American Revolution Manual for Citizenship and is published in eighteen languages.

The outstanding international event at this time was the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The United States gave a tablet to the Daughters of the American Revolution as a token of appreciation for the use of Memorial Continental Hall.

The Motion Picture Industry was becoming so important that a Committee on Better Films was appointed. The Congresses of 1921, 1922, and 1923 recommended to the United States Congress the passage of much legislation including the establishment of universal military training, equal naturalization laws for men and women, the establishment of a National Park at Yorktown, the erection of an archives building to house government records, and the passage of the Old Trails Act.

In honor of Mrs. Minor scholarships were given the Indian School at Wichita, Kansas, and at the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School. As a perpetual reminder of their love and admiration the Connecticut Daughters placed a handsome tablet in Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Minor was elected Honorary President General at the expiration of her term.
TORA HAINES COOK was born in Lloydsville, Ohio, the daughter of Lewis Gregg Haines and Sarah McHoggin Haines, both devoted Quakers. Mrs. Cook later moved to Pennsylvania, and it was the Keystone State which gave her to the National Society as its President General. Mrs. Cook became a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter in 1895, later organizing a chapter in Brookville, Pennsylvania, and serving as its Regent for fifteen years. She then became State Vice Regent and later State Regent. Proving herself both capable and active, and representing a large and influential state, she became an outstanding figure and so was elected Vice President General. The office of President General followed in 1923, as both recognition and reward for her years of active service.

Many projects previously undertaken were finished during the three years that she was in office. Having decided in 1911 to place markers on old historic trails, states and chapters had dedicated many such sites. In 1924 it was decided to place uniform monuments at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars in the twelve states crossed by the National Old Trails Road. The Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, Massachusetts, was completed, and dedication exercises were held June 24, 1925.

After fifteen years of effort, the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund reached its designated goal of twenty thousand dollars. At about the same time, a new dormitory for girls at the American International College was dedicated, and the cornerstone of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial in Indianapolis, Ind., was laid. A bequest of twenty-six thousand dollars from Hugh Washington was devoted to the purchase of books for the Library, each book purchased being marked with his coat of arms.

Many new and necessary committees were appointed, among which was a Publicity Committee to give to the public “a truthful, intelligent, and interesting account of the earnest work that is actually being done by our organization.” Another was that of the Student Loan, created to help finance worthy boys and girls in completing a college education. The Manual for Immigrants, prepared in the preceding administration, evidently met an urgent need, for nearly six hundred and fifty thousand copies were distributed during Mrs. Cook’s term of office. For the first time, a surplus in the accounts of the Magazine was reported.

Included in many important resolutions adopted was one authorizing an official Flag for the National Society. Another was the one favoring the restoration of Wakefield; still another, the construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard. The construction of a new auditorium, to be called Constitution Hall, was authorized. John Russell Pope designed the new building without charge, as a memorial to his mother who was a member of the Society. During Mrs. Cook’s term more than half a million dollars in pledges and funds were raised for Constitution Hall.

While President General, Mrs. Cook visited every state conference, including the twelve in which a President General had never been a guest.

Mrs. Cook’s devotion to the National Society, her business ability, her success as a public speaker, and her wise, fair, and tactful way of presiding won for her the respect, confidence, and good will of all. As a distinctive honor for her part in planning Constitution Hall, a tablet was dedicated on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the year in which the Constitution was written. The Pennsylvania Daughters presented a portrait of Mrs. Cook to the National Society. The first gift represented her service; the other her personality.
MRS. GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU

Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau spent the early part of her life in Moline, Illinois, receiving her education there and in Davenport, Iowa, where she became associated with a local newspaper, later writing special articles and stories for magazines. It was in 1895 that she joined the Mary Little Deere Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Moline. Her activities in the chapter necessarily ceased when she went to live in Kansas City, Missouri. Later she moved to Albion, Michigan, and organized the Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter of which she was Regent for several years. In 1915 she was elected State Recording Secretary, holding that position until she went to New York City where she gave her time and effort to work for the Red Cross, continuing her labors for a year after the signing of the armistice, devoting herself to relief among disabled soldiers.

The conditions existing at Ellis Island were such that the Continental Congress adopted a resolution recommending to the United States government that they be improved. Mrs. Brosseau was appointed Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee and under her guidance streams of money and supplies poured in; a kindergarten teacher was employed; and friendly association among alien groups was fostered—a first lesson in Americanism.

After many other notable activities Mrs. Brosseau was elected Treasurer General of the National Society in 1923. It was she who presented a plan, suggested by bankers and financiers, to sell bonds of small denomination to raise half of the amount necessary to pay for the new auditorium. The sale of these bonds, together with contributions, resulted in an amazing sum.

Mrs. Brosseau’s career as Treasurer General was such that when she was proposed for the office of President General she had no opposition. She has said that the only opposition was on the part of the candidate, for the office was neither sought nor desired, but that the step had never been regretted.

One of the interesting events of this administration was the completion of the Great National Old Trails Road with the dedication of the “Madonna of the Trail” at Bethesda, Maryland. Another completed enterprise was climaxd in the dedication of the Memorial Monument to the Founders of the National Society.

The Society’s Committee on National Defense was most active and a campaign was waged against subversive influences of all kinds.

Constitution Hall commenced to assume visible form, the achievements along this line were remarkable and the building was dedicated in connection with the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1929. Besides money, gifts poured in, the largest, perhaps, being the organ presented by Mrs. William H. Reynolds, of North Carolina.

In appreciation of her wonderful leadership the bronze window at the head of the library stairs was presented by the National Society in her honor. Another magnificent gift was a silver memorial reproduction of the Declaration of Independence in heroic size, placed in Memorial Continental Hall by Mr. Brosseau in honor of his wife. A beautiful tribute to Mrs. Brosseau was the planting of a “Friendship Garden” on the grounds around the Administration Building.

During her term of office Mrs. Brosseau visited forty-one states and chapters in Honolulu, Cuba, France, and England, defraying her own expenses. While in England she was presented at the Court of St. James.

Both for length of service and results obtained, Mrs. Brosseau’s career as a Daughter of the American Revolution is outstanding. Indicative of her courageous spirit is the toast she proposed to the Forty-third Congress: “Let us trust to the past, the present, and the future, and may the afterglow of the days that were and are merge into the rosy dawn of the endless tomorrows.”
Ohio gave to the National Society Edith Irwin Hobart. She first joined the Society through the Cincinnati Chapter, which she served as Regent three times. She served as State Regent for three years, and in 1926 she was elected to the office of Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hobart had long been active in social and philanthropic work in her home city. She was an able genealogist, and was a member of many patriotic organizations. She was thus trained in the work which added to her graciousness and efficiency, fitted her admirably for her office when elected President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1929.

Constitution Hall was more and more in demand for outside functions. As soon as possible the Library was moved into its new quarters in Constitution Hall leaving space for the growing needs of the museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

In cooperation with the Bicentennial Commission, the National Society shared in the restoration of the Lee Mansion at Arlington, Virginia, contributing a copy of an oil painting of Martha Washington.

The Society at this time was providing pensions for eight Real Daughters, one organizing member, and eleven Spanish War nurses, besides contributing to the care of World War Veterans in hospitals in New Mexico. A gift of one thousand dollars was made for the Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Following the custom of presenting a sword to the honor member of the graduating class at the United States Naval Academy, begun in 1908, similar provision was made for the United States Military Academy, so rewarding proficiency in both branches of service.

In addition to participation in the Bicentennial celebration, the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Yorktown was observed. Three hundred Daughters made the trip to Yorktown on the chartered steamship “Southland.” Jamestown, Williamsburg, and other interesting places were visited during the voyage and a four-day Pageant at Yorktown was attended. During this excursion two bronze tablets were dedicated to the memory of the American and French soldiers who lost their lives during the siege of Yorktown.

The Historian General grasped the opportunity of the celebrations to arouse interest in American history, with gratifying results. The restoration of Stratford Hall, the Virginia home of the Lee family, was favored but a bill before the United States Congress providing that the United States Government take over Mount Vernon from the Mount Vernon Ladies Association was disapproved.

The United States Congress was strongly urged to restrict immigration, deport undesirable aliens, require alien registration, disrupt subversive organizations, and to declare the Communist party illegal. Adequate National Defense was favored.

Following the precedent established by former President Generals, Mrs. Hobart traveled extensively, attending meetings in forty-seven states and in Alaska. While attending a meeting in Allentown, Pennsylvania, the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania bestowed upon her the Huguenot Cross at an impressive service in the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Hobart proved to be such a capable presiding officer that the members were enthusiastic in their praise. Her address to the Forty-first Congress was ordered printed and distributed. Numerous gifts were made to Constitution Hall in her honor, including a bronze lantern at the entrance door, a reading desk for the President General, and a beautiful Sheraton Secretary for the Caroline Scott Harrison Room. This last named gift was provided by Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Hobart’s immediate predecessor in office. The Ohio Daughters gave a new building for the school at Tamassee, naming it Ohio-Hobart Hall.

At the close of her term of office as President General Mrs. Hobart was elected Honorary President General.
Edith Scott Magna is a daughter of Massachusetts, having spent all her life in that state. From the time she joined the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1918, through the Mercy Warren Chapter, her activities have extended into ever widening fields and her patriotic work has known no limit.

Through her father, Colonel Walter Scott, Mrs. Magna made many gifts of books and manuscripts that have proven to be of inestimable value. Colonel Scott was a well-known and beloved figure in the Continental Congresses and his passing was sincerely mourned. Mrs. Magna was elected Vice President General in 1924 and while serving in that capacity was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee, which chairmanship she held until the close of her own term of office as President General in 1935. She maintained, at her own expense, an office and two secretaries in her home at Holyoke, and she visited every state, presenting the needs of the Hall. It cost the Society only a comparatively small sum to raise the ultimate amount needed to complete Constitution Hall. She was truly the greatest of all "gold-diggers."

In 1929 Mrs. Magna was elected Librarian General and entered upon the important duty of installing the library in its new quarters and extending its usefulness to genealogists, thereby making it one of the foremost genealogical libraries in the United States. In 1932 she was the only nominee for the office of President General.

During Mrs. Magna's administration, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, while a member of Congress, organized, financed, and conducted a party of thirty-six high school students for a visit to Washington, as a reward for outstanding scholarship and for traits tending to good citizenship. Out of this grew our Good Citizenship Pilgrimage which has become such a colorful part of our Congresses. A replica of the tablet unveiled at Yorktown in 1930, containing the names of French soldiers who fought and died at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781, was presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the French government. Mrs. James Morris, who had compiled these names, and Mrs. David D. Caldwell, representing the President General, attended the presentation in Paris. The decoration of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor was presented to both Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Caldwell and one was sent to Mrs. Magna, in token of appreciation of this friendly gesture to France. Later Mrs. Magna was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

With the growth of the Society came an increasing number of invitations to join other societies in various projects. A resolution was adopted making it impossible to affiliate with other organizations but allowing the Society to cooperate with those having objects kindred to our own.

Believing that the best way to further National Defense was through the education of the youth of our country, a step was taken in that direction and to the committee on National Defense was added the words "Through Patriotic Education."

Mrs. Magna was present when the medal of the Geographic Society was presented to Amelia Earhart Putnam and she became so interested in aviation that she used this mode of travel in her visits to every state in the Union. She was the recipient of many gifts and honors. Because of her ability as a writer of both poetry and prose the Newspaper Women's Club of Washington made her an associate member.

The National Society elected Mrs. Magna Honorary President General at the close of her administration and a tablet was placed in Constitution Hall honoring her whose efforts made possible, to a great extent, the building of this magnificent Hall.
Florence A. Hague Becker is the daughter of Ainsworth J. and Susie E. Baker Hague of Westfield, New Jersey, and a descendant of Daniel Baker who was not only a Revolutionary patriot but one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Westfield.

Soon after leaving college, Florence Hague married William A. Becker, made her home in Summit, New Jersey, and for years has been active in church and philanthropic work. In 1915 she became a member of Nova Caesarea Chapter in Newark, serving in various offices until elected State Regent in 1926. She brought to the office of Organizing Secretary General, to which she was elected in 1939, an enthusiasm for the organization of new chapters. Believing in the vigor of youth, she encouraged young girls to join and take an active part in the Society that new life blood might be poured into its veins to insure its growth and strength.

As National Chairman of the Committee on National Defense she developed a broad and varied program.

When she became President General in 1935 she emphasized the need for placing the Society on a more business-like basis. During her administration a budget was prepared and the administrative offices and committees were coordinated. One hundred thousand dollars was laid aside for depreciation and replacement, which was to be increased each succeeding year. The work of the various committees went forward. Therapeutic work was started in the government hospital at Ellis Island. The activity of the Americanism Committee was expanded. The “Penny Pines” project was launched by the Conservation Committee. Many new buildings were constructed at the Approved Schools and one thousand dollars from the current fund was voted to be given to the two D. A. R. Schools. The Surrender Room in the Moore House at Yorktown was furnished and dedicated. A list of historic spots marked by the National Society, the chapters, and the states, was compiled. The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was brought into closer relationship with the Daughters. Junior American Citizens and Girl Home Makers increased in numbers and activity and one hundred dollar scholarships were offered to girls in Home Economics in Vocational Schools. The Junior Membership became a source of service, of energy, and of inspiration to others. The Becker b. vs and girls augmented the vitality of the Society in human conservation. Through this channel five thousand children were kept in school, fed and clothed. The Good Citizenship Pilgrimage gained in its quality of “Good Citizens” and Good Citizenship Clubs were formed.

As President General, Mrs. Becker visited all but one of the states. In 1937 she went to Europe where she visited all of the chapters of the National Society. She was presented at the Court of Saint James. Later she attended the unveiling of a tablet honoring Baron von Steuben in Magdenburg, Germany, delivering an address and delighting her audience by rendering part of it in German. She visited Paris and placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and dedicated the American Chapel at Bony, France.

The Congress of 1938 elected Mrs. Becker Honorary President General, thanking her for her uniform fairness, justice, and courtesy in her leadership.

In great things unity
In lesser things tolerance
In all things charity

was her text as she encouraged and inspired the members of the Society to assume responsibility, to grasp the opportunity to become leaders and to preserve unimpaired our spiritual heritage.
OUR JUBILEE CABINET OFFICERS

MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.
PRESIDENT GENERAL
1938-1941

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MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. GEORGE D. SCHERMERHORN,
Organizing Secretary General

MRS. VINTON EARL SISSON,
Librarian General
Our Vice Presidents General elected in the Golden Jubilee Year:

MISS MARION SEELYE, MRS. FRED C. MORGAN, MRS. WILBUR BUNNELL BLAKESLEE, MRS. REUBEN EDWARD KNIGHT, MRS. B. H. GEAGLEY, MRS. JACOB FREDRICH ZIMMERMAN, MRS. EUGENE NORFLEET DAVIS, AND MRS. WILLIAM HARRISON HIGHTOWER
The Presidents General Speak

☆ “... We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not without. It has been said ‘that the men to make a country are made by self-denial;’ and is it not true that this Society, to live and grow and become what we would desire it to be, must be composed of self-denying women? Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice. Since this Society has been organized, and so much thought and reading directed to the early struggle of this country, it has been made plain that much of its success was due to the character of the women of that era. The unselfish part they acted constantly commends itself to our admiration and example. If there is no abatement in this element of success in our ranks I feel sure their daughters can perpetuate a society worthy the cause and worthy of themselves.”

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON,
First Continental Congress,
February 22, 1892.

☆ “Ladies, in all seriousness, I believe this to be the crucial moment in the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is within your power, ... to place this Society upon the highest plane known to any patriotic organization. It is your right by inheritance to occupy the vantage ground, ... Today you hold in your hand the material and the power to lay the corner-stone of a building which shall stand as an enduring monument of your love of country and faithfulness to the principles for which your Revolutionary fathers left their homes, and for which they fought, bled, and died, and left to you as a sacred legacy, this free and republican form of government. Today you are in the broadest, highest sense, the architects and master-workmen on this great edifice. Let the structure be grand and imposing, and based upon a sure foundation so firm that neither time nor tide can destroy or undermine its steadfast growth.”

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Third Continental Congress,
February 22, 1894.

☆ “It is, therefore, the bounden duty, as well as the precious privilege, of the women of America to do all in their power to honor the memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary struggle, to keep fresh in the minds of the American people all the heroic events of that forever memorable epoch, and to impress upon our people the lesson that only by the cultivation of the same spirit of patriotism can they enjoy for themselves and perpetuate for their posterity the blessings of a free government and a pure society. The Committee on Incorporation has secured the passage by Congress of the desired act, and the Society is now national in legal form as well as in character.”

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Fifth Continental Congress,
February 18, 1896.

☆ “America’s best possession is the devotion of her citizens. ... We New Yorkers, Californians, Porto Ricans, Alaskans and Hawaiians claim her government and protection and she in turn claims our devotion for her protection. This is the mutual link that binds us. ... Yet it is not as a nation but as individuals and members of the State and home, we must maintain our independence. ... It is upon the character of her sons and daughters that she depends for a tower of strength against a world of evil. We shall hold our country by the power of truth in our homes and in our lives. If the people are true, they will be brave, and if the people are brave, the country will be saved. ... “Uprightness, fraternity and patriotism are a stronger cordon than a standing army in the field. To encourage patriotism and engender the spirit of Americanism is the object and work of our great Society. To teach patriotism by erecting monuments, by observing historic anniversaries, by promoting the cause of education, especially the study of history, the enlightenment of our foreign population, and all that makes for good citizenship. This is the aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
Ninth Continental Congress,
February 19, 1900.

☆ “The greatest work which may be done by every chapter and every Daughter is to observe with fidelity the anniversaries of
your country, in accordance with directions laid down in your constitution; you will thus attract first the curious attention, then the reverential interest of the thoughtful youth, native and foreign born alike, to a society which delights to honor its patriots and founders by inaugurating the systems of educational work which shall carry to splendid perfection their ideal of free government and free citizenship.

"The 'diffusion of knowledge' is one of the society's most cherished objects, and this is going on in various cities, under the auspices of its members, with a considerable degree of success, in behalf of the foreign-born children, who, in due time, will be citizens."

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks,
Eleventh Continental Congress,
February 17, 1902; and
Thirteenth Continental Congress,
April 18, 1904.

☆ "There are divers methods of undertaking patriotic education. . . . The Governor of the State of New Jersey called together, for the first time in the history of this country, a special commission appointed by himself and the legislature, to look into the need for patriotic education, and to undertake consecutive legislative work to bring about results. . . . I felt it to be one of the greatest compliments that the Daughters of the American Revolution had received, when their President General was asked to stand hand-in-hand to forward the work of that Commission, and to endeavor to induce other Governors throughout this country to approve the same sort of work in connection with the legislatures, and in connection with the public-school systems, and with other great organized bodies, so that the work may tell in a way what it could not tell in little sporadic endeavors. I commend this to you, and I say to every governor in this country: 'Take notice: appoint a commission for patriotic education, or the Daughters of the American Revolution will educate you'."

Mrs. Donald McLean,
Sixteenth Continental Congress,
April 15, 1907.

☆ "The question searches us anew on every such occasion as this. Are we measuring up to our opportunities, with this great organization at our command, as an instrumentality for bettering conditions in our country; for realizing the beautiful dream of the Fathers of the Republic—to the realization of which they dedicated their lives, their fortune and their sacred honor?

"What organization more appropriately than ours, can charge itself with the responsibility for the Americanizing, as rapidly as may be, of the mother with a brood of children in our thronged immigration depot wharves? And then the education for good citizenship of adolescence—'Whatever we wish to be introduced in the life of a nation, must first be introduced in the life of its youth,' said Von Humboldt. . . . after all is said and done, it is the moral and emotional elements of character that rule the world; . . . It is, therefore, time that the women of this country took up this matter in earnest, and accentuated this great element in the education of our youth, which has so far been largely neglected. When women have arrived at that stage of development where they are able to coordinate their efforts and stand out, presenting a united front in behalf of those high ideals which in all ages the best women have stood for—their influence on civilization is certain to be almost revolutionary."

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,
Nineteenth Continental Congress,
April 18, 1910.

☆ "We are representative American women. We cannot have the honor without the responsibility. This Congress will mean to you just what you hold in your own heart.

"This National headquarters of our Society, which is so absolutely unique in that it is the only building which has ever been erected by women as a memorial to the Patriots of their Land, is really increasing daily in value, for we are continually adding to its beauty and usefulness, . . ."

Mrs. William Cumming Story,
Twenty-fourth Continental Congress,
April 19, 1915; and
Twenty-fifth Continental Congress,
April 16, 1916.

☆ "In this great undertaking of creating a new Americanism in this new era just opening before us the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should stand out more prominently than
any other organization because this is the primary cause of our existence.

“This period of reconstruction will require almost as much self-sacrifice, anxious toil and guidance as has the war period itself. There will be leadership needed in education, industry and social efforts of all kinds, more than ever before. But, this will be a building up, giving us incentive to go on and on, while war of a necessity carries with it the discouragement that must always go with the process of violence and destruction.

“This new period will not be one of ease and self-indulgence as formerly but it will appeal to the enthusiastic and hopeful. This will be a time in which great things can be done quickly because the world has become accustomed to boldness of design, rapidity of action and unlimited expenditure for desired ends.

“The public motive has made the private and selfish motive as unpopular as it is worthy.”

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Twenty-eighth Continental Congress,
April, 1919.

“Teach history, but do not stop at American history. Teach English history from which it sprang. . . . Show how the principles of liberty and representative self-government that we enjoy today are the gift to the world of the Anglo-Saxon race. . . . Other races have given their gifts but the Anglo-Saxon has given us human liberty. Let us both study and teach the facts in the development of free government. Study the great struggle for political and religious liberty throughout all the centuries of English history until it culminated in our free institutions under the American Constitution. Government by the free votes of freemen is the Anglo-Saxon idea that Britain has stood for ever since England was England. She guarded it and kept it alive through tyranny after tyranny. She planted its seeds in America, where the English colonists from Maine to Georgia established it and fought for it. Her history and ours are one. Her literature is ours; her law is ours; her language is ours. The black wickedness of those who try to provoke war between ourselves and England should find its sharp rebuke from every Daughter of the American Revolution.”

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Thirtieth Continental Congress,
April, 1921.

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

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

MRS. GRACE LINCOLN HALL BROSSEAU,
Thirty-eighth Continental Congress,
April, 1929.
"A constant succession of distinguished men and daring women have brought this nation thus far. Buttressed by their fidelity, the United States has become powerful. What do we propose to do with the results of their labors?

"If they held in respect national honor and the responsibilities of citizenship, are you, through ignorance of the ramifications of anti-American propaganda, going to bow in submission to the addicts of conspirators and sell your birthright for a mess of pottage?

"If you are an American citizen why not refuse to endorse will-of-the-wisp doctrines promulgated to lure you into the morass of doubt of your Country's past, present and future? It is sensibly prudent to be informed upon public questions."

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
Thirty-ninth Continental Congress,
April, 1930.

"Education is America's main industry; and patriotic education is the front line of our national defense. We curtail common school education to the Nation's peril; nor can school days be postponed. It must begin in the formative years. To imperil our educational system is courting disaster, if this country is to endure. Many nations with astute foresightedness are teaching youth the ideas they wish promoted. Should we do less? America must look to her coming generations if American ideas, ideals, fundamentals and our Constitutional form of Government is to remain intact. We need less protesting and more constructive ideas, we need fewer resolutions against and more education for, we will preserve the past, but we must build for the future. Hence education must be made available.

"Certainly at no time in the history of our Republic has a sound teaching been more necessary than in the present precarious period."

MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
Forty-third Continental Congress,
April, 1934.

"Those words: 'Thus affording to young and old such advantages as shall create in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens,' written into our objects dedicated this Society to a recognition of these truths: that, to transform either a community or the world at large, it is necessary first to transform the individual; that, the development of the republic will rise no higher than the judgment, intelligence, and right thinking of its citizens; and that a better democracy will come when its people are better qualified for it.

"The future progress of this Society, even as of the nation, will rest upon a fearless recognition of truth, a restoration of faith in the human spirit, an adherence to ideals in human relationships, and a patriotism without prejudice, a patriotism that is not afraid of truth, to be lived with conviction and intelligence. Patriotism without prejudice! How often today distrust distorts the truth! More than all else, the charted course of this Society determines that there can be no retreat from principle, and where issues clash, expediency must always give way to principle."

MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR.,
Forty-eighth Continental Congress,
April, 1939.
A VIEW OF THE BONY CHAPEL IN FRANCE, WHICH WAS DEDICATED ON MEMORIAL DAY IN 1937 BY MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, THEN PRESIDENT GENERAL. ON THIS DAY SIX WHITE CHAPELS WERE DEDICATED WHICH WATCH OVER THE AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES. IN THE CHAPEL AT BONY, 1,831 ARE BURIED. THIS DEDICATION BY MRS. BECKER TOOK PLACE DURING HER TRIP TO EUROPE, WHEN SHE VISITED EVERY EUROPEAN CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
MISS CLARA BARTON, FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WHO WAS A CHARTER MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. TO RECOGNIZE HER SERVICES TO HER COUNTRY, THE OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL WAS CREATED ESPECIALLY FOR HER. SINCE NO DUTIES WERE ATTACHED TO IT, THIS OFFICE WAS LATER ABOLISHED. MANY CHAPTERS AND INDIVIDUALS, WHO ARE MAKING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AS JUBILEE PROJECTS, ARE DESIGNATING THE GIFTS AS A MEMORIAL TO MISS CLARA BARTON
Our Calls for Service

An account of aid rendered during the Spanish-American and World wars by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GRACE LINCOLN HALL BROSSEAU

MEMORY is a gracious thing. And when it reveals the calm acceptance of life as the scrolls of demands and rewards, of losses and gains are unfolded, there cannot be cast upon the future a shadow of fear.

The history of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears witness to a never failing response to calls for service in peace time or in war time because the welfare of the country always comes first in the line of duty.

Scrutiny of the war records shows that notable aid was rendered during the Spanish-American War, although the Society was then practically in its infancy.

Realizing that the staff of male nurses regularly maintained by the Army and the Navy would be inadequate to meet the demands of the Spanish-American War, the Society, as a patriotic service, offered to examine into the character and qualifications of all women applicants as trained nurses, to prepare a certified list, and to designate those nurses for service as needed. The Army and the Navy accepted the offer. The magnitude of the task can scarcely be comprehended. Trained nurses were fewer than at present, and women were supposed to know less of the problems of mobilization. Nevertheless, in the few months of the Spanish-American War the Daughters of the American Revolution examined into the records of approximately four thousand six hundred applicants. Though more than one thousand were certified, the actual number of nurses named in response to the calls from the Surgeon General of the Army and of the Navy was five hundred and forty-four. The entire project was carried on by our own members, under the direction of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

A Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps was organized through the cooperation of Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, whose wife was at that time Librarian General. All initial expenses were being borne by the Society. State organizations and even chapters, supplied nurses and made contributions to the general fund. It is interesting to note that this movement marked the beginning of women nurses in the Army and Navy. The Society, although but seven years old, gave three hundred thousand dollars in addition to supplies.

The year 1914 witnessed dark war clouds hovering over the continent of Europe and although they had not broken when the Continental Congress convened in April, the Daughters sensed a possible emergency, not alone for the Old World but for this country as well.

Serious internal troubles in Mexico threatened our border states and the safety of our nationals residing in that country. The President of the United States was obliged to make diplomatic representations to a chaotic government, which, if ignored, meant war with Mexico. Fortunately that crisis was averted but in the meantime the Daughters were ready to meet any eventuality.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a Founder of the National Society, introduced the following resolution, which was variously and enthusiastically seconded and declared carried by a rising vote:

"RESOLVED: That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution give notice to the Government of these United States, through the Secretary of War, that we hold ourselves in readiness, collectively and individually, for any services our country may require of us in this dilemma of war."

In August the storm broke across the waters and Europe became engaged in a war which time has revealed ended with but a temporary victory—a victory whose lengthening shadows fell upon a peaceful world twenty-five years later and assaulted the stable structures of civilization.

During the Continental Congress of 1915, Miss Mabel Boardman of the American
Red Cross—and a Daughter as well—made a stirring appeal for financial aid on the part of the Society.

By unanimous vote a Red Cross Fund was established, to which every state later contributed as well as the chapters of Cuba, China and the Philippines.

The records show that up to April of 1917, the total contributions to the American Red Cross were nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-eight cents and to the Belgian Relief Commission, one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-nine cents.

In addition, the reports of the various states given at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress showed valiant accomplishments in the way of separate cash contributions which amounted to many thousands of dollars. Hospital garments and surgical supplies had been sent abroad by nearly every state in the union. This cooperation was mainly through the Navy Department of the United States. Individual chapters had also contributed generously to our own established base hospitals.

Eager for service, thousands of Daughters had enlisted with local chapters of the American Red Cross and had joined a number of pre-war organizations, such as the Army and the Navy Leagues and the National League for Women’s Service.

The most momentous Continental Congress in the history of the Society was that of the year 1917, for on the sixth day of that month of April the Congress of the United States had declared war.

It was the solemn purpose and a spirit of dedication to country that the women foregathered for the opening session. During the days that followed the President General, Mrs. William Story, led the way with ardent patriotism and the Daughters pledged unreserved service to America in its hour of need.

National preparedness became the watchword. From the formation of a special committee of five to act under the guidance of the Advisory Committee of the National Council of Defense, created by the Government of the United States, on down the long line to the simple task of planting conservation gardens on the home grounds, the
members agreed to do their bit in whatever capacity required.

By resolution, the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress pledged "loyalty as a unit to the President of the United States, to the end that national honor be preserved, the flag respected and the citizens protected."

It is needless to say that the close of the World War in 1918 found every pledge redeemed. During that same Congress Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey was elected President General and under her able leadership intensive war work was planned and carried through by competent committees of willing Daughters.

A permanent War Relief Service Committee was immediately appointed with Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, as Chairman. Her aides were two Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Director of Publicity. Six divisions were established within the Society with a Director and a Vice Director in each, upon whom fell the supervision of work.

The Director of Publicity, Mrs. William Henry Wait, was given the task of acquainting the members throughout the country with the purposes and plans of the general committee. Into the six Divisions hundreds of bulletins, pertaining to the various types of work to be done, as well as reports, questionnaires and informative literature were regularly released. Thus were the women kept constantly advised as well as employed. As an undivided unit they caught the spirit of service and spent it in unflagging interest and effort.

Thousands upon thousands of surgical supplies, knitted garments, utility bags and comfort kit equipments were turned out by skillful hands. Large sums of money were raised for ambulances, hospital beds, field kitchens and other valuable adjuncts. Musical instruments, books, tobacco and candy in wholesale lots and every imaginable gadget for recreational hours in camps and convalescents in hospitals travelled across the water. Christmas in the trenches was made less dreary by the hundreds of boxes that had been packed with suitable gifts and shipped in ample time for wide distribution.

Nor were the training camps and hospitals in this country neglected. Our own soldiers came in for their share of bounteous gifts and personal attention.

Nearly seventy thousand refugee garments for the civilian population were shipped to France and the allied countries; and money was raised for the care and maintenance of the families of the wounded and dead. Still further funds were provided for the rehabilitation of devastated farms which had been reclaimed in France.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution were serving to the utmost their own beloved Society, many were also giving full or part time to Red Cross work rooms, to canteens and to hospitals and training camps. Corps of women were on call at any hour of the day or night for the driving of ambulances and motor cars.

Others worked with such national war organizations as the Women's Division of the Council of National Defense, the Housewives' League and the National League for Women's Service.

Still others—thousands, no doubt—performed humble but engrossing daily war tasks which they did not deem of sufficient importance to be reported to the War Relief Service Committee. Yet they, too, served.

Large gifts of cash and supplies were made to other established organizations engaged in war relief work—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Relief, American Library Association, and the War Camp Community Service.

Numbers of Daughters registered as public speakers and addressed Red Cross and war rally meetings. Musicians and artists staged benefits and also donated their services to other organizations putting on war relief productions. Writers gave assistance to the free publicity units established by the press of the country.

Reports showed that individual members not only sold Liberty Bonds and Thrift and War Saving Stamps, amounting to about fifty-three thousand dollars, but they took for themselves war investments amounting to nearly thirty-eight thousand dollars.

One does not need to venture the opinion that in the buying a personal sacrifice was
often involved. During the World War many luxuries were voluntarily outlawed and not infrequently the cost of some much needed garment was diverted to the purchase of a Liberty Bond.

In short, it would seem that no avenue of service, save that of actual combat, was left untrod by the Daughters of the American Revolution who remained in this country.

The honor roll of the two hundred and sixty members who went abroad for war service is worthy of proud mention. They worked in the hospitals, in the canteens and Recreation Huts; with the Young Women's Christian Association and the Red Cross or wherever they were sent by those in authority. The majority stayed in France but some were placed in England, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Siberia, and with the army of occupation in Germany.

An additional one hundred and twenty-five who enlisted at the beginning of the war were not called, but they had signified their willingness to go overseas when and if needed. The expenses of those who were chosen for European service were, in many cases, borne by the states and by individual chapters.

Any raconteur of this milestone in the history of the organization would feel impelled to pause and pay a special tribute to the War Relief Service Committee.

To begin with, Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, had picked her committee with extreme care and wisdom and after placing the responsibility, she assumed that each and every member would be true to the trust imposed. With such a challenge the women were bound to go forward, not only with the expression of original ideas but in perfect accord with their associates.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was by nature a capable, forceful and inspirational leader and to the women serving with her, she gave free rein for the personal development of ideas and plans.

Shortly after the declaration of war, President Wilson called upon the women of the nation to organize themselves into a citizen army for service along industrial, economic, agricultural and patriotic lines. Mrs. Scott immediately saw the opportunity for aligning the one hundred and ten thousand members of the Daughters of the American Revolution into a vast working force.

With that end in view, she appointed Mrs. Lucy Galt Hanger to take charge of the registration blank part of the work. This blank, which had previously been sent out by the Director of Publicity, was in the form of a questionnaire and was so arranged and worded that any kind of service of which a woman was capable could be pledged thereon.

One feature brought forth unique and concrete results. Through funds raised in answer to an appeal contained in the questionnaire, it was possible to send one hun-
dred and thirteen women for training at the National Service Schools in Washington, D. C., and Chautauqua, New York, for three months.

This training was in specific war service, such as intensive courses in agriculture, reconstruction crafts, food conservation and special courses in business. The reconstruction crafts were designed to enable students to teach maimed and disabled soldiers simple but productive ways with which to earn a living. The business courses were planned to train them to replace men who, in case of a prolonged war, would be called to the front.

Within six months twenty thousand blanks were returned to Mrs. Hanger from forty-three states and had the war continued over a considerable period of time, the woman power of the country could have been regimented into active service through every possible line of endeavor. Fortunately, the need for such regimentation did not arise for the armistice of 1918 released all pledged, but the foundations had been laid and the spirit of voluntary service again captured.

As the tragic chapters of war unfolded one by one on the battlefields of France, leaving lands devastated and homes wrecked, with the consequent long lines of distressed evacuees, the heart of America was torn with sympathy for the women and children, friendless and impoverished. The husbands and fathers were either fighting at the front, had been taken prisoners or had answered the last great call to arms.

Help for the children—the innocent victims of a cruel war—was sadly needed. So the War Relief Service Committee undertook the humanitarian project of extending hands across the water to the fatherless children of France.

A sub-committee on French War Orphans was organized, with Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins as Chairman. As the result of a conference between Mrs. Scott and Ambassador Jusserand, he cabled to Paris for the names of two thousand fatherless children for “adoption” by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Other responsible organizations, such as the Order of the Eastern Star, Children of the American Revolution chapters, church societies and Greek letter sororities also selected orphans from the lists sent to the Society, but the majority fell to the care of the Daughters, who responded with admirable generosity.

The cost per child for a year was estimated to be thirty-six dollars and fifty cents and over a period of a little less than two years one hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and eighty-five cents was raised for the French Orphan Fund and three thousand six hundred and fifty-five fatherless little ones were provided for according to a well conceived plan.

Forty-six states cooperated and in some the list of adoptions went up into the hun-
dreds. Chapters and individual members were happy to take on the overseas care of one or more orphans and after the War Relief Service Committee had automatically ceased to exist, the work continued through a branch organization in New York City known as “The Fatherless Children of France Society.”

The devastated areas of France had become a serious problem.

After deliberation, the Daughters decided to undertake the restoration of the little village of Tilloloy, which had been twice ravaged by the invading German armies.

The estimated cost of rehabilitation was forty-six thousand and by the time the work was completed the quota had not only been raised by state contributions but a surplus of nearly five thousand dollars remained.

A water works system was installed in the village and while later there was a worrisome period during which, for various reasons, it did not function properly, that defect was finally remedied.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey was a woman who understood the full value of a dollar and foresaw results in the substantial accumulation thereof. It was she who really conceived the idea of having the National Society acquire one hundred thousand dollars’ worth of the Liberty Bonds issued by the United States Government.

Ordinarily that would seem like a tremendous undertaking in addition to the many activities which were being pushed to the limit, but not so with the Daughters of the American Revolution. They simply squared their necks to the yoke and assumed that task with the accustomed vigor and enthusiasm until the goal had been reached.

A perusal of the Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Continental Congresses brings back the old
thrill of those gallant days and presents the picture—familiar to all regular habitues—of the scene of action.

When each hour of pledging opened, women rose in their seats, dozens at a time, clamoring for attention. Hands and handkerchiefs waved frantically and the ringing and eager voices resounded throughout the auditorium and into the adjoining corridors.

May time always be merciful, to the end that the hour shall never strike and quell the fine exuberance of spirit and the generous outpouring of rich gifts when need makes a sacrificial demand upon the Daughters of the American Revolution. The response always has been—and always will be—akin to that made by the forefathers and foremothers when answering the call of 1776.

The one hundred thousand dollars subscribed in Liberty Bonds was not only of material aid to the United States Government in times of stress, but it has ever since reposed as a substantial back-log in the treasury of the National Society.

The wise decision was made by Continental Congress to always keep the fund itself intact and to use the accrued interest for patriotic relief work and other useful purposes consistent with the aims and objects of the Society.

First it was agreed that the annual income be devoted to monthly pensions for the Real Daughters as long as they dwelt among us. As death gently claimed them one by one, the Spanish War nurses became beneficiaries. Eleven of the latter were put on the rolls in 1928-29 but now they, too, seem to be passing beyond our care for only four remain in the company of the two Real Daughters.

A contribution of two thousand dollars was at one time made to the Approved Schools Committee. In 1935 it was deemed expedient for the Society to lend this fund to itself in order to absorb the last one hundred thousand dollars of the debt on Constitution Hall, the interest thereon being paid back into the treasury.

One bit of work in connection with the splendid war service which should not be lightly regarded is that of the assembling and classifying of the official records for the printed report later issued by the National Society. That report covers the period of time from August 14, 1914, to November 11, 1918, and is meticulous as to detail.

The foregoing is a short and simple story of great and honorable accomplishments, but within the pages of unwritten history lie other records that mortal eye will never scan.

One fact is crystal clear. At whatever post of duty a Daughter of the American Revolution was to be found during the World War, she proved herself to be worthy of her sire of 1776.

All who lived and served through those stirring times may well account themselves as rarely privileged. The achievements were great but greater still was the inner torch which was then lighted and which will continue to burn until the journey of life is ended.

The unwritten stories of courage and of sacrifice may never be told, but they are recorded deep within the hearts of those remaining and who know.

Memory is indeed a gracious thing.
THE objects of the Society have been promoted through its National Committees, some of which under various names are as old as the Society itself.

Beginning with Mrs. Cabell's stirring appeal at the First Continental Congress for a building to house relics and preserve history of the Revolution, there has never been a time without the planning, financing, construction or maintenance of buildings. With our physical plant adequate after this half century greater energies may be released for purely educational and patriotic purposes.

Since admission to membership is dependent upon proved lines of descent the collection of genealogical records is as old as the Society. Verification of family records led to discovery of many Revolutionary soldiers hitherto unknown. Descendants became interested in the location and proper marking of their ancestors' graves. Immediately, therefore, the historical committees developed. It was for this definite addition to accumulated historical knowledge that the Society's Annual Report to the Smithsonian Institution became justified. These forty-two reports alone are a vast contribution to the historical records of the nation.

Along with data and records there came a need for a library to house them: with the discovery and presentation of relics belonging to the Revolutionary ancestors of members, the need for a museum soon developed. Several of our most important activities, although not definitely organized as in present departments have existed for the entire fifty years. It is a cause of more than casual note that so many desires expressed only as hopes in the earliest years have become truly magnificent realities. Courage, determination and resourcefulness have brought them to life.

The Magazine is a noteworthy accomplishment. Existing under different names since 1893, it remains the greatest single educational project. In addition to information regarding the Society's activities it has carried for well toward half a century countless articles upon historical research, historic spots, genealogical research, biography, government and general Americana. Records for six years are unavailable but the reported total for this publication is $680,000. Each subscriber to the Society's Magazine has the satisfaction of a direct share in promoting its educational work.

Many of the present National Committees have developed since the World War. From 1917 to 1919 the Patriotic Education Committee included all that is now separated into Approved Schools, Americanism, Conservation, Girl Home Makers, a very large part of the work of National Defense through Patriotic Education and even the historic pageants and celebration of patriotic holidays. Small wonder that its accumulated contributions through all its years reached a grand total of $1,885,000.

A summary of current committees overviews many of no less importance because of short duration. The Society has participated in every major exposition or world's fairs held in America since its founding, offering exhibits, patriotic addresses, or distribution of patriotic literature. The erection of the Fountain to the Pilgrim Mothers at Plymouth; the Founder's Memorial on our grounds in Washington; the Caroline Scott Harrison Dormitory at Oxford College, now Miami University; the discovery and recording of the names of the French soldiers killed in the campaigns of Yorktown; the gift to France of a replica of this table, designed to record permanent appreciation of its aid in the cause of our Independence; the restoration of the Surrender Room at Moore House in Yorktown; and several notable historical projects of our overseas chapters; these are only a few of the activities whose message still lives.

A notable number of undertakings
launched by the society have been generally accepted. For example, for many years locations of old trails and highways were investigated and marked. This effort culminated in the marking of the National Old Trails Road through the erection of a Statue of the Madonna of the Trail in the twelve states from Atlantic to Pacific. Within a few years, the marking and naming of roads and transcontinental routes became customary; the Society had set the example before it became a national necessity.

A number of policies urged by the Society have become a reality only after years of consistent effort. The best illustration is the adoption in the present emergency of measures for national protection long pointed out as necessary.

The record must always remain incomplete. Because of limited space many accomplishments cannot even be mentioned. Examination of the summaries of achievement will reveal that the Society has lived up to its ultimate and final purpose of education for citizenship in the United States of America; it will reveal also some of the reasons why it grows and prospers, why there is just one “Daughters of the American Revolution.”

The fact that the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution appeals to all ages is proven by the accompanying photograph showing the

Chapter Historian in her late seventies, the former Chapter Vice Regent in her middle fifties, and the former state page, in her early twenties.

When the chairmen of other committees tell of the excellent work done by their groups, the chairman of National Membership can only say, “if it were not for my committee, yours could not function.”

When those four Founders met and organized this Society, having a charter membership of 818 at the end of its first year, they could not have dreamed that fifty years later it could be said, “we have more than one hundred and forty thousand members.”

In 1900 our total membership was 30,000. By 1910 it had more than doubled this number. In 1920 it had reached 110,581, and by 1930, 172,939. During the depression years, it is interesting to note that the percentage of losses in membership compared favorably with that of similar organizations. Increasing numbers are realizing the importance of joining societies such as ours to perpetuate the high ideals of the American way of life.
Fifty years ago a small group of far-visioned women organized the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Believing that those who carried in their veins the blood of the founding fathers held a particular responsibility for the preservation of the freedom for which their forefathers fought, it was planned that all members of this society should be descendants of those patriots.

The Society was pledged to remember, to teach, and to revere their early sacrifices and achievements.

Wise as this was they builted better than they knew, for they could not foresee that the small beginning would grow until it developed into the greatest Society of patriotic women in this country.

That was half a century ago, yet that spirit has carried on
and on, until today the descendants of their descendants, our Junior members, are reaching hands across the years to them, remembering, teaching, revering and guarding the blessings of the United States of America.

Junior Membership became a National Committee in 1937, although Junior Groups had been formed in many chapters prior to that date. The number of Junior members is now estimated at five thousand. Under the direction of these young women many valuable services are performed. They are deeply interested in Americanism, the work of the Naturalization Courts, Junior American Citizens, and the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER JUNIORS DOING RED CROSS WORK

WISCONSIN JUNIORS TRAINING CHILDREN IN PATRIOTIC WORK
REAL DAUGHTERS

Seven hundred and fifty-seven actual daughters of men who participated in the American Revolution have been members of the Society. The first of these, Mrs. Mary Ann Washington, daughter of Colonel Samuel Hammond of Virginia who later was elected to Congress from Georgia became our eighty-first member on January 15, 1891. Massachusetts led all with one hundred and twenty-one Real Daughters. Connecticut had one hundred and three.

Real Daughters are Honorary Members. In 1895, a gold spoon was voted for each, and in 1898, all their dues were remitted. Since 1906, they have been regularly pensioned. One hundred and thirty-two Real Daughters have received this assistance. Beginning with eight dollars, the amount was gradually increased to twenty-five dollars per month. In special cases additional provision was made. Local chapters have also supplemented the national allowance.

These pensions have been possible through a Liberty Loan Fund of $100,000 voluntarily subscribed by members as a patriotic service in the World War.

Pensions in no way indicate the interest in these women who hold so unique a position in American life. A case to hold their treasures was installed in the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall. Chapters throughout the country remember them on birthdays and holidays. The large place that the Society has held in their lives is indicated in the huge box placed for the Rural Delivery at the cottage of two sisters in Georgia. When asked why so large a box, one replied: "We'll need it for the presents we'll get from the D. A. R." Their affection for the society was great. Each of these sisters bequeathed her all, less than $500, to the National Society. In the first case, the survivor was made happy when the Society erected a modest marker for her sister and devoted the remainder to increasing her own comfort.

Happily two of these Real Daughters are still with us at this fiftieth anniversary: Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, Pennsylvania, age ninety-seven; and Mrs. Caroline Randall of New Hampshire, age ninety-one. Members at the last Continental Congress were thrilled at the steady strong voice of Mrs. Gregory, who through a phonographic record told how her father at the age of ten accompanied his own father in the Revolution enlisted as a drummer boy.
The Philippines Chapters was organized in 1913. During its first year, the outstanding work done was the beginning of the Philippine Scholarship Fund with Mrs. Caroline E. Holt as Chairman. Since the completion in 1926 of the fund of twenty-two thousands, which gives to worthy Filipino girls who are high school graduates, postgraduate study in the United States in nursing, hygiene, supervising, institutional work and public welfare service, three nurses have graduated from Columbia University. The name of the fund was later changed to the Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund in memory of the former State Regent who carried it to its completion.
In contemplating the Approved Schools one longs for the ability to paint a picture never yet spread upon canvas, of a people brave of spirit, almost forgotten in our eastern highlands, and until recent years almost a century-and-a-half behind the rest of their country in many respects. Although the Society had for many years been interested in schools for under-privileged, it was the discovery that many fine young men, volunteering in numbers greater than their county quotas in the World War,
could scarcely read or write that gave new impetus to education of mountaineers. Endorsements, in addition to Mountain Schools, have included an Indian School, several schools for training leaders for the foreign born, and three colleges emphasizing self-help.

And then with courage the Society es-

A STUDENT ARRIVING AT TAMASSEE

THE 1939 GRADUATING CLASS AT TAMASSEE

Photo by Lewis D. Moorhead
established two of its own: Tamassee, meaning by an old Indian legend, “The Place of the Sunlight of God,” in the mountains of western South Carolina; and Kate Duncan Smith on Gunter Mountain in Northern Alabama. Except for partial payment of teachers’ salaries, these schools are built, maintained, and supported entirely by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Together they accommodate seven hundred pupils. With the mountaineers always ready to dig cellars or haul stone, the buildings have been erected at a fraction of normal costs. Realizing the handicap to education from poor nourishment and from such prevalent diseases as hook-worm and tuberculosis, gifts from state societies have included a model farm, a demonstration farm cottage such as any mountaineer could build, a creamery, a dairy and a modern water tower. A health house at each school provided for inoculations, teaching sanitation, training in child care, and in nutrition from simple mountain foods. In addition to necessary school buildings, a recreation hall, library, Girl Scout Lodge, Home Economics Cottage, the planting of orchards, and even a suitable laundry have enriched mountain life in wide areas. In approved schools, other than our own, a few states have built dormitories that have cost as much as $60,000.

Thousands of bags of used clothing sent to the schools have been exchanged for labor or farm products of the mountaineers. A complete record of the scholarships is unknown, but for a number of years more than one hundred have been reported. Outlets for mountain products have been created through the sale of baskets and hand-woven rugs, coverlets and towels. The record of money contributions entirely overlooks the shoes and stockings, blankets for dormitories, books, Bibles, flags, drums of Cod Liver Oil for children lacking vitamins, and the thousands of gifts at Christmas. The appeal of this committee is evidenced by the fact that it leads all others in gifts of money, the total reported for schools through the old Committee on Patriotic Education and its successor Approved Schools, being $1,599,000. No wonder a teacher in one of our schools heard a small pupil say: “How do I direct a letter to Santa Claus?” His playmate answered: “I don’t know, but if I was you, I’d just say ‘Dear D. A. R.’”

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

With the formation of the National Society the need for collection and recording of genealogical data became immediately apparent. In 1890 many of the fine collections of archives of the various states which are now available had not been printed. Verification of records therefore was difficult. In fact it was the rapid growth of this society, with help in lesser degree of other patriotic groups, that gave the impetus later resulting in the publication of many state archives and rosters of Revolutionary soldiers.

Vast numbers of genealogical papers have been discovered, restored and indexed. Vital statistics in thousands of cemeteries have been copied. The importance of this volunteer service was especially emphasized after the great hurricane in New England in 1938 when many grave-stones were hopelessly shattered by falling trees, thus preventing later copying. Wills, land grants, church rolls, marriage records, pay rolls, muster rolls and Bible records have all been copied and filed in the society’s library. The service has been extended through presenting duplicate copies to state and local libraries. In the last fifteen years about 640,000 typed pages of such records have been presented to the library through this committee. In recent years several thousand sets of three-generation charts have been compiled by school children. It is roughly estimated that the ancestry of 1,000,000 American families is recorded in bound volumes of copied records and application papers at our Headquarters.
Established in 1938, the object of our newest committee is to give the music of American composers its rightful place beside the music of the rest of the world. Its program is purely educational and it does not evaluate, sponsor, or promote compositions. Through its efforts chapters are learning the appropriateness of American music for their programs and are taking pleasurable pride in its performance. Lists of American composers are being recorded by states, and folk songs indigenous to particular localities are being classified.

Music appropriate to different seasons has already been suggested for chapter use. "Across the U. S. A. With Our Composers," followed as the theme so that members could become familiar with writers of music according to their native states.

For this fiftieth Anniversary Year, "American Women Composers" is the chosen subject. It is expected that every chapter will honor our Founders by presenting music by American Women Composers at least once during the year. Some will choose music composed by D. A. R. members, for nearly one hundred are known through our composer research. Prominent among our composer-members is Mrs. H. H. A. Beach who may be regarded as the dean of women song writers of America.
With historical research pertaining to the American Revolution as one of its three objects, committees for this and allied purposes have existed from the beginning of the Society. Unfortunately early figures were not recorded. Cards recording the marking of about eight thousand historic spots are on file in the Historian General’s office. These markers become more than a dead tablet of bronze; they carry a living message of courage and American tradition to all who pass. Over two hundred historic buildings, from log cabins to handsome colonial mansions, or even groups of buildings as in the most extensive project of Minnesota, the restoration of several houses in addition to Sibley House, the first stone building erected in that territory; have been restored in whole or in part by chapters and states. Many of these are used by chapters as headquarters. An important activity of this committee has been the location and marking of many thousands of Revolutionary soldiers’ graves.

The Committee arouses interest in history among children of the public schools through historical essay contests and awards for best standing on American History. In the last five years, nearly seven thousand prizes and medals have been presented. In stimulating the study of history in chapters, the location of trails and important early bridges, the travels of historic personages, sites of forts and treaties, first settlements and town lines, recording of stories of pioneers, locating homes of early Indian tribes and Colonial Cemeteries, and the recording of historical routes on state maps, the Historical Committees have done a service not included in the recorded expenditures of more than $520,000.

With the completion of the new air-conditioned Archives and Document Rooms as a project of the Golden Jubilee, the society will be prepared to accept many rare documents of the Revolutionary period.

At the dedication of a monument in New England years ago, a speaker declared:

“There is nothing that solidifies and strengthens a nation like reading of the nation’s own history, whether that history is recorded in books, or embodied in customs, institutions and monuments.”
STUDENT LOAN FUND

The Daughters of the American Revolution Student Loan Fund in its eighteen years has been a vital and stimulating force in the lives of more than four thousand students. Letters from hundreds of these young people who were loan applicants record benefits in developing character, ambition, sense of responsibility and self-respect in addition to the material aid necessary for completion of education. Built up and administered entirely by states or chapters, the total funds now are approximately $400,000. Upon the belief that it is unwise for a student to start college if he must assume a great burden of debt covering the entire four years, loans are usually limited to juniors and seniors in colleges and normal schools.

The actual loans to students are several times the amount accumulated for lending, since the funds are revolving ones lent again as soon as the loans are paid. The interest is usually low, sufficient only to cover possible losses of which there are very few. In a few cases no interest is charged. Borrowing is usually limited to residents of the state creating the fund. Enthusiasm, and not population, has determined the accomplishment within the states. For example, Colorado has already added to its fund of $22,000 reported a year ago. A western state, among our smallest in point of numbers, by remarkable effort, raised $5,000 for student loans to children of veterans of the World War. Many chapters are establishing individual Student Loan Funds as projects for the Golden Jubilee.

Over the land these four thousand young people now teachers, secretaries, chemists, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, missionaries, and even farmers and beauticians, have in their hearts a lasting gratitude toward the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP

Authorized in 1920 to help the foreign born learn how to become American citizens, the Daughters of the American Revolution Manual for Citizenship Committee has endeavored to meet demands by publishing editions in seventeen foreign languages as well as in English. At the time of its preparation the society was assured that there was no similar publication for free distribution in existence. How lightly the phrase "in seventeen foreign languages" is used without even a thought as to the tremendous responsibilities involved! The problem of translation alone is a delicate one. Professors in colleges and members of the staff of embassies in Washington have acted as translators. The printing and proof reading
also involves problems, only a few companies being equipped to print so many foreign languages. Naturalization laws are printed only in English thus permitting easier revision due to changing requirements.

The distribution of 5,100,000 copies in less than twenty years has been accomplished through naturalization courts, steamship lines, banks, factories, libraries, hotels, penitentiaries, fishing fleets, lumber companies, Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Men's Hebrew Associations and patriotic organizations. It has been transcribed into braille for the use of the blind. Several groups of our Juniors are preparing to increase these transcriptions into braille until every library for the blind is supplied.

Within recent years the demand for the English edition has greatly increased, particularly in the Civilian Conservation Corps. With greater numbers now seeking naturalization, requests are growing to an extent that threatens our facilities. The Society regretted the necessity of recently declining to translate the Manual into another language. In small contributions from every member, $318,000 has been devoted to this cause.

The mail from this department is always interesting. A newspaper published in Polish since 1863 recently asked for permission to print excerpts from the Manual in parallel columns of Polish and English. The letter said in part: “In doing this you would extend the field of your work and you could help countless thousands of Polish people, who at present are groping in the dark seeking for light. . . . By publishing the Manual for Citizenship in various languages for free distribution, we feel that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing noble work in helping the foreign born in obtaining American Citizenship.”

An elderly man, upon receiving his certificate of citizenship and an American Flag, the gift of this committee, said, “Now, I am ‘We the people’.”

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ELLIS ISLAND

The Society’s work at Ellis Island has meant happy hours in place of dreary ones. Established in 1923 for the purpose of interesting persons of many nationalities detained at Ellis Island in useful activity, the work ultimately spread to Angel Island and more recently through the States of the Northwest to the Port of Seattle.

Through a total contribution of about $230,000, trained workers have been maintained to direct the distribution of supplies and give instruction in their use. Chapters throughout the country have forwarded approximately twenty-one thousand boxes of knitting materials, thread for crocheting and cloth for simple garments. In addition,
sewing machines, looms and carpenter's tools have been contributed. With the reduction in immigration, major effort has been devoted to occupational therapy for the patients in the Marine Hospital; American seamen, men of the Coast Guard, Merchant Marine and Naval Reserves. Our workers serve entirely under the direction of physicians at the hospital. Through his knitting or weaving many a patient ill of arthritis or other chronic disease has found not only new interest in life but definite physical benefit.

About one hundred and fifty pieces of work are distributed each day. This Society is the only organization authorized by the United States Government to give such service on Ellis Island. Both for foreign born and native Americans a new and friendly spirit has come to Ellis Island through the useful occupation provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

* * *

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

One of the most appealing of our National Committees is Junior American Citizens. Organized first as Sons and Daughters of the Republic, the committee after several changes in name, has recently enjoyed remarkable growth. Since 1902, nearly 19,000 clubs have been organized, most of which have come into being in the last ten years. Designed to teach respect and duty to country, and good citizenship through right use of leisure and respect for the rights of others, the clubs have flourished not alone in public schools but also in reform, industrial and Indian schools, as well as in orphanages, missions and community centers. Through visits to historic spots, study of local history, bird and flower life, folk-lore, patriotic songs and literature, planting of trees and gardens, study of national heroes, observance of patriotic holidays, and through the respect for the opinion of others cultivated by the running of a well-organized club, the two-thirds of a million children of all races and creeds thus far enrolled have found an early appreciation of what it means to be a good citizen in the United States of America.

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE MARY H. FLAGG JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB, AT THE STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN HALLOWELL, MAINE, STARTING OUT WITH CHRISTMAS BASKETS

THE BETSY ROSS CLUB OF THE JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS, SPONSORED BY THE SANTA CLARA CHAPTER AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
One of the great committees separated from Patriotic Education shortly after the World War, Americanization, later Americanism, became the channel through which education for the foreign born and reduction of illiteracy have been particularly stressed. In more recent years educational opportunity for Negroes, Mexicans and Indians has been given emphasis. Though money in no way indicates accomplishments, voluntary contributions toward this purpose in the last twenty years have been $733,000.

Thousands of foreign born mothers have found self-confidence and happiness through classes designed especially for them; encouragement to their talents, handicrafts, and native music; calls from our members and through such friendly contacts as luncheons and parties. Opportunity has been greatly extended by providing care for infants and small children while mothers attend class. The reward for a somewhat difficult service comes in such an expression as this from one mother: “I write letter to my boy’s teacher. My boy, hees proud hees mother. She write Eenglish.” Many a home has become solidified through assistance of our society in extending to foreign-born mothers a measure of the advantages enjoyed by their children.

The awards and encouragement given at night schools have developed remarkable records for perfect attendance consistently maintained for several years. Co-operation
between the chapters and the local Boards of Education has been established in many communities, notably in Washington and New Haven.

Through the distribution of the Society's Manual for Citizenship the Americanism Committee has aided in preparation for naturalization. Recently it has extended its effort to the years immediately following naturalization, with instruction as to how to carry out the duties of American citizens. Practical encouragement to better citizenship has been given through relief in needy cases, furnishing of milk and lunches for under-nourished children of foreign born and through regular aid at settlement houses.

For many years chapters have assisted in dignifying the naturalization ceremonies. Flags, copies of the Constitution of the United States of America, pictures and other gifts have been presented. Entertainments for new citizens have been arranged. It is gratifying to the society that the need of a service which it has carried on in a limited way over many years should now become so generally recognized as to have resulted in the annual New Citizens' Day, authorized by act of the Congress of the United States and first celebrated last spring as "I Am An American" Day.

A bit of the spirit that the Society has been able to create is indicated by the fact that after one of our Presidents General made an address before a large audience a woman ran after her, pushed a small picture of an American Flag into her hand, and said in very broken English, "I love America too." Without another word she was gone.

CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG

As early as 1895 Miss Janet Richards spoke at the exposition in Atlanta in favor of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the National Anthem. Twenty years of earnest effort was necessary to make that a reality. In 1896 the Continental Congress discussed the importance of proper respect for the Flag. A definite program was first promoted under the Committee to Prevent the Desecration of the Flag. It endeavored to arouse sentiment against the printing of the Flag on neckties, afghans and ribbons, and its use for costumes and for table covers. In hanging, the flag was often allowed to touch the ground or floor. Through pioneer effort of this Society there later developed sufficient sentiment among many organizations for the adoption of the Flag Code now generally accepted. So thorough has been the activity of the committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, and of others interested, that the draping of flags has now almost disappeared.

In about fifteen years the Society has distributed 373,000 Flag Codes, many printed in color, and books and pamphlets upon the Flag. A handsome little manual with illustrations in color, prepared in 1936 by the chairman of this committee, has served as a gift to many children in grammar schools.

This high school student has been well drilled by her teacher in the correct display of the flag on the wall back of the platform.
In 1933 the Honorable Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde inspired the Continental Congress with an account of the pilgrimage to Washington arranged by her for good citizens chosen from the high schools of her Congressional District. The address resulted in the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The value of this pilgrimage lies not alone in the lasting influence of the visit to Washington upon a good citizen from each State: it develops even more from the study of what constitutes good citizenship by girls in approximately five-thousand senior high schools. Since the award as the best school citizen is made upon the record of all four years, the influence of the contest extends to hundreds of thousands of girls. Approval of educational authorities has in many states won their interest in framing the questionnaires, acting as judges, and in holding final elimination contests within the State Department of Education.

Nearly three hundred girls have now shared in these trips to the nation’s capital. The annual cost of bringing a girl from every state to Washington for a four day visit has averaged about fifty-five hundred dollars. No better illustration of the power of united effort can be asked, for the pilgrimage is accomplished through the trifling annual gift of five cents per member.

Selected for dependability, service, leadership and patriotism, rich and poor share alike, whether daughters of prosperous business men or, as in one case, of a miner spending his days under Lake Superior. For several girls, the journey has provided their first ride on a railroad train. Prepara-
tion in some localities becomes a great civic enthusiasm with chapters, parent-teacher associations and women's clubs often providing the clothes; and Rotary or Kiwanis, the traveling bag. Churches and lodges have often shared.

With the visit in Washington carefully planned to show the meaning, obligations and privileges of American citizenship, government officials, justices, senators and representatives have lent continued cooperation.

Upon their return the girls become missionaries in Americanism often speaking before the men's luncheon clubs and in schools in neighboring cities. Their reaction to the pilgrimage may be judged from their comments:

“I wish I could tell you clearly enough how changed I am since my trip, how different my ideas are and how much I want to share these ideas with everyone else.”

“You can never fully appreciate the enduring effect of your Good Citizenship Pilgrimage upon the young girls of our country. . . . It did something permanent to me.”

“The Pilgrimage has given me something that can never be taken away; now more than ever I realize what it is to be an American. The inspiration of the pilgrimage will stay with me always, and all my life I shall try to be faithful to it.”

GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMS CLUBS

The spirit of good-fellowship developed among the girls who come to Washington led to their desire to retain their friendships. The success of a few clubs organized in metropolitan centers led to the establishment of the Committee on Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs. The work of this rather new committee has been to seek the means of appeal for organizing into local and state groups those students who have composed our good Citizenship Pilgrims. Winners as best citizens of each high school are eligible. Clubs in some localities are becoming agencies for good citizenship.
The Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education was created by the Continental Congress of 1925 as "Cooperation on National Defense," its purpose being to advance the cause of adequate national defense and to prepare the country to combat the red revolution in the United States. A per capita quota of 10 cents was voted for this work in April 1927. It was later increased to 15 cents and again reduced to provide for the work of the newly-created Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee.

The Committee inherited much of the work of earlier committees: Child Labor, Foreign Relations, Peace Arbitration, Legislation and Patriotic Education, all of which interests have been continued.

The Fourth Continental Congress urged the United States Congress to place "framed placard copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States on the walls of every post office in the United States."

Such are now printed by this Committee and have been distributed to the number of 12,000 copies. In cooperation with a government broadcast 18,000 pamphlet copies of the Constitution have been distributed during the summer of 1940 to persons writing individually for them.

Constitution Day, September 17, has been emphasized since 1920 as a day for public chapter meetings.

A resolution of the Congress in April 1920 endorsed the idea of a "Democratic Peace Time Army"; universal military training was urged and the Citizens' Military Training Corps commended. Support of the National Defense Act of 1920 as a minimum peace time program has been continuous.

"Unmasking of all subversive organizations of foreign or local nature by vigorous investigation under competent governmental authority" was sought in 1930. Data on subversive activities has been collected and distributed by the committee, and filed with all Congressional committees investigating un-American activities.
Records from 1934 through 1939 show 1,627,309 pieces of literature distributed. Constitution material is the largest single item, accounting for 344,901 pieces; of Flag material there have been 188,674 pieces. Packages to the number of 31,798 and Good Citizenship Medals 13,869 are recorded.

Full cooperation was given the United States Sesqui-centennial Constitution Commission.

Interest in public education has manifested itself in advocacy of patriotic instruction in the schools, and the daily recitation of the Lord’s Prayer and reading of the Bible.

An examination of school histories was recommended in 1922 and followed by condemnation of those which defamed or ignored the founders of the nation, belittled the heroic sacrifice of our forefathers, or taught socialism and class hatred. The study of the Constitution has been urged as a requisite in every public school; a teacher’s oath of office is commended.

Education for naturalization and restriction of immigration have been advocated from early days. Citizens are urged to vote and to accept full civic responsibilities.

In 1923 a call was issued to all patriotic women “to inform themselves thoroughly concerning the philosophy and essential principles of American government, the excellence of our institutions, and the means of perpetuating the highest standards of American civic virtue, to the end that the blessings of liberty may be preserved to our children’s children.”

FILING AND LENDING BUREAU

The purpose of the Filing and Lending Bureau is to provide educational programs for use within the society itself. It makes available to all parts of the country the results of investigation and research possible only in certain sections or localities. For example, most colonial records are concentrated on the eastern seaboard. Organized in 1915 as the Reciprocity Bureau, the Committee after numerous changes has existed as the Filing and Lending Bureau since 1935. More than three thousand papers suitable for reading at chapter meeting are available for borrowing. Admission of material to this traveling library of programs is through acceptance by a reviewing committee which periodically eliminates as papers of higher standard are submitted. The articles cover the late colonial and Revolutionary periods. Subjects include art, architecture, drama, literature, music, painting and sculpture of early America. Material on the colonial period includes exploration, the Puritans, the Cavaliers, colonial clothing, fashions, customs, homes, china, glass, industries, gardens, and needlework. There is also an abundance of material upon the society’s committee work including Conservation, Americanism, Ellis and Angel Islands, Approved Schools, and National Defense. Papers on the lives of famous Americans are included as well as those concerning the departments of Government of the United States. More recently have been added a collection of biographical sketches of all the Presidents General of the National Society.

Within recent years a number of successful radio addresses of such merit to permit repetition have also been accepted by the Bureau. Under its direction also is the lending of a number of lectures with slides and moving pictures for illustration, including Ellis Island, Approved Schools, History of the Flag, Restored Williamsburg and the buildings owned by the National Society.

The annual distribution of papers is well over one thousand. Many a chapter located in communities where source material is unavailable has been able to maintain really vital programs through the Filing and Lending Bureau.
As early as 1925, at least one state chairman of Radio was regularly broadcasting patriotic and historical programs over a small station, now grown to one nationally known. Scattered programs, including a series on Correct Use of the Flag were broadcast before the organization of the Radio Committee in 1930. Since that time nearly twelve thousand broadcasts have been given or arranged over a steadily growing number of stations, more than three hundred in each of the last two years. Presidents General have frequently been privileged to speak on well known programs over national chains. The Society has endeavored to present historical information, practical patriotism, faith in American institutions, and to merit the courtesy extended by broadcasting companies and radio stations.

A station in a large eastern city recently wrote to ask if the Society would be willing to give a series of patriotic programs similar to a group which it presented over that station a few years ago. This last year it was reported that the Daughters of the American Revolution “carry the distinction of sponsoring the highest rated “Public Interest Time.” That the Society has actually promoted the cause of better citizenship is indicated by the eighteen thousand copies of the Constitution distributed in response to requests following the “I’m an American” series of broadcasts.
In 1921 was recorded the first effort in securing better films. Interest increased from fifteen states in that year to all by 1929. One of the first major aims of the committee on Better Films was to arouse sentiment in favor of a great historical picture dealing with the period of the American Revolution, comparable in importance to "The Birth of a Nation." In those earlier days of the industry, no producer seemed venturesome enough to undertake the risks. It was, therefore, with enthusiasm that the Yale Historical Films, all silent "shorts," were welcomed and were shown in schools under the auspices of many chapters.

Upon the theory of the old Japanese proverb "Reading is once, but seeing is a hundred times," the Society continued to urge historic films. The large number of distinguished historical "shorts" and feature pictures produced within recent years is but another illustration of continued effort by the Society, justified "at long last."

Many organizations have shared this interest. Carefully trained reviewing committees distribute the results of their findings at the previews in summaries printed for the chapters. Policies such as elimination of "double-feature bills" have been urged as necessity arose. In recent years the Society has received delightful cooperation from the producers and the industry. The committee's work is purely educational, and through its studies on Motion Picture Appreciation it endeavors to increase the effectiveness of pictures as a cultural agency.
The Committee on Conservation, originally called Conservation and Thrift, came as a result of interest aroused through the savings necessitated by the World War. Separate records of the notable accomplishments during the war years were not kept. It will be a surprise to many to learn that the contributions of money during the last twenty years are exceeded only by the Approved Schools Committee, a total of $1,288,000 having gone to Conservation.

In 1936 the National Chairman said, “A forest is a wood factory, a water reservoir, a fish hatchery, a game refuge and a wild flower preserve.” The more than five million trees planted before the beginning of the Golden Jubilee Penny Pines Forests therefore constitute a notable contribution. In thirteen states the plantings of past years are now well worthy of the name forests. Living Christmas trees and campaigns against ruthless cutting of evergreens have been promoted. True to the educational object of the Society this committee has encouraged forest fire prevention, has provided simple lessons on conservation of bird and wild life, and held educational exhibits at the National Wild Life shows.

A unique feature of this committee’s activity has been the collection of data upon the Historic Trees of America. About four hundred are now catalogued with photographs, location and brief story of their place in the nation’s history. A rotating exhibit is maintained at Memorial Continental Hall. Though there may be others, this collection is, so far as is known, the most complete in America.
With changed economic conditions of the
last decade human conservation has become
an important part of the committee's work.
In the last five years more than five thou-
sand children have been reported as adopted
by chapters to the extent of providing the
clothing and other necessities sufficient to
keep them in school. Within this depart-
ment also have been included gifts to vet-
erans' hospitals, nursery associations, chil-
dren's aid homes for the blind and aged;
gifts of artificial limbs, glasses for children,
and seeing-eye dogs. Service for the Ameri-
can Indian is included and so is work for
the American Red Cross, both through sub-
committees.

The Penny Pines Forests were chosen as
a fiftieth anniversary project with a view
to permitting every chapter to share in
direct and permanent benefit to the country.
By the power of small but united effort, the
Society is making a lasting contribution
through demonstrating in its Golden Jubilee
year what many another organization may
do toward permanent reforestation, protec-
tion of water sheds, and ultimate financial
benefit of the nation. With forty-three states
already cooperating, it is expected that total
plantings will reach five million trees. As
of March, 1940, the goal of two million and
five hundred trees had already been ex-
ceeded by plantings in twenty-eight states.
Through the United States Forest Service the
Government agrees to replace each tree cut.

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GIRL HOME MAKERS

Operating nationally only since 1921 the
Girl Home Makers Committee has endeav-
ored to teach the principle that good citi-
zenship within the nation is dependent
fundamentally upon a well ordered home.
Through the organization of about 1400

MEMBERS OF THE JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER GIRL HOME MAKERS CLUB LEARNING HOW TO MAKE THAT GOOD COFFEE ALL HUSBANDS LIKE FOR BREAKFAST
clubs in settlement houses, missions, Salvation Army Headquarters, and Good Will Industries, in addition to Girl Scout Troops, Camp Fire Girls and 4-H Clubs, the principles of good homemaking have been stressed, and the relation between good homes and good citizenship emphasized. In some years, as many as fifteen scholarships for further study in home economics have been provided for those girls showing exceptional aptitude. More than four thousand Awards of Merit, originating in 1929, have been granted. Many girls are sent to summer camps. The money contribution of about $16,000 in no way represents accomplishment since much of the work can be done in regularly established kitchens or apartments. The Handbook of directions has been used by many not members of the Committee. A new interest was created through sending for exhibit in Washington last spring simple cotton dresses selected as the best made by the club members in many different states. The three costumes awarded the national prizes were exhibited on living models at the Continental Congress.

An illustration of the Committee's far-reaching influence comes through inducing one board of education to leave standing on newly acquired school property a small cottage which, cleaned and furnished, is used as a laboratory for home study by pupils largely children of the foreign born.

PRESS RELATIONS

The Society has enjoyed the cooperation of the press since its beginning. Indeed, it was Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood who was our pioneer Press Representative, since her letter to the Washington Post in 1890 sounded the keynote for the organization of the National Society. Miss Katherine Thomas, a member of the Mary Washington Chapter, reported highlights of the First Continental Congress and of several other Congresses to the Washington Post and four other newspapers throughout the United States.

One of the earliest reports of the Treasurer General mentions a small payment to a clipping bureau. In more recent years the press has been so generous that such expenditures are unnecessary. In return the Society has endeavored, in reporting its activities, to establish a policy of non-equivocation and fair dealing, to merit confidence and to giving an intelligent interpretation of its effort. It has preferred at all times to make known its real, constructive activities, the steady service which makes it a vital force for good. It has not sought the sensational. The far-reaching effects of the cooperation of the press was illustrated recently through the large number of requests for copies of our Manual for Citizenship after a recent release regarding its usefulness for naturalization.

An idea of the great courtesy extended by the press of America is gained through the report of a total of 1,061,545 column inches in three years. The Society has been gratified in the increasing number of favorable editorials appearing in recent months, perhaps largely because the long years of its pioneering in the cause of national defense and against subversive activities is becoming increasingly justified.

OUR SEAL

The first motto of the society selected on October 18, 1890, was “Amor Patriae.” It was changed on December 11 to “Home and Country.” A seal bearing the image of a woman seated at a spinning wheel was adopted. The seal was twice modified, and our present seal is here pictured.
Clifford K. Berryman, a noted cartoonist on the staff of the Washington Star, has watched the development of the National Society from its beginning in 1890. During its earliest years he covered the Continental Congresses as a newspaper reporter.

On many occasions he has recognized the accomplishments of the Society through cartoons appearing in his regular column.

Mr. Berryman has complimented the Society in drawing this cartoon as a special tribute to the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society.
THE CAPITOL AT NIGHT

[ 88 ]
IN THE choice of its official residence perhaps no organization has been so fortunate as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For fifty years it has been privileged to receive the whole-hearted cooperation of the community. At least once in each administration the Presidents of the United States have addressed the Continental Congresses. The Presidents and their wives have graciously received thousands of visiting members at the White House. Night meetings of the Congresses have frequently been called “brilliant.” The Society knows that this is due in large measure to the kindness of members of the Cabinet, to Diplomats, Army and Naval officers, Senators, Representatives and others in official life whose addresses have given inspiration to visitors from every State. Their messages have extended beyond the capital for they have often been read from the Proceedings of the Continental Congress at chapter meetings in the far corners of the Nation. The National Society gratefully records its appreciation.

In past years the music of the service bands added a pleasure and distinction impossible in any other city. The cooperation of local radio stations has carried the outstanding features of the Congresses to members in every State. Their messages have extended beyond the capital for they have often been read from the Proceedings of the Continental Congress at chapter meetings in the far corners of the Nation. The National Society gratefully records its appreciation.

The Daughters of the American Revolution has been truly favored by its friends. In another way the Society has been doubly fortunate, in the character and dependability of its employees. A goodly number have served for more than twenty-five years; and one for thirty-eight. Most of the responsible officers of the Society reside in cities far distant from Washington. The necessity for absentee direction of departments adds to the difficulties of the clerical staff. The National Society is happy to record its appreciation of the loyalty of its employees.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is grateful for the privilege of residence in the Nation’s Capital. At the same time, the Society has in turn made its contributions.

The selection of the site of its first building, Memorial Continental Hall, was made amidst doubtful murmurings by the citizens. There was then no building of distinction south of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Underground springs were a bit troublesome, and certain portions to the south and west were then little more than a swamp. Amid comments of “fool-hardy women” the Society determined that the section south of “F” and west of Seventeenth Streets offered the best opportunity for its purposes. Within a few years, the Pan American Union and the American Red Cross became its immediate neighbors. The United States Government soon followed. Such buildings as the Federal Reserve, the United States Public Health, the Department of the Interior, the National Academy of Sciences, pointing as they do out toward the magnificent Lincoln Memorial, have developed that part of Washington into an area unequalled in beauty in any capital in the world. In leading the way toward this development and in setting a high standard in the character of its own building, the foresight and courage of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been demonstrated. The Society was honored in that Memorial Continental Hall was accepted as the meeting place for the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in 1921. It is a happy coincidence that through extensive repairs, a need ap-
parent for several years, this first truly
great building to be erected by women
stands out in new beauty at this Golden
Jubilee.

And then there is Constitution Hall.
There has been considerable speculation
as to possible profits accruing to the Soci-
ety. Although its acoustics are regarded
as flawless, and artists frequently express
their pleasure in appearing there, adverse
criticism is occasionally heard that its stage
is too small, it has no provision for scenery,
and its dressing rooms are entirely inade-
quate. Constitution Hall was built by the
Society for the Annual Continental Con-
gresses and to house the valuable Genea-
logical Library. It is a convention hall, not
a theatre, and therefore needs committee
rooms rather than dressing rooms. As in
all buildings, defects have been discovered,
noticeably, as an economy measure, the fail-
ture to provide greater space for exhibits
through excavation under the entire build-
ing. Nevertheless, it adequately serves its
purpose and gives to the Continental Con-
gresses a distinction rarely attained by
other conventions.

The total cost of land and building of
Constitution Hall was $1,573,089.98. The
cost of furnishings was $184,484.50, mak-
ing the initial investment, exclusive of
planting and exterior improvements, $1,757,574.48 or somewhat over one-and-three-
quarter millions. The average gross re-
cceipts for the eleven years that the hall has
been open are $28,011.17. Even at the
very low rate of 2 per cent, the annual in-
terest upon this investment would be $35,151.49. It should be noted also that dur-
ing several years of planning and construc-
tion the society, without any return, paid
interest at the rate of six per cent and five
per cent. Constitution Hall came to Wash-
ington through voluntary gifts of members
in every state and in several foreign coun-
tries. Had it been built commercially and
been therefore dependent upon its income,
it would long since have fallen upon the
auction block for non-payment of interest,
even without regard to maintenance and
upkeep. The annual average balance after
deducting cost of operation for the eleven
seasons is $11,963.48. This lacks several
thousand dollars of covering a one per cent
annual depreciation upon the building
alone, assuming its life to be one hundred
years. Auditors and engineers have esti-
mated depreciation upon a life of seventy-
five years for the building; and for its fur-
nishings and electrical equipment, only a
fraction of that time. Thus it will be seen that the return lacks much of providing for a reasonable depreciation of the properties. Constitution Hall was not built as a money-making scheme and experience has not made it one. The Daughters of the American Revolution have been happy to open the Hall not as a means of financial gain, but as a contribution to the cultural and educational life of Washington.

Another factor should not be overlooked: Through opportunity to serve as ushers at Constitution Hall during the eleven seasons, several hundred young men, mostly college or music students, have been helped to realize their ambitions.

Many persons think of the National Society as a group of women who come in large numbers for one week in the year, and are then gone until another April. It is true that they tax the capacity of several hotels and that their coming is anticipated by taxi-drivers, restaurants and florists. Approximately forty-five hundred women are in attendance. Whereas the usual convention of a few hundred members visiting Washington may last two or three days, the Daughters stay a week; their officers, state regents and national chairmen, much longer. Even if the flower bill were the carelessly estimated several thousands which is exceedingly doubtful, the average per member is probably equalled by many a convention of lesser numbers and days. It was definitely noticed that when lessened membership in the early thirties caused drastic reductions in the costs of the annual conventions, numerous business men of Washington expressed the hope that it would not be many years before the congresses might be restored to their position of former grandeur.

The Society undertakes no obligation which it is not prepared to meet. It has had the same auditors for thirty years, the same bank for forty-five, and the same jeweler for their entire half century. Its officers serve without pay and, with the exception of the President General, pay their own expenses. Its monthly Magazine, its Proceedings, Manuals for Citizenship, Lineage Books and National Defense News are all printed in Washington. In fact, all of its handbooks of instruction and materials distributed throughout the country for furthering its nation-wide educational and patriotic program are prepared in Washington.

And this is the balance sheet of the Golden Jubilee.
The Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall is fast climbing to the top in importance among libraries in similar purposes throughout the country. It is a highly specialized repository of genealogical works for such volumes of history as are needed in giving the historical background for ancestral services. State, county and town records have supplied a wealth of material that serve as...
clues in the migration of families from one part of the country to another, and newly discovered public records are constantly coming to light and are purchased for our shelves. The Society is justly proud of its collection of approximately thirty thousand books and ten thousand manuscripts, made possible by the continued interest and tireless efforts of members over a long period of years.

The Library is visited daily by genealogists, archivists, historians and those who merely have a hobby for family history. All are generous in their praise of the facilities offered them and express surprise that such a wealth of material can be found on our shelves. Many times we are told that data not available elsewhere is to be found in our own Library. Local and family histories, encyclopedias of genealogy, official rosters of American Revolutionary War soldiers and vital records are included. Here also are housed the thousands of pages of statistics copied and indexed by the Genealogical Records Committee.

Americans are becoming more and more ancestor conscious. The Library plays an important part in the increase of our membership. Already enjoying creditable distinction, it is hoped that within a few years the Daughters of the American Revolution Library will be the best equipped of any library of American genealogy in the United States.
Located between Constitution and Memorial Continental Halls, the Administration Building has housed the offices of the organization since 1923. It is built of Kentucky limestone and was erected at a cost of almost four hundred thousand dollars. Many of the rooms and much of the equipment were donated by states and individuals.

The state rooms in Memorial Continental Hall are owned by states and furnished through the generosity of chapters and individual members. The object of the National Society has been to reproduce the different types of rooms in the Revolutionary households in which could be preserved cherished heirlooms and at the same time depict the home surroundings of the particular period. The collection is widely diversified and is valuable educationally and historically for its fine examples of early European and American craftsmanship shown throughout the building.
Living rooms, libraries, drawing rooms, parlors are depicted in the furnishings of the states. Connecticut has given the room which is used for meetings of the National Board of Management. The New Jersey room is unique, in that the woodwork and furnishings were made from the wood of the British Frigate August which sank during the Battle of Red Bank on October 23, 1777. It was raised through the generosity of the chapters and members of this state. New Hampshire made a "children's attic" of its quaint gabled room on the top floor. Oklahoma has provided the replica of a
kitchen typical of the early American home. The original brick fireplace and crane are from a farmhouse on the old Providence Road, traversed by Washington’s troops on their way from Valley Forge. The music room is Rhode Island’s contribution to the
NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ROOM, WHICH IS FREQUENTLY CALLED THE CHILDREN'S ATTIC. A NUMBER OF THE MINIATURE CONTENTS OF THE INTERESTING ROOM ARE SHOWN

“household.”' Wisconsin has furnished a suite of rooms almost entirely in the Empire period. Several of the rooms are furnished to represent some special interest which belongs to the states sponsoring them.
FINISHED AS A COURTYARD, THE LOUISIANA STATE ROOM SHOWS THE FOREIGN INFLUENCE

NORTH CAROLINA'S DINING ROOM. ITS SCENIC WALLPAPER OF PASTORAL AND HUNTING SCENES MAKES IT UNIQUE AMONG THE STATE ROOMS IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
At the meeting of the National Society on October 18, 1890, the motion was made by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood that a place be provided for relics which would be given to the Society. On December 11, 1890, the Vice President General Presiding announced that the formal organization of the Society had been completed and that a committee on Revolutionary Relics had been appointed. Thus the Museum actually dates from the founding of the Society, although relics were housed for many years at the Smithsonian Institution. Upon the completion of Memorial Continental Hall, space was made available in the south wing for the growing collection of early American decorative arts and belongings of patriots. When the Library moved to Constitution Hall, the north wing was also made available to the Museum.

More than four thousand objects of early Americana are now in our Museum.
A BIBLE WITH A NEEDLEPOINT COVER, WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN OWNED BY
PATRICK HENRY. IT IS A GIFT OF MRS. FANNIE PATTERSON HALSEY OF OHIO

SOME OF THE MUSEUM’S LAFAYETTIANA. THE DECANTER WAS USED AT VARELLE IN ENTERTAINING LAFAYETTE. IT WAS A GIFT OF MRS. ELLEN WASHINGTON BELLAMY, OF GEORGIA. THE SLIPPERS WERE WORN BY MRS. ANCELICA GILBERT JONES WHEN SHE DANCED WITH THE MARQUIS AT A BALL IN NEW YORK. THESE WERE GIVEN BY MRS. LOTON S. HUNT, OF NEW YORK. THE FRENCH FAN WAS GIVEN AS A SOUVENIR TO MRS. ANN PAUL MATTHEWS, WIFE OF COLONEL GEORGE MATTHEWS, THIRD, BY GENERAL LAFAYETTE. IT IS A GIFT OF MRS. MADGE TELFAIR TEPIRIAN, A DESCENDANT, THROUGH THE WATCH TOWER CHAPTER OF NEW JERSEY
A wax portrait in high relief of Colonel John Roane of Virginia, made by George Miller. This was a gift to the Museum of Miss Natalie S. Lincoln, of the Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter.

This type of needlework on satin was much admired and often made by ladies in the early nineteenth century. This piece was a gift to the Museum by Miss Richardson, of Wisconsin.

This needlework captured during the Revolution memorializes the marriage of Charles First, King of England. Beside the English lion and unicorn in the corners are several representations of the caterpillar, a particular symbol of this monarch. This piece was presented by the John Hancock Chapter of Massachusetts and graces the Massachusetts State Room.
A beautiful jeweled watch, formerly owned by the Beecher family, and given to the museum by Mrs. E. May Beecher Smith, of Connecticut.

This beaded bag is notable, since it is the first gift which was made to the museum. It is reported that it was owned by Malatiah Fuller, wife of a Revolutionary soldier. The gift was made by Miss Mary E. Letts, of Washington, D.C.

Pattens, or ladies' overshoes of early days. They are handmade, of leather, silk, and velvet. From left to right: gifts of Mrs. George Stratford Barnes, Devorah Knapp Chapter, D.C.; Battle Pass Chapter, New York; and Mrs. William B. Manchester, Glencoe Chapter, Illinois.
Our Early History

ELIZABETH ANN ROST, Junior National Historian

and

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR, National President

National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

It seems fitting in this Jubilee issue of the magazine which is the official organ of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to relate a brief history of the Children of the American Revolution and those members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who laid the foundation for this children’s society. The purpose of this account is not only to recall the beginning of our organization, but to remind our members how much we owe to the generosity and guidance of the Daughters of the American Revolution. From the founding of the first society at Concord by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop to the now more than five hundred societies, the Daughters have shown untiring effort and determination to make the organization of the children an active example of patriotism, leadership, and helpfulness to others. It is more important than ever that we perform our duty well. Perhaps this history will serve as an inspiration to the successful continuance of our work, supported and encouraged, as always, by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, second President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and wife of the Vice President of the United States under President Cleveland, was presiding over her last Continental Congress when the Children of the American Revolution was begun.

In the first report to the Smithsonian Institution of the Daughters, covering the period between 1890 and 1897, and printed by the Government Printing Office by act of Congress, is the following account of the Continental Congress of 1895:

Perhaps the greatest act of this Congress is due to the loving enthusiasm of the regent of the Old Concord Chapter, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, wife of the late eminent publisher. In responding to the President General’s address of welcome to the members of the Con-
gress, Mrs. Lothrop made an eloquent plea that the generous impulses and undimmed ideals of youth should be enlisted in our work by the formation of a similar society among children of the land. Her many well known services to juvenile literature under the pen name of Margaret Sidney made this appeal peculiarly impressive. By unanimous vote, the Congress appointed her founder of this work among children. She prepared a constitution, which was carefully considered and adopted by the National Board of Management. The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was incorporated at Washington on April 5, 1895. The first branch was formed at Concord, Massachusetts, on May 11, and the first public meeting was held on July 4 at the Old South Meeting House at Boston. At the close of the first year's work, a membership of 318 was reported in 58 societies. There are now 87 societies in all the states."

Mrs. John W. Foster, the third President General of the Daughters, served as a National Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution for ten years. We are proud that two members of the first National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution were also members of our first National Board of Management. They were Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, who served as the first Chaplain, and Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, who served as a Vice President General. Mrs. Greely was one of the original incorporators of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of the first President General, N. S. D. A. R., served for ten years as a Vice President in the C. A. R. Board. Her activities in organization work were limited, but her interest in the "Children" covered fifteen years, the last five as an Honorary Vice President. Other members of our Board were Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Blount, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, and Mrs. Harry Heth. The list would not be complete without special mention of two members who served untiringly throughout many years. Mrs. Albert Covington Janin of the illustrious Blair family, whose home in the shadow of the White House was the scene of many notable functions for members of the Children's society, was the first National Treasurer, serving in this capacity from 1895 to 1923, and as a Vice President from 1923 until her death in 1933. The other is Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, who served as a Vice President from 1904 to 1909 and as Vice President presiding from 1909 until her death in 1937. Mrs. Howard and her four sisters were charter members of the Mount Vernon Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., organized May 13, 1893, at Alexandria, Virginia. Her father was the last owner of Mount Vernon, and she was the last girl of the Washington family to be born there.

The early achievements of our organization can best be told by quoting from the third Smithsonian Report of the Daughters, printed in 1901:

"The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution under the leadership of its founder and National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, has demonstrated most clearly..."
what an earnest band of young patriots can do when guided intelligently. Societies all over the states have put up tablets, marked and cared for forgotten graves of the Revolutionary soldiers, assisted poor descendants of our Revolutionary heroes, awakened public interest by urging parents and friends to save historic landmarks—generally contributing the first donation for any such cause.

"A most important work, and one very timely in our country's need when every nation is pouring its overflowing population into our great cities, is the endeavor put forth to exert an influence over those children and youth who by reason of lack of the requisite ancestry cannot belong to the society. No estimate of the good achieved in this direction can be made.

"The contributions to the Memorial Continental Hall fund, the monument to the prison ship martyrs, and the Washington and Lafayette statues in Paris have been notably generous.

"A local society has saved not only an old road from oblivion, but one of the most important roads of our country's history; the route by which the company of Captain Isaac Davis, of Action, marched his men to the old North Bridge at Concord, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, where was 'fired the shot heard round the world.' Captain Davis said, 'I haven't a man who is afraid to go,' and started down the old road, with everyone of his company following. Solomon Smith was one of the number. His son Luke was twenty-seven years old when his father died. Many a time, with his father, he had gone carefully over the road, which in the course of years was changed and turned into farm land, and lost to view as a road. The Old North Bridge Society of Concord, the first local society of the National Society of the Children, had the course of the old road saved for all future time by the help of the town surveyors and Luke Smith, the only man then living who knew it (he has since died). All the tablets marking its most important points will be set in place by the society.

"The tree planted by the National Society at Mount Vernon was taken from a spot near to the old North Bridge. Around it every year, in February, observing appropriate exercises, gather the members and delegates to the annual convention at Washington, D. C., of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution."

The foregoing is just one chapter in the early history of the Children of the American Revolution, and many years of work have made an organization well established from coast to coast, with presidents in every state, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, state organizations in thirty-three states which have both senior and junior boards and hold yearly conferences.

In April 1939 a Junior National Board was created, and the first Junior National President, Lyons Howland, presided during the 1940 convention.

Our membership has reached such proportions that it is our privilege to use Memorial Continental Hall for meetings during our annual convention.

Let us give thanks to those first members of the Daughters of the American Revolution whose farsighted vision was responsible for the organization of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

☆ ☆ ☆

Our Insignia

The badge of the National Society with its golden wheel of thirteen spokes imposed upon a silver distaff was designed and drawn by Dr. G. Brown Goode, the husband of the first Chairman of the Insignia Committee. The design was accepted by the Board of Management on May 26, 1891. It was patented in Dr. Goode's name and later transferred to the Society.
Golden Gifts
The Story of the Jubilee Projects

Annie Church Hightower

The year 1940 will be written in the annals of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as the Golden Jubilee year. The membership has not failed to recognize its golden opportunities for service in ways both great and small.

The Forty-eighth Continental Congress approved four national Jubilee projects which have received the enthusiastic cooperation and support of the states and chapters. The first of these was the gift of a portrait of Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison and first President General of the National Society, to the Harrison Mansion in Indianapolis, now used as a museum. It is a copy of the White House portrait by Huntington, and was presented, most appropriately, on Founders' Day, October 11, 1939, by the Jubilee President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., who, as she spoke in the evening of the day to the Indiana State Conference on “Living Traditions,” was herself the embodiment of her inspiring subject.

The long felt need for a suitable repository for rare documents and historical archives was recognized in the adoption of the second national Jubilee project. The generous gift of forty-eight states have made it a reality. At a cost of approximately twenty-five thousand dollars, the Historical Archives and Document Rooms on the first floor of Memorial Continental Hall are nearing completion and the Society’s growing collection of original documents soon will be housed there.

The establishment of an Endowment Fund for the National Society is a project that necessarily can make only a beginning in the Jubilee year, but this plan for safeguarding the properties and usefulness of the Society has no predetermined goal, and may well be continued through the years. Current funds cannot cover desired expansion of our approved activities. For ex-
ample, the library needs a catalogue. Demands for our Manual for Citizenship are more than can be met with our usual voluntary contribution. Junior American Citizens cannot be extended to its possibilities. The usefulness of many of our National Committees could be increased through the income from endowment. Some bequests have already come to the Society as a beginning for this fund, and many devoted members will be inspired by the example of Mrs. Mary Poole Newsome, Georgia’s Real Daughter, who left all the money she had saved from her pension to the National Society.

The Jubilee Gift of the National Board of Management, honoring the President General, was made to the Endowment Fund. Georgia’s gift, also honoring the President General, was made from the state dues fund, in order that every member might have a part in it. Through voluntary contributions, Ohio presented two thousand five hundred dollars at the recent Continental Congress. Connecticut’s gift of five thousand dollars was given in memory of their beloved past Treasurer General, Miss Katherine Arnold Nettleton.

The continuance of the Penny Pines plan of reforestation in cooperation with the United States Forestry Service was selected as the fourth Jubilee project, and has met with universal interest and success. More than two and a half million trees have been planted by twenty-eight states. Forty-three states have now responded with forests ranging in size from one thousand acres in the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois, to the plot of four hundred trees planted by the Nevada Daughters in a park at Reno, and carefully tended by the children of Grade 4B, as they “want long living trees, for our sons and grandsons to see our project!” Many of these trees have been planted in memorial forests, dedicated in memory of beloved state and national officers, thus perpetuating their names in living, growing beauty.

This fourth national project has seemed to inspire state and chapter projects of similar character. Chapters in the state of Washington have spread the gold of the Jubilee in the planting of thousands of yellow roses. In Utah, a graceful avenue of Japanese Cherry trees on the grounds of the Veterans’ Hospital reminds one of springtime on the Potomac and in that comparatively treeless state, every member will plant a tree during this Jubilee year. Live oaks planted on the campus at Louisiana State University, the tropical beauty of Florida’s wild life sanctuary, and Colo-
rado's natural pinion grove, are but examples of the Jubilee conservation projects. These national projects, however, do not fully indicate the scope of the anniversary program, for every state and many chapters have Jubilee projects of their own.

A GROUP OF LITTLE PATIENTS IN THE CHILDREN'S ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL IN GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SEATED IN THE MUSEUM-LIBRARY. THIS PROJECT IS SPONSORED BY THE WILLIAM CASTON CHAPTER AS A PART OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.
Several states have made their golden gifts to the two Daughters of the American Revolution schools, or to other educational institutions. Alabama has purchased sixty-two acres of farm land for Kate Duncan Smith School and Indiana has presented a complete model farm and buildings. The National Officers Club honored its past President, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, by the gift of a class room; and Georgia honored Mrs. Julius Talmadge, President of the National Officers Club, by the gift of the Principal's office. Gifts to Tamassee include Michigan's laundry, Pennsylvania's Health House, the Illinois Boys' dormitory, and New Jersey's...
Mabel Clay Memorial Cottage. Several states gave new class rooms to each of the schools as their Jubilee projects. Wisconsin gave a library to Northland College, Tennessee a Health House to Baxter Seminary.

Texas presented a complete museum of historic costumes of wives of Governors and furnishings to the State College for Women, and several states and chapters are building student loan funds with their Jubilee gifts. West Virginia has built at Jackson’s Mill—the site of Stonewall Jackson’s boyhood home and now the site of the State 4-H Club Camp—a remarkable outdoor theatre for the use of the 4-H Clubs and other organizations, for leadership training and patriotic education.

Historical projects include the publication of histories, records, rosters and biographies of Revolutionary soldiers. Two hundred and twenty-three volumes have been added to the McCall D. A. R. Genealogical Library in the Georgia State Department of Archives in Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-three of which are Colonial, Indian, and family records heretofore unpublished. Historical restorations in progress or already completed include “Rosalie,” the state shrine of the Mississippi Daughters, Gadsby’s Tavern in Virginia, Ward Massacre Park in Idaho, Constitution House in North Carolina, the Abraham Lincoln Cabin in Illinois, the General Beauregard House in Louisiana, an old Glassworks in Connecticut, and Old Sudbury Pound in Massachusetts. A replica of the farm house where Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born, has been erected on the site of his birthplace at Roselle, New Jersey, by the chapter which bears his name. Montana is restoring old Fort Reed, a chapter in New Hampshire, the General John Starke House, North Dakota, the Roosevelt cabin, Vermont, General John Strong Mansion, and Wisconsin, the old Surgeon’s Quarters at Fort Winnebago. Tahlequah Chapter of Oklahoma, which is less than one year old, is restoring the old Cherokee Advocate building, erected in 1848 by the
Cherokee Nation, where was published the only newspaper ever printed in an Indian language. This building will be used as a chapter house and museum.

The marking of Revolutionary soldiers graves and historic sites and landmarks has been a favorite project with the chapters. Markers bearing the names of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in several counties have been placed, and the chapter at Havana, Cuba, marked the grave of a soldier in Maine! Most timely was the recent dedication of a marker at Smith Mills, New York, the birthplace of Mary Smith Lockwood, “Pen Founder” of the National Society, and equally interesting are the plaques placed in high schools bearing the names of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims for each year, for they, too, are making history.

The nation's shrine at Valley Forge has not been forgotten in the Jubilee gifts. Idaho, Oklahoma, and Oregon have placed their State flags in the chapel; Arizona, Iowa, Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington have dedicated their bells in the carillon. Alabama and Minnesota will dedicate their bells this year, the latter

THE LINCOLN LOG CABIN IN THE STATE PARK AT CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY THE SALLY LINCOLN CHAPTER AS A JUBILEE PROJECT. THE COLLECTION OF ARTICLES PLACED IN THE CABIN WAS GATHERED OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS AND WAS STORED IN CHARLESTON. NOW THAT THE CABIN HAS BEEN RESTORED, THE COLLECTION WILL MAKE AN INTERESTING ADDITION FOR VISITORS TO THE PARK.
THE TABLET AT THE SIDE OF THE POUND, WHICH
WAS RESTORED BY THE WAYSIDE INN CHAPTER AT
THE TIME OF THE SUDbury TERCENTENARY, IN
CELEbrATION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE

honoring the Historian General, Mrs. Leland Stanford Duxbury.

Exhibit cases, relics, and necessary equipment have been Jubilee gifts to the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall, but the work of the Museum is being extended into the states by both permanent and rotating exhibits in chapter houses, libraries, and historic buildings. The magnificent museum presented by the Texas Daughters to the State College for Women has already been mentioned. Minnesota purchased the famous Bishop Whipple collection of Indian relics for their museum in Faribault House at Mendota, and it has already been visited by thousands. William Gaston Chapter sponsors a museum-library in the Children's Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, North Carolina.

Other anniversary projects are so numerous and so varied that it is difficult to give even a bird's eye view of their far-flung usefulness. The chapters have sincerely endeavored to carry out the suggestion that every city or community where a chapter functions should be given grateful cause to rejoice in the very existence of the Society during this Jubilee year. In California alone, each of the ninety-three chapters has undertaken one or more Jubilee projects. In widely separated states, citizenship classes have been conducted for the instruc-
tion of native born young men and women attaining their majority; contributions have been given to a D. A. R. Neighborhood House; a room has been furnished in a community house for homeless boys; Becker boys and girls have been adopted; a baby health clinic was sponsored; a free hospital bed was endowed; a modern hearing device was installed in the deaf-oral room of a public school; a Junior Group purchased a “seeing eye” dog for a blind musician; Junior American Citizens Clubs were organized in two state reform schools; contributions were made for building a chapel in a state farm for women; the salary of a Scout Master was paid in an underprivileged section of a large city; a talented Tamassee girl is being given a college education. Surely the gold of the Jubilee gleams in such unselfish services as these, as well as in those accomplishments whose cost may be computed and which already exceeds the creditable amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Chapters and states were given until the Fiftieth Continental Congress for the completion of their anniversary projects. The ancient “year of jubilee,” ordained to be a time of praise and remembrance, has found fulfillment in this Jubilee year of the National Society, and true gratitude to its founders can only be expressed in renewed consecration to their ideals of service to God and to humanity. When another half century has passed, and the trumpet of the Centennial Jubilee shall sound, the gifts of this fiftieth anniversary of the Society will live to bless that day and generation, for “giving is living” and the golden gifts of the Jubilee can never perish.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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

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1940-1941

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20—All American Youth Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, Conductor.

OCTOBER
10—50th Anniversary N. S. D. A. R.
11—50th Anniversary N. S. D. A. R.
20—Christian Science Lecture.
22—The Philadelphia Orchestra.
28—The Barber of Seville.

NOVEMBER
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6—National Symphony Orchestra.
10—National Symphony Orchestra.
12—Fritz Kreisler, Violinist.
15—National Geographic Lecture.
17—Josef Hofmann, Pianist.
19—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe.
20—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe.
22—National Geographic Lecture.
24—National Symphony Orchestra.
27—National Symphony Orchestra.
29—National Geographic Lecture.

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3—Serge Rachmaninoff, Pianist.
6—National Geographic Lecture.
8—Don Cossack Male Chorus.
10—The Philadelphia Orchestra.
13—National Geographic Lecture.
15—National Symphony Orchestra.
18—National Symphony Orchestra.
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5—National Symphony Orchestra.
7—Jan Kiepura, Tenor.
8—National Symphony Orchestra.
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12—National Symphony Orchestra.
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**Flag Material**

The following publications of the National Society may be obtained through the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. All orders with remittance should be sent to the Treasurer General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flag Code Leaflets (in colors)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any quantity under 100—25 each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flag Code Posters (in colors, size 14&quot; x 17&quot;)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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</tbody>
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Flag Manual, Its History, Its Correct Display, 28pp. .30 each (Sent in one package to one address) 7 for $1.00