NOVEMBER 1935

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MISSISSIPPI STATE CAPITOL

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March 3, 1879.
HEN President Washington in 1789 issued the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation the action was criticised as "infringing upon the prerogatives of the Governors of the States." The public, however, according to an historian of this period, followed with approval the bringing of the people of all the states to recognize a common cause for thanksgiving. The day has been continuously observed ever since. In his diary Washington said that on the day appointed, November 26, 1789, he went to St. Paul's Church "though it was most inclement and stormy." He was not content with the ceremonial observance but he sent a gift to "prisoners confined for debt," who returned their grateful thanks to the President of the United States for his very acceptable donation.

In his first official act on taking the oath of office in Federal Hall as President a few months before, he made fervent supplication to the "Almighty Being, who rules over the universe," and proclaimed that "no people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States." Washington further asked for the pardoning of our "national and other transgressions," and for the making of our Federal Government a blessing to the people. He prayed for temporal prosperity to all mankind "as He alone knows how to give."

THE designation of a day of thanksgiving is sacred to all citizens who will pause to think. In sincere humility let us this day recount some of our national blessings. Let us first thank God for the founders of our Nation. America was started right. The brave and dauntless spirits who founded the colonies of Jamestown, Plymouth, New Amsterdam, had vision. These fathers and mothers of a New World were not occupied with the niceties of life. They were building an ideal patterned after Jesus' dream of the Kingdom of God. These brave pioneers bequeathed to us a heritage in trust. Let us hold it fast.

—Florence Hague Becker.
Mississippi State Capitol

SILHOUETTED against the Southern sky on the eminence of a hill, to the north of the old Capitol at Jackson, is located the new Capitol building of Mississippi, completed July, 1903. It stands in its massive dignity as an example of conscientious business methods that might well be followed by many who have public improvements in their charge.

Governor A. H. Longino deserves credit for the preparation of the bill authorizing the erection of the building.

The foundations are of concrete. On the concrete rest the base stones of Georgia granite, and from the granite base rise the graceful porticos, colonnades and domes, in Renaissance style, of gray Bedford stone from the noted "Old Hoosier Quarry."

The rear of the Capitol has been carried out in harmony with the façade, and presents an interesting study.

The rich massing and dignity of the whole exterior immediately impresses one, without a possibility of legitimately mistaking it for any other building except for what it was intended—the Capitol of a great Commonwealth.

The general scheme of decorations and finish of the interior is in keeping with the quiet dignity of the exterior. The main rotunda is of Italian marble with trimmings of jet-black marble and friezes and columns of scagliola, leading the eye to the lofty dome of pure white in ornamental stucco work. This dome is supported at four points on massive piers with rich marble niches designed as receptacles for statuary.

The two legislative halls, which are located in the two extreme points of the second story, are built of marble and scagliola, both with rich domed ceilings of oxidized copper, stucco and stained glass.

The Chief Executive or Governor's offices are located in the center pavilion just off the rotunda, on the second story. They are under the main portico. His reception room is one of the richest rooms in the building, in style French Renaissance.

The Supreme Court is on the floor below, occupying the pavilion beneath the Senate chamber. The walls are lined with scagliola and all woodwork and furniture is of black walnut. The State Library is symmetrically located at the opposite end of the same floor.

The ground story has a marble floor and a wainscoting of cream tiles, and contains a handsome circular room at the east end, designed for a "Hall of Fame," a beautiful educational feature of the Department of Archives and History. At a corresponding point in the west end is found a semi-circular room, the "Hall of History," in which are preserved and arranged the priceless historical archives of the State. The magnificent State Museum and newly created Tax Commission offices, and those of the Director of the Department of Archives and History, occupy the ground floor.

In this capitol building there is much that is worthy of critical study and deserving of profound admiration.

Editor's Note: From Rowland's "Mississippi, the Heart of the South."
OLD memories are reviving with the coming celebration and exposition to be held in Texas in 1936, commemorating a hundred years of independence and progress. Old trail riders, who used to drive cattle “up the trail,” when Texas had no wire fences, will get out their pipes and shine up their guns reminiscently. From the turbulent Texas of a little over a century ago, with its six thousand inhabitants beset by unnumbered dangers, to the superlative Texas of today with its six million prosperous citizens is a miracle of sacrificial achievement.

Texas does not forget the blood that has been spilled by her heroes, nor should Americans all over this country forget. Texas drew the flower of both the North and South to her land. Signers of her declaration of independence, on March 2, 1836, came from eight states, and one each from Ireland, Scotland, England and Canada.

Nine million dollars has been earmarked by Texas for her celebration. Congress has appropriated three million dollars for this purpose. The President will invite foreign governments to send exhibits. A federal commission, a very important commission in its make-up, has been appointed. It consists of Texas' own John N. Garner, Vice-President of the United States, Secretary Cordell Hull of the State Department, Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Daniel C. Roper of the Department of Commerce. Colin F. Thomas of Dallas has been named commissioner general.

The federal commission has already outlined, at least tentatively, plans for participation of the United States in the Texas Centennial celebration. Of the $3,000,000 earmarked for Texas, the National Geographic Society has contributed $900,000.
appropriated by Congress for this purpose, the commission has allotted $1,200,000 to the Dallas Exposition, a world's fair, the first to be held in the Southwest. The money so allotted will be expended in part for the erection of a federal building to house the government's exhibits.

Through the State Department in Washington, foreign nations will be invited to send exhibits to the Dallas Exposition and to take part in the Centennial celebration. Particularly will those nations be invited which have been connected with the early history of Texas, including Mexico, Spain and France. It is understood that Latin-American countries of Central and South America also will be in the list of those nations receiving invitations. And it is expected that the individual states of the United States will receive invitations to participate in the exposition.

While the centennial year has to all intents and purposes begun for Texas, the exposition at Dallas does not open officially until next June 6. It will continue in operation until November 29. Celebrations of the hundred years since Texas cast off the yoke of Mexico, however, will take place earlier in other parts of the state. The fall of the Alamo, for example, and memory of the men who died there will be celebrated in April. So, too, the massacre at Goliad and the battle of San Jacinto will be celebrated on the anniversaries of those historic events.

From log cabins to skyscrapers, six flags have waved from the flagpoles of Texas. It is a unique and thrilling story. The first flag to appear in the wilderness was that of Spain. Second, and briefly, came the flag of France. La Salle had visited Texas in 1685, established a colony there, and built Fort St. Louis. France claimed the right of prior discovery and disputed ownership with Spain for more than a century. Spain won against the odds of France and the Indians, who hated
the invaders from both nations. Then Mexico wrested its independence from Spain, and Mexico’s flag flew over Texas. The next flag to float over Texas was the Lone Star Flag, the emblem of the Republic of Texas. For nine years this flag flew. Then the dream of Sam Houston came true. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted in 1845, following the annexation of Texas to the United States. Her new flag “waved in the dawn’s early light” until the war with the States when Texas chose the Confederate flag. The Lone Star flag, with its blue field and single white star and red and white stripes, has remained the state flag of Texas since annexation to the United States.

No centennial celebration in Texas can be complete without due honor being given to her two most famous heroes—Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston. Their statues have been placed by Texas in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. Austin was the “pioneer and colonizer,” the Captain John Smith, while Houston was the “Washington,” of Texas. Stephen Austin “laid the firm foundation of a great state while Sam Houston delivered her from her oppressors.”

Austin’s father, Moses, has been called the “father of Texas.” To him came the vision; to his son came its accomplishment. Young Stephen was born in Virginia in 1793. It is a strange coincidence that Sam Houston, whose career was to be interlinked so closely with that of Austin, was born also in Virginia in the same year. Moses Austin came originally from Connecticut. He moved to Virginia and thence to Missouri, where Stephen spent his childhood. Moses Austin secured a grant of land for colonization from the Mexican government, but he died a few days after the confirmation of his contract with Mexico had been received. His last bequest to his son, Stephen, to fulfill its terms, fell upon fertile soil. In 1821 he guided three hundred of the most prominent Missouri families to Bexar, Texas. Austin commanded the army in Texas in 1835 and defeated the Mexicans at San Antonio. A diplomat of the first water, he went to the United States thereafter to obtain funds for carrying on the war of independence. After the battle
of San Jacinto, he returned to Texas and became secretary of state under the presidency of Sam Houston. He labored unceasingly for annexation of Texas to the United States. From hard work and exposure in this cause he died at the age of 43.

The foundations that Austin had laid so firmly were beginning to take form under that other able builder, Sam Houston. His star was in the ascendant during Texas' bitterest days of strife, culminating in the establishment of a new republic. Born near Lexington, Virginia, on March 2, 1793, of Scotch-American parents, Houston spent the first 13 years of his life a child of nature, and a brother of the Indians. All through his career, it is possible to trace his love and understanding of his adopted brothers.

Sam Houston first entered Texas in 1832. Already the seeds of discord had been sowed. Mexico was worried over the large American colonization which had been under way for some years. In 1830 President Bustamente of Mexico forbade immigration to Texas from the United States. Another revolution in Mexico brought Santa Anna into power. Santa Anna abandoned his original claims to adhere to the Constitution of 1824, and became a dictator with a vengeance. Stephen Austin was at this time in Mexico City, pleading for leniency for his countrymen. He was imprisoned there for two years but wrote his compatriots advising caution. Sam Houston gave the same advice. He felt that Texas was yet unprepared for action. When Austin was finally released and made his way back to Texas in 1835, he threw caution to the winds with the advice that "war is our only recourse." Two years of Santa Anna's high-handed methods had converted him.

It was at Gonzales, the "Lexington of Texas," on October 2, 1835, that the first shot of the Texas revolution was fired. And on that date last month, the people of Gonzales observed the hundredth anniversary of that famous event. Lieutenant-Governor Woodul, who is also chairman of the Texas Centennial Commission of Control, was present to represent the state and commission at this celebration. It was Gonzales which responded to a cry for help from the Alamo and sent 32 men to fight and die when the Alamo fell to the force of
Mexican troops, which outnumbered the defenders fifteen to one.

After the battle of Alamo and the fall of Goliad, Santa Anna was about to return to Mexico, believing that Texas had had its lesson. He was persuaded, however, that the slate had not yet been wiped clean. He returned to complete the job. Scouts brought word to Houston of Santa Anna's plans. Eventually the two armies met at the battle of San Jacinto, glorious in Texas history. Houston's forces totaled 763. He was opposed by 1600 Mexicans. At 4 o'clock of the afternoon of April 21, 1836, when the Mexicans were enjoying their afternoon siesta, including Santa Anna himself, the Texans attacked, shouting "Remember the Alamo." In twenty minutes the battle was over. Victory was complete.

Texas, whose name some say was derived from the Indian word Texia, signifying allies or friends, has traveled a long and honorable road down the years. For nine years she was an independent republic, fighting off sporadic raids of the Mexicans and the Indians.

Finally Texas gave over her status as an independent nation and accepted annexation to the United States. On December 29, 1845, President Polk signed the bill passed by Congress, and Texas joined the Union, with Joseph P. Henderson as her first governor. The "Lone Star" took its place among the stars of the Union.

There is and always has been a loyalty among Texans. Lovely plantations can be seen all over the state, with much of the old-time hospitality and Spanish customs still alive. In this coming year recognition will be given to Texas' past struggles, but eyes will also be turned upon her glorious present. It should be possible to re-capture through these celebrations a measure of faith in the old standards, to live again those good old days of "spurs, flannel shirts, slickers, chaps, and six-shooters."

### Historic Costume Wanted

A REQUEST has come to your President General from our distinguished member, Honorable Ruth Bryan Owen, now serving as American Minister to Denmark, wherein she asks us to help her procure either through gift of our Society or of some other organization or individual, an authentic costume of the period of the Revolution for presentation to the Historical Museum in the Lincoln Log Cabin in Rebild Park, Jutland, Denmark.

This park was the gift of Danish-American citizens to their Motherland—dedicated to the celebration of American patriotic days in the spirit of friendship between the two countries. Last year, Mrs. Owen tells us, on the 25th anniversary of the founding of this park between 40,000 and 50,000 people gathered on the 4th of July, in what was probably the greatest Fourth of July gathering in the world. It was attended by the entire Royal Family of Denmark, as well as by officials of our Government, and on that occasion the Lincoln Log Cabin—built with logs representing all parts of the United States—was dedicated.

In this building is housed a museum of American history, to which the city of Rochester recently presented a complete and authentic American-Indian costume. The gift of a Covered Wagon was made by the State of Utah.

Does anyone have such a costume to present?

OLD STATE HOUSE CHAPTER, MELROSE, MASS., PAID ITS TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" BY PRESENTING AN AMERICAN ELM TREE TO THE NEW MELROSE HIGH SCHOOL. THE GIFT WAS ACCEPTED BY MR. WILLIAM D. SPRACUE, THE PRINCIPAL, WHO EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF THE INTEREST THE CHAPTER HAS ALWAYS TAKEN IN THE SCHOOLS.

LINARES DE CORONADO CHAPTER, CORONADO, CALIF., MADE A PILGRIMAGE TO THE SPOT NEAR SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO WHERE THE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST HAVE ERECTED A BRONZE MARKER TO COMMEMORATE THE BIRTH OF THE FIRST WHITE CHILD IN CALIFORNIA. THEY CARRIED A FLAG THAT FLOATED FROM THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION ON HER LAST VOYAGE. THE FLAG WAS PRESENTED TO THE CHAPTER BY LIEUT. COMMANDER C. S. DEAN.
BENAPEAG CHAPTER, SANFORD, MAINE, CELEBRATED ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY WITH A PRESENTATION OF AN HISTORICAL PAGEANT IN WHICH TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS TOOK PART. AS IMPORTANT EPISODES IN AMERICAN HISTORY WERE REVIEWED BY A READER, APPROPRIATE SCENES WERE ENACTED, AND CHARACTERS WERE REPRESENTED AS LIVING PICTURES. COLONIAL, REVOLUTIONARY, CIVIL WAR AND THE "GAY NINETIES" PERIODS WERE REPRESENTED.

**Historic Anniversaries of the Month**

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE, Historian General

Nov. 1, 1776—Congress authorized the raising of $5,000,000 by lottery for expenses in carrying on the next campaign.

Nov. 1, 1869—The American Woman’s Suffrage Association was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton as its first president.

Nov. 1, 1904—An arbitration treaty between the United States and France was signed.

Nov. 2, 1783—Washington issued his “Farewell Address to the Army” from Rocky Hill, near Princeton, N. J.

Nov. 2, 1889—North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union as the 39th and 40th states.

Nov. 2, 1921—Armistice Day (Nov. 11th) was voted a national holiday by Congress.

Nov. 3, 1620—The Great Patent was issued to the Plymouth company.

Nov. 3, 1783—The Revolutionary Army was disbanded with the exception of a small force, which remained at West Point, by a proclamation of Congress issued the previous month.

Nov. 8, 1889—Montana was admitted into the Union as the 41st state.

Nov. 9, 1620—The Mayflower Pilgrims sighted Cape Cod.

Nov. 9, 1893—Extradition treaty with Norway (ratified Nov. 8th) proclaimed.

Nov. 9-10, 1872—The Great Fire at Boston occurred, causing a loss of $80,000,000.

Nov. 10, 1876—International Exhibition at Philadelphia closed.

Nov. 11, 1620—The Pilgrims landed in the New World after a pilgrimage of sixty-three days.

Nov. 11, 1889—Washington was admitted into the Union as the 42nd state.

Nov. 11, 1918—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis at 5 A. M. Paris time to take effect at 11 A. M. New York time.

Nov. 11, 1918—President Wilson read the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announced that the war had been brought to an end.

Nov. 11, 1921—America’s Unknown Soldier was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

Nov. 12, 1921—The conference on limitation of armaments was opened in Washington by President Harding, with Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, acting as chairman.

Nov. 13, 1775—Americans, under Montgomery, captured Montreal.

Nov. 14, 1832—Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at Baltimore at the age of 95.

Nov. 15, 1777—The Articles of Confederation were adopted.

Nov. 15, 1904—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany was signed.

Nov. 16, 1776—British troops took possession of Rhode Island.

Nov. 16, 1907—Oklahoma was admitted as a state by proclamation of the President.

Nov. 17, 1800—The National Capitol was moved to Washington.

Nov. 19, 1863—Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address.

Nov. 19, 1874—The National Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was organized at Cleveland, Ohio.

Nov. 20, 1893—The Great Lakes and the waters which connect them with the ocean were declared a part of the “high seas” in a Supreme Court decision.

Nov. 23, 1894—New treaty with Japan signed at Washington.

Nov. 25, 1783—New York City was evacuated by British forces.

Nov. 29, 1872—Modoc war in California.

Nov. 29, 1921—The American Relief Administration began feeding 500,000 children in Russia.
Your Community Seen Through the Looking Glass

NANCY WOODS WALBURN

WHEN we, as Americans, think of the early days of our history, a picture of peace, plenty and abundance comes to mind. From granaries and larders filled to overflowing as a result of perseverance, thrift and toil, historical records reveal that our forefathers shared with the poor and gave overnight shelter to the homeless wayfarer. Families and their economic as well as physical ills were known to one and all alike, and within the small village compass there was comparative safety. Human needs were within the immediate personal knowledge of their neighbors, and no child was allowed to starve or a worthy family left to suffer undue distress. Yet while this neighborly generosity was thus early interwoven into the fabric of our nation, social evils and maladjustments, as we know them today, were allowed to fester.

Shift the looking glass to any community today and it at once becomes apparent that life is now too complex, complicated and congested for you and me as neighbors to know the need in the family on Main Street or the appalling family situation across the railroad tracks.

Weighed against the cleavages of class, occupation and other complexities of urban population, the proximity of Main Street families and the railroad tracks neighborhood counts for little now.

The pioneer attempts by neighborly individuals, in group or community action, to ameliorate distress in their own communities first took the form of institutions and other privately supported asylums and charities. These were frequently denominational in character, although others were independent of the church and other religious orders which conducted many of the early institutions in our Colonial history.

In the wake of these services for the advancement of better community conditions has come a host of national organizations whose objective is to relieve local needs through public-spirited action in communities. The outstanding pioneer in this is, of course, the Community Chest movement. The Community Chest was introduced for the joint pooling of the efforts of private welfare agencies in each community. At first viewed with distrust by certain agencies of the old individualistic type who feared that their identity would be overshadowed, the spectacular success of the Community Chest program has led to its permanent adoption in no less than 417 cities in the United States and Canada.

Close upon its heels and in fact allied to the Community Chest itself, has come another national service which likewise exists to serve communities, one and all alike. This is the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs which represents thirty-five leading national welfare organizations. It does not raise a national fund but gives all possible impetus to local welfare campaigns. Under its supervision local groups under the name of Women's Crusade, the Citizens' Educational Committee or kindred names will ring the doorbells of their own neighbors to tell the story of actual conditions and unmet needs in their own midst, this fall.

Through this nation-wide work of volunteer action, the neighborly kindness of the pioneer housewife to the suffering near her door has been translated into the modern expression of the 1935 woman's concern for the unmet social needs in her own town.

In short, these groups under the National Women's Committee of the Mobilization will undertake the huge task of informing their neighbors of the work of their privately supported agencies and the importance of their continuance during these crucial years. Other communities in which there are no chests will also be served.

Now in the wake of the depression has come the greatest national service of all. This is the program of federal and state relief, with appropriations so vast that Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen jumped to the
conclusion that the need for private philanthropy has been entirely wiped out.

The boomerang from this erroneous conclusion of Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen proved to be almost equal to that of a second young depression. Under the popular attitude, "If the Government is taking over the whole job, why give at all?" private welfare agencies during the last several years faced a grave crisis, and have been confronted with the demands from thousands of hitherto self-supporting and self-respecting families who had never asked for aid before. Some of these families were in fact, as their card indexes bear witness, formerly contributors to the agencies. On the other hand, the agencies faced lower budgets, reduced staffs and other curtailments.

Relief, as administered from Federal and State sources within the last several years, has labored to make its humanitarian creed, "No one shall starve in America" literally true. Yet, as a prominent American points out, "On the whole, people have not starved. But they have hungered, unconscious of it or not, for those human services which feed their self-respect, their educational resources, their health advantages and their ability to order their own lives as men and women, and not as animals in a corral. To meet the emergency, only emergency measures with all their defects could be adopted." Moreover, each dollar of public relief is restricted to the purpose stipulated by Congress.

Some idea of the magnitude of public relief may be gleaned by the figures showing that there are 4,464,237* families on relief, with 7,400,000 children living under abnormal conditions of home relief. Since other figures show that $28.95 monthly per family is the average payment, the magnitude of the job left for private relief work may readily be visualized. It is this story the Women's Crusades and kindred groups will tell their public.

If your community and mine are to share in this interpretation, you and I must turn the looking glass towards actual conditions within our city, be informed and ready to interpret them to others. Unless the man in the street and his wife are made to realize that the Government still leaves to private agencies many of the unmet needs of the day, your community and mine will suffer gravely. Thus, whether our community is to come out unscarred (or with the minimum of scars among its families of all types and classes) will depend not alone upon the grants from federal and state funds for relief or on the responsibilities alone of private social agencies, but dependence will also rest upon a third factor—that of local leadership. Community planning on the part of community leaders of vision and foresight who can see the community as a whole and who can enlarge the vision of others, is perhaps the largest single factor in the future of any community today.

Through the Community Chest, united private welfare agencies have learned to see their own work not as isolated and alone, but in its true relationship to the all-around picture as a whole, and to place their work in close coordination with all other types of service to the community.

What are the unmet needs that are to be told from door to door by the Women's Crusade? One is that the average relief per family is $28.95* a month, a sum which obviously cannot cover special requirements or maintain adequate standards of living over a long period. Another story they will tell is that contrary to popular impression, governmental appropriations to many community services have sharply declined. In the public health field, for example, appropriations have shrunk from $1.00 per capita to 70c per capita with a resultant "decline in public health already noticeable in a number of cities." It is estimated that "within the present year $28,000,000 less than the 'minimum of safety' " will be spent. Fewer than one-quarter of the rural population, it is said, have health service worthy of the name, and only 21 per cent of existing health departments give a "satisfactory minimum of public health protection. "Only a very small percentage of the entire population has had the advantage of complete protection against communicable diseases afforded by such measures as diphtheria immunization, smallpox and typhoid vaccination, or tuberculin tests and chest X-rays."

* F. E. R. A. Figures for April, 1935.

* Figures for April, 1935—F. E. R. A.
MISSISSIPPI became a territory in 1798, with Natchez as its capital. In 1802 the capital was removed to Washington, six miles from Natchez, where it remained until 1817, when Mississippi was admitted to statehood. In that year the capital was again moved to Natchez. Here it remained until 1821, when it was moved to Columbia. In 1822 it was moved to Jackson where it has since remained.

The present State Capitol, designed by Theodore Link, architect, is conceded to be the third most beautiful State Capitol in the United States. It follows in general design the Capitol of the United States, with House and Senate chambers. In the Capitol is a rare collection of old documents relating to the early history of Mississippi in Colonial days, through the French, English and Spanish regimes. These documents are in the Museum of Archives and History created by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, which was the first such institution founded in the South. The old Capitol, a beautiful structure dating from the period when the State Capitol was removed to Jackson in 1822, was restored when the new Capitol was built, and is in use as headquarters of several departments of the State Government. The old Capitol was the scene of the debates famous throughout the South over the Constitution of 1890, as a result of which was inserted in the State Constitution a literacy clause applicable to the United States Constitution, controlling the voting privilege. This literacy clause was copied by every other Southern State. In the new Capitol as well as the old has been much legislation to “bring about the removal of the common law disabilities of married women, the first statute for that purpose having been passed in 1839. Under the present Constitution of the State, they are fully emancipated from all disability on account of coverture, and are fully placed on an equality with their husbands in acquiring and disposing of property, and in making contracts relative thereto.”

In 1802, the year Mississippi became a territory, Jefferson College, the first institution of learning in the territory, was established at Washington, the capital, Charters were granted to three county schools in 1809 and thereafter followed many schools and colleges in quick succession. In 1844, the University of Mississippi was chartered. In 1846 the public school system was established. It is of interest to note that although there are separate schools for whites and blacks, the equipment and service are approximately equal. The first State-supported college exclusively for women in the United States was established at Columbus, Mississippi, and still remains as the Mississippi State College for Women. Elizabeth Academy, near Washington, established in 1819, was the first female institute of learning in the United States, chartered to give degrees. This fact has been disputed by other colleges, but assurances have been given that Elizabeth Academy has the right to this honor. A D. A. R. marker has been placed upon the site of this college, no longer in existence.
Who, What, Where!

Lillian Gish and Dorothy Gish
Film stars, are members of the Massillon Chapter of Massillon, Ohio.

Mae Helm
Assistant Corporation Counsel, is a member of the Constitution Chapter of Washington, D. C.

Ruth Bryan Owen
Minister to Denmark, is a member of Everglades Chapter of Miami, Fla.

Elsie Janis (Bierbower) (Wilson)
Actress, is a member of American Liberty Chapter of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Distinguished American woman composer, is a member of Eunice Baldwin Chapter of Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

Mildred Moore Anderson
A foremost woman parliamentarian of America, is a member of Pittsburgh Chapter, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Irene) Temple Bailey
One of the highest paid writers of fiction in the United States, is a Member at Large.

Janet Richards
Lecturer on current events, is a member of the Mary Washington Chapter of Washington, D. C.

Virginia Somers Jenckes
Congresswoman from Indiana, is a member of Fort Harrison Chapter of Terre Haute, Ind.

Mary Emma Woolley
President of Mount Holyoke College, is a member of Pawtucket Chapter of Pawtucket, R. I.

Julia Cantacuzene-Grant
Author, lecturer, and (the only living woman born in the White House) is a member of Army and Navy Chapter of Washington, D. C.

Mary H. S. Johnston
Mayor of Humboldt, Iowa, is a member of Mary Brewster Chapter of Humboldt, Iowa.

Florence Ellinwood Allen
Judge, is a member of Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland, Ohio

Edith Nourse Rogers
Congresswoman from Massachusetts, is a member of Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell, Mass.

Editor's Note: Chapters are invited to send in the names of some of their prominent members for possible use on this page.
Better Films

If you wish to do more than merely attend the movies, you can learn to evaluate films without taking away any of their enjoyment, but eventually adding considerably to it.

One of the first things to do is to learn something about films, about their production and their producers, about the actors, about what the previewers and critics say of them, through reading worthwhile articles.

When you begin to evaluate films themselves you should approach the task with an unbiased viewpoint. It is very easy to let your pet antipathies prejudice your evaluation until you have learned that the primary purpose of motion pictures, after all, is entertainment. Recent developments in motion-picture art have shown also that they can foster a liberal education along literary, dramatic and artistic lines.

You must remember that there are several types of audiences, all of whom must be considered.

After deciding whether the picture is entertaining and enjoyable, you must answer the question whether it is a good picture of its kind. If it is a farce, are the lines and situations clean and clever? If it is a drama with a tinge of tragedy, are the situations real or forced? If it is the so-called intellectual type, are the dramatic situations strong enough and vivid enough so that the film does not become monotonous?

Going a little deeper, you will next ask yourself: Is the film wholesome? Could all the members of the family see it? If not, is the treatment such that it would not offend adults? Are there questionable situations? Are the scenes which deal with love and sex overemphasized? In this way you can classify the film for adult, family, or expressly for children.

In analyzing the story structure of the play you can look for these points: Is the plot logically and well developed? Does it reach a strong and consistent climax? Does the dialogue tend to serve the ends of dramatic action?

In the case of a literary or dramatic classic is the treatment such that it does not distort the original? If the picture is historical, is it sufficiently true to history so that no one will go away with an inaccurate concept?

As to the artistic value of the film it may be a little difficult to judge. You can, however, tell whether the photographer has used his camera so skillfully as to build the film into an artistic whole, whether the lighting is keyed to the needs of the various scenes, whether the settings are artistic, the music appropriate, and whether the actors have subordinated their own personalities in the interests of a harmonious production.

At the conclusion of the performance you can decide whether the title is appropriate or entirely misleading.

You can not expect to be able to correctly criticize films after a few attempts, but you will gradually learn for what to look and on what to place the emphasis, and, we believe, will soon become intensely interested.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults  Y.—Youth  C.—Children

THUNDER MOUNTAIN (Fox).

George O'Brien, Dean Benton.

A typical Zane Grey story of gold miners and claim jumpers. Beautiful western scenery. The plot moves smoothly and the acting is good. A. Y.
DOCTOR SOCRATES (Warner).
Paul Muni, Ann Dvorak.
A gangster G-Men film in which Paul Muni plays the role of a country doctor and not the gangster, and eventually is the means of the capture of the criminals. A.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII (RKO).
Preston Foster, Basil Rathbone.
This exaggerated production not based on the famous novel, wherein a blacksmith of Pompeii, who becomes a powerful circus master learns that gold is not the most precious heritage for his son. A. Y.

SHIPMATES FOREVER (Cosmopolitan).
Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler, Lewis Stone.
This picture is made with the cooperation of the United States Navy, and uses as its background the Naval Academy and the life of the midshipmen. An unusually interesting picture both in story value and in the intimate views of Annapolis. Dick Powell, as the rather rebellious son of an admiral and descendant of a long line of Naval officers, finally enters the Academy and his adjustment to the life there, his contacts with fellow students, make an absorbingly interesting story full of humor, pathos and drama. Excellent family picture.

THIS IS THE LIFE (20th Century-Fox).
Jane Withers, John McGuire, Sally Blane.
Jane Withers gives a vivid example that children are often better judges of character than their elders, as she portrays the story of an orphan who finds life unbearable with the mercenary couple who have adopted her. A. Y. C.

HERE'S TO ROMANCE (Fox).
Nino Martini, Genevieve Tobin, Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Martini's glorious voice adds brilliance to the story of struggle and success of an operatic career. The admirable cast, the settings in New York and Paris, and the fact that the much-loved Schumann-Heink sings a bit, assure enjoyment of the highest type for all the family.

THE GAY DECEPTION (Fox).
Francis Lederer, Frances Dee.
A charming but impossible fantasy. The plot portrays a poor stenographer who takes her sweepstakes earnings and spends it trying to have a good time. It is light and gay and full of fun. A. Y.

HARMONY LANE (Mascot).
Douglas Montgomery, Evelyn Venable.
The plot is based on the life story of Stephen Collins Foster, who wrote the immortal melodies familiar to both old and young, "Oh Susanna," "The Old Folks At Home," "Old Black Joe," and many others. Good family picture.

FRECKLES (RKO).
Virginia Weidler, Carol Stone.
Taken from the novel by Gene Stratton Porter this story tells of the romance between a pretty school teacher and a newcomer to the Limerlost. Magnificent shots of majestic trees in a forest. Excitement and suspense in the country. Good family entertainment.

WAY DOWN EAST (Fox).
Henry Fonda, Rochelle Hudson.
A very good screen version of the well-known melodrama in which a stern, New England judge tempers his puritanical justice with mercy. Its homespun sincerity makes it appealing, and exquisite country scenery gives it an unusual degree of charm. Good family picture.

CAPPY RICKS RETURNS (Republic).
Robert McWade, Ray Walker, Florine McKinney.
Built around Peter B. Kyne's well-known character, Cappy comes out of retirement when his old rival Blake through politics attempts to undermine Cappy's shingle business. A. Y.

O'SHAUGHNESSY'S BOY (M.G.M.).
Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper.
A tender-hearted, rough animal trainer seeks to regain the love of his son prejudiced against him by a jealous aunt. The well-remembered team of "The Champ." A. Y.

THE DARK ANGEL (United Artists).
Merle Oberon, Frederic March, Herbert Marshall.
There is deep emotional appeal in this story of three English children, who grow to a maturity that learns the bitterness of war. A well-nigh perfect production and an unforgettable picture. A. Y.

BROADWAY MELODY OF 1936 (M.G.M.).
Eleanor Powell, Robert Taylor, Jack Benny.
This musical extravaganza has some very clever dancing, and catchy music as well as many spectacular effects. A beautiful ballet by the versatile Eleanor Powell. A. Y. C.

RED SALUTE (United Artists).
Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young.
Objectionable title. An American communist convert recants because of love. Real issues involved are sidestepped. But Red propaganda and the breaking of army regulations by a soldier, though given a comedy treatment, are not wholesome entertainment. A.

THE BISHOP MISBEHAVES (M.G.M.).
Edmund Gwenn, Maureen O'Sullivan.
A tale of English country life revolving around a lovable Bishop who craves excitement, and at-
tempts to right a wrong done to a young girl and her father. Good humor, well acted and good production. A. Y. C.

**HEIR TO TROUBLE** (Columbia).

Ken Maynard, Joan Perry.

Those who enjoy westerns will find this picture exciting and amusing, with some beautiful scenery, as well as the cleverness of a fine white horse and expert horsemanship. Some genuinely funny scenes. A. Y. C.

**A MIDSUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM**

(Warner).

Dick Powell, Olivia de Haviland.

Reinhardt has brought to the screen a magnificent spectacle, rich in beauty and imagination. The forest scenes are superb, and portray sequences never before attempted by screen or stage. Outstanding is the vision of the “dream.” Excellent entertainment.

_Henriette S. McIntire, National Chairman._

**Americanism**

_Mr. GEORGE C. MANN, Chief of the Division of Adult Education for California, gives the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution a good suggestion. He says: “Make a survey of those persons in your community who are desirable for citizenship.” If each Daughter would keep her eyes open for “desirable” citizens and put them in touch with the regular channels of education for citizenship, we would develop a better class of new citizens. If we know of honest, ambitious working people we should inquire if they are citizens.

If there are settlements of aliens in the community whose standards of living are below the accepted American plane, get acquainted with a few. It is always permissible and gracious to admire the new baby, and there is always a new baby. Invite them to an afternoon in a home in which they might find many things they could copy.

Several years ago I assisted the local citizenship instructor with her evening classes which were overcrowded. At the close of the school year the classes were invited to my home. Some of the D. A. R. assisted. We played simple games which did not depend too much on language expression. Then we had group singing led by a music supervisor. It is remarkable how singing together makes people feel at home and acquainted.

Some of the women asked to see my kitchen, as they said they had never been in an American woman’s home.

Every one was so happy and pleased with the evening that the little effort involved in arranging the party seemed negligible.

We have a Mexican town near us. Eight years ago they had no Americanism activity of any nature. Most of the Mexicans were railroad employees and lived in broken-down boxcars or tents. I found it interesting to form an evening class for reading and speaking English, and an afternoon class for women who had small children.

Again the D. A. R. members helped me entertain the women in my home for afternoon chocolate. I hardly recognized them, they were so bedecked in fine drawn work and embroidery. I had wondered what they kept in the wooden chests in their homes.

A radio program of music covered the halting gaps in conversation, and a tour of inspection of the house, a respectful examination of any visible handwork made a happy afternoon for them. Each group insisted on washing the refreshment dishes and became real chatty over the kitchen sink. These same women still feel we are trusted friends and make excuses to see us to ask about their children’s education or some business matter. Many have kept their children in high school beyond the compulsory school age. No one lives in a boxcar now; some own their own homes, which are curtained and bed-spreaded and pillow-cased with elaborate and beautifully laundered crochet and drawn work.

Mr. Mann also says, “I know that we can always expect the best cooperation in the interest of good government from the Daughters of the American Revolution.” Good government depends upon the observance of few simple fundamental ethics, freedom, justice, industry and education. Let everyone who believes in these tenets place them before the future citizen whether he be of D. A. R. or Ellis Island lineage.

_MARGARET L. ANNEAR, Vice-Chairman._
Approved Schools

A MERICAN Indian Institute, formerly known as Roe Indian Institute, was started as an accredited high school for Indians in 1915 by Dr. Walter C. Roe, who had worked for twenty-five years among the Indians of the Southwest. After his death the work was carried on by his foster son, Henry Roe Cloud, until recently, when Henry P. Douglas succeeded him. The name was changed to American Indian Institute in 1920. The Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. has conducted the Institute since 1927. So many students attending college in Wichita, Kansas, where the school is located, make their residence at the Institute that now most of the students are college men. In 1933 the high school students began attending the public schools in Wichita, in keeping with the policy of the United States Government of having Indians attend public schools instead of being segregated. The Federal Government pays for the tuition of the high school student, but he must pay for his room, board, books, etc. The college student must pay for his tuition and incidentals at his college and for his room and board at the Institute. There are about forty students at American Indian Institute and money for running expenses is badly needed.

American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts, was founded in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1885 as French-Protestant College. It moved to Springfield in 1888 and became French-American College in 1894. It received its present name in 1905. Its primary purpose was to give foreign students a college education at as low a cost as possible. Since immigration has been so restricted, and it has been harder for a foreign student to come to this country for an education, more American-born students are attending the college. American International College offers the regular academic B.A. and B.S. degrees as well as those in Business Administration. There are about 390 students. The greatest need is money for scholarships.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership

IN VIEW of the fact that many members of the National Society, D. A. R., have constructive ideas for, as well as experience in, the formation of junior groups within chapters, and because it is eminently desirable to have the best possible advice and assistance in acquiring and developing junior membership, the director of junior membership presents a project for the consideration and participation of the members of our Society.

Three prizes of $50.00 each are offered to D. A. R. members who submit the best essay on the subject "Formation and Activities of Junior Groups Within Chapters."

1. Contest open to any D. A. R. member.
2. Only one prize will be awarded in a chapter.
3. Essays must not exceed 600 words.
4. Essays must be typed on paper 8 1/2 x 11, double spaced.
5. The name and address of author must be placed in an envelope which must be sent attached to the essay.
6. Essays are to be sent to the office of Organizing Secretary General before March 1, 1936.
7. No entries will be accepted after March 1, 1936.
8. Winning essays will be published in the D. A. R. Magazine.
9. Judges will be appointed by the President General.
10. Awards will be made at Continental Congress, 1936.

It is hoped that many members will assist in this attempt to secure the best method for junior group advancement.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

D. A. R. Magazine

IN CONNECTION with our effort to extend the circulation of our Magazine among our membership, it seems appropriate to quote from a letter which Mrs. Ross B. Lemmon, Illinois state chairman, D. A. R. Magazine committee, has sent to her chapter regents and chapter chair-
men of the D. A. R. Magazine committee:

"Are you a subscriber to the D. A. R. Magazine? That is your greeting from your new State Chairman of the Magazine committee. Why? Because our national chairman has asked for one thousand Illinois subscriptions this year. How can we expect to reach our quota if the chairman themselves do not subscribe for the magazine? Our national chairman, Mrs. Puryear, stated in her letter—"Study your magazine. Tell ten other Daughters what you like best in the latest issue. If every state and chapter chairman will read her magazine and make herself love it, she can make every other Daughter with whom she comes in contact love it also. Make it a topic of conservation in your chapter meetings. Love it, talk it, and we will have fifty thousand subscribers."

My objective for the year is to be able to report to the national chairman on March 1, 1936, that we are not only one hundred percent in having our one thousand subscribers, but can add with pride that the one thousand subscriptions include all our state officers, state chairmen, chapter regents, and chapter chairmen of Magazine committees. How else can we hope to improve our magazine if the workers of the organization do not support it? The first request of Mrs. Puryear was that every state Magazine chairman be a subscriber. How can we sell our wares if we do not know the qualities of them? Every active member of our organization should be an ardent supporter of our magazine.

Mrs. Puryear wrote, "When a Daughter tells you she would take the magazine IF —, if the IF is not due to the Depression, send the reason to us." I add, if the IF is due to the Depression, suggest that she club with two, three or four other members. Take your copies to chapter meetings and have the members look them over. If they ever read one of Mrs. Becker's inspiring messages, or any of the many instructive articles, you will have no difficulty in securing their subscriptions. Create interest by having a brief review of The Magazine given at chapter meetings. Make them magazine conscious. The D. A. R. Magazine is our official mouthpiece. It is one medium by which the public may judge us. The larger the circulation, the better the magazine."

D. Puryear,
National Chairman.

Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A.

One of the most important projects sponsored by our National Society is the clubs of the Sons and Daughters of the United States of America. How many of our members realize that today we have a membership of 54,119 in 1,581 clubs which started from one club with a membership of 15. This is a revelation to many who say: "Why, I did not realize that that work is so extensive."

Virginia and Minnesota have now organized clubs, which is their first venture in this activity of the Society. This makes forty states having from one to 252 clubs within their borders, and the membership runs from 20 to 11,047 in a state.

The progress in the work of the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. clubs is splendid, and results show that the members of the National Society are giving them wholehearted support. We realize more fully the need of this form of patriotic education.

The national committee is anxious to have every Daughter fully informed in regard to this work and will furnish literature on the subject to all those interested. A goal of 75,000 members has been set for this year. The committee solicits the cooperation of every state and every chapter in the state.

Beatrice T. L. Wisner,
National Chairman.

Buildings and Grounds

The following editorial from the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., October 2, 1935, explains the part Constitution Hall is playing in the life of the Nation's capital:

"Making Religious History

"At Constitution Hall this evening a great interdenominational meeting in the interests of a renaissance of religion in the
Nation's capital is to be held. Leaders of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew faiths will join in a reaffirmation of the basic value of the worship of the Universal Father of Mankind. The event, it well may be, has epoch-making significance.

"Thoughtful people of all creeds and classes long have labored toward a pragmatic unity of purpose such as that which is represented in the current effort. Without compromise of convictions they have stressed the importance of the goal to which religion aims—the enlargement of the spiritual life of humanity. But hitherto there have been difficulties which could not be surmounted, hindrances which could not be overcome. The agony through which the masses have passed since 1914, however, has cleared the path. War and revolution, famine and plague, a series of disasters have purified the minds of millions, cleansed their hearts, brought them to a tolerance and a charity which nothing but suffering could have achieved. And so it happens that at last it is possible for plain men and women to meet on one common platform of love of God and mercy for His children. The price, certainly, has been heavy. But the prize, providentially, should be worth its cost.

"If Washington can demonstrate a comprehensive religious fellowship, other communities throughout the land—throughout the world—can do as much. The cause is the most momentous of which any individual can conceive and merits the support of every soul not hopelessly dedicated to self. Tonight’s gathering may make history. Even the wish that it may do so is worthy of chronicling."

That Constitution Hall is meeting a genuine need is indicated by the following excerpt from a letter recently received by the managing director:

"May I take this opportunity of thanking you and your staff for your invaluable cooperation, and of expressing to the Board of Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution our appreciation of what it means to the community to have such a large, beautiful and well-appointed hall for such a meeting as that of last evening? The setting was perfect and we were delighted, and I believe you will agree with me that the meeting was of a character that was both dignified and inspiring and appropriate for such a building."

Such commendation should be gratifying to all members of the National Society.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT, Chairman.

Radio

To date the following programs have been reported for November:

November 11th, "Armistice Day" by Mrs. Charles E. Head, state regent of Washington, on station KOMO.

November 27th, "Women of the American Revolution" by Mrs. Glen Mulkelt, San Diego Chapter, California, on station KFSD, 2:45 to 3:15.

MABEL G. DAUGHERTY, National Chairman.

Historical Research

BECAUSE of the widening field for historical research work five vice chairmen have been added to the Historical Research Committee since the printing of the National Committee Book.

The Historian General takes pleasure in announcing that the complete list of vice chairmen is now as follows:

Mrs. F. Bradley Reynolds, 36 Avon Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

Mrs. P. P. Brooks, 212 Ponce de Leon Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Wayne Dawson, 129 W. 7th St., Albany, Oregon.

Mrs. Arthur C. Hamilton, 119 Market St., Laredo, Texas.

Mrs. Theodore Hoover, 627 Salvatierra St., Stanford University, Santa Clara, Calif.

MRS. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Grand View Drive, Peoria, Ill.

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE, National Chairman.
VERMONT

The Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution were the guests of the Col. Israel Converse chapter in Randolph, September 5 and 6 for the thirty-sixth annual conference. One hundred and seventy-eight were present to welcome the new state regent, Mrs. C. Leslie Witherell, who presided over the conference.

At the first session, after the processional of state, national and honorary officers, and the devotional service led by Mrs. Edwin A. Macomber, state chaplain, greetings were extended by Mrs. F. Wilson Day, regent of the hostess chapter; by Mrs. Charles Kimball Johnson, Vermont's vice-president general; and by Mrs. R. E. Merwin, national chairman of Ellis Island. Letters of greeting were read from Mrs. William A. Becker, president general, and from Mrs. Russell William Magna, honorary president general. Mrs. I. G. Crosier, state vice-regent, responded to the greetings. At this session, Mrs. Witherell gave her report and her first message to the chapters, followed by reports of the state officers. Mrs. Merwin gave a talk on Ellis Island, displaying many articles made by those detained there, and later conducted a conference for Ellis Island chairmen.

The afternoon session was "Committee Day," with reports from the nineteen state chairmen, each of whom afterwards conducted conferences for chapter chairmen, explaining the work. Five o'clock tea was served by the hostess chapter, the regent, vice-regent and four ex-regents presiding at the tea table.

The evening banquet was preceded by a reception at which the state and honorary officers received. A pretty feature of this reception was the regent's mother, Mrs. C. H. Lane, receiving with her daughter. Mrs. Lane organized the Mary Baker Allen Chapter and has been present at all the meetings for twenty-seven years. Among the guests at the banquet was Mrs. Porter Dale, who as the wife of a Vermont senator, had many times entertained the Vermont delegation in Washington at the D. A. R. Congresses. The banquet speaker was Mr. Godfrey J. Olson, curator of Archeology at Fort Ticonderoga, who is working under the auspices of the Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation) in New York City. He told of the excavations being made in the town of Orwell, Vermont, across the lake from the fort and the things found in their research, illustrating his talk with many trophies.

Friday morning was "Regents Day," with reports from the thirty-three chapter regents, all but two reporting. Preceding these reports the state chaplain, Mrs. Macomber, conducted a memorial service for the twenty-six deceased members of last year.

At the closing session, reports were given by the committees who had charge of the Florence Grey Estey Memorial Forest and the John Strong mansion, which the state chapter has recently bought and plans to restore. On Mrs. Estey's birthday, August 24, a pilgrimage and basket picnic was held at the mansion. A prize of five dollars had been offered by Mrs. Jesse D. Billings to the school on the Seth Warner Memorial Highway who made the most improvement in their school yard during the year, and this was won by School District No. 2, Cornwall, for their rock garden. Following the business meeting, the colors were retired and the thirty-sixth annual conference of the Vermont D. A. R. adjourned to meet by invitation next September with the Ethan Allen chapter in Middlebury.

MARY W. ELLIS,
Historian.
D ELEGATES from various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered in Dickinson, September 24, 25 and 26 for the Nineteenth Annual State Conference. Mrs. William A. Becker, President General and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, at the beginning of the session, brought greetings from the National Society.

At the election of officers, the following were selected: Mrs. A. M. Powell, state regent; Mrs. W. C. Fait, first vice-regent; Mrs. R. W. Shinners, second vice-regent; Mrs. Joe Cutting, recording secretary; Mrs. O. A. Stevens, treasurer; Mrs. R. R. Mecker, historian; Mrs. Guy Cook, registrar; Mrs. P. J. Meyer, librarian, and Mrs. J. W. Bowen, chaplain.

Mrs. W. C. Fait, state chairman of the National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee, gave the rules of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, and after discussion by the delegates, the project was adopted. Reports of other state committees were given.

Mrs. Leon Stuck, regent of Badlands Chapter, welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. Harold T. Graves, state regent, who in turn introduced Mrs. Pouch. Mrs. Pouch expressed her appreciation to Badlands Chapter, then presented Mrs. Becker, who gave the main address. She explained the purposes of the D. A. R. and gave something of the history and development of the organization. Mr. A. W. Johnston, 92, a Dickinson Civil War veteran, was introduced, and the audience stood for a moment to honor him.

One of the outstanding addresses of the conference was given by Mrs. L. N. Cary, on “Our Heritage.” In her speech Mrs. Carey gave a brief review of “Valley Forge,” a play by Maxwell Anderson, a former North Dakota boy, using it to illustrate her point that our heritage is the liberty our ancestors fought for, and that people of the modern age value this liberty too lightly until they see other nations thus deprived.

The Western atmosphere was apparent in all decorations. Scenes of Badlands were painted on place cards for the luncheon. Bittersweet, yellow cactus, yellow candles and brown and green nut cups were used to emphasize the theme. Napkin rings made from Badlands cedar were favors for each guest at the banquet.

The final feature of the three-day convention was a sightseeing trip through the Badlands, which was followed by a chuckwagon dinner, under the direction of Mrs. Walter Ray, at the Buddy Ranch near Medore. Beef, beans and other cowboy staple foods were barbecued at a genuine chuck wagon, relic of pioneer days.
Wisconsin State Officers and Honored Guests

Wisconsin

The Thirty-ninth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin was held at the New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, on September 30, October 1 and 2, with the Milwaukee Chapter as hostess chapter.

Wisconsin was greatly honored in having as its guests Mrs. William A. Becker, president general; Mrs. William H. Pouch, organizing secretary general; Mrs. Julian Goodhue, historian general; Mrs. James Franklin Trottman, vice-president general from Wisconsin, and Mrs. Vincent Earl Sisson, national chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education.

An interesting feature of the conference was a "D. A. R. Workshop." Exhibits assembled by the state chairmen showed "what the Daughters do." The Ah-Dah-Wa-Gam Chapter, of which the state chairman of the Ellis Island Committee is a member, filled a box which after the conference was sent to Ellis Island. Handicraft from Northland College and Crossnore, a set of Ferris prints, chapter year books from many states, printed material supplied by the National Society, this mounted and displayed, offered many helpful suggestions for chapter work.

A delightful informal tea at the beautiful home of Mrs. John Le Feber terminated the activities for the afternoon. The small electric tram carrying guests from Mrs. Le Feber's home down a steep hill to her lovely flower gardens on the shores of Lake Michigan was a thrill of the occasion. A broadcast over WTMJ, the Milwaukee Journal station, was given by our President General at 4:45. Mrs. George Baxter Averill, state regent, officially opened the conference. The invocation by the Reverend John F. Fedders was so beautiful and inspiring that our vice-president general, Mrs. Trottman, recommended that chapters secure a copy and use at their meetings.

Mrs. Averill, state regent, then presented our distinguished guests. Reports of state officers and state chairmen were given during the morning session.

An interesting feature of the afternoon meeting was the round table discussion of program building, led by Mrs. William H. Cudworth, now state chairman of chapter programs. From the program conference inaugurated a year ago, a new state committee has developed. Program material contributed by state chairmen embodying the work of their committees, suggestion by chapter regents of their most successful programs and names of speakers who may be secured by chapters desiring them is to be made available to chapters through the work of this program committee.

Wednesday afternoon's session completed the conference program. The following were among the resolutions passed: Reaffirming faith in and adherence to the
principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States; again endorsing the policy of the Society for the enactment by our legislature of a law requiring teachers to take the oath of allegiance; commending the work being done for the boys of the American Legion Squadron by the Alonzo Cudworth Post of the American Legion; and commending the editorial policy of the Saturday Evening Post. Scholarships were awarded to Northland College and Crossnore; it was voted to participate in the 1936 D. A. R. Good Citizenship plan and the conference approved a plan of cooperating with the State Historical Society in executing the historical project under the WPA. Important also was the amending of the state constitution to double the representation at the state conference.

Florence Wescott James,
State Historian.

Wyoming

Wyoming's 21st Annual Conference, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the guest of Sheridan Chapter, in the city of Sheridan, August 28 and 29, 1935.

Thursday morning, August 28th, the state regent, Mrs. Thomas Cooper, of Casper, called the meeting to order, and the conference was off to a "flying start" with the arrival, in her own plane, of Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, state regent of Montana. Visitors from other states were Mrs. Jersig, from San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. O. P. Hanna, charter member of Sheridan Chapter (now residing in Long Beach, Calif.).

Mrs. Woodside gave a pleasing description of her flight over "shining mountains glistening in the rays of the rising sun; and billowy, fleecy, balloons of clouds—" which she gazed down upon, in her early morning journey (over mountainous country), to attend the opening session of her sister State's Daughters of the American Revolution, Conference.

It was interesting to listen to the different projects selected and sponsored by various chapters in their local activities, among these being the presenting of "C" pins to honor students, the placing of D. A. R. magazines in public libraries, erecting of shrines and marking of historic spots, and donations to Students' Loan Fund.

The open session, at which the conference and friends were entertained with special music and addressed by Lieut. Col. Richard Soper, of the Veterans' Hospital, Sheridan, was full of interesting and valuable information.

Among social features were a charming four o'clock Tea, for which occasion Mrs. T. V. Telander opened her spacious home. We were also entertained with a dinner at Piney Inn, which is nestled away in the woods of picturesque Story, Story being one of the most famous of local summer resorts.

The highway leading to this spot passes a series of splendid, historic Markers, which tell grim tales of bloody conflicts of the early settlers with Indians. These Indians fought with unusual stubbornness and ferocity against the encroachments of the white man on this, his natural grazing and hunting ground. This is easy to understand when we remember that the surrounding hills, even today, teem with wild game, both large and small.

These Markers, which commendably attest the local patriotism of the section, are the sites of Massacre Hill, Fort Kearney, Wagon Box fight, and others.

By special request, Mrs. Irving E. Clark and Mrs. E. Skillman Allen, of Casper, presented, in Colonial costume, Mrs. Allen's one-act play entitled "Their Acre of Diamonds." The ending of the play also marked the ending of the 1935 Conference of the Wyoming Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. E. Skillman Allen,
State Corresponding Secretary.

South Dakota

The 22nd Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Dakota was held in Huron September 27 and 28, 1935, with Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter acting as hostess.

The meeting, which was held at the Parish House, was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. E. P. Rothrock. Mayor Theodore Smogard welcomed our guests to the city and Mrs. Charles Barkl, regent of the hostess chapter, gave a cordial greeting to the Conference. These greetings
were responded to by Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, state vice-regent.

In the afternoon we heard fine reports from our chairmen of national committees. Our Student Loan Fund has been ably managed for several years by Mrs. F. E. Clemmens and we now have a fund of about $1,000. All the chapters are much interested in seeing this fund grow and each year give a per capita assessment to it. This state also has an Endowment Fund of $5,000, the interest of which is given each year, as a memorial, to the son or daughter of a soldier, sailor, or marine of the World War who served from South Dakota. Since this fund was completed in 1927 five boys and six girls have been given this scholarship and this year the award went, for the second year, to Robert Welch, an outstanding student of Huron College.

A dinner in the evening at the Marvin Hughitt Hotel was attended by seventy-five members and guests. We were honored by having with us at this time our president general, Mrs. Becker, and our organizing secretary general, Mrs. Pouch. Little Mary Jane White, youngest member of Joseph Ormsby Chapter, C. A. R., presented gifts to the national officers from the Children of the American Revolution. All enjoyed the stirring address given by Mrs. Becker and the talk of Mrs. Pouch on the work of the D. A. R. along educational lines.

At the meeting Saturday morning a resolution was passed commending the Saturday Evening Post for their series of articles exposing the work of Communists in the United States. Music was furnished all through the Conference by pupils of the Music Department of Huron College which added so much to the enjoyment of the meeting.

VIRGINIA T. LAFFERTY,
State Chairman of Publicity.

MASSACHUSETTS

The State Fall Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Pittsfield, October 2 and 3, with Peace Party Chapter acting as hostess.

On Wednesday evening a reception and banquet was held honoring our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, who was making her first visit to Massachusetts since her election. In the receiving line with Mrs. Frank L. Nason, State Regent, were the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, Vice-President General from Massachusetts, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, State Regent of Rhode Island and Miss Katharine Matthies, State Corresponding Secretary from Connecticut. The outstanding feature of the evening was a most inspiring address by Mrs. Becker, who stressed the Education of the American youth in the principles of true Americanism.

The session was formally opened Thursday morning by Mrs. Frank L. Nason, state regent. After the invocation by the Rev. Henry G. Ives, of the Unity Church of Pittsfield, Mrs. Clinton L. Ferguson, state chairman National Defense Committee led the Pledge to the Flag and the repeating of The American's Creed. The Hon. Allan H. Bagg, Mayor of Pittsfield, welcomed the Daughters and guests on behalf of the City of Pittsfield, and Mrs. Fred G. Clarke, regent of Peace Party Chapter, extended greetings and a cordial welcome to the assembly, the response being given by Mrs. Charles G. Whetherbee, regent of Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter.

Honored guests at the sessions were Mrs. William A. Becker, president general; Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, vice-president general from Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbs, vice-president general from New York; Mrs. William H. Pouch, organizing secretary general; Mrs. Russell William Magna, honorary president general, and Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, state regent of Rhode Island.

The outstanding feature of the morning session was an address by the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose address on "The Constitution" was most enthusiastically received.

Three-minute outlines of work for the coming year were presented by the state officers and state chairmen. Mrs. Carlton N. Chandler, state chairman of Approved
Schools, introduced Miss Katharine Matthies, national chairman, who gave interesting information about the work of the Approved Schools Committee. Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, national and state chairman of the Girl Homemakers Committee, spoke of the need of a scholarship fund for Girl Homemakers and sought the approval of the assembly for such a fund.

Miss Laura M. Bragg, director of the Berkshire Museum, guest speaker of the afternoon, gave a very enlightening talk on Paul Revere Silver.

A number of important resolutions were adopted, including one that approved of the raising of a fund of $1,000 a year for three years for Hillside School, and one approving the raising of a $100 scholarship fund for a Girl Homemaker.

The social affairs of the state fall meeting included a tea given by Mrs. Merle D. Graves, in her home "Gravesleigh" and the opening of Peace Party House. The Rev. Henry G. Ives gave a talk on the interesting history pertaining to the house.

GRETHERD W. BARNARD,
Publicity Chairman.

NEW YORK

The Fortieth Annual Conference of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, October 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1935, with nearly 500 members in attendance. Twenty Greater New York Chapters were hostesses.

On Sunday, October 6, a large delegation of Daughters accepted the invitation of the Sons of the American Revolution and visited historic Fraunce's Tavern.

The formal opening of the Conference came on Monday morning. The Conference was highly honored by the gracious presence of our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, whose inspiring address, "The Tapestry Weavers," was the keynote of the Conference. Mrs. Becker urged loyalty to the Constitution, adequate National Defense and aid to the youth of America. Through the courtesy of WABC this address was broadcast.

Greetings were then extended by the many distinguished guests present. The National Officers included Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary President General, Mrs. Robert H. Gibbes and Miss Helen Harman, Vice-Presidents General, and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General.

Capt. J. H. Tomb, U. S. N. (Retd.) Supt. N. Y. State Merchant Marine Academy spoke of the need for better training schools for merchant marine officials. The State Regent, Mrs. Clapp, in rendering her report reviewed the numerous activities of her office since the confirmation of her election in Washington, last April.

Monday afternoon was devoted to Round Table meetings in charge of State Officers and Chairmen. On Monday evening, 740 members and guests attended the banquet, entertainment and ball in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, President General and Mrs. William Henry Clapp, State Regent. Other guests of honor were the National Officers, and Major General Dennis H. Nolan, Commander of the 2nd Corps Area; Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., Commandant, U. S. Navy Yard, N. Y.; the Very Rev. Milo Gates, Dean, Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Rev. Edgar F. Romig, D.D., West End Collegiate Church, and the Rev. Joseph P. McComas, Vicar, St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish. On the speaker's table, there was a large cake bearing 45 lighted candles. This was in observance of the 45th anniversary of the organizing of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Following the reception, specialty dances were given by members of the Junior Groups, in Colonial costumes. These included the minuet, quadrille and a well executed Military Drill.

Tuesday was devoted to reports of State Officers and Chairmen. These reports showed work accomplished during the brief term of office and also contained suggestions for the coming year. An outstanding report was that given by Mrs. Edward B. Huling, Chairman National Defense Through Patriotic Education. The work of this Committee being of such vital importance, Mrs. Huling was granted sufficient time in order that she might give the whole of her splendid report.

As the State Chaplain, Miss Kelsey read the names of our deceased members, the members of their respective Chapters stood, paying silent tribute to those whom
we hold in loving remembrance. At the close, a solo "Recessional" was sung by Mr. John B. Richards.

A delightful musical program was given Tuesday evening. The artists were Virginia and Mary Drane, Duo Violinists and Betty Paret, Harpist. Mr. James H. Heron, Author and Historian, Fredericksburg, Va., delivered a timely address "Keep On, Keeping On." A parade of Colonial and old wedding gowns, covering a period from 1782 to 1935 brought the evening program to a picturesque climax.

Wednesday morning, the reports of State
Special Committees were given by the Chairmen. The Children of the American Revolution was represented by Miss Mary Johnson, Director who reported for the Society. Eighteen C. A. R. members have become D. A. R. during the past year.

Resolutions were passed urging that aid be given the Merchant Marine Academy at Fort Schuyler to obtain the necessary facilities for training ship's officers to the same degree of efficiency as graduates of the Naval Academy; the support of the Approved Schools and commending the Saturday Evening Post on its illuminating articles against subversive influences.

Four new Officers were elected; Custodian, Mrs. Arthur G. Wells; State Directors, Mrs. G. Harvey Self, Mrs. John S. Parsons and Mrs. Frank Merz.

A display of exhibits, showing the historic, patriotic and educational activities of the Daughters of New York State attracted much attention. Very fine musical numbers and a clever original monologue added much to the enjoyment of the Conference.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Conference was brought to a fitting close with a pilgrimage to historic Billop-Conference House. Here the members were welcomed and served with tea in the basement kitchen by the three Staten Island Chapters—Staten Island, Richmond County and Abraham Cole. It was in this house, that Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge met Lord Howe for that noted conference during the American Revolution. Standing in the Conference Room, restored and furnished by the New York State Daughters, and visualizing the scene of long ago, one became imbued with a deep feeling of patriotism. Thus the members returned to their homes from a most interesting Conference, inspired anew with enthusiasm for carrying on the work of our patriotic Society.

ELIZA L. RUSSELL, State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution held their thirty-fourth annual State Conference at Keene, on October 8th and 9th, Ashuelot Chapter acting as hostess. The meetings were held in the First Congregational Church, the State Board meeting at 10:30 A. M., in the church parlors, with a good attendance.

The Conference convened at 2:50 P. M. Hon. George F. T. Trask, Mayor of Keene, and Mrs. Cowling Hilton, Regent of the hostess chapter, extended greetings, which were responded to by Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, State Vice Regent.

Owing to the illness of Miss Mary J. Wellington, the State Secretary, the minutes of the last State Conference and State Meeting in Washington were read by Mrs. Henry T. Turner, Secretary pro tem. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Director of N. H. C. A. R., who reported five societies in the state. The report of the State Regent showed she had visited thirty of the state's thirty-seven chapters, and hoped to visit the rest before the close of her term. The report of the State Treasurer showed the financial standing to be very good, although there had been a loss in membership.

At the close of the report of the State Historian, a D. A. R. Medal was presented Miss Nellie Webster, Historian, of Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, for her article on "The Adams Female Academy," with honorable mention to Mrs. Maude Richards, Historian of Exeter Chapter, Exeter, for her article on "A Schoolhouse with a History." The State Registrar reported a membership of 2147, and the State Librarian reported many books and manuscripts sent the D. A. R. Library.

Appointment of committees and report of the Credentials Committee preceded a most impressive "Service of Remembrance" conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. John S. Shepard, assisted by Miss Phyllis Barrett, Chaplain of Ashuelot Chapter, and the State Registrar, Mrs. Charles D. Howard, during which two solos were sung by Mrs. Mildred J. Strout. Retiring the colors closed the afternoon's session.

At six-thirty a delightful banquet was served at the Keene Country Club, with music furnished by a High School orchestra, and an address by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, F. R. G. S., on "Our Heritage" which was most interesting and inspiring.
Wednesday morning the Conference opened at 9:30, with devotionals led by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Shepard, and the Pledge of Allegiance. Reports of State Chairman were halted at 10 A. M., for the entrance of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, who received an ovation at her introduction. A vocal solo, "The Banner of the D. A. R." was sung by Mrs. Strout, and then came chapter regents reports.

At 12:15 a delicious luncheon was served in the Parish House, and Mrs. Becker was presented with a Hampshire pottery vase by Ashuelot Chapter, Miss Gee making the presentation. As this year closes the 25th year of service as State Treasurer by Mrs. Ira F. Harris, the Past State Regents presented her 25 red rosebuds, Miss Annie Wallace, ex-Vice-President General, making the presentation. The 1935 Board gave her a N. H. Bar. Immediately after the luncheon an informal reception was tendered Mrs. Becker in the church parlors.

At 1:30 the session reconvened, and the roll call showed thirty-one chapters represented, and, the chapter reports showed all in a healthy condition. The address of the President General was listened to with closest attention, trumpet solos by Miss Sally Kingsbury were delightful.

During the business, an amendment to the By-Laws was passed, making the term of office for the state officers three years instead of two; this to take effect in 1937. The report of the Credentials Committee showed 238 registered.

The following officers were then elected:
State Regent, Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Lisbon; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Stanley C. Reynolds, Dover; State Treasurer, Mrs. Ira F. Harris, Nashua; State Historian, Mrs. John Driscoll, Tilton; State Registrar, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Concord; State Librarian, Miss Ariel Cutler, Peterborough.

On motion of Mrs. Charles H. Driscoll, it was voted to confer on our State Regent, Mrs. Wheat, the title of Honorary State Regent, on her retirement, next April.

The usual courtesy resolutions were passed, the Conference was adjourned, and the colors were retired for another year.

Respectfully submitted,
MARION LANG DRISCOLL,
State Historian.

An Appreciation

The National Society and the Magazine Committee acknowledge with grateful appreciation the assistance given our Magazine by Mr. G. Gould Lincoln, nationally known newswriter, since the death of his sister, our beloved former editor, Natalie Sumner Lincoln.
The Yorktown Celebration

MARY A. GOODHUE
Historian General

IN THE charming little village of Yorktown, in Virginia, on October 18-19 occurred the commemoration of events of vital importance to the American people. This was the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

The beautiful York River could not have been bluer nor the day lovelier. There was something in the air that made it easy to visualize that Divine event which moved forward to completion so long ago, to the beginning of a new era for mankind.

On Thursday, Mrs. Keesee, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Rowbotham, State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Goodhue, Historian General, motored down to Williamsburg where they were entertained at a reception in the old Debtors' Prison by Williamsburg Chapter and its Regent, Mrs. Christiana Cox. Here Miss Claudine Hutter joined the party.

Pursuing the journey to Yorktown Friday morning, we were welcomed by Rev. A. J. Renforth, chairman of the Program Committee of the celebration, and Mrs. Renforth. The afternoon program on that day was held at the site of Major General Von Steuben's headquarters, Mr. B. Floyd Flickinger, Superintendent of Colonial National Monument Park, presiding.

Mr. Theodore H. Hoffman, National chairman of the Steuben Society of America gave a scholarly address on that great general at which time a marker to his memory was unveiled. The quiet peace of the lovely woods with its winding road, cast a spell upon all of us. What a contrast to the turmoil that raged over it that other day!

The party moved on down the Newport News Road to the site of the Grand French Battery, recently carefully restored by the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings of the National Park Service.

Here a pageant was enacted and addresses were given by Mr. Robert Fechner, Director, Emergency Conservation Work, and Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, Director, Division of History and Archeology, Virginia State Commission on Conservation and Development. Dr. Eckenrode was introduced by Mr. Verne E. Chatelain, Acting Assistant Director, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings, National Park Service. The 2d Coast Artillery Band from Fort Monroe furnished inspiring music.

The reconstructed fortification is an authentic reproduction of an eighteenth century siege battery. On the day preceding the surrender, artillery fire from the French batteries was a most important factor. "It was by this means of attack that the British position was so weakened that Cornwallis was forced to surrender."

A marine exhibit was on display in the Swan Tavern Stable where was enacted the loading and firing of such a gun as was common to the British frigate of 1781.

Guests of the celebration committee dined together at Monument Lodge in the evening, the after-dinner program being a talk by Mr. Flickinger, Superintendent of Yorktown Monument, illustrated with slides showing the work of restoration going on there.

Saturday, the real anniversary of the surrender, opened with a concert of sacred music played in the old churchyard of Colonial Grace Church, which was erected prior to 1700. Immediately following this, an impressive communion service was held in the church, the Rev. A. A. Pruden, Lieutenant Colonel Chaplain, U. S. Army, retired, officiating.

At 11 o'clock in the garden of the Custom House, which is owned by Comte de Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, patriotic societies held their exercises at the invitation of Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, Regent of the Chapter. The invocation was made by Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Rector of Burton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va.

Greetings were given as follows: Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, from the President General, N. S., D. A. R., Mrs. William A. Becker; Mr. Philip St. George Cooke, Presi-
dent, from the Virginia Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, State Regent, from the Virginia D. A. R.; Mr. Verne E. Chatelain, for the National Park Service, Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings. Addresses were given by Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, President General, National Society, C. A. R.; and Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, representing the President General of the D. A. R. Interspersed with these were beautiful patriotic airs played by the band. A rising vote of appreciative tribute was paid to Mrs. Chenoweth, the First Lady of Yorktown and the inspiration of much that has been accomplished in the historic village.

Luncheon was delightfully served to a large company on the veranda of Monument Lodge. The famous Smithfield ham was not forgotten.

At 2:30 the guests assembled on the reviewing stand facing the glorious monument, back of which glistened the waters of the beautiful York River, an unforgettable scene. With the stirring music of the splendid military band and the realization of what this scene meant, the assembly was strangely stirred and uplifted.

The invocation was made by Rev. Herbert S. Osborne, Rector of Ware and Abingdon Churches, Gloucester County, Virginia. Welcome was given by Mr. B. Floyd Flickinger, wreaths were placed by several patriotic societies, including our own, an address was delivered by the Hon. Clifton A. Woodrum, Representative in the United States Congress from the Sixth District of Virginia, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. J. C. Farr, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Saturday evening Mrs. George D. Chenoweth entertained the visiting Daughters and Superintendent and Mrs. Flickinger at a delightful dinner. It was a rare privilege to enjoy the hospitality and charm of this gracious lady in her own historic home, once the home of Dudley Digges, and built in 1705. It was here that silkworm culture was first introduced into this country.

The most charming and thoughtful courtesy was extended to the guests by the Celebration Committee throughout our two days’ stay and the memory of all that transpired will long remain with us.

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Address: MRS. EDGAR F. PURYBAR,
Advertising Director, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.
THE near approach of Armistice Day, which marked the end of the “war to end war,” offers a fit occasion for a revival and a re-assessment of the accredited peace movement. It is historically true that, beginning with the Revolution, 1775, to the War of 1812, to the Mexican War, 1846, to the Civil War, 1861, to the Spanish-American War, 1898, to the World War, 1917, each of our generations has made its sacrifices to the god of war. Furthermore, the present year has its ominous forebodings. Notwithstanding this record, it is clear that the cause of a just peace should carry on.

The chaotic state of the world today is a fresh challenge to the movement. Solutions for many present problems must be found, if any approach to world peace is to be our portion. Fundamentally the solvent is justice. But justice between nations is difficult of attainment because of racial, linguistic, geographic, religious, political and economical differences. These differences, impossible to be ironed out in a day will yet be made to yield, not through force, but through the slow processes of education and more intimate interchanges to a better international understanding. Such understanding, based upon research dispassionately made, with the rights of parties perfectly safeguarded, is the road to justice and peace.

As the world grows smaller, we are reminded that we must “grow larger-minded.” To view a situation only from one’s own selfish position is a frequent obstacle to the meeting of minds. One has rarely the entire right of a cause. Others have claims that should be recognized. The pertinent question is: How can the minds be made to meet? At the present time this is being sought, as for many years, through diplomatic channels and direct negotiations, through good offices and friendly composition, through mediation, through special commissions, through commercial practices, through arbitration, and judicial settlement.

The so-called Bryan treaties of arbitration and conciliation between the United States and many other countries; the Versailles and Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact have all furnished facilities for the meeting of minds to the end that differences might be settled without recourse to arms. Besides these “pacific means” to aid nations to renounce war we have the League of Nations, the Permanent Courts of International Justice and Arbitration at The Hague, the Interparliamentary Union and the Pan American Union.
Numerous bodies such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Congresses on Labor, Narcotics, Mental Hygiene, religious organizations, Boy Scouts, Rotary International and the Red Cross are but a few of the agencies to promote friendly relations and more intimate contacts.

Notwithstanding all these far-flung agencies to advance the movement of peace through justice, the nations today are groping for light, lacking confidence in one another and disturbed by fear.

"Pacific means," as intended in the Kellogg-Briand Pact, can be promoted by public opinion, good citizenship and by that harmony of wills, free of fears and notions of a preponderant force, which rests secure in the pride of credit, of honor and of good faith.

In the words of Lady Holland, "Safety Walks in the Steps of Justice." The existence of a world-wide depression among the nations demonstrates that they constitute an economic unit wherein what adversely affects one part affects all in greater or less degree; hence the need today of that wise statesmanship which, while not requiring a weakened loyalty to the individual country, can formulate constructive measures founded on justice for the benefit of all. Such statesmanship will take cognizance of human nature as manifested in racial, religious and economic prejudices, and will seek through painstaking research to allay or remove them by finding and properly assessing their cause. In the words of Washington: "Nothing is more essential than that the permanent, iner rate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them, just and amicable feeling toward all should be cultivated."

Outside of religion the oldest agency in the world seeking to promote peace is the American Peace Society. For one hundred and seven years it has been devoted to scientific research and education in behalf of a better international understanding. It stands for loyalty to true American ideas and principles. It does not advocate peace at any price. It believes that the sacrifice of liberty or justice would be a calamity greater than war. In short, its policy is peace through justice without sacrifices of right.

For more than a century this Society has stood and now stands for preparedness for defense and preparedness for peace. Because the machinery for pacific settlement of disputes among nations is as yet inadequate, the Society believes that, until the power of world public opinion has had many years of test, there will not be that confidence which warrants the abandonment of preparedness for defense among nations.

According to Secretary of State Hull: "The American Peace Society has wisely avoided the pitfalls of pressing for extremist schemes designed to bring about a sudden impracticable millennium, but has proved its soundness by its early advocacy of proposals which were in harmony with what was realizable in contemporary society. Only by such rational analysis of actual forces and of the degree to which they can be molded to serve the ends of progress is it possible to achieve a lasting advance."

World peace can be promoted if all those interested in its promotion, whether as individuals or as groups, would forego their diverse and conflicting plans and unite in a co-operative spirit upon a sane and practical program that is capable of attainment. Such a program might embrace the following points:

(1) Through a Commission of Experts to make a thoroughgoing survey of world organizations and agencies—"pacific means"—to which governments may turn, or through which they may seek adjustments of their misunderstandings without resort to conflict of arms; to examine into the existing relationship of the United States Government to existing "pacific means," as diplomatic and other governmental agencies, treaties, agencies of cooperation, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the League of Nations, and the rest; to make recommendations calculated to point the way to such changes as may be found possible to the end that the United States may function more fully through these "pacific means."

(2) "Pacific means" for the settlement
of international disputes are found in the realms of industry, education, social work, religion and the various processes of justice. To advance these “pacific means” permanent commissions should be set up to furnish facts as bases for judgment in their respective fields, functioning as clinics, agencies for the advancement of truth.

(3) The use of the referendum, whereby through questionnaires, views on questions relating to the preservation or better assurance of international peace may be secured.

(4) Furnishing a factual information service for agencies affecting public opinion—churches, schools, the press, clubs, peace organizations, international law bodies, commercial organizations, trade associations and other volunteer organizations in a variety of ways.

(5) Arranging conferences of leaders in thoughts and action for the following purposes:

(a) To acquaint industrial, commercial, financial and other leaders with certain serious aspects of our international relations.

(b) To apply, with their aid, creative judgment to the more practical solution of these pressing world problems.

(c) To bring together leaders of thought of the countries of the world for the purpose of exchanging views and working out solutions for world problems.

We take courage in the fact that war is becoming more and more intolerable to the modern social conscience and that people are now alive to their social responsibility as indicated by movements in civilized countries looking towards the protection of children, mothers and the aged. This shows that there is a conscience abroad in the world. The new emphasis upon economics is one of the most relentless enemies the old god of war has ever encountered. Mothers in war are the chief sufferers. In peace all women have a tremendous stake. Although ready to make sacrifices, which can never be fully requited, in a just cause, they have the right to exclaim against putting “death upon the market,” against slaughter of the innocent and helpless because of ambitions of the few for political or territorial aggrandizement.

They, as well as all of us, believe that States should be led to observe certain duties, such as the duty to commit no unjust act against an innocent State, to interfere with the rights of no other State, to cherish and support the laws which they themselves have passed and accepted; that established States, large and small, will wish to remain free, sovereign and independent; that they will always retain certain rights, such as the right to exist, to conserve their independence and well-being, to preserve their territory and jurisdiction over it, to be treated as equals before the law, to expect every respect and protection from their sister states in the maintenance of these rights.

The struggle for liberty made by the brave and self-sacrificing men and women, prior to the adoption of the Constitution, has been constantly kept before the children of our land by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Until and unless these children can be made to realize and appreciate the sufferings and deprivations endured, they cannot fully appraise the blessings they enjoy under the Constitution, the sheet anchor of our hopes, nor can they become fit for the higher types of citizenship or its ever-increasing responsibilities. Surely this higher type of citizenship will raise wise leaders to promote the cause of peace at home and abroad.

Let it be remembered that peace cannot be brought about by the fiat of any nation or group of nations. It will come more as an evolution. Although war clouds have again gathered and the dread weapons of warfare are again taking their toll, notwithstanding strenuous efforts made by the advocates of peace, we should not falter but keep in mind the opening words of Ralph Waldo Emerson in his address on “War” delivered before the tenth annual meeting of the American Peace Society in 1838:

“The archangel Hope
Looks to the azure cope,
Waits through dark ages for the morn,
Defeated day by day, but unto Victory born.”
Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

15474a. Wanted parentage of John Vance, born 1773 in Va. and also of his wife, Lydia Reiss, born 9 May 1776 in Va. They were married 6 June 1793 in Winchester, Va., and removed to Ohio. (See September, 1935 Magazine, page 565.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Charles E. Davis, Smithfield, Va.

15474. Opequon Graveyard, Frederick County, Va., has marked graves of the following people named Vance: James D. Vance, died 1816, aged 64 years.; Elizabeth Vance, died 20 July 1811; Robert Vance, 1775-1834; W. Vance, born 1722; James Vance, 1798-1816. Hugh, Daniel and William Vance took oaths as ensigns. Order Book, McAllister, Book 17, page 197. In Frederick Co. records, William Vance had son John mentioned in his will made 1792, John not of age.

13749b. COX-GARRETTSON.—Jeremiah Cox, youngest son of Benj. Cox and his wife Martha Garretson removed from Randolph Co., N. Car., to Wayne Co., Indiana. Is this not correct instead of Wayne Co., N. Car.? This record of the Cox family is from Robert L. Cox's notes by his mother who was Delilah Garretson and she obtained this record at Cox's Mills, Wayne Co., Indiana, 10 Nov. 1869, while on a visit there. These notes say that John Cox was the first ancestor of this family in America, and that Benjamin his son was born about 1723 and his son Jeremiah was born about 1760. It would seem that Jeremiah was born later than 1760 as his parents were married 1751 and he was the youngest of seven children. Benj., son of the first John Cox, according to these notes married Martha Garretson. John Cox lived in Pennsylvania and was the father of several children, two of whom married daughters of John Garretson. Therefore the Benj. Cox, you are asking about was the son of John Cox of Pennsylvania and he married Martha Garretson, daughter of John Garretson. Richmond is the county seat of Wayne Co., Indiana and these notes state the Cox-Garretson family lived in Randolph Co., N. Car., until 1806 when they removed to Indiana.

15460. MONROE-STEWART. — Wanted ancestry of Benjamin Cox and also of his wife who was also his cousin Martha Garretson. They were married 16 June 1751 and were "disowned" from Warrington Meeting, York Co., Pa., for marrying, but were reinstated 16 June 1757 at New Garden, Wayne Co., N. Car. (See July 1931 Magazine, page 439.) The following data is used through the courtesy of Mrs. W. E. Klopp, 2206 Tytus Ave., Middletown, Ohio.
ginia to Ohio. Mar. Adeline Stewart b. 24 Aug. 1820 near Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and died 2 Feb. 1906, Spencerville, Ohio. Wanted date and place of this marriage. Adeline Stewart was the dau. of Nathaniel, who was living in Ballston, N. Y., 1820 and later removed to Spencerville, Ohio. He died after 1836 in Union Co., Ohio. Wanted ancestry and maiden name of his wife Keziah. Also record of Rev. service in these lines, etc. (See August 1935 MAGAZINE, page 501.) The following is used through the courtesy of George Edson, 1307 High Street, Beatrice, Nebraska.

15460. MONROE-STEWART.—Nathaniel Stewart married 4 Jan. 1808, Kesiah Tobey in Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He was a son of Joseph Stuart, born 11 Feb. 1762 in Norwalk, Conn., who served several enlistments during the Revolutionary War in the Conn. forces. After the war Joseph Stuart removed to Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and thence to Ballston, Saratoga Co. As early as May 1837, he was residing in Liberty township, Union Co., Ohio, with or near his son Nathaniel. Reference to Joseph Stuart is to be found in the Stewart Clan Magazine for March 1927.

15120. BICKERTON.—Maj. John Bickerton of Hanover Co., Va., b. 1700, d. 1770, mar. 1732 Mary, dau. of Philip Todd. The children of Maj. John and Mary Todd Bickerton were: John Todd who died 1775 in Hanover Co. who mar. Martha — and after his death she mar. —— Irvin; Philip; Alice, mar. 3 Feb. 1746 John Winston, 1724-1772/78, of Hanover Co., son of John and Barbara Overton Winston; Anne, mar. 4 June 1752 (as his 2nd wife) George Webb. The above data from “Winston and Allied Families,” page 89, by Clayton Torrence. John Bickerton, 1700-1770 came from England and settled in Hanover Co., Va., was a merchant and amassed a large estate.

15472. MOXLEY.—Wanted name of wife and place of mar. of Nehemiah Moxley, Sr., whose will was prob. 19 Feb. 1836. His chil. were Rezin, Inslena, Nehemiah John, Wm., Ezekiel, Jacob, Nancy, Polly and Susannah. Wanted also date and place of mar. and maiden name of wife Amelia, of Thomas Moxley whose will was prob. 18 Dec. 1807. Amelia’s will was prob. 10 Jan. 1822. Their chil. were Thomas, Basil, Frances, Charles, Caroline, Nehemiah, Mary, John, Lloyd and Angelina. (See September 1935 MAGAZINE, page 565.) The following data is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Agnes Shoemaker Sowersby, 412 Winter Ave., New Castle, Penna.

15742. Cannot answer your questions but would like to corres. and am sending the following: Lloyd Moxley, born 25 Dec. 1802 married Elizabeth Kraft or Croft. He lived in or near Baltimore and died 1846 and is buried in Williamsport, Washington, Co., Maryland. His children were Charles, William John, Thomas, Josephine, Catherine Ann, Lloyd, James Edward, George and Elizabeth. This Elizabeth spoke of her cousin Basil who lived in Washington. An old cemetery in New Milford, Penna., contains many of the name of Moxley Will be glad to co-operate in completing this line.

Bible Records

Bible Record of Jordan Harris
Jordon Harris, born 20 May, 1763, married 2 April, 1789, Elizabeth Cannon, born 16 May, 1771.
William Jordon Harris born 7 August, 1791.
Maria Turpin Harris born 15 December, 1793.
James Madison Harris born 14 February, 1796.
John Harris born 1 October, 1797.
Horatio Turpin Harris born 24 March, 1799.
Jordan Harris married 9 January Nancy Jude, born 22 August, 1763.
Mary Elizabeth Jorden Harris born 16 October, 1803.
John Francis Harris born 28 January, 1808.
Jordan Harris died October 7, 1826.
Thomas H. Flournoy, born 17 April, 1799, married 20 November, 1821, Jordena Harris, born 16 October, 1803.
Aljernon Flournoy born 21 April, 1823.
Jordon Harris Flournoy, born 28 February, 1826.
Gustavus Adolphus Flournoy born 2 Feb. 1828.
Mary A. Robeson was born 7 Feb. 1818 and married to Thomas H. Flournoy 27 September 1836.
Thom Jefferson, the son of Nancy and Moses, was born the 5th of April, 1821.
Martha, the daughter of Lucy and Benjamin, was born the 9th of January, 1823.
Rosena, the daughter of Nancy and Moses, was born 15th of February, 1823.
James Kirkpatrick, aged 89 years, 5 months, 20 days, died November 3, 1873.
Maria Harris Kirkpatrick, born in Powhatan Co., Virginia, Dec. 5, 1793; died in Caldwell Co., Ky., Dec. 6, 1863, aged 69 years, 11 months, 22 days.

(Used through the courtesy of Mrs. S. E. Lindley, regent of Nathan Hinkle Chapter, Sullivan, Indiana. From a Bible 130 years old, handed down to her from her Revolutionary ancestor, Jordan Harris.)

Bible Record of Coleman Read White, son of George and Susanah Read White, who with his brother, John White, bought land in Granville Co., North Carolina, in 1768 and in the deed mentioned as sons of George White, Sr., of Mecklenburg Co., Virginia. George White, Jr., died in Granville Co., N. C., 1792; mentions in will wife Susanah and children Mary Maginess, William White, Ruth Read Carter, John White, Coleman Read White, Phillip White, Garrett White, Ann Read White, Joshua White, Joseph White. Gave his Bible to his daughter Ruthey Read Carter.

Family Record copied by Edna Hilliard White Wood as in Bible.

Marriages

John White was married to Hixey Cole, 30 November 1825.
Narcissa Caroline White married December 3, 1854, Robert Longmire Hunt, born July 24th, 1827. Children:
Victoria C. Hunt, born Nov. 10th, 1857, married Romulus W. Parker.
John Graham Hunt, born Jan. 5th, 1861, married Lorena Bobbitt.
Sidney Hunt, born 16th May, 1864, marriedannie Gordan.

John Cole born August, 5th day, 1772.
Susanah Cole his wife born 11 May 1777.
Benj Cole born November, 13 day, 1843.

Mary Della Lee White married Dec. 1885 to Robert W. Harris.
Caroline Coleman White was married to Simeon Hudson Smith, Oct. 19th, 1892.
Sallie Coleman Harris married, June 12, 1912, to Oscar Breedlove.
Graham Waverly Harris md. to Fannie Taylor Sept. 9, 1920.

Edmund White Harris and Bee Wade, Dec. 31, 1920.
Carrie Susan Harris to Ross Fizer, June 3, 1922.


Wilbur Coleman White Smith to Eileen Dorothy McKinneddy Murray of Belfast, Ireland, md. at Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 23, 1919.

Births

Coleman R. White was born 9 March, 1765.
Selah White his wife, (Bradford) March, 18 day, 1767.
Elizabeth White, daughter C. R. and Selah, his wife, was born 8 March, 1787.
Polley White born — day December, 1789.
John White was born 29 February, 1796.
Ruthy Crook born 20 December, 1799.
Susanah McGhee born 8th April, 1802.
(Coleman R. White md. 2nd Polley Cole.)
Children by 2nd wife Polley Cole:
Hasky Ann Nelson was born Sept. 8, 1813.
William Venn was born Oct. 17, 1815.
Thomas P. White was born April 15, 1819.
Frances L. J. White was born Dec. 18, 1821.
Sarah Coleman was born Jan. 26, 1823.
John White was born 29 day February, 1796.
Hixey White was born the 1st day September, 1800.
Doctor Wm. C. White, son of John and Hixey White, was born 1st day February, 1827.
Narcissa Caroline White was born the 24th day January, 1830.
Mary Susanah White was born 6th day February, 1833.
Doctor Wm. Coleman White was born 1st February, 1827; married to Sally White, daughter of Edmund White, 17 October, 1855. Sally White was born November 17th, 1834.
Edmund Thomas White, son of D. C. and S. A. White, was born the 25th of May, 1858.
Mary Della Lee White was born 7th August, 1863.
Caroline Coleman, daughter of D. C. and S. A. White, was born Nov. 19th, 1870.
Wilbur Coleman Smith, son of S. H. and Carrie White Smith, was born July 12, 1893.
Elizabeth White Smith, daughter of Ida Hixey White and Ewing Smith, was born May 14, 1921.
Robert Hunt Parker, son of Victoria C. Hunt and Romulus Parker, married Rie Alston Williams Rand, widow.
Helen Agnes White, born Aug. 1, 1884.
Edna Hillard White, born Oct. 29, 1889.
Ida Hixey White, born May 27, 1894.
Children of Mary Della Lee White and Robert W. Harris:
Sallie Coleman Harris, born Sept. 27, 1886.
Henry Grady Harris, born Jan. —, 1890.
Graham Waverly Harris, born 1893.
Carrie Susan Harris born ——.
Edmund White Harris born ——.

Deaths
Coleman R. White departed this life the 7th September, 1835.
Selah White, his wife, departed March, 1813.
John White departed this life 5th April, 1865.
Hixey White departed this life March 15th, 1885.
Caroline White Hunt died May 1st, 1889.
Mary Susan Floyd died April 3, 1898.
Dr. William Coleman White died November 27, 1903.
Sally Agnes White, wife of D. C. White, died Dec. 12, 1891 (9 p. m.).
Edmund Thomas White died July 31, 1928.
Mary Della Lee White died Feb. 2, 1923.
Robert W. Harris, husband of Mary Della White, died Oct. 12, 1918.
Ida Hunt White, wife of Edmund Thomas White, died Oct. 5, 1933.

QUERIES
15503. ROBINSON.—Wanted names of wife and chil. of Rev. William Robinson who died in King and Queen Co., Va., 5 Jan. 1768.—V. R. S.
15504. MITCHELL.—Wanted parentage and dates of birth, mar. and death of Rev. Wm. Mitchell, a Baptist Minister who mar. Susan Craigmile and removed from Tenn. to Pleasant Hill, Ill., where both are buried.
(a) BRISCOE.—Wanted ances. of Edward Briscoe who died in Bullitt Co., Ky., 1824-33. Also maiden name of wife Peggy. Their chil. were born in Washington Co., Ky.—W. A. P.
15505. LITTLER.—Wanted maiden name of wife of John, son of John and Rosanna Littler of Winchester, Va.
(a) LYNN-LINN-RUNNELS.—George Lynn lived in Winchester, Va. and died 1802. He mar. Anna Maria Runnels of Front Royal, Va. Their chil. were John b. 1774, Daniel b. 1776; Mary b. 1779 mar. 1797 John Fry; Henry b. 1781, Eliz. b. 1783 mar. before 1801 Jacob Fry; George b. 1792 d. 1846, Nashport, Ohio. Would like to corres. with descendants.

(b) BOWERS. — Wanted ances. and maiden name of wife of George Bowers who lived near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1860.—I. M. M.

15506. TODD.—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of Andrew Todd born in S. Car. 22 June 1777 mar. 14 Dec. 1809 Margaret McLean. 1827 removed to Bloomington, Ind., and 1831 to Sparta, Ill., where he was a practising physician till his death 8 Feb. 1853. His dau. Esther mar. — Clark of Bloomington; Eleanor mar. — Kennedy of Ill.; Nancy mar. — MaKinney and son Andrew mar. — Wilson.

(a) AULD. — Wanted parentage with dates and ances. of each of John Auld b. 22 Feb. 1783 and of his wife Mary Forsythe b. 8 Mch. 1782. They were married 17 Dec. 1809. Was a taxpayer in Rockbridge Co., Va., 1804, removed to Rich Hill, Muskingum Co., Ohio, 1814 where he died 1842. She died and is buried at Oakdale, Ill. Would like to correspond.

(b) REYNOLDS.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Reynolds b. 1 Oct. 1781 also of his wife Mary Stevenson b. 12 Feb. 1802. They were mar. 1827 and lived near Zanesville, Cedarville, New Concord, Ohio. Their chil. were James, Sarah, Jane who mar. McCartney, and William. Would be glad to correspond.—L. M. T.

15507. HAVENS. — Wanted parentage and dates of b. and mar. of Capt. Daniel Havens born at Shelter Island, N. Y., mar. Hannah Nickerson and lived at Sag Harbor, N. Y. They were refugees in Conn. during the Rev. He is supposed to have been lost in Long Island Sound Feb. 1783. Wanted also maiden name of Ruth, who mar. Wm. Havens who is buried back of the Presbyterian Ch. at Shelter Island, N. Y. She died 18 Feb. 1759 in her 39th yr. Also dates of b. and d. of Wm. Havens and names of their children.—P. H. L’H.

15508. JACOBS.—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of Presley Jacobs, born Dec. 1774, Fairfax Co., Va., removed to Alexandria in 1792. He mar. Elizabeth Chew, b. 11 June 1778. Presley’s father served in Rev. and was killed at Battle of Monmouth, N. J. He also had two brothers killed there and another bro. who died in a prison camp in New York.—R. P. M.


(a) DUKE.—Wanted ances. of John G. Duke of Louisa Co., Va., who mar. Jane about 1789. Wanted her maiden name. Their chil. were Eliza C., Lucy Catherine, Eleanor, Francis Coleman, and John Cosby Duke. Wanted Rev. rec. of ances.

(b) ANDREW.—Wanted to locate the county in Virginia from which Mark Andrew and Catherine, his wife emig. to Warren Co., Ky., about 1800.

(c) CARTER.—Wanted ances. of Thomas Carter of Virginia whose line intermarried with Hills and Huntons. His son Joseph, a Rev. soldier mar. 1st Jenny Shelton and 2nd 1792 Nancy Ann Winlock. Joseph’s chil. were Jane, Mary Thornton, Eliz., Thomas, William, John, Robert, Joseph Hunton, Mary George and Henry Hill.—I. M. S.
# Mississippi Pension Records

Prepared by Jessie M. Casanova (Mrs. Arturo Y.), Washington, D.C.

A List of Revolutionary War Soldiers whose names were borne on the Mississippi pension rolls as United States Pensioners under the Acts of Congress approved in 1818, 1828 and 1832, and a few who received earlier pensions, based upon disability incurred in service, as shown by the records of the Veterans' Administration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File No.</th>
<th>Soldier's name and service</th>
<th>Date of birth, or age in 1835</th>
<th>County of residence in Miss.</th>
<th>Date of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S 34,621</td>
<td>Abbey, Edward, Pri. Va &amp; Pa</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 6,569</td>
<td>Barnes, Solomon, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>b. Dec. 1762, N. C.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,662</td>
<td>Blankinship, Womack, Pri. Va</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 6,733</td>
<td>Briscoe, Phillip, Pri. Md.</td>
<td>b. abt. 1738, Md.</td>
<td>Clayborne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 42,092</td>
<td>Bucin, Peter Bryan, Major Va</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Clayborne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,672</td>
<td>Burns, James, Pri. Pa.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 6,817</td>
<td>Carter, James, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>March 24, 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,690</td>
<td>Closer, William, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,710</td>
<td>Colter, John, Pri. Pa.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>March 26, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 6,822</td>
<td>Coulter, Neal, Pri. N. J.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 6,807</td>
<td>Dardis, John, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,774</td>
<td>Durossett, Samuel, Dragon Va</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Clayborne</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 34,402</td>
<td>Evans, Ezekial, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1764, Va.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,853</td>
<td>Fady, John, Pri. Pa.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 6,874</td>
<td>Garlington, Christopher, Pri. S. C, Va.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Amite</td>
<td>April 10, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 4,092</td>
<td>Gideon, Richard, Pri. S. C.</td>
<td>b. Dec. 17, 1755, 6 or 7, N. C</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W 7,550</td>
<td>Goodson, Benjamin, Pri. S. C</td>
<td>b. 1750 or 52, S. C.</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>May 26, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 4,903</td>
<td>Goodwin, Benjamin, Sergt. Va</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 6,990</td>
<td>Goodwin, John, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>b. Dec. 6, 1759, Va.</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 46,055</td>
<td>Hall, James, Pri. R. I.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 6,972</td>
<td>Hargrove, Alexander, Pri. S. C</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 6,977</td>
<td>Hawley, Daniel, Artificer Conn</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 34,316</td>
<td>Hawley, Samuel, Pri. Mass.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 46,041</td>
<td>Heath, Thomas, Pri. Conn.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Copiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 7,035</td>
<td>House, Samuel, Pri. S. C.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Copiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 34,942</td>
<td>Johnson, Solomon, Pri. S. C</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Madison</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 1,107</td>
<td>King, David, Pri. S. Capt. N. C., S. C.</td>
<td>b. Scotland, Aug. 1, 1754</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 34,947</td>
<td>Kitchen, John, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 34,061</td>
<td>Lewis, Eliza, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>b. 1760, N. C.</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>July 22, 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 7,203</td>
<td>McElroy, Elijah, Pri. Va.</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Loundes</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 34,994</td>
<td>McCleland, David, Pri. Pa.</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>March 4, 1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 36,695</td>
<td>McElroy, Shadrack, Pri. S. C</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Copiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 34,988</td>
<td>McLeod, Robert, Pri. Md.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 7,223</td>
<td>Merrill, John, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>b. Dec. 11, 1750, N. J.</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 35,902</td>
<td>Mines, John, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 35,904</td>
<td>Morehouse, Jacob, Pri. N. J.</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Amite</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 7,260</td>
<td>Murphy, John Sr., Pri. S. C</td>
<td>b. May 10, 1747, Pa.</td>
<td>Loundes</td>
<td>May 7, 1834</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 9,436</td>
<td>Murphy, Richard, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>b. 1762, N. C.</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 7,264</td>
<td>Neeley, Jacob, Pri. N. C.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Copiah</td>
<td>July 16, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S 7,300</td>
<td>Parker, Asaph, Pri. Conn.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Copiah</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S 14,522</td>
<td>Randolph, Hugh, Pri. S. C.</td>
<td>b. Feb. 22, 1756</td>
<td>Amite</td>
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<td>S 7,346</td>
<td>Rhodes, Charles, Sergt. N. C</td>
<td>b. Feb. 22, 1756</td>
<td>Amite</td>
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<td>S 35,081</td>
<td>Slaton, Thomas, Pri. Amite</td>
<td>b. Feb. 9, 1758</td>
<td>Amite</td>
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<td>S 7,598</td>
<td>Strong, Joseph, Pri. Conn.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Copiah</td>
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<tr>
<td>W 6,113</td>
<td>Sweerchening, Thomas, Sergt. S. C</td>
<td>b. May 12, 1761, N. C.</td>
<td>Amite</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1837</td>
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<td>R 10,783</td>
<td>Twiner, John, Pri. Md.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>Oct. 24, 1831</td>
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<td>S 7,864</td>
<td>Wecum, John Sr., Pri. S. C.</td>
<td>b. 1762, Va.</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>1840</td>
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<td>S 3,599</td>
<td>Whittington, Christopher, Pri. S. C &amp; Co.</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Amite</td>
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<td>S 7,883</td>
<td>Whittington, Grief, Pri. S. C</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Amite</td>
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<tr>
<td>R 11,491</td>
<td>Whitton, Jarratt, Pri. S. C.</td>
<td>b. 1738, Va.</td>
<td>Widow Polly or Mary</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W 534</td>
<td>Widow Elizabeth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Widow Peggy (nee Bettis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Mississippi Pension Records

Prepared by Jessie M. Casanova (Mrs. Arturo Y.), Washington, D.C.

A List of Revolutionary War Soldiers whose names were borne on the Mississippi pension rolls as United States Pensioners under the Acts of Congress approved in 1818, 1828 and 1832, and a few who received earlier pensions, based upon disability incurred in service, as shown by the records of the Veterans' Administration.
The minutes of the Board Meetings of the National Society are printed for the information of the Chapters. Through their use a knowledge of the current activities of the Society is possible for every member. Much interesting material for chapter programs may be provided through excerpts from the reports.

Regular Meeting, October 16, 1935

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, October 16, 1935, at 9:30 A. M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read I Corinthians, 14th chapter, 7th and 8th verses, and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given. The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Becker, Miss Harman, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. McFaddin, Mrs. McCurry, Mrs. Zoller, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keese, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Reed; State Regents: Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Adams, Miss Street, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Brenton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. Binford, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Herrin, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Wheat, Miss Clay, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. McCrillis, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Withrell, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Averill; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Kenway.

The President General read the following telegraphic message received from Honorary President General Mrs. Russell Magna:

"Greetings and best wishes for successful meeting. Deeply appreciate honor which the President General conferred by asking me to accept chairmanship of D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, but owing to continued critical illness of my father I could not give the individual attention necessary to make a success of the work; it was with sincere regret that circumstances made it necessary for me to decline.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA."

Mrs. Baughman of Louisiana moved That the National Board of Management D. A. R., now in session, send a telegram to our Honorary President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, expressing our love and the hope for the continued well-being of her father, Colonel Scott. Seconded by entire board and carried by a rising vote.

The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report:

Report of President General

Time has passed swiftly since our first Board Meeting and your President General has found much to command her attention. Letters and telegrams from many friends called for acknowledgment and expression of gratitude; there were appointments to be made, and other business of the Society to attend to. These early weeks in Washington were pleasantly marked by the many courtesies of friends.

The first official visit of your new President General was as an honor guest at the banquet of the Daughters of 1812, presided over graciously by Mrs. John F. Weinnmann, the National President. The banquet was delightful and the entertainment interesting. Students of the Haskell Institute Charmed with their Indian folk songs and dances.

Upon invitation of the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, your President General motored to Virginia for the celebration of the 72nd anniversary of the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2d. Accompanying her were Mrs. Frank Towner, Mrs. Benjamin Lingo and Miss Helen Towner. We were received at field by Mrs. Rowbotham, State Regent, and Mrs. Goodhue, Historian General. Amid crack of rifle and boom of gun, Lee's masterpiece of strategy at Chancellorsville was enacted realistically. More than 1,500 troops refought the historic battle, one of the bloodiest of the Civil War and a victory for the Confederacy.

Thousands gathered at vantage points to view the battle between the "Federal troops," impersonated by 800 Marines from the famous 5th of the Belleau Woods, and the Confederates, represented by 600 cadets from the Virginia Military Institute.

The occasion was also the opening of the Fredricksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, perfected at a cost of $2,000,000, and including within its area the famous battlefield of Chancellorsville. The dedication of the "Jackson Trail," and the presence of four survivors of Lee's army, four veterans of the G. A. R., and one aged woman who had witnessed the battle from the cellar of her house added to the realism of the occasion.
Governor Peery paid high tribute to the military prowess of the leaders and to the personal sacrifice on the part of the troops. He prayed for a reconsecration to the ideals of liberty and justice for which America stands today as always.

Tea was served at Kenmore by the Kenmore Association and the Washington-Lewis Chapter, at which time your President General was presented a Kenmore plate. It was a great pleasure to greet Mrs. Smith and her mother, Mrs. Fleming, who started the restoration and preservation of Kenmore, and also to meet the members of the chapters devoted to its maintenance. Passing of time prevented the acceptance of many other delightful invitations, among them one to visit beautiful "Chatham," high above the river at Fredericksburg.

Another anniversary in which your President General was privileged to participate as a guest of honor was the occasion of the twentieth birthday of the Passaic Valley Chapter, S. A. R., at the Canoe Brook Country Club in Summit, New Jersey, on May 6th.

Many townsfolk, members of local and neighboring chapters of the S. A. R. and of the D. A. R., about two hundred in all, gathered at the banquet and paid honor to the newly elected President General of the D. A. R. Tributes were paid the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Hon. Arthur Snook, Mayor of Summit, and by Mr. Chauncey Hickok, President of the Passaic Valley Chapter, S. A. R., also by the Hon. John Lenord Merrill, Past President of the New Jersey State Society, S. A. R. All expressed pride in having your President General a resident of New Jersey. The occasion marked a glorious home-coming after a month's absence, in which time many things had happened.

On May 10th the nation paid tribute to Rear Admiral Byrd and to the members of his second expedition to the Antarctic. After a day of festivities, the reception at Constitution Hall was a fitting climax to Washington's celebration of the home-coming. Recognition was given the great explorer for the scientific and geographic achievements of the expedition to the Antarctic. It being impossible for me to be in Washington on that date to greet Admiral Byrd personally and to express to him your greetings and welcome, I sent the letter quoted below:

May 10th, 1935.

"Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd,
The Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL BYRD:

It is with the deepest regret that I, as President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, cannot be in Washington to greet you at the time of your arrival and at your reception in our own Constitution Hall.

I extend to you, personally, and on behalf of the 150,000 American women whom I represent, heartiest and most earnest congratulations and admiration for the splendid success of your expedition, for your excellent leadership, and for the fine lesson in patriotism you have taught all good Americans. Yours has been an outstanding task and one most gallantly accomplished. You have rightly won and deserve the praise and applause of the entire nation.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,
(Mrs. William A. Becker),
President General, N. S., D. A. R."

To this letter I received the following reply:

"9 Brimmer Street, Boston, Massachusetts,
June 12, 1935.

MY DEAR MRS. BECKER:

Only the terrific press of work incidental to the demobilizing of my expedition and caring for my men has prevented my earlier acknowledgment of your letter of May 10th. My mail has simply swamped me and I am only now beginning to catch up with it.

I was delighted to receive your letter. I fear I do not deserve your high praise, but naturally, being human, I like it. I am truly sorry that you could not have been in Washington at the reception.

Will you not accept for yourself and the entire membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution my sincere admiration for their devoted patriotism.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. E. Byrd,
Commander, Byrd Antarctic Expedition II.

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C."

It was my happy privilege to attend the Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution held at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky, May 19-22, and to be the guest of Kentucky Daughters. These days were filled with inspiration and precious memories; scenes that will long be cherished, words that will continue to live in verity and in truth, hospitality in true Southern style; friendships that will remain and sustain.

The business session of the Congress was called to order on the morning of May 20th by the President General, Mr. Arthur McGrillis. Greetings were given by Governor Ruby Laffoon; Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Honorary President General of the C. A. R.; Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, State Regent of Kentucky, and by the President General of the N. S., D. A. R.

The high light of the Congress was the banquet on Tuesday, May 21st, when Tandy Ellis, the Kentucky humorist, and Professor Gus W. Dyer, of Nashville, Tennessee, were the principal speakers. Professor Dyer’s address on “The Philosophy of the Constitution” was inspiring and entertaining. You have been hearing much of the Constitution, but I would like to convey some of his thoughts to you.

He reminded his hearers that America had always weathered depressions under the responsible leadership of her business men, not through the dependence upon government; that the philosophy of our Constitution is based upon the freedom and responsibility of the citizen. Government is the
umpire, whose province it is to see that the game is played straight; government is the tool, not the master; is the way by which man has protection while he struggles to make a way for himself. Character is built upon self respect, which vanishes with dependence and loss of sovereignty. The development of character is through responsibility and initiative. None must be allowed to suffer, but character must be built rather than ease. Life is the product of struggle. Struggle produces character and freedom, which are priceless. It was Patrick Henry who said: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

Depressions but teach us our ignorance of many things; depressions are constructive, need not be destructive; may correct wrong; are not to punish but to bring back to fundamental principles of fair play. Remember that the American Revolution restored the political gains of centuries, defended them against a reactionary tyrant and gave courage to the world. Courage and striving have built American citizenship.

This message seemed especially worthy of note, and so I have brought these thoughts to you.

Many state chapters marked these days in Kentucky. Your President General was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Kirby Chambers, Regent of the Fincastle Chapter, and at a tea given by the Fincastle and the John Marshall Chapters, Mrs. William C. White, Regent of the latter. Other guests of honor on those happy occasions were Mrs. McGrillis, State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. Van Orsdel, Mrs. Arnold and the wives of the Sons of the American Revolution visiting the Congress.

These official courtesies over, Mrs. Chambers proposed a tour of historical spots. Accompanied by Mrs. Eugene Ray, past Vice-President General; Mrs. Carrithers, Registrar of the Fincastle Chapter, and your President General, Mr. Chambers drove us to the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. This cabin is now a shrine in a National Historic Park, being preserved and beautified by the Lincoln Farm Association. It is a sacred spot from which to gain inspiration in meditation upon the life and words of that great leader. We paid homage to Lt. George Rogers Clark and to those pioneers who withstood, at Fort Harrod, the onslaught of the Indians. From this fort was blazed the trail across the country which opened the great Northwest. Courage, sacrifice and faith had spoken to us that day in no uncertain terms. Messages from the past prod us on our way. The companionship and hospitality of friendly Daughters of the South warmed the heart and enriched life. The memory will long remain of this my first official pilgrimage.

The days back in Washington were full of routine matters and visits from Daughters and from interesting friends. A delightful tea was given at the home of Mrs. William Pearson, in honor of the President General; and a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club by Mrs. George Cocheu, where greetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution were extended to the Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army.

On June 4th the President General entertained the Advisory Board at tea in the President General’s room. A pleasant hour was spent and, amid gaiety and refreshment, sound advice was not wanting.

After the short meeting of the National Board on June 5th, the President General, accompanied by Mesdames Talmadge, Pouch, Keesee, Robert, Shanklin, Belk of North Carolina, with her son and daughter, and Mr. Pouch, drove to Annapolis, where she presented to Midshipman John Marshall Lee, of Salt Lake City, the D. A. R. sword for proficiency in practical seamanship. Midshipman Lee was third in his class, a fine looking lad of whom any mother might be proud. A buffet supper at the home of Mrs. Henry Robert brought to a close this perfect day.

The next morning your President General, with Mesdames Talmadge, Pouch, Robert and Mr. Robert, attended the graduation exercises at the Naval Academy. It was her first experience. Truly great credit is reflected upon the nation and upon each one who received a diploma from the United States Naval Academy. Pride swelled in our hearts as each young man presented himself, and faith in the future of our country was renewed.

The Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Senator Trammell, of Florida, spoke briefly on the defense of the nation and on the peace to be secured through preparedness and training.

On the following day, at the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Daughters entertained
the President General and members of the National Board in honor of their National Officer, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, the Treasurer General. A beautifully appointed luncheon, messages and greetings did justice to a truly happy occasion.

On June 10th your President General motored to West Point in time for luncheon with Colonel and Mrs. Cocheu and Colonel Carter, before being escorted to the Parade Grounds. Mesdames Pouch, Parcells, Schuyler, Fries, Rhodes, and Miss Schwarzwaldier were among those present. It was a privilege to meet General William D. Connor, Superintendent of the Military Academy, who is deeply interested in the work of the D. A. R., and also to witness the full dress parade of the cadet corps.

The President General presented the sabre given by the N. S., D. A. R., to the cadet with the highest standing in natural philosophy. This was Cadet Quartermaster Donald Abeel Phelan who, with his father and mother, was presented before falling into line. The 1935 Howitzer describes our prize winner as “student, athlete, soldier, friend—no man could be more.”

The necessity of a return to Washington prevented attendance upon the exercises in honor of General Sylvanus Thayer, the “Father of the Military Academy,” and its Superintendent for seventeen years, whose method of instruction and of marking remains in force to this day.

The D. A. R. was represented at the Thayer Sesquicentennial Celebration by Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, and member of the Arrangements Committee for the New York State Society. Daughters from New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were present for the opening ceremonies on Flag Day, thirteen patriotic organizations participating.

Mrs. William H. Alexander, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, with Mrs. Harper Sheppard, Pennsylvania State Regent, arrived that afternoon and filled the place of your President General for the remaining ceremonies. Parades, tours, luncheons, dinners, inspections, drives, massing of the colors at divine service, and a memorial patriotic service constituted the program for these eventful days.

The Fifteenth National Conference on State Roads, held at Skyland, Virginia, on June 14th, was graciously attended by Mrs. Keesee, our Corresponding Secretary General, in behalf of the President General.

In June our Society lost a valued and beloved officer and member, Miss Alethea Serpell, of Norfolk, Virginia, ex-Vice-President General. Expressions of deepest sympathy were sent to her chapter and to her family. We grieve with them in her passing.

August recorded sadness in the hearts of the nation with the passing of America’s well loved son, Will Rogers. Your President General expressed your sympathy in a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Rogers, as follows:

“The entire membership of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, extend to you heartfelt sympathy in your hour of sorrow and mourn with you in the passing of a true American citizen.”

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, N. S., D. A. R.

On September 6th, in Washington, D. C., as is the custom of the Society, a wreath was placed on the statue of Lafayette, commemorating his natal day.

In New York City, on September 9th, another important meeting was held with the members of our Advisory Committee residing in that vicinity. Mrs. Robert, Treasurer General, was present, as was our Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch. Mrs. Pouch was our host at a delicious luncheon at the Bankers’ Club, and this meeting proved to be one of inestimable value, inasmuch as many important matters were discussed and valuable advice received.

On September 16th your President General left home for a long trip West. Chicago was the first stop. Here she was met by Mrs. Julian Goodhue, Historian General, Mrs. William Fox, State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Chairman of National Defense. Constitution Day was observed by an elaborate luncheon with 350 guests, held at Chicago Woman’s Club by chapters of the 4th Illinois Division. Arrangements had been made by Mrs. Sisson and Mrs. W. Julius Albrecht, director of the 4th Division. Past National Officers, Past State Officers and the State Regent were present. It was a pleasure to greet these Daughters and to speak of the Constitution of the United States and the necessity for its comprehension by the youth of our land.

The President General was entertained at dinner by Mrs. Sisson, whose house guest she remained while in Chicago. Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. Van Leer and Mrs. Fox were also guests.

On September 18th Mrs. Frederick Minkler entertained at dinner and told of the work she is doing among the Negro boys and girls in Evanston. This is splendid Americanism work and in a field where it is much needed. Accompanied by Mrs. William Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, your President General proceeded on her journey across the Dakotas and Montana to Salt Lake City, ever conscious of the struggles, the courage and the sacrifice of the pioneer, and of the ever-present struggle for life, struggle by which a mighty people has developed.

On September 21st we arrived in Salt Lake City and were greeted by the State Regent, Mrs. C. P. Overfield. The State meeting was held in Hotel Utah, the morning hours given over to reports and a talk by Mrs. Pouch on the organizing of Junior Groups. Luncheon was followed by greetings from Vice-President Rich of the S. A. R. and an address by your President General. All of the chapters of Utah were well represented. Your President General broadcast twice that day, once on Patriotic Education and once with a group of Boy Scouts.

In the evening a delightful reception, given by the hostess chapter, the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Mrs. George B. Swander, Regent, in the home
of Mrs. George Lucas, was honored by the presence of Mrs. George Dern, wife of the Secretary of War, a past State Regent of Utah. Pictures of approved schools shown by Mrs. Fouch furnished entertainment.

On the evening of the 22nd we journeyed toward Dillon, Montana, where we were met by the State Regent, Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, and the Regent of the Beaverhead Chapter, Mrs. Guy Combs.

After a delicious breakfast, we motored to Barrett's Station to participate in the Chapter's dedication of the Beaverhead Canyon Gateway Marker. Here had stood an old toll house by the Indian Trail over which Lewis and Clark traveled on the conquest of the great Northwest. Here, indeed, were memories sacred to the growth of our nation.

Very impressive ceremonies were held and addresses given by Governor Cooney and by Dr. A. E. Albright, whose address will appear in the D. A. R. Magazine. A palatable picnic luncheon was served by the chapter on the banks of the Beaverhead River and in the shadow of Snake Cliff.

The following afternoon, September 23d, there was a trip over the mountains, under a blue sky, while shadows cast rainbows of color over the landscape. We arrived at Butte, where fifteen minutes were given to broadcast from Station KGIR.

The Silver Bow Chapter entertained at dinner, Mrs. Ora C. Kistler, the Regent, presiding. An informal discussion of the work of the Society occupied the evening.

On Tuesday, the 24th, we enjoyed a most unusual experience, that of being taken through the Leonard copper mine, one of the largest in the world. We descended 2,800 feet and then wandered through long stretches of tunnel, viewing the wonders of nature and of man, and thanking God for His many gifts for the use of man.

The State Luncheon on this same day was attended by about 100 Daughters of Montana, nine out of the 13 chapters being represented. Greetings were brought from the S. A. R. by Mr. Leslie Sulgrove, a former Vice-President General of that organization.

We were impressed with the work being done in marking historic spots, in compiling history, in Americanism among the miners and in the Student Loan work.

On the evening of the 24th we started for Dickinson, North Dakota. We were met at Hettinger by Dr. and Mrs. B. O. Bowen and Mrs. W. C. Fait, and driven 75 miles to Dickinson, where a warm welcome by the State Regent, Mrs. Harold Graves, and members of the State Conference, awaited us. A delightful luncheon, September 25th, was served in the home of Mrs. Bowen, followed by an afternoon of business. State Chairman's reports were received. All showed interest in the work and in accomplishment.

We were entertained at dinner by the Badlands Chapter, Mrs. Stuck, Regent. After an hour of fellowship, we proceeded to the Methodist Church, where the evening session was held and an address given by the President General. Delightful music filled the program.

The following day it was my privilege to address 300 students at the State Normal School on the subject of the Constitution of the United States. It was an inspiring occasion and testified to the alertness of youth.

A forty-mile motor trip brought us to the Badlands of North Dakota, that miracle of rock formation, limestone and red scoria clay formed millions of years ago. A delightful luncheon was served from a chuck wagon on the Buddy Ranch by real ranchers.

At the last frontier of America, the place where the true West still lives, stands Medora, heart of the North Dakota Badlands, famed in truth and fiction the world over. In a region born of romance, adventure and the spirit of the pioneer, there still lives the fascinating and inexplicable something which communicates itself to the casual visitor. Nothing is so important as the spirit of the people. Because of this spirit, "the sun is a little brighter, the sky is a trifle bluer, the friendships a trifle truer." A delightful experience under the blue sky and sunshine of North Dakota!

We drove that evening to Bowman, where we spent the night preparatory to taking the morning train for South Dakota. We arrived in Aberdeen in time for tea served by the MacPherson Chapter at the home of Mrs. J. A. McGregor. It was pleasant to be met at the station by the Regent, Mrs. O. E. Ross, Mrs. R. Roberts, Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Wells. After a brief but delightful visit, we were on our way, a hundred miles over beautiful golden country to Huron, where the South Dakota State Conference was in session. Evidences of the wind storms of the past year were most numerous, as we passed fertile fields of grain and corn. The day was beautiful, but much dust made it easy to imagine the fury of the storm.

At a well attended dinner that evening, given in the Hotel Marvin Hughitt, eleven out of the twelve chapters were represented. Among the greetings of other organizations was that of little Martha Jane White, who presented your President General with a beautiful bouquet of roses in the name of the C. A. R. It was a privilege to address these earnest enthusiastic workers. I found the desire to work universal in all these Western States, handicapped by lack of finances. Scarcity of rain has stricken the country, but the spirit of the pioneer is there—courage, hope, faith and a willingness to work. The Student Loan Funds of these States are doing a remarkable work. In this center of the heart of the United States these friendly people showed their hearts and their love.

The morning session was given to reports of work accomplished, with all D. A. R. activities included. After luncheon we motored back to Aberdeen and boarded the train for Milwaukee.

The State Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. George Averill, entertained delightfully at luncheon on Monday, September 30th, at the Wisconsin Woman's Club, where it was a pleasure to meet
Mrs. Trotman, Vice-President General, and the State Board.

The afternoon was devoted to a round table of State Chairmen and Chapter Regents, to which each State Chairman brought some plan of work for her committee. A splendid group of earnest women made this a meeting which should prove most beneficial to the work of our Society.

That afternoon it was the pleasure of your President General to broadcast from the Milwaukee Journal, Cove Street Station, speaking on Patriotic Education.

Magnificent flowers and a delicious dinner graced the evening when the Milwaukee Chapter, Mrs. E. D. Coddington, Regent, entertained, followed by a reception at the College Club. Delightful music and kind friends made for generous warmth and sociability.

The State Conference opened formally on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mrs. Julian Goodhue and Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson joined our happy party. Miss Matthies, Mrs. Trotman and Mrs. Pouch remained with us.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung with enthusiasm and brilliance under the leadership of Mrs. A. M. Carberry, the Director of Music of the Public Schools. How I wish that each such State gathering might have an able director of music to lead in the singing of the anthem. A most interesting and inspirational session followed. Mrs. Goodhue and Mrs. Pouch spoke of their work, and Mrs. Trotman and Mrs. Sisson extended greetings. A feature of the luncheon hour was a talk by Dr. Brownell, of Northland College.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the afternoon session on Program Building. Many programs were presented and beneficial ideas gathered for the work.

At the banquet that night, at Hotel Pfister, the Bugle Corps of an American Legion Post entertained with music and with recital of their aims and purposes—through Americanism and patriotism. These young boys, ranging from six to sixteen years of age, form a bulwark for the future of our nation. To them we look for the future welfare of the nation.

After her address, the President General hastened with preparations to entrain for Albany, where she was met by Miss Nancy Harris, Vice-President General from Massachusetts, a splendid group of earnest women made this a meeting which should prove most beneficial to the work of our Society.

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After her address, the President General hastened with preparations to entrain for Albany, where she was met by Miss Nancy Harris, Vice-President General from Massachusetts, accompanied by two charming young pages, and driven to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the State Meeting.

At a brilliant banquet that evening, October 2d, it was a joy to be greeted by the Honorary President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, the State Regent, Mrs. Frank L. Nason, and the many Massachusetts Daughters. Four hundred guests were present, and in addition to the Honorary President General were the State Regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Arthur McCrillis; the National Chairman of Approved Schools, Miss Katharine Matthies; and the National Chairman of Girl Home Makers, Mrs. Lester S. Daniels. It was a colorful, magnificent banquet, with music and flowers and a spirit of joy in reunion pervading all!

Other National Officers joined the party next day, October 3d. These were Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbs, Vice-President General, and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General. All gave greetings. The morning was devoted to reports from National and State Chairmen and from State Officers; each outlined in an illuminating and interesting manner the work for the year. All showed effort and thought and a decided enthusiasm for growth. The result was a most beneficial and inspiring meeting. The setting was glorious, as the beautiful Berkshire Hills, at this western gateway of the famous Mohawk Trail, were decked in gala attire.

The drive that afternoon with Miss Matthies, as we wended our way toward Hartford, revealed the fullness of nature in a riot of colors. As the guest of Mrs. Clarence Wickham, a joyous evening was spent with old friends. A motor trip to Enfield brought us to the Connecticut State Meeting in the First Congregational Church of that town. There your President General was received by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Magna, Honorary Presidents General; by Miss Emeline Street, State Regent; Mrs. Bissell, former Vice-President General; Miss Nettleton, former Treasurer General, and other distinguished Daughters and friends, among whom were Miss Harris, Vice-President General of Massachusetts; Mrs. McCrillis, State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. Nason, State Regent of Massachusetts, and three National Chairmen, Mrs. Horace Jones, Miss Matthies and Miss Schwarzwaelder. An inspiring session, with 400 Connecticut Daughters, was interesting, especially the program given by 12 earnest boys and girls of the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Club from East Hartford. This demonstrated so well one of the many avenues for service to youth.

On October 5th it was my pleasure to attend a dinner as the guest of the New York Society, Children of the American Revolution, Miss Mary Johnson, State Director, as hostess, in the Hotel Roosevelt, at which Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National President of the C. A. R., was the guest of honor. It was indeed a joy to greet Mrs. Sinclair, who, in giving so much of herself to the Children, as well as the other guests, among whom were Mesdames Gibbs, Pouch, Clapp, Mosher, William B. Reid, and the State Board of the C. A. R. The Flag Pageant, written by Mrs. Herbert Gardner, in which many children participated, was unusually delightful. Following this there was a dance which junior members of the S. A. R. attended. More and more we need to cooperate with and actively serve the children. To them we look for the future welfare of the nation.

On October 7th it was my privilege to be the guest of the New York State Conference, held in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. It was an auspicious occasion, with over four hundred in attendance, including many past State Regents and past National Officers, as well as officers and national chairmen and heads of other patriotic societies.

Assembly Call by a Marine Corps trumpeter was followed by a beautiful processional. Color-bearers and pages escorted the hostess Regents,
State and National Officers and the State Regent accompanied by the President General. Greetings were extended in behalf of the State chapters, by the Mayor of the City of New York, by National Officers, former State Regents and our kindred Societies. Mrs. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. Gibbes, Vice-President General; Miss Helen Harman, Vice-President General; Mrs. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. McCrillis, State Regent of Rhode Island, were among the honored guests. Five National Chairmen were present: Approved Schools, Better Films, Credentials, Ellis Island and Manuals.

Exquisite music invited the spirit. The President General's address was broadcast over WABC at 10:30 that morning, and word has been received that it was heard as far south as Texas. Much appreciation is due the radio stations throughout the country for their courtesies to the D. A. R.

An Advisory Council of Regents, State Chairmen and State Regent and round table discussions occupied the afternoon, giving encouragement and impetus to the work of the year.

The evening was given over to festivity. A magnificent banquet, attended by 750 guests, was given in honor of the President General and the State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Clapp, and a reception and ball followed, together truly delightful entertainment. Sixteen young boys from the S. A. R. and girls from the D. A. R., beautiful in their white wigs and colonial costumes, danced the graceful minuet and the quadrille, then gave a unique military drill, which was repeated on Tuesday evening by request. This is a splendid way to use our young girls and to cooperate with the young men in the S. A. R.

Your President General remained the next day for all committee reports, in order to learn more fully of the work of this great Empire State.

After a delightful musical program, a pageant of dresses and wedding gowns was the feature of the evening. These included a wedding gown, exquisite in workmanship and design, of 1782, worn by Mrs. Joseph Madison Carlisle, a great-granddaughter of Mary Haskins. The bride, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, wore her wedding gown, which was worn also at the Court of St. James when she was presented to Queen Victoria. There was a snuff-box and a comb 150 years old, a scarf brought from Spain more than 200 years ago, a ring containing a lock of Lafayette's hair, and a gown made from material worn at President Lincoln's inaugural ball. What treasures have you stored away? Would you be interested in having a similar pageant at Continental Congress?

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen has asked for an authentic Colonial costume to be placed in the Lincoln Log Cabin in Rebild Park, Jutland, Denmark. Is any one willing to present such a gift?

Late that evening your President General left for Keene, New Hampshire, and another State Conference, more proud than ever of our women and with continued assurance that "God's in His Heaven, all's well with the world."

Mrs. C. B. Rossman met your President General at East Northfield early Wednesday morning, October 9th, motored her through the beautiful country, abaze with nature's handiwork, to Keene, where about 100 Daughters were in Conference assembled in the First Congregational Church.

The reports of the State Chairmen and Chapter Regents showed earnest effort and enthusiasm in furthering the various activities of the Society. Every committee was represented and a good report was given. It was a joyous privilege to greet Mrs. Arthur Wheat, State Regent; Mrs. Charles Carroll and Miss Wallace, Past Vice-Presidents General, and several former State Regents. A most interesting day, with splendid reports, contacts with earnest women, and gracious hospitality in the home of Mrs. Rossman brought refreshment of spirit. The drive to Brattleboro that night, under the spell of the harvest moon, completed the enchantment.

Leaving her hostess and Miss Gee, who had accompanied her, your President General here took train for New York and home.

Friday, October 11, was D. A. R. Founders Day, and was spent under sunny skies among home folks at New Jersey's Annual State Meeting in the historic Presbyterian Church at Westfield. Here, amid old associations and happy memories of maternal grandparents, there was joy in meeting friends, old and dear. With us were National Officers, Mrs. Gibbes and Mrs. Pouch, the National Chairman of Ellis Island, of Manual, of Better Films and of Americanism, and also several ex-National Officers and Honorary State Regents, all of whom had come to this sacred spot to pay honor to our Society and to bring her loyal greeting.

A stirring message by the State President of the S. A. R., Mr. Prescott Beach, called for renewal of activity in defense of the Constitution of the United States, and urged upon all the responsibility of making known to others the fundamental principles of American government.

Music by the C. A. R. orchestra contributed to the pleasure of the program.

An address of welcome by Mrs. Joseph Bickers, Regent of Westfield Chapter, the hostess chapter, and one by the Hon. Walter Barclay, Mayor of Westfield, were responded to by the State Regent, Miss Mabel Clay. "Through cooperation, Success," was the keynote of her address, in which she enlarged upon the value of the individual gift toward the making of the perfect whole.

The afternoon session was given to the rendition of lovely songs in costume and to the address of the President General. Friendship and joy were the very spirit of this day.

The United States Naval Academy celebrated the 90th Anniversary of its founding on October 10th, in Annapolis. Your President General was invited to attend, but, being unable to do so, asked Mrs. Henry Robert, Jr., our Treasurer General, to represent her. The program consisted of addresses by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Rear-
Admiral David F. Sellers, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, and Professor Wil- der Bancroft, grandson of George Bancroft, Secre- tary of the Navy when the Academy was founded in 1845. Descendants of many of the founders and early faculty were present. A sham battle was given by the midshipmen; two football games, one played in the manner of 1885, and a ball at which gowns dating back to 1800 were worn.

Robert E. Lee's greatness was the greatness that withstood defeat, and his traits of nobility made him stand out like a "mountain peak" among the men of his day and generation, Gov- ernor George C. Peery of Virginia, stated at the dedication of "Stratford," home of the Lee family, as a national shrine; "and with the passing years," he added, "it is a source of gratification that the tributes to his greatness came not alone from the South, but from the North and the world at large."

On October 12th the home in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, became a shrine to North and South alike, due to contributions from 44 States, totaling $500,000. Your Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Kee- see, graciously represented your President General at the dedication ceremonies, to which some three thousand people gathered, including the mother of the President of the United States, Mrs. James D. Roosevelt, and the widow of the War Presi- dent, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. A scholarly dedi- catory address, the keynote being patriotism founded on the home, was made by Dr. Douglas Freeman, the author of the book, "Robert E. Lee," which won him the Pulitzer prize in biography last year.

Other Officers of our organization present were Mrs. Goodhue, Historian General; Mrs. Judd, Vice-President General from Alabama; Mrs. Val Taylor, State Regent of Alabama, and Miss Clau- dine Hutter, State Vice-Regent of Virginia.

On this same day a celebration of an epochal movement of expansion and colonization was held at Boonesborough, Kentucky. The Transylvanians, a patriotic society arranged the celebration, in which many other patriotic societies assisted, and the Governors of four States, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, sponsored the celebration. The Daughters of the American Revolution was ably represented by Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, State Regent of Kentucky. This memorial celebration was held in honor of four historic events:

First, the cutting of the Transylvania Trail, called the Wilderness Trail, the first great path- way to the West.

Second, the founding of the State of Transyl- vania and its Capitol, Boonesborough, April-May, 1775.

Third, the convening of the Legislature of Transylvania on May 23, 1775, the first legisla- tive assembly of free-born American citizens to convene on the continent west of the Alleghenies.

Fourth, the building of the great palisaded fort from plans drawn by the President of the Transyl- vania Company on Otter Creek, the site of the present Boonesborough. Judge Robert Worth Bingham, United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James, said:

"It is simple justice to clear the stream of his- tory, to fix firmly and forever the indisputable facts, to erect a lasting memorial, to lay a tribute of gratitude and remembrance at the feet of this noble group, who not only created Kentucky, but contributed so mightily to the establishment of our Union of States as an intercontinental power."

It was a keen disappointment to your Presi- dent General that time and distance prevented her from attending either one of these historic events which exercised such a profound influence on the course of American history. On Monday evening, October 14, after a full day spent in Executive Committee meeting, it was our happy privilege to join Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, National President of the National Society, Daughters of 1812, at dinner, which she had arranged for the President General and the members of her cabinet. We enjoyed this intimate hospitality and the friendly spirit of the evening together.

Your President General had been asked to speak at the New York Herald-Tribune 5th Annual Forum on Current Problems, October 15th to 17th, in New York City, but, because of conflicting dates, could not do so. Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, of New Jersey, is acting as her representative at these meetings.

I wish to take this opportunity to mention that through the generosity of the Fort Greene Chap- ter, 2,000 copies of the Flag Song have been pre- sented to the National Society for sale to chap- ters, members and friends.

A song called "The Flag," from words of a poem written by Mrs. Russell William Magna, and set to music by Mrs. Mildred Burr Schluter, is now ready for sale and may be had by all who desire it. The song was sung at the past Con- tinental Congress by Jessica Dragonette, and was received with much enthusiasm.

Another gift is that of Frederick Haskins, who has presented to the National Defense Committee 12,000 copies of past issues of his book, "Ameri- can Government." The copies are to be distrib- uted free except for cost of shipment, to be used where they may do the most good and spread the most information about the American govern- ment.

The President General has been selected as one of fifty men and women to constitute an honorary committee for the observance of the coming of the Whitmans to the State of Washington. The one hundredth anniversary celebration of this event is to be held August, 1936.

On October 15th the State Regents and Na- tional Chairmen were invited to meet for a con- ference on the work of the various committees. Twenty-one National Chairmen were present at this meeting and the personal contact and inter- change of thought proved helpful and enlighten- ing in the furtherance of our work. The meet- ing was of such value that a better understanding of committee work and to an assurance that in each State represented there will be renewed ef- fort to further the purposes of our Society. Suc-
cess through cooperation means rounding out of all our work in unity, in harmony and in power.

The President General was accorded a signal honor on Tuesday evening, October 15, when the District of Columbia Society, D. A. R., under the capable guidance of Mrs. George Madden Grimes, State Regent, and Mrs. George Middleton, Chairman of Entertainment, gave a reception for her, for her "cabinet," and for the members of the National Board. It was a truly delightful occasion, replete with the sheer enjoyment of charming hospitality beautifully dispensed.

Here is a fitting climax to a month spent in visiting many States. Everywhere were earnest women interested in doing their utmost for the furtherance of our work, friendliness, hospitality and an aliveness which presages well for the future of the N. S., D. A. R.

Immediately after this Board Meeting, the President General will depart for Birmingham, Alabama, where she will attend the State Board Meeting on Friday night and give an address on Saturday, October 19th, at the dedication of the Anne Rogers Minor Cottage at the Kate Duncan Smith School. From there, she will attend the Pennsylvania State Conference at Williamsport.

May we all rise.

As we stand in silent tribute and reverent memory to our beloved Miss Lincoln, who served the Society faithfully and loyally for eighteen years, "We rejoice that in the hours of our purer vision, when the pulse throb of eternity is strong within us, we know that no pang of mortality can reach our unconquerable soul, and that death is but the gateway to life eternal."

"God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly What he has given. They live on earth in thought and deed, as truly As in Heaven."

Florence Hague Becker, President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read her report:

Report of Chaplain General

Two broadcasts of 15 minutes each over KOA and KLZ, Denver.
Addressed 2,400 students in a Denver High School.
Made an address at a public meeting held on the evening of Constitution Day.
Several addresses made before several chapters in Colorado.
Much correspondence taken care of.

Saidee Edwards Boyd, Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read her report:

Report of Recording Secretary General

As usual, the first work after Continental Congress was assembling the resolutions adopted by the Congress, preparing copy for the printer, proof reading and delivering the pamphlets to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing. Motions were typed and given to each National Officer. Letters and resolutions as directed by the Congress were promptly forwarded.

Material for the Proceedings of the Forty-fourth Continental Congress was assembled and carefully made ready for the printer. The proof was read and the completed volume was ready for distribution June 26th.

The minutes of the regular Board meeting in April and the special Board meeting in June were prepared for publication in the Magazine, and proof read.

Verbatim has been transcribed, indexed, bound and filed. Rulings typed and distributed to the various offices, also typed for the next Statute Book. Index for the Statute Book of the past administration has been made, typed and the book bound.

Notices of the Board and Executive Committee meetings have been mailed. A copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee from 1932 to 1935 has been typed on heavy paper, indexed and bound in book form.

The Executive Committee voted that each member of the Committee should have a copy of the minutes of each meeting. These copies were made and promptly delivered.

In accordance with a general plan of the office of making records available for easy reference, old records have been classified, indexed and bound in folders, and as time permits this work will be continued.

Since the April 13th Board meeting there have been 1,786 membership certificates engrossed and mailed to members; notification cards of admission to new members numbering 1,763 have been written and mailed; 75 commissions to National Officers, State and State Vice Regents, and 9 re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents have been engrossed and mailed.

All correspondence has been replied to promptly and the routine work of the office is up to date.

May E. Talmadge, Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, read her report:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

As your Corresponding Secretary General I have the following report to submit. Since the close of the Congress supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals as listed herewith:

Application blanks........................ 15,010
How to Become a Member leaflets........ 2,146
General Information leaflets.............. 1,344
Constitution and By-laws.................. 786
Necessary Information pamphlets......... 272
Transfer cards............................ 1,020
"What the Daughters Do" pamphlets..... 4,989
Applicants' Working Sheets................. 7,344
Ancestral Charts........................... 7,500
Miscellaneous material..................... 1,110
Copies of the Resolutions adopted by the Forty-fourth Congress together with the address of the President General were sent to members of the National Board of Management and chapter regents as soon as the material was received from the printers. Later, the wrappers for mailing the Proceedings of the Congress were addressed and when the new Committee Lists were ready for mailing they were also sent from my office.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 67,307. The distribution according to languages follows: English, 46,508; Spanish, 728; Italian, 7,906; Hungarian, 665; Polish, 3,561; Yiddish, 685; French, 643; German, 803; Russian, 1,377; Greek, 1,121; Swedish, 260; Portuguese, 1,671; Lithuanian, 274; Norwegian, 182; Bohemian, 206; Armenian, 520; Finnish, 153; Japanese, 44.

We have been hampered in our work by a shortage of the English manual but we hope to have a new edition for distribution at an early date.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 2,756 communications, in reply to which were mailed 1,907 letters and cards.

OLIVIA H. S. KEESEE,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report:

**Report of Treasurer General**

Madam President:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1935, to September 30, 1935:

### CURRENT FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1935</td>
<td>$189,292.51</td>
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### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues, $15,462; initiation fees, $9,760; reinstatement fees, $435; supplemental fees, $1,623; application blanks, $334.26; awards, $29.60; charters, $50; certificates, $5; creed cards, $1.50; collections on checks, $2.25; copying lineage, $2.25; commissions—cards, $2.25; flags, $53.98; insignia, $58; medals, $140; D. A. R. Reports, $8.50; exchange, $.61; duplicate papers, $279.03; Flaga, $25.20; codes, $107.42; posters, $49.93; guides, $36; historical papers, $67.77; interest, $256.25; lantern slides, $51.24; lineage, $3,496.15; index, No. 1, $15; No. 2, $20; Magazine—subscriptions, $4,276.78; advertisements, $3,168.46; single copies and reprints, $136.04; pictures, $12.15; post cards, $14.10; proceedings, $50; regents’ list, $10; ribbon, $30.10; rituals, $966.69; songs, $51.81; sale of tile, $1.65; stationery, $.31; statuettes, $30; telephone, $75.22; Congress sales—badges, $74.50; concessions, $132.10; pages’ check room, $75; programs, $161.60; registration fees, $3,703; contributions to Library, $26; Constitution Hall events, $6,360.59; Memorial Continental Hall events, $2,046.</td>
<td>$53,183.49</td>
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### DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds: Annual dues, $324; initiation fees, $140; supplemental fees, $76</td>
<td>$540.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President General: Clerical service, $2,694.96; official expenses, $3,000; books, binders and paper, $111.95; binding books, $38.50; typewriter repairs and express, $28.30; postage, $120</td>
<td>$6,013.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General: Clerical service, $1,314.92; engrossing, $126.00; binding books, $16.50; seal, tape and stamp, $99.65; postage, $25; express, $24.</td>
<td>1,468.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate: Clerical service, $718.68; engrossing, $265.50; postage, $188.36; typewriter repairs, $4.12</td>
<td>1,176.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General: Clerical service, $1,638.60; envelopes, files and leaflets, $209.54; postage, $150; typewriter repairs, $174.88</td>
<td>2,015.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General: Clerical service, $1,753.56; engrossing, $11; folders and leaflets, $41.65; typewriter repairs and express, $1.49; postage, $88.69</td>
<td>1,876.39</td>
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<td>Treasurer General: Clerical service, $10,090.56; books, blanks and paper, $664.43; Bonds—Treasurer General and clerks, $55; postage, $70.</td>
<td>10,880.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar General: Clerical service, $13,163.32; Consulting Genealogist, $375; binding books, $30; express, $2.41; binders, data and paste, $35.90; postage, $36</td>
<td>13,642.63</td>
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<td>Historian General: Clerical service, $1,779.40; binding books, $20; stamps, $8.25; typewriter repairs, $2.20; express, $2.02</td>
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Total receipts 53,183.49

Total disbursements 53,183.49

Total surplus $0.00

[695]
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>$3,318.06</td>
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<td>Curator General</td>
<td>$796.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporter General</td>
<td>$318.92</td>
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<td>General Office</td>
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<td>Committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expense: Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Machine</td>
<td>$1,004.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall Events</td>
<td>$2,934.73</td>
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<td>Magazine</td>
<td>$3,275.75</td>
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<td>Auditing accounts</td>
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<td>Charges on checks</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Reports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duplicate papers fee refunded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture and equipment</td>
<td>$3,854.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rituals</td>
<td>$461.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents' postage</td>
<td>$460.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>$83.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephones and telegrams</td>
<td>$1,362.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty-fourth Congress</td>
<td>$1,362.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Clerical service: $2,940.18
- Books, binders and paper: $83.70
- Typewriter repairs and express: $17.80
- Postal service: $15.15
- Clerical service: $776.16
- Cards and stamp: $13.62
- Typewriter express: $2.14
- Clerical service: $75.75
- Proofreading and indexing: $1,021.65
- Flags, post cards and slides: $56.27
- "What the Daughters Do," $236.50
- "Declaration of Independence" posters: $85
- Limousine for Army Parade: $6.68
- List and leaflets: $435.78
- Carfare: $4.80
- Binding books: $5.50
- Sprays: $12.40
- Copyright music: $2
- Compensation insurance: $108
- President General's pin: $5
- Supplies: $443.15
- Clerical service: $2,135.33
- Postage and stamped envelopes: $1,021.65
- Flags, post cards and slides: $56.27
- "What the Daughters Do," $236.50
- "Declaration of Independence" posters: $85
- Binding books: $5.50
- Sprays: $12.40
- Copyright music: $2
- Compensation insurance: $108
- President General's pin: $5
- Supplies: $443.15

- Clerical service: $712.82
- Americanism—Postage: $5
- Clerical service: $58.50
- Typewriter repairs: $3.75
- Clerical service: $721.82
- Americanism—Postage: $5
- Clerical service: $75.75
- Proofreading and indexing: $200
- Clerical service: $919.92
- Postage: $2
- Clerical service: $75.75
- Proofreading and indexing: $200
- Clerical service: $199.80
- Bonding superintendent: $2.50
- Uniforms: $30.77
- Elevator inspection: $2.50
- Supplies: $533.76
- Compensation insurance: $328.25
- Fire insurance: $2,460.63
- Rent, clock and apartment: $460.50
- Clerical service: $1,437.36
- Binders and blanks: $19.08
- Express: $2.14
- Telegram: $1.75
- Clerical service: $191.92
- Postage: $2
- Clerical service: $1197.90
- Salary: $1,197.90
- Commissions: $752.52
- Cuts: $921.54
- Postage: $2.14
- Advertisement: $20.81
- Subscription: $2.50
- Auditing accounts: $240.00
- Charges on checks: $240.00
- D. A. R. Reports: $240.00
- Duplicate papers fee refunded: $240.00
- Furniture and equipment: $2,143.05
- Lineage: $3,664.46
- Proceedings: $3,854.01
- Rituals: $461.58
- State Regents' postage: $460.15
- Stationery: $83.55
- Telephones and telegrams: $1,362.48
Forty-fifth Congress: Credential—Paper, $19.20. Transportation—Postage, $10; envelopes, $4.29; express, $.76

Total disbursements ........................................ 105,264.01

Transfer—Constitution Hall Event Fund to Constitution Hall Fund ........................................ $500.00
To Constitution Hall Fund .................................... 2,500.00
To Employees Pension Fund ................................... 10,000.00

Balance .................................................................. $137,211.99

PERMANENT FUND

Balance at last report, March 31, 1935 ........................................ $7,743.57

Receipts
Constitution Hall contributions .................................. $27,246.40
Commissions—Flowers, $505.85; lunch, $60 .................. 565.85
Interest .................................................................... 45.00
Proceeds Collected Verse ......................................... 61.50
Memorial Continental Hall contributions ...................... 353.97

Total receipts .................................................................. 28,272.72
Transfer from Current Fund ........................................ 3,000.00

Disbursements
Constitution Hall:
Interest .................................................................. $2,475.00
Name plate .................................................................. 3.00
Contributions refunded—Georgia $5.00
New Jersey 10.00
............................................................. 15.00

Memorial Continental Hall ......................................... 402.47

Total disbursements .................................................. 2,895.47
Balance .................................................................. $36,120.82

Petty Cash Fund ....................................................... $800.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

Life Membership
Balance, March 31, 1935 ............................................. $104.61
Receipts .................................................................. 350.00
Balance .................................................................. $454.61

Manual
Balance, March 31, 1935 ............................................. 7,865.60
Contributions ............................................................ 1,193.77
Sale of copies, $19.30; refund express, $6.60 ............ 25.90
............................................................. 9,085.27
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Description</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disbursements:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services, $240; postage, $510; drayage, $209.29; Italian Edition, $1,610; reprints and supplies, $63.25</td>
<td>2,632.54</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,452.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPROVED SCHOOLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>10,214.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>10,214.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPROVED SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>2,225.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpenter Fund for Mountain Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>977.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>510.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liberty Loan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,841.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Pensions</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,341.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,010.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Angel and Ellis Islands</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,337.99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td>511.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Services, $3,103; supplies, $859.10; postage and expense, $119.78; reprints, $17.50; compensation insurance, $126.50; Angel Island, $180</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,405.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,443.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preservation of Historic Spots</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,527.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>1,527.90</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Library</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>245.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>436.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Books</td>
<td></td>
<td>672.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>658.91</td>
<td>13.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation and Thrift</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>207.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>207.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relief</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>104.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>113.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Student Loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>1,779.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>1,779.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Defense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935 Contributions</td>
<td>1,712.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Services, $3,416.18; messenger, $240; postage, literature, supplies and expenses, $3,416.02; compensation insurance, $7.59; transfer to Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Account Medals, $559.28; contribution, $204.70</td>
<td>28,071.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>20,227.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from National Defense—medals</td>
<td>559.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from National Defense—contributions</td>
<td>204.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>139.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medals</td>
<td>999.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: 1935 Pilgrimage, $390; medals, $503.17; engraving, $22.97; cards, $30; postage, $66.58</td>
<td>1,012.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>890.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employees' Pension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Current Fund</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Pensions</td>
<td>472.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>9,527.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Publicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td>2,097.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>238.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Services, $17.30; postage, $4; telegram, $1.50; letters, reprints and paper, $48</td>
<td>2,335.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>2,265.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Philippine Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, March 31, 1935</td>
<td>3,486.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>374.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: Transportation for Celerina Trinos Miguel to Manila</td>
<td>320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>3,540.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Special Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Special Funds</td>
<td>$51,322.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 3/31/35</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 9/30/35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$189,292.51</td>
<td>$53,183.49</td>
<td>$118,264.01</td>
<td>$124,211.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>7,433.57</td>
<td>31,272.72</td>
<td>2,895.47</td>
<td>36,120.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Member</td>
<td>104.61</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>454.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>7,865.60</td>
<td>1,219.67</td>
<td>2,632.54</td>
<td>6,452.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>10,214.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,214.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approved Schools Scholarship ........................................ $2,225.00
Mountain Schools .......................................................... 977.63
Liberty Loan ........................................................................ 2,841.45
Angel and Ellis Islands ......................................................... 6,337.99
Preservation of Historic Spots ............................................. 245.82
Library .............................................................................. 245.82
Conservation and Thrift ........................................................ 104.20
Relief .............................................................................. 104.20
Student Loan ...................................................................... 1,779.85
National Defense ................................................................. 26,358.95
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage ................................................ 1,903.08
Employees’ Pension ............................................................... 10,000.00
Publicity ........................................................................... 2,097.30
Philippine Scholarship ......................................................... 3,486.71

$248,256.34 $119,165.52 $154,966.25 $212,455.61

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank $211,655.61
Petty Cash in Treasurer General’s Office 800.00

INVESTMENTS

Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. 3% Bonds ($3,000) .................................. $2,314.84
Library Funds:
Constitution Hall 3% Notes .................................................. 28,000.00
U. S. Postal Saving 2½% Bond ............................................. 500.00
Liberty Loan Fund:
Constitution Hall 3% Notes .................................................. 100,000.00
Life Membership Fund:
Constitution Hall 3% Notes .................................................. 15,000.00
Southern California Telephone Co. 5% Bond ................. 1,000.00
U. S. Postal Saving 2½% Bond ............................................. 500.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund:
Constitution Hall 3% Notes .................................................. 22,000.00
B. P. O. E. of Manila 7% Bonds ........................................... 100.00
Mountain Schools Fund:
Home Owners Loan Corporation 2½% Bonds ............... 12,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 3% Bonds .......... 12,000.00

$193,414.84

INDEBTEDNESS *

Constitution Hall Fund:
Liberty Loan Fund Notes .................................................... 100,000.00
Library Fund Notes ............................................................. 28,000.00
Life Membership Fund Notes .............................................. 15,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund Notes .................................... 22,000.00

$165,000.00

* By vote of the National Board April 13th, 1935, $20,000 loan from Current Fund was cancelled.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT,
Treasurer General.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read the report of that committee:

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report: From April 1st to October 1st, vouchers were approved to the amount of $140,662.27, which included $10,214.84 contributed for Approved Schools and Americanism; $1,779.85 for Student Loans; $1,527.90 for Preservation of Historic Spots.

Under the following items are listed the largest disbursements:

- Clerical service ......................................................... $44,619.73
- Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees ........ 15,731.99
- Magazine .................................................................. 9,820.28
- National Defense Committee expense ....................... 7,843.77
The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the report of that committee:

Report of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee met in the Vermont Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on October 14, 1935, at 9 a.m., with Mrs. Talmadge in the chair, and Mrs. Zoller, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Keeter, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Walser and Mrs. Ryan present.

The Committee examined the reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company for April to September, inclusive, and found them correct.

MAY E. TALMADGE, Chairman.

Mrs. Talmadge moved That the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, which automatically carries with it the reports of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Daniel. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer, read her report:

Report of Registrar General

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

Number of applications verified 1,440
Number of supplementals verified 584

Total number of papers verified 2,024

Papers returned unverified:

Originals 22
Supplementals 57

New records verified 515

Permits issued for official insignias 265

" " miniature insignias 319

" " ancestral bars 575

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER, Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved That 1440 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, stated that since last April 13th the following changes in membership had taken place: 1,020 deaths; re-signed 1,319; dropped—Chapter members, 2,145, members at large, 156; reinstated, 237; and moved that 237 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

Mrs. Robert stated that detailed information of membership she had worked out for the use of her office showed that less than one-eighth of the chapters of the National Society had more than 100 members.

Mrs. Robert offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Board of Management require that in future no person shall be placed upon the permanent list of employees of the National Society until a formal application, accompanied by a birth certificate and by a physician's report of a physical examination made within one month prior to the date of application, has been filed with the Clerks' Committee; and

Resolved, That if a birth certificate becomes impossible of procurement, the Clerks' Committee be authorized to accept in its place a statement of the date and place of birth, signed by the applicant, attested by two reputable persons in a position to know the truth of the statement, and certified by a notary; and

Resolved, That the Executive Committee shall place no person upon the permanent list of employees without the statement of the Clerks' Committee that a birth certificate and a satisfactory report of good health has been provided by the applicant. Seconded by Mrs. O'Byrne. Adopted.

Resolved, That the sum of $690, one year's interest from the Carpenter legacy, be equally divided between Crossnore School of North Carolina, Lincoln Memorial University, and Maryville College of Tennessee, to be used at the discretion of the schools, for needy mountain pupils; and

Resolved, That these schools be informed that the National Society reserves the right to designate the particular aid for needy mountain pupils to which future payments be devoted. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, reported the admission to membership of two Real Granddaughters of Mrs. Anna Matilda Beech, 96 years of age (415 North Third St., Vincennes, Indiana), and Mrs. Electa Trowbridge Stratton, 41 Main St., Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, 100 years of age on December 3d next; stating she felt sure they would appreciate receiving cards of felicitation on their birthdays.

Mrs. Spencer stated that great strides had been made during the year to reduce the number of "snags" remaining unfinished in her office; and thanked the members for their splendid response to letters sent out asking suggestions for a slogan, stating that Connecticut had offered a good one—"Together we plan to get her"—quoting "Getting together is the beginning, keeping together is progress, working together is success."
The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

It is my pleasure to report as follows:

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

- Mrs. Maude Miller Bolsten, Sother Gate, California.
- Mrs. Helen Almira Baker Currie, Salinas, California.
- Mrs. Laura M. Wright, Rockport, Indiana.
- Mrs. Alma Grace Weissgerber Moulder, Coffeyville, Kansas.
- Mrs. Edna Hillman Roney, Stillwater, Minnesota.
- Mrs. Blanche Culbertson Woodsmall, Memphis, Missouri.
- Mrs. Margaret Bartlett Whiteford, New York City, N. Y.
- Mrs. Lillian Harvey Burgin Johnson, Old Fort, North Carolina.
- Mrs. Annie Wooten Carson, Whiteville, North Carolina.
- Mrs. Frances Hoof Smith, Kingston, Tennessee.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Alexander, Eldorado, Texas.
- Mrs. Conger Neblett Hagar, Rockport, Texas.
- Mrs. Beatrice Stephenson Lorentz, Clay, West Virginia.
- Mrs. Hazel Eugenia Vanderpoel Elithorp, Delavan, Wisconsin.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

- Mrs. Mabel Lynch Mathis, Cotton Plant, Arkansas.
- Mrs. Clara Smith Radabaugh, Redwood City, California.
- Mrs. Emma Kester Wilcox, Pittsburgh, California.
- Mrs. Nina Dodge Rider Treichler, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Miss Kate White, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Mrs. Bessie K. Johnson, Brownsville, Texas.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested:

- Mrs. Mabel Lynch Mathis, Cotton Plant, Arkansas.
- Mrs. Emma Kester Wilcox, Pittsburgh, California.
- Mrs. Nina Dodge Rider Treichler, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Miss Kate White, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Molly Chittenden Chapter at Cleveland, Ohio, through the State Regent, requests permission to change its location to Chagrin Falls.

The Heiskell-Jacob-Foreman Chapter, at Romney, West Virginia, through the State Regent, requests permission to change its name to South Branch Valley.

The Washington State Conference has completed its incorporation in order to own property, according to the laws of the State, and now asks for the approval of the National Board.

The John Rhodes Chapter, of Luray, Virginia, has met all requirements, according to the National By-laws and is now presented for confirmation.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment:

- Captain Jacob Rich, Cobden, Illinois.
- South Parish, Blackstone, Massachusetts.
- Petah-la-Shauro, Genoa, Nebraska.
- Weethea, Peru, Nebraska.
- Captain Robert Nichols, New York City, N. Y.

**HELENA R. POUCH, Organizing Secretary General.**

Mrs. Pouch moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, read her report.

**Report of Historian General**

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since the April meeting of the National Board of Management, Volumes 143, 144 and 145 of the lineage books have been compiled and printed. These are on sale at the Business Office. Volume 146 is in the hands of the printer and will be on sale November 1st.

In order to make American History a living influence on our young people, announcement of the beautiful Ferris historic prints has been made with the hope that these may be placed by chapters in school rooms in many parts of our country. You have seen, in the slides shown last night, the beautiful and impressive continuity of this manner of presenting the historical procession. It is my hope that arrangement can be made, although it has not yet been effected, making possible the rental of this set of slides. This I feel sure, would make a very great appeal to the states and their various chapters.

In July, 2,400 of the circular letter of the Historian General were mailed. This letter proposed a number of projects which reference to the letter will recall. The work on the "Guide to Historical Spots" which it has been our hope to carry on will be influenced by a full investigation into the type and extent of a similar project recently assumed by the National Government. The fact that such a work is contemplated by the Government came to us only last Saturday. Contact has been made with the department undertaking the project and will be further pursued. The fact that we already have a mass of accumulated material previously submitted by various states makes the question of continuing our work on the Guide to Historical Spots one of distinct importance. It was our hope to have published what might be known as an American Baedeker.

Referring to the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Article 5, Section 9, we read: "The Historian General shall take charge of all the historical and biographical manuscripts or collections of which the National Society may
become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same. She shall place in the library all of these documents suitable for such placing, place in the museum any such documents that deserve a place under glass, and place those needing protection in a fireproof repository. She shall prepare the lineage books for official publication by the National Society."

At present the clerical force of the Historian General’s office is concentrated almost exclusively in following out the last sentence of that section.

It seems to your Historian General that under Historical Research Work there should be carried on the unearthing and accumulation of hitherto source material. The substance of every history ever written was gained originally from source material, that is, from documents, records, letters, journals, etc.

Having recently visited the notable Draper Collection at the Library of Wisconsin am reminded that in various sections of our country there are these priceless collections of source material, the desideratum of all real historians. I see no reason why this great Society of ours should not with a full measure of pride and confidence undertake to establish what may be known as the “Daughters of the American Revolution Collection,” founded in part. This would be in conformity to the first three paragraphs which state the objects of our Society. The first of the three paragraphs of the Constitution state the objects of the Society shall be, first, “To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of all patriotic anniversaries.”

To accomplish this end there should be in our department of history a qualified historical research graduate, who shall have had the experience and who will have accurate knowledge and discrimination in the classification of such material as we shall accumulate through our various historical research committees. This I believe to be a distinct step forward.

It is not something which can be pursued with the clarion voice of trumpets and arrive at a triumphant conclusion in three years. On the contrary, it will mean a slow process of carrying on a notable, technical work of national distinction. As we have our great genealogical and historical library and our choice museum of colonial and early republic objects, so let us take our place before the historical world as an outstanding unit in the collecting and classifying of source historical material.

MARY A. GOODHUE,
Historian General.

Mrs. Goodhue urged the members to prepare and send to her office alphabetically indexed cards giving detailed information of markers placed in their states on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, stating the type of marker, by whom placed, and when, and the person memorialized.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The routine work of the library has gone on as usual. Many visitors from all parts of the country have visited us in search of elusive ancestors.

The regular letter to my state librarians was sent out in August.

The list of accessions—176 books, 51 pamphlets, 32 manuscripts, 2 charts, 1 map and 5 bookplates—which follows speaks for the report of your Librarian General.

The outstanding gift “Earhart, Boyd and Allied Families,” compiled by Lida B. Earhart and presented by Mr. H. B. Earhart, Mrs. F. H. White, Mrs. A. L. Warner and Miss Lida B. Earhart, through John Prescott and Captain Joseph Magruder Chapters, is one of eight copies presented to libraries out of an edition of only twenty-five copies.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


ARIZONA


ARKANSAS

Arnold Family. W. H. Arnold. 1935. From Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Arnold.


CALIFORNIA

Year Book California Daughters of the American Revolution, 1935-1936. From California “Daughters”.

CONNECTICUT

Following 5 volumes from Connecticut “Daughters”:

DELAWARE

Who’s Who in Delaware. Seth Harmon, ed. 1932. From Delaware “Daughters”.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths in St. Mary Ann’s Parish, Cecil County, Maryland. Compiled and presented by Miss Mary Elizabeth Ford through Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute in the World War. From Mrs. William H. Harrison.
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Biographical Review of Hillsboro and Cheshire Counties. 1897. From Rumford Chapter.


Following 2 volumes from Miss Jennie M. De Merritt through Margaret Sullivan Chapter.


Biographical Review of Strafford and Belknap Counties. 1897.

Biographical Review Sullivan and Merrimack Counties. 1897.

Early Portsmouth History. R. May. 1926.


NEW JERSEY

Historic Records. Compiled and presented by Paulus Hook Chapter.

Following 7 volumes from New Jersey “Daughters” through office of the Historian General:

Experiences in Early Sussex County. A. S. Decker. 1934.


Copy of Early Record Book of Methodist Episcopal Church of Deckers (now Sussex), Sussex County, 1839.


Centennial of Newton Presbytery, 1837-1937.


Annual State Conference, New Jersey, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1935. From New Jersey “Daughters”.

NEW MEXICO

Following 5 volumes from New Mexico “Daughters”:


When Old Trails Were New—The Story of Toos. B. C. Grant. 1934.

The Navajo Indians. D. and M. R. Coolidge. 1930.


NEW YORK


From General Asa Danforth Chapter.


NORTH CAROLINA


OHIO

Following 2 volumes from Ohio “Daughters”:

Antiquities of Ohio. H. A. Shepherd. 1890.

Ohio Valley in Colonial Days. B. Fernow. 1890.

PENNSYLVANIA

Following 2 volumes presented through Philadelphia Chapter:

Betsy Ross, Quaker Rebel. E. S. Patty. 1933. From the author.


Following 2 volumes from Mrs. E. M. Davie:

Beardelay's Family in America. L. H. Beardley. 1902.

Van Der Slice and Allied Families. H. Vanderslice and H. N. Monnett. 1931.


PUERTO RICO

RHODE ISLAND
Year Book Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution, 1935-1936. From Rhode Island "Daughters".

TENNESSEE

VERMONT
Following 3 volumes from Vermont "Daughters":
- History of the Rev. E. S. Fisk, 1829-1885, 1876.

VIRGINIA
Following 2 volumes from Commonwealth Chapter:

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

OTHER SOURCES
- Proceedings of 36th Annual State Conference, Texas Daughters of the American Revolution. 1935. From Texas "Daughters".
- Collections of Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 23.
- History of Marion County, Ohio. 1883.
- History of Shelby County, Ohio. 1883.
- Genealogy To the Know Family. C. T. & F. N. Bass, 1888.
- History of Abraham Isaacse Ver Planck and His Male Descendants in America. W. E. Yer Planck, 1922.
- Collections of Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 23.
- History of Marion County, Ohio. 1883.
- History of Shelby County, Ohio. 1883.
- Genealogy To the Know Family. C. T. & F. N. Bass, 1888.
- History of Abraham Isaacse Ver Planck and His Male Descendants in America. W. E. Yer Planck, 1922.

PAMPHLETS
Connecticut
Following 2 pamphlets from Connecticut "Daughters":

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MAINE

Massachusetts
Year Book Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution 1935-36. From Massachusetts "Daughters".

MINNESOTA

New Hampshire

Punishing 3 pamphlets from Molly Aiken Chapter:
Some Descendants of Edward Kittle and His Wife Susanna Godfrey, of Taunton, Mass., 1934.
Some Descendants of the Immigrant Thomas Herron, of Armstrong County, Pa., 1934.

CHARTS
PENNSYLVANIA

OTHER SOURCES
Scheiffelin Genealogical Chart. M. S. Clark. 1934. From Miss Maud S. Clark and Mr. H. S. Clark, Jr.

NEWSPAPERS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Antrim's Sesqui-Centennial Celebration. From Molly Allen Chapter.

BOOKPLATES
MARYLAND 2; MASSACHUSETTS 1; OTHER SOURCES 2.

MAY A. TOMM,
Librarian General.

Mrs. Harris of Tennessee presented a book—Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution—written by Penelope Johnson Allen, which the Librarian General accepted with thanks.

The Curator General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read her report.

Report of Curator General

I have the honor to report the following gifts to the Museum since last April:

CALIFORNIA: An unusual model of pearl snuff-box used by Betsy Cox, of Rhode Island. Given by Mrs. Frank E. McKeever, Pasadena Chapter. Through the generosity of San Marino Chapter, the valuable Revolutionary Flag given by the chapter has been restored and is now in condition for display.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Large silver coffee pot, early American, 1801. Owned by Elizabeth Cook and given by a descendant, Anna B. Sloan, in memory of her aunt, Mrs. M. D. Turner, and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford Chenoweth Sloan, Charter Regent and Chaplain of the Columbia Chapter.

GEORGIA: Small plate given by Mrs. A. L. Church, Brunswick Chapter.

KENTUCKY: Basalte sugar bowl, with fine decoration. Given by Mrs. Jerome Conner, Frankfort Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Scales for weighing gold, used by Thomas McDonough who fought in the Battle of Long Island. Given by Mrs. T. A. Bordley, Old South Chapter. The gavel used in canceling the debt on Constitution Hall, made by Mr. Russell William Magna and presented by Mrs. Magna.

NEW YORK: Child's knife and fork used by Mary Chapman Westgate and snuff-box, both given by Miss Cora E. Still. Large bead bag given by Mrs. Mary E. K. Adams, Ketawamoke Chapter.

OHIO: Large lustre pitcher owned by the Evarts family. Given by Mrs. W. R. Hessenauer, Allentangy Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Framed portrait of John Morton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, given by Dr. Amandus Johnson, Curator of Swedish Museum, through Independence Hall Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA: The D. A. R. of West Virginia have given a panel case for the North Wing in honor of the Curator General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed. In this case we are displaying manuscripts pertaining to the early history of the National Society.

We are glad to report an interesting gift for this collection. Director's Badge, Hospital Corps, 1898, given by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, ex-Vice-President General, Historian General, Librarian General, and Surgeon General.

Since the last Board Meeting the name of our committee has been changed to "D. A. R. Museum Committee," a most important step inasmuch as we not only represent the Revolutionary period but that of the Early Republic to 1830.

I take the opportunity to speak of the loss sustained by the Museum through the death of Dr. Walter Hough, head Curator of Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution. His fund of valuable information was always at our disposal, and his interest in our Museum was shown on many occasions. We sincerely mourn the loss of this distinguished gentleman.

LOUISE B. REED,
Curator General.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the following recommendations of that committee:

1. That motion of November 14, 1924, Board be amended by striking out the words "thirty days" and substituting the words "one year" so the motion will read: Errors in making out membership certificates, due to oversight or fault on the part of the National Society, shall be corrected without charge, if reported within one year from date of delivery to member. Errors due to faulty or undecipherable application papers shall be made at the expense of the member, fees being according to amount of work involved, plus postage.

Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Robert. Carried.

2. That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay, with interest, the Library Fund notes for $28,000, the amount borrowed from the Library Fund by the National Society for Constitution Hall.

Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Daniel. Carried.

3. That the Treasurer General be authorized to invest $28,000 of the Library Fund, $9,000 of the Pension Fund, and such additional sums as in her judgment are available for investment, in securities recommended by our financial advisors.

Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.
4. That the sum of $2,475, or such portion as may be needed, be transferred from the Current Fund to the Constitution Hall Fund for interest.
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. O'Byrne. Carried.

5. That the President General, the Treasurer General, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee be authorized to complete the negotiations with reference to the taxing of Constitution Hall, and that the Treasurer General be authorized to make the necessary payments, provided that the plans of settlement as outlined in the letter of our attorney under date of October 2, 1935, and as presented to the Board, are accepted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Tomm. Mrs. Zoller of Maryland voted "no." Carried.

6. Whereas, The Daughters of the American Revolution Museum has made great progress in its development, and has become of historic value to the visitor and those seeking information through its research work, and the generosity of contributors whose gifts are on display; and
Whereas, The D. A. R. Museum is an history-making medium, presenting, as it does, our country's early life in its mode of living and the conditions that confronted our forefathers prior to and throughout the period of the Revolutionary War; therefore be it
Resolved, That we request the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, through its Board of Management, to authorize the D. A. R. Museum to become a member of the American Association of Museums (headquarters at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.) and thereby take its place among the outstanding historic Museums of the country.
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

7. That the National Board of Management ratify the change in the names of National Committees, namely, from "Publicity" to "Committee on Press Relations"; from "Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall" to "Daughters of the American Revolution Museum Committee."
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Messenger. Carried.

8. That the Historian General be authorized to secure an Historical Research Clerk and to pursue through her office that line of work which was designated in the Constitution of our Society.
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Alexander. Carried.

9. That no one firm be given the exclusive right to make D. A. R. markers; and that in future the Society issue a form, to be filled out by the manufacturer, and duly authorized by the Board; such form to be issued to manufacturer through the respective States and chapters of the National Society.
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Platt. Carried.

10. That the National Society authorize the adoption of an official marker for the graves of the wives of Revolutionary soldiers.
Moved by Mrs. Talmadge, seconded by Mrs. Platt. Carried.

Mrs. McCurry, of Georgia, moved That $100 be given from the Real Daughters Fund to Mrs. Randall of New Hampshire, one of our Real Daughters, who is seriously ill, as an expression of affection from the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Alexander. Carried.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Chapter Programs, Mrs. C. A. Meyers, spoke on the subject of the progress made by that committee in the preparation of suggested programs for the use of chapters on special and commemorative days during the year, and discussion followed as to the needs of the various localities.
Discussion followed on the subject of the Good Citizenship Plan, and the members were referred for details to the Congress proceedings of 1934.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read the report of that committee.

**Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee**

In the first report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee during the present administration, it is fitting that the National Board of Management be acquainted not only with the activities of the committee, but that, through a survey or analysis of the conditions existing in our buildings, it be informed of the problems involved in their care and upkeep.

For approximately thirty-five years the Society has directed a generous portion of its energies to acquiring properties and to erecting buildings. The effort of paying for these buildings has been so absorbing that little thought has been given to a policy for their future protection and preservation. This was rightly so, for new buildings require comparatively little repair. Necessary redecoration and minor improvements have been possible through current funds and the sum set aside for wear and tear.

The time has now come when a distinctly new policy is essential. The heavy demands that increased use will develop must be foreseen and provided for, in advance of their actual existence. The needs will be such that present provisions for wear and tear will be inadequate.

Each of our buildings presents a different problem: the first, distinctly a memorial, housing priceless and irreplaceable antiques, requires a particular kind of care and protection; the second, our business headquarters, demands the attention of the usual office building; and the third, a convention hall, involves the responsibilities of public liability. Although there is a variation in depreciation of the three buildings, a fair average for the type of construction of all is 2% annually. This means that approximately $50,000 should be set aside each year for the protection of our properties in order that they may be main-
tained permanently in a creditable condition. At first thought, this amount seems inordinately large, for bricks and marble last hundreds of years. Much equipment, on the other hand, such as amplifiers, ventilating systems, movie projectors, and all electric motors, is regarded as fully satisfactory if it survives ten years. Constitution Hall has been in use six years. The necessity for replacing much of its costly electrical equipment within a few years cannot be overlooked.

During the past summer the company supplying our power has been converting all service in buildings in this portion of Washington from direct to alternating current. Many thousands of dollars worth of motors have been replaced without cost to the Society. Although the changes required several months of work and some inconvenience and extra repairs in our buildings, they are a distinct advantage to the Society. In several cases, the electricians reported that our equipment was badly worn and in need of costly repairs.

Furthermore, natural progress in invention will require improvements in no way foreseen at the time the buildings were constructed. During the summer, officers of a national men's organization contemplating the use of Constitution Hall for an annual convention next summer, came with a request from their headquarters that the building be air-conditioned before the time for their meeting. Numerous similar requests have been received from members and outsiders who use our library in summer. To members in the North such requests seem extravagant. The Society, however, must consider that every government building erected in Washington in the present building program has been air-conditioned and, furthermore, that one of the largest, erected six years ago, shortly after Constitution Hall, is now being equipped with an air-cooling system at a cost of approximately one and a quarter million dollars. Do not infer that such extensive improvements or expenditures are contemplated. In evolving any long-range policy for the future, however, it is essential that the National Society recognize the fact that, with all new public buildings in Washington, and many old ones, particularly those of a commercial nature, equipped with most recent improvements, it will shortly become necessary that our own Society meet these standards. An approximate estimate for air-cooling the library is $25,000, and for the Administration building $30,000 to $35,000. No estimates have been sought for our other buildings.

Added demands resulting from years of use are even now being felt. The freight elevator in Memorial Continental Hall has been condemned, and the small hydraulic elevator in the front of the building will be sealed in January unless improvements involving more than $500 are promptly completed. The conversion of the motors of this elevator costs about $600. The committee asked the company if it would allow this amount upon a new elevator. Upon its consent to do so, estimates for a new electric elevator in the same place, and for a larger one in the same shaft as the freight elevator at the rear of Continental Hall were secured. Because of the necessity of building a special size, the cost of a new one in front would be about $5,000. In the rear, necessity of building an enclosed shaft to comply with fire laws, raises the cost of a new elevator to between $9,000 and $10,000. Three courses are open: Repair the old elevator at a cost of $500, build a new elevator in the rear, or allow both elevators to be sealed. The objection to the repairs of the front elevator is that even with the repairs at $500 the elevator can be used only when the pumps are especially prepared for service. At its meeting on October 7th the Buildings and Grounds Committee adopted the following motion: Believing that it is unsafe and unethical to continue the use of the two condemned elevators in Memorial Continental Hall in their present condition, the Buildings and Grounds Committee recommend that the National Board of Management take appropriate action to provide for necessary repairs or replacements or that it direct that the use of these elevators be discontinued.

For some time the floor of the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall had been flaking off in layers, so that it was both uneven and unsightly. A few years ago the entire floor was ground down to a new level. This summer a new grinding was needed, the cost of which was over $500. Rather than continue spending that amount every few years, a new terrazzo floor at a cost of $1,324 seemed an economy. The original marble bandings were preserved and the design followed with absolute accuracy. The side halls adjoining were ground down to a new level at a cost of $50. After the completion of the floor, the ceiling looked so shabby by contrast that it was redecorated. The committee hopes that the members of the Board will inspect these improvements.

The committee suggests that the members of the Board notice particularly the condition of the exterior of the north wall of Memorial Continental Hall. Within a few years the entire building will need to be scraped or cleaned with sand blast to remove unsightly stains that are developing. Frequent difficulties are experienced with the expansion and contraction of the copper roofs. Extensive repairs of these will be necessary. These items are cited to show the necessity of preparing for these replacements through the establishment of a definite amortization fund. With proper preparation they will cease to be emergencies.

Our housekeeping presents another great problem. With the possible addition of an extra cleaner now and then, as our properties increased, effort has been made to save expense through preserving the same set-up in housekeeping arrangements, all under the direction of the superintendent who through the years has been asked to assume a steadily increasing burden. Few members realize the extent of the necessary housekeeping. In Memorial Continental Hall alone there are 145 windows or glass doors to be cleaned, 51 pairs of glass curtains, and 51 pairs of draperies to be taken down each year and cleaned; 30 large valuable rugs and 13 small rugs to be cleaned and protected; 9 toilet rooms and many store rooms to be cared for, marble stair-
ways, lobby and corridors. In the auditorium and 29 State rooms the furniture must be covered each year. When the inventory is taken all cupboards and museum cases are cleaned.

In the Administration Building 32 rooms used as offices must be in order each day by 9:00 A.M. There are 118 windows, 29 pairs of curtains and 23 rugs, 8 toilet rooms and several rest and lunch rooms to be cleaned in this building.

In Constitution Hall, besides the auditorium and corridors, there are the library, lounge rooms, 5 upstairs dressing rooms, basement dressing-rooms, 10 toilet rooms, besides equipment rooms, hospital rooms, etc. No mention is made of engine, boiler, and electrical control rooms because their care is not considered as housekeeping. The 44 windows and 26 glass doors make the total number of windows to be cleaned 343. The walls and ceilings of all rooms and corridors are washed once or twice a year, as needed.

In all, 37 states are represented in State rooms, 28 having rooms in Memorial Continental Hall and 9 in Administration Building. Four states have rooms in both buildings and several have adjoining offices.

Visualize the amount of work that one helper accomplishes in your home. By contrast, visualize the amount of time necessary to check, in all buildings, when paper towels or other supplies are exhausted, curtains to be laundered, water coolers to be refilled, or the countless other items that need attention in buildings open to the public.

The help employed in the entire care of the buildings and grounds at present is two white char men, three outside colored men and one man for housekeeping of which few are aware. The recording of these items in the minutes from the workmen converting the electrical equipment, wanting to drill new holes in the walls or secure permission for more radical changes.

After careful consideration the chairman recommended the employment of a housekeeper who will have supervision of routine cleaning incidental to general housekeeping. At its meeting, October 14, the Executive Committee authorized the employment of a housekeeper at a salary of $75.00 per month.

There is a constantly increasing problem of housekeeping of which few are aware. The records of our Society and its various offices are housed in the basement of our buildings with documents and papers of real value for historical reference. There has gradually accumulated an enormous amount of printed matter of no importance whatsoever, simply because the clerks in our offices have no authority to destroy anything that has been sent to a National Officer, and because the National Officers have little opportunity to check the value of such papers sent here in their absence. The accumulation has increased until a definite plan of elimination must be provided. The Buildings and Grounds Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, the space for storage in the basement of our buildings is dangerously congested through the accumulation of correspondence of no historical significance, and of literature and papers of no record value which are no longer of use to the National Society or to the individual offices;

Whereas, proper cleaning and care of such accumulated material becomes an increasing expense to the National Society; and

Whereas, unnecessary congestion in our store-rooms becomes a fire hazard;

Resolved, That the National Board of Management authorize each National Officer and each National Chairman of Committees having material or supplies stored in the basement of our buildings to form a committee composed of the National Officer, or the National Chairman, her chief clerk or clerks, and a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, which shall survey all material of that department stored in the buildings and shall dispose of all material which in the judgment of the committee is no longer of use to the National Society.

The following gifts have been accepted, with the sincere thanks of the committee:

For the Children's Attic, the chairman of that room, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, has sent a miniature hand-made chair, cord bedstead, reel, and an "up and down" churn and tiny yoke, the gifts of Mrs. Etta R. Hanscam, of Mary Torr Chapter; a tiny Bible bound in woolen material, a wooden doll in original clothes, two miniature wooden soldiers, two dolls, and a yarn doll evidently made by chil- dren, a toy wooden and a toy metal tea set, the dress of Mary Elizabeth Weeks, child's and adult's mitts, an ivory -handled sunshade two little shirts and three dresses, home-made child's shoes and two pairs of child's glasses, all given by Anna S. Weeks, of East Northfield, Massachusetts, and formerly belonging to her aunt, Mary Elizabeth Weeks Sinclair, of Concord, New Hampshire; a linen cloth made by Mercy Clark Wells, the gift of Emma Williams Linscott; a first American edition of "Three Dialogues," Haverhill Chapter, and a book giving the history of the old school-house desk, from Roxbury, given by Ashuelot Chapter, were also included.

For the Kentucky room case, Mrs. George Baker, ex-Regent of Frankfort Chapter, gave a handsome old beaded bag.

For the New York Room, Miss Cora E. Still presented an interesting old Venetian bead necklace and two same glass cup plates and for the Childrens' Attic some tiny knives and forks.

For the Colonial Kitchen, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Chickasha Chapter, has given an old decanter with pewter top (date 1778).

For the Colonial Library, a History of America, 1803, has been presented by Mrs. Fred W. Mel-
vin, of General Asa Danforth Chapter of New York.

For the Maryland Room, the Maryland Line Chapter has given a gate in honor of Miss Edith Boggs, chairman of Maryland Room, and the State has purchased a table on which to place the Memory Book.

Through the Fairfax County Chapter, Mrs. John Brookfield has presented more than 750 iris bulbs for the grounds in front of Memorial Continental Hall.

During the summer months Delaware and Alabama have had their rooms painted and Connecticut has had a part in the renovation of the office of the President General, taking care of the re-decorating of the room and providing the new silk pull curtains. The entire suite has been redecorated, the furniture refinished where necessary, several new pieces added, and the rooms re-arranged.

New curtains have been hung in the South Museum, the rear halls and stairways, and the woodwork and ceiling in the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall, and the second floor hall and north stairway in the Administration Building have been redecorated. Our own men have repaired the roofs of all buildings and painted the floor in the Auditorium in Constitution Hall, and the halls in some of the basements.

The committee has given careful attention to the furnishings in the State rooms. It is unanimous in the belief that a permanent policy of improvement be established and therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That toward the gradual accomplishment of this purpose over a period of years, the Board recommend that the States having rooms in Memorial Continental Hall establish within the State a budget for the State room to which annual contributions be made.

A suggestion has been made that the States suggest to those members who have rare specimens suitable for a Museum of high type that the Society be remembered in their wills.

Several years ago an insidious disease attacked the boxwood in the front of the building. To check its progress some large bushes were removed and replaced. The disease has steadily spread in Washington and vicinity, ruining the boxwood in a number of fine estates. The Department of Agriculture was consulted. Their representative advised the complete removal of the bushes in front of Memorial Continental Hall. This has been done and a planting of 750 iris, presented by Mrs. John Brookfield, of Virginia, substituted. Such diseases often move in waves and at a future date it may be possible to make a new planting of box or evergreens that will be successful.

Our difficulties are somewhat increased by the construction of a large building by the Government opposite Constitution Hall. The problem of cleaning, during the excavation has been greatly increased. As a protective measure certain furnishings have not been replaced.

To distribute the work and responsibilities the President General has designated Mrs. Frank M. Towner as vice-chairman in charge of Board lunches and of Memorial Continental Hall. Her capable assistance is greatly appreciated by the chairman.

The committee has every desire to maintain the buildings in a condition that will be permanently creditable. It is considering a number of improvements which, although at first somewhat expensive, will ultimately mean an economy, such as a call-bell system for the superintendent, engineer and others.

Constitution Hall continues to serve the community under Mr. Hand as Managing Director. A satisfactory season is anticipated.

The committee will appreciate constructive suggestions at any time.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT, Chairman.

Mrs. Robert presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That toward the gradual accomplishment of this purpose over a period of years, the Board recommend that the States having rooms in Memorial Continental Hall establish within the State a budget for the State room to which annual contributions be made.

Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Adopted.

Whereas, the space for storage in the basement of our buildings is dangerously congested through the accumulation of correspondence of no historic significance, and of literature and papers of no record value, which are no longer of use to the National Society or to the individual offices;

Resolved, That toward the gradual accomplishment of this purpose over a period of years, the Board recommend that the States having rooms in Memorial Continental Hall establish, within the State, a budget for the State room to which annual contributions be made.

Whereas, the space for storage in the basement of our buildings is dangerously congested through the accumulation of correspondence of no historic significance, and of literature and papers of no record value, which are no longer of use to the National Society or to the individual offices;

Resolved, That toward the gradual accomplishment of this purpose over a period of years, the Board recommend that the States having rooms in Memorial Continental Hall establish, within the State, a budget for the State room to which annual contributions be made.

Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Adopted.
Resolved, That the National Board of Management authorize each National Officer and each Chairman of Committees having material or supplies stored in the basement of our buildings to form a committee composed of the National Officer or the National Chairman, her chief clerk or clerks, and a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, which shall survey all material of that department stored in the buildings and shall dispose of all material which in the judgment of the committee is no longer of use to the National Society.

Seconded by Mrs. McCrillis. Adopted.

Recess was taken at 1:07 P. M.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:15 o'clock.

Mrs. Robert read the following recommendation of the Buildings and Grounds Committee:

Believing that it is unsafe and unethical to continue the use of the two condemned elevators in Memorial Continental Hall in their present condition, the Buildings and Grounds Committee recommend that the National Board of Management take appropriate action to provide for necessary repairs or replacements or that it direct that the use of these elevators be discontinued.

After discussion Mrs. Whittaker of California moved That the present elevators be closed because they are unsafe and are a public liability, and that as soon as funds are available a new freight elevator and a new passenger elevator be installed conforming with the building laws of the District of Columbia. Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Carried.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, urged the State Regents and State Vice Regents, chairmen of committees and members of the Magazine Committee to subscribe to the Magazine, as a good example; and reminded the members of the potential financial worth of their official organ; and suggesting that each State send in 1,000 new subscribers before the 25th of December next—a good Christmas gift.

Report of Magazine Committee

My report to you today is three in one, so I will take them in order.

As Magazine Chairman, I think you will be interested in this report. We have 21 Vice-Presidents General, 19 subscribe to our magazine and 2 do not; 56 State Regents, 53 subscribe and 3 do not; 56 State Vice Regents, 26 subscribe and 30 do not; 40 National Chairmen, 34 subscribe and 6 do not; 54 members of the Magazine Committee, 35 subscribe and 19 do not! Now, before I call the roll, what do you think of this idea: We can make our Magazine the best in the country, how—each State send in 1,000 subscribers by December 25th. Give the Society a Christmas present that will be remembered forever. When you give me the number of State officers who subscribe, will you tell me if you will help by sending 17 subscriptions a day?

Advertising is improving—why? The States are more interested. The District of Columbia has a renewal of the page contract from Woodward and Lothrop for a year; New York one half page from the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City the month before their State Conference and one-eighth page for six months; Montana has a one-half page for the January issue which will carry the Montana State Capitol on the cover, and has the promise of two more half pages.

(They were secured by the Regent of the Silver Bow Chapter, Mrs. O. C. Kistler.) It is easy to get advertising, and with the help of every person in this room we could hold every ad. How? Just read the ads and send for their booklets when they are offered. The advertisers are interested in having their products talked about, as that is their best publicity. If you don't buy yourself, you can talk, and as a result others will buy.

For example: The Sedgwick Elevator Company has a new booklet featuring full descriptions of elevators and dumb waiters, which they will be glad to send you. Write for this booklet and help the Magazine. The more booklets they have in circulation, the better their publicity. Their ad was in the October Magazine. Dromedary Gingerbread is coming back with eight pages. Support them, and all the other advertisers, and give me your report in February.

What is your candid opinion about the text of the Magazine? What would you suggest to make the Magazine useful to every Daughter in your State? How do you like the size? What could we put in it so you yourself would enjoy it more? Could the genealogical department be a help to you? How do you like the size? What would you suggest to make the Magazine useful to every Daughter in your State?

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, spoke of the recent passing of the Editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Lincoln, of her many years of loyal service, of her great interest, continuing unto the last moment; and moved That a committee be appointed by the President General, to be composed of all Presidents General under whom she served, to draw up resolutions on the death of Miss Lincoln; and that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to her brother and to Mrs. Chamberlain, who lived with her for fourteen years. Seconded by Miss Street. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved That six former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Boyd. Carried.

The Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, Miss Katharine Matthies, spoke of increased interest and full enrollment in both D. A. R.
schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee; of the dedication of a practice cottage at Kate Duncan Smith School on Saturday of this week, and urged continued interest and contributions to complete the library; also that the members continue sending coupons to Tamassee as they made possible acquiring many needed things for the school.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, on behalf of the National Chairmen, expressed appreciation of the President General's invitation to be present at the State meeting and set forth their work—they were present "twenty strong."

The President General stated that during the summer a letter had been received from Mrs. Rigdon, chairman of the 11th Women's Patriotic Conference, extending an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to join in the conference to be held in Washington January 1936; that she had written the official parliamentarian asking a decision as to what the National Board may do.

The Chair read the decision rendered by Mrs. Anderson, Parliamentarian, and sections from the By-Laws, and a resolution of the Continental Congress.

The President General asked for a full discussion.

After discussion, there being no voice raised in support of a change in the present status, Miss Street, of Connecticut, moved That the President General be asked to convey to the Chairman of the Patriotic Conference as much of the opinion of the Parliamentarian in regard to this Society's participation in the coming patriotic conference as seems to her necessary, which expresses the sentiment of the National Board. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

Discussion followed as to the date of the February Board meeting, and February 5, 1936, was decided upon.

Mrs. Pouch, of New York, moved That the Insignia Committee be authorized to secure designs for a marker for graves of wives of Revolutionary soldiers, such designs to be submitted to the National Board at its February meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, moved That we go into Executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

Mrs. Talmadge moved That we go out of Executive session. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

Discussion followed on the subject of the program and plans for the 1936 Continental Congress, and Mrs. McDonald, of Michigan, moved That the opening session of the 45th Continental Congress be Monday evening. Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read a supplemental report:

---

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified............ 122
Total number of verified papers reported to Board meeting today:

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Total............ 2,146

Papers on hand not verified April 13, 1935:

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Total............ 4,682

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

My supplemental report is as follows:

The State Regent of Tennessee requests the appointment of the following members at large confirmed as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Jemmie May Quarles, Gainesboro.
Mrs. Ollie Burrus Myers, Livingston.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.
The Curator General, Mrs. Reed, moved That a rising vote of thanks be given by the National Board of Management in appreciation of the inspiring and most interesting report presented by the President General. Seconded by Mrs. Goodhue. Carried by a rising vote (the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, in the chair).

Mrs. Robert spoke of the advisability of building a parking place for the personnel of the Society on the D Street side, and after discussion it was the consensus of opinion that this not be undertaken at this time.

The President General stated that the selection of an Editor of the Magazine would be postponed until careful consideration could be given to the fitness of applicants for the position.

Mrs. Sheppard, of Pennsylvania, extended an invitation that the National Board visit the Pennsylvania State Conference to be held October 22-25, 1935.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of October 16, 1935, which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd, pronounced the benediction and adjournment was taken at 4:20 P. M.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE, Recording Secretary General.

---

Magazine Subscriptions by States

The five "Honor Roll" States are Nevada, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and California.

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<th>Members</th>
<th>Subscribes</th>
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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