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The Mayflower
WASHINGTON, D. C.
R. L. POLLIO, Manager

HOTEL HEADQUARTERS OF THE D. A. R.
New Year Events

This preliminary announcement gives you some idea of the interesting, worthwhile selling-events planned for you in the New Year. Check those in which you are interested and watch for the detailed newspaper announcements.

January Selling

Manufacturer’s Samples Silk Underthings
January Selling Corsets and Foundations
January Selling Infants’ and Children’s Needs
Annual January Selling Linens and Bedwear
Reductions in Men’s Clothing
Porch Enclosures and Weather Stripping
January Selling Toiletries
Semi-annual Selling Home-furnishings
January Selling Stationery and Notions
## OFFICIAL STATIONERY

*Embossed with the Insignia in Blue*

### Letterheads

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### The New Note Size Correspondence Paper

(Enclosed in the envelope without folding)

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(This envelope will accommodate application for membership forms)

### New Folder Place Cards

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<td>New Folder Place Cards with Insignia Illuminated in Proper Colors</td>
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One quire boxes of white paper in two sizes, sheets and envelopes embossed with the official insignia in blue only, 90¢ for the small and 95¢ for the large size.

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PRESS OF

JUDD & DETWEILER CO.,

WASHINGTON, D.C.
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A NOOTHER opportunity is ours, a new page in the book of life upon which we may write whatsoever we will!

The Daughters of the American Revolution was founded upon faith in America and a desire to perpetuate its principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity which are being assailed today. A religion of hatred and strife is feeding upon the failure of our beloved land to accomplish the things for which she stands. This enemy can be vanquished only by recognizing the misery and the slavery caused by greed and oppression, the inequality by special privilege, the failure of justice through corruption, the lack of humanity because of lost ideals.

Let us, as we study our Constitution of the United States, imbibe its spirit of the sacredness of man, of the responsibility of the individual, and then let us vow that this coming year shall see us on the road to lost ideals restored, justice established, corruption driven from the seats of the mighty, and special privilege for those only who earn it through service to their fellow-man.

"W H A T will this New Year bring to me?" That is the question in the mind of each of us. No one knows but there is much for us to do. We can resolve to make the best use of our talents in our communities, to broaden the influence of our Society, to serve mankind.

Map this be a Happy New Year!

—Florence Hague Becker.
Our Doors of Congress
The First to be Cast in the United States

MARGUERITE C. RAND

CONGRESS is again in session. Once more the great bronze doors stand open to the multitude of visitors to our legislative halls. Among those who pass through those doors, how many pause to look at them—to inquire into their history? Yet the story of those doors is one to thrill the heart of every American, for they are all-American in craftsmanship—the first doors ever to be cast in the United States. Their beauty will certainly inspire confidence in those who are dubious of our American craftsmanship as contrasted with the work of foreign artisans.

The man who cast the doors was Silas Mosman, the greatest American bronze founder of his day. Among his fellow townsmen in Chicopee, Massachusetts, he had early established a reputation as a man of genius, but it took a Civil War and an insult to our national honor to prove his ability and make nationwide his fame.

When Randolph Rogers completed his models for the doors to the great rotunda of the Capitol, these models were sent as a matter of course to be cast in Munich, for Americans had not yet learned confidence in their own artisans. There was vague mention of a little foundry in Massachusetts, but of course that would never do. They could not cast those great doors. So the casting of the Rogers doors was done by F. Von Muller, the celebrated Munich founder. The beautiful Munich-made doors arrived in due course and were installed.

The doors of the Senate and the House were delayed by the death of Thomas Crawford, who had been given the commission for them. His models were unfinished. The original designs for both doors he had completed, but the plaster models for only the Senate doors were ready.

Meanwhile there had broken out in the New World a War Between the States. It was at this time that our country paid for the casting of the Rogers doors, when the premium on gold rose to such an enormous figure that we lost heavily. Notwithstanding the fact that our government met this loss and paid the Munich foundry in full, Von Muller was suspicious of us. When the models for the Crawford doors were sent to him, he refused to cast them unless our Treasury would deposit to his credit in Europe a sum of gold sufficient to cover his work.

We were insulted. Should we allow that Bavarian burgher to dictate such terms to us, to question our national stability, and the honor and credit of our government? Certainly not! We refused to meet Von Muller’s unreasonable demand. The models were directed to be returned to America where they arrived late in 1863.

Again there was mention of the little foundry in Massachusetts, and to the Ames Foundry in Chicopee the models were finally sent. On arrival they were found to be very badly damaged on account of careless packing. Their condition looked hopeless. But Silas Mosman, director of the Ames Foundry, had a pride of craftsmanship which made him declare that they should not be lost. This was a challenge to his local reputation, an opportunity to make it national.

For nearly a year he worked on those broken models with infinite care, untiring patience, and exquisite taste, and at last he managed to restore them to their original beauty and sharpness of detail. There was one person whom he allowed to assist him in this work, his son Melzar, for the father wanted his son to learn his art and be able to carry it on.

At last the doors were ready for casting. It was necessary for the Ames Foundry to add some very expensive additional apparatus and additional expert artisans. With this American foundry our government was very willing to cooperate and granted to them an advance of one-third the cost to enable them to make these necessary additions.
Under the careful guidance of Silas Mosman the doors were cast in bronze and completed. Melzar worked with his father and spent three months on the casting of one panel, so anxious was he, too, that it should all be perfect. The Senate doors were finally put in their present position at the Capitol in November, 1868, a triumph of American skill both in design and in execution, designed by an American artist, and the first bronze doors to be cast in an American foundry, under the directing genius of a real American artist and craftsman, Silas Mosman.

The models for the House doors had not yet reached the Ames Foundry. While the plaster models for the Senate doors had been completed before Mr. Crawford's death, there remained much to be done on the doors for the House. This work was accomplished by William Rhinehart, a former assistant of Crawford. When these models finally reached the government in Washington, they were not sent to the Ames Foundry in Chicopee but were stored in the Capitol, shortly before the death of Silas Mosman.

For a time the project of the House doors seemed to be forgotten. Years passed and Silas Mosman's son acquired his own foundry. Melzar Mosman had not only a pride in his craft but also the pride of tradition. His father had cast the great doors of the Senate. His father's work was unfinished, for the doors of the House still remained to be done. Then, too, Melzar Mosman was very much an American. As matters stood the honors were even, one set of doors cast in Munich, one set by his father in the United States. A ratio of one to one did not please him. The balance must be settled definitely, two to one for the United States. He must carry on family tradition, fulfill his father's dreams.

In 1904, Melzar Mosman set out for Washington to see about the casting of the doors for the House. As he started his trip, he did not realize that his mission would be so difficult, that to accomplish it he would need to be many things—not only an excellent bronze founder, but politician, diplomat, a bit of a sleuth and a research scholar.

Arrived in Washington, he was told that the Rhinehart models for the doors of the House had been so carefully put away that no one knew where they were. In short, they were lost. He sought authority to cast the doors, should he find them. On this point he received some encouragement. Congress would have to appropriate the money, but first the models must be found. He would find them. Officials smiled at his perseverance and his optimism. It had been so many years since they were stored away.

Melzar Mosman sought the aid of Mr. Woods, then Superintendent of the Capitol, who was very kind to him. From the keeper of the keys he obtained the means of entrance to the innermost recesses beneath the Capitol. It was a dark and gloomy hunt but at last his sleuthing was rewarded. Far back in one of those subterranean passages he found the long-lost models.

Rejoicing at his success, he asked Congress for appropriations to cast the doors. Here he met with another obstacle, quite unexpected. The doors are divided into two parts or valves, one valve portraying scenes of Peace, the other, War. On one of the panels of the War valve is a scene depicting General Moultrie. It was uncertain as to just what was the significance of this panel. Some of the Southern Congressmen opposed the appropriation for the casting of the doors because they believed this panel had some connection with the Civil War or might be derogatory to General Moultrie.

At this point Mr. Melzar Mosman was obliged to become a research scholar to determine the meaning of the scene on that panel. He found that it was commemorative of the presentation to General Moultrie, for his defense of Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, on June 28, 1776, of a flag made by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, in appreciation of his bravery. The panel had been first designed by Crawford who had died in 1857, some years before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Then came the necessity for a bit of politics and much diplomacy to convince Congress of his findings, but Melzar Mosman was again successful. The appropriation was passed and he returned to Chicopee with the precious models and proceeded with the completion of the work begun so many years before when his father, with young Mosman's help, had cast the doors of the Senate.

Each of the doors weighs two tons and
the weight of the two doors and frame is seven tons, yet they swing easily. Each door has many small bronze panels fitted together so perfectly that they have the effect of one solid piece. They are fastened on a frame of cast steel. As the bronze and steel both shrink in cooling, but the two metals do not shrink in the same proportion, it took months of figuring to be sure that each piece would fit perfectly into its allotted space, for Melzar Mosman would be satisfied with nothing less than perfection in every detail.

After the casting came the chasing. It so happened that just at this time Tiffany’s gold chasers were out on strike. They went to Chicopee and did the beautiful chasing on the doors of the House.

In May, 1905, the doors were finished and shipped to Washington. Mr. Mosman accompanied them. The contract called simply for their delivery in Washington, but Mr. Mosman was asked to stay until they were safely installed. This he was only too glad to do for, though he had no further responsibility, he was eager to see in their place those doors over which he had worked so long to achieve the culmination of his father’s dreams. He stood on the steps and watched as the great frame fitted perfectly into its place. One door followed. As the second was being raised into position the steel cable broke under the strain and the door fell with such force that it broke the steel frame and twisted several of the bronze panels.

It seemed as though fate were conspiring against him to the last, but Melzar Mosman returned to Chicopee with the door so badly damaged that it was necessary to cast a whole new frame. The bronze panels were straightened and the whole door remade.

The doors of the House were finally installed in the autumn of 1905, just thirty-seven years after the installation of the companion doors on the Senate portico. The Mosman pride of craftsmanship and family tradition had proved itself. The doors now stand two to one in favor of American workmanship. Had it not been for that long ago insult to our national honor, had it not been for the Ames Foundry in Chicopee, and especially had it not been for Mr. Silas Mosman and his son Melzar, we might never have had those doors, so perfect in their beauty of conception and skill of execution, American in every detail.

In the passing of Colonel Walter Scott on November 28, 1935, the Daughters of the American Revolution lost a devoted friend and wise counselor. A regular attendant at Continental Congress for many years, Colonel Scott was a member of the Advisory Council and helped to further the purposes of the D. A. R. in innumerable ways. For his unfailing generosity, keen interest and genuine devotion, we are grateful, and to his daughter, Mrs. Magna, we extend our deepest sympathy. We shall not see his like again, but the world is richer for having had the example of his life, the fruits of his good works.

Florence Hague Becker.
Montana State Capitol

BESSIE E. RASMUSSON

RISING in simple but imposing stateliness stands the State Capitol of Montana, a structure of which her people are justly proud. Surrounded by a setting of beautifully landscaped lawns, dotted with native trees and shrubbery, few public edifices present a more attractive view, or command greater attention.

The State Capitol grounds consist of twelve and one-half acres on the east side of the city of Helena.

On the ground floor the principal interest to the visitor is the collection of mounted wild animals, birds, Indian relics and mining specimens of the Historical Library. The Library itself, occupying the east wing of this floor, is rich in historical information of the early days of Montana, also many valuable pictures and paintings and numerous other articles of interest well worth viewing.

From the center of the main floor rises the dome, richly lighted with stained glass windows and portraying in its four panels the characteristic types of early days—the Indian, the original settler; the trapper and the miner, who led the westward march, and the cowboy. It is interesting to note that the painting of the trapper is a likeness of Jim Bridger, a pioneer of the West, who is honored also by a portrait in the Colorado State Capitol.

The painting of the driving of the "Golden Spike" spans the wall at the top of the grand stairway. This is in commemoration of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, celebrated on September 8, 1883, at Gold Creek, Montana, on the main line of this railway, just west of Garrison. The central figure is Gen. U. S. Grant, while at his back stands Governor Crosby, then Territorial Governor, and Henry Villard, then president of the Northern Pacific.

In the House of Representatives is the painting by Charles M. Russell—the well-known Montana cowboy artist, who died October 24, 1926—portraying the famous meeting of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with the Shoshone Indians in 1805. At the right of the picture is noted Lewis and Clark and their small party; Sacajawea, the Shoshone Indian girl, who had been stolen by the Mandans and carried to Dakota, and who was now guiding these white men into her home country; also Charbonneau, her husband, and York, the first negro ever seen by these Indians. This wonderful painting covers the entire space at the rear of the Speaker's rostrum and is one of the most striking pictures that can be found in any of the capitol buildings of the nation.
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, PLACING WREATH ON THE TOMB OF AMERICA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER, ON ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1935.
Daughters of the American Revolution Pay Tribute to America

IN a broadcast from Constitution Hall on Armistice Day the President General said:

Ideals are the important things in life, and the dedicating of self to the carrying out of our national ideals is the highest form of service. It means sacrifice and labor and loyalty. America has a great work to accomplish. Her dream is not forgotten, but has been doubted and questioned by many. Life has become too soft and it is difficult to see that we need discipline and hardship to make our vision clear.

The good life has come to be interpreted in material things, in security and ease, in protection without obligation. I beg of you that the sun shall not have set this Armistice Day without a facing of your responsibility to the life and defense of your country. It can be no better, no greater, no nobler than are its citizens.

The Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on belief in America, in service to her ideals, with purpose to preserve her ancient landmarks and to progress in the training of her citizens for the realization of her dream—justice and opportunity for all; not by being dragged into quarrels of the Old World, but by keeping her own light burning brightly, in a confused and bewildered world, by overcoming the power of selfishness and greed and materialism, and making the things of the spirit once more the objects of life.

May we this day dedicate ourselves in gratitude to our God, and in praise that our lot has been cast on these shores. May we pledge ourselves anew to defend our land from all enemies, those within as well as those without our borders. Let us live for our America, but be willing to die for her if need be.

It is strange indeed to hear students pledging and churches voting not to defend their country; to see mandates and peace bonds dedicated to the bringing low of the defenses of this land.

National Defense is the peace policy of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We believe in our country, we believe in preserving it. We are not lulled by false security into believing that wishing peace will bring peace. We have a great work to do, and the program of the nation for its defense must not be interfered with.

America's record in behalf of peace is well known to those who stop to think. She destroyed new battleships, limited her navy and then, through hope, postponed her authorized program.

Today, she is awakened and is making her peace establishment sure. She is building the navy necessary to her security and her peace. She is modernizing her army and making it efficient for its duties within her borders. Let no one call this long delayed program one of militarization. No duty of the Federal Government stands before that of assuring to every State a republican form of government. No duty of the citizen comes before that of preserving the ideals of his country.

This is Armistice Day. We rededicate ourselves to the things of the spirit. That alone can bring peace.
Historical Development of the United States Customs Service

The United States Customs Service is one of the oldest government organizations and truthfully can be said to have been created as one of the direct results of the efforts of the American Colonies to free themselves from the domination of the British Empire. The famous Boston “tea party,” preceded by the somewhat similar Philadelphia “tea party” in 1773, resulted in the repeal of the burdensome stamp tax, but at the same time British troops were sent to Boston and New York and commissioners of the British Crown were appointed to collect import duties on goods arriving in the Colonies.

It is doubtful that any different results would have ensued, no matter what form the collection of revenue from the Colonies might have taken. The grievance against the stamp tax brought the spirit of freedom of the Colonists into action. The protest against “taxation without representation” was the foundation of the Union, and the very corner-stone of American freedom was laid in the necessity for collecting revenue to aid in the struggle for independence.

The First Tariff Act

With the growth of the country the Colonies early felt the need of raising revenue and each of them had its own impost law for the purpose of providing revenue through customs duties. The impracticability of relying upon separate states for a national fund became entirely apparent, however, for during the period between the years 1776 and 1781 all of the Colonies, with the single exception of Virginia, had either failed or neglected to enforce their impost acts. With the close of the Revolutionary War the various states awoke to the fact that pecuniary embarrassment was imminent and, consequently, they began not only to reimpose old duties but also, from time to time, to make substantial additions to rates and articles to be appraised and taxed.

In framing the Constitution the question of revenue was one of the serious obstacles to the formation of a republic. The power of the government to levy taxes and to regulate commerce became fundamental rights with the adoption of the Constitution.

The first Congress of the United States met under the Constitution at New York on March 4, 1789. Immediately, Mr. Madison took the floor and after a brief speech offered a resolution for levying duties on imported merchandise. After prolonged discussion, and many objections and revisions, the first tariff law of the land was finally passed by the Congress and was signed by President Washington on July 4, 1789. On account of the general rejoicing occasioned by the action of the Congress and our first President, that law was hailed on every hand as a second Declaration of Independence.

The new duties made possible by the act were declared to be “necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures.” The Congress, however, made one mistake in this measure, for it provided no machinery for its administration. One day before the act was to become effective, Congress passed another which became the Act of July 31, 1789, creating customs districts and ports of entry, authorizing the appointment of customs officers and prescribing the procedure to be followed in collecting customs duties. So, it was on this date that the customs service, which constitutes the administrative machine for collecting the duties upon imports, actually began to function.

Organization and Duties of the Service

The Act of July 31, 1789, created 59 customs districts in 11 States, no provision being made for North Carolina and Rhode Island, which had not adopted the Constitution at that time. The officers speci-
fically provided for in the act were collectors and surveyors of customs and naval officers. Every district was provided with a collector, but not every district was to have a surveyor and naval officer. The tariff act of 1922 changed the designation of naval officer to comptroller of customs but the duties have not materially changed from those set forth in the Act of 1789.

The law provided salaries for collectors made up of the proceeds of specified fees and a commission on the amount paid into the Treasury, the commission being one-half of 1 per cent at the larger ports and 1 per cent at the others. Naval officers received half of the fees collected but no part of the commission. Surveyors, measurers, weighers and gaugers were paid entirely from fees. This system remained in effect for some years.

On August 3, 1789, President Washington sent to the Senate the nominations of 59 collectors, 33 surveyors and 10 naval officers, these nominations forming the first list of officers appointed under the Constitution. The list of names recommended by the President included many prominent officers of the American Revolution who had fought with him, and his letters at that time leave no doubt that he considered these Revolutionary patriots and heroes the type of men necessary to assist the young Republic in achieving a solid financial and commercial foundation.

For some time the collectors, surveyors and naval officers were the only local officers of the United States, except judges, marshals and clerks of the courts, and there were soon imposed on these customs officers other functions than the mere collection of duties, particularly in relation to matters affecting shipping and navigation. Collectors of customs were appointed superintendents of lighthouses for certain districts under the Lighthouse Act of August 7, 1789. An act passed in September of that same year, governing the registry and clearing of vessels and regulation of coasting trade, placed the local administration of the law on the collectors of customs, with general supervision by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All of the acts of Congress so far mentioned were passed before the establishment of the Treasury Department itself, which was not created until the passage of the Act of September 2, 1789. The customs service, therefore, is actually older than the Treasury Department itself, although it became a part of the Treasury under the act just mentioned, which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to superintend the collection of the revenue, thus carrying out the intent of the Act of July 31, 1789, which provided that customs officers should keep their accounts in such manner as "may be directed by the proper department, or officers appointed by law to superintend the revenue of the United States."

On January 30, 1790, the collectors of customs were designated as pension agents, and directed to pay the military pensions which had previously been granted by the states and which had been assumed by the United States under the Act of September 29, 1789. As the government possessed no other agency for obtaining statistics, collectors of customs were intrusted with the duty of obtaining such essential and valuable information. In June, 1791, there were placed under the immediate direction of the collectors of customs the 10 revenue cutters authorized by an Act of Congress passed in August, 1790. The war between England and Revolutionary France, declared in 1793, soon gave opportunity for the officers of customs to extend their powers to the control of exports destined for the two nations. What is now the United States Public Health Service, for a long number of years was immediately under the jurisdiction of collectors of customs, for the Act of July 16, 1798, added to their duties the collection of hospital dues for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, each foreign vessel being required to pay the collectors twenty cents a month for every seaman employed. Collectors continued in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, although probably more as directors ex officio, until 1870, but continued to collect the fees on seamen until 1884. The War of 1812, with its embargoes and stringent regulation of shipping, cast many additional burdens upon customs officers.

Thus, following the first tariff act, many laws were placed on the statute books
which added to the variety of duties performed by customs officers for the new Republic. Of more importance, however, to the customs service were the tariff acts passed during the years, over the objections, quite frequently, of numerous and powerful opponents, which gave rise to difficult and hazardous situations in connection with their enforcement. It can safely be said that without a tariff law of some kind to lean upon from year to year, and without the patriotic and courageous customs officers to enforce it, the Union could not have survived.

In the days of the first tariff act, as at present, smuggling was resorted to by unscrupulous individuals, who employed many and novel methods in their nefarious traffic. In the early days of the Union many difficulties arose in the detection and prevention of smuggling along the seaboard and along the frontiers as well. The smugglers in those days had many helpers among the citizenry, for numerous people opposed the tariff act and by aiding and abetting smuggling they felt that they had in a manner been compensated for their objections by deliberately permitting the government to be defrauded out of its lawful revenues. Under such conditions it was extremely difficult for customs officers to ferret out the guilty, and on account of the violent opposition of so many partisans of that day their calling was an extremely hazardous one.

Customs Duties as a Source of Revenue

Upon the passage of the first tariff act it was hoped that customs collections would yield $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 needed for the operation of the new government for the first year. During the first and only year of the operation of that act it yielded the sum of $2,239,746.75, with an additional $157,376.24 in duties on tonnage. From year to year customs receipts steadily increased, with the growth of the nation, until in 1929, the peak year, they amounted to over $600,000,000. At one time the peace-time expenditures of the government amounted to much less than a billion dollars a year and, up to 1910, customs duties constituted the principal single source of the government's income. However, with the billion-dollar Congress it soon became apparent that new sources of revenue would have to be found. The income tax of 1913 was the result and today that tax, combined with other lesser internal revenue taxes, provides the greater portion of the government's income.

Customs receipts declined, following the peak year, due to the world-wide depression of commerce, but the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, showed an increase of about 25 per cent over the preceding year, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, the total collections amounted to $346,514,550, an increase of 10 per cent over the fiscal year 1934. Continued improvement in the economic situation will mean, of course, increased collections in customs duties.

The Customs Service in Recent Years and Today

By 1852 the customs service had reached a high stage of development as the branch of the government dealing with all matters relating to imports, exports and shipping. For nearly half a century there had been no legislation affecting the organization of the service and only a few minor laws which added to its duties or changed the activities of its officers. The Civil War apparently had little direct effect upon the operation of the service. Special regulations were issued at that time governing exports, but the industrial development and the war needs of the government did not make necessary any such elaborate detail of control of imports and exports as was placed in effect during the war with Germany.

The World War broadened the activities of the Customs Service to no little degree. Prior to our entry into that struggle, customs officers, in addition to their regular duties, were charged with enforcement of the neutrality laws in effect in our various ports and harbors. This required the exercise of great vigilance to prevent the fitting out of hostile expeditions in American waters, and the using of American ports as bases for supplying belligerent warships at sea. The work included the sealing of wireless apparatus of vessels while in our ports, the inspection of suspected cargoes, and the investigations of
numerous attempts to damage and destroy vessels or their cargoes.

When our government declared war on April 6, 1917, customs officers, upon instructions from President Wilson, took into custody 65 German warships lying in 17 different ports, and placed guards on such vessels to protect them from further injury or deterioration. In similar manner, on April 9, 1917, customs guards were placed on 14 Austrian ships lying in eight different ports. Under the regulations of the War Trade Board the officers of the Customs Service assisted in enforcing the government's policy requiring the licensing of all imports and exports during the war and checked all shipments entering and leaving the country. Customs officers during this period made detailed examinations of passengers and baggage leaving the country and exercised a stringent censorship on motion-picture films, phonograph records, photographic negatives, and letters and other communications sent outside the regular course of the mails. Numerous other duties, made necessary by the existence of the war, engaged the attention of the officers of the service.

Due to the growth and progress of our country it is inevitable that additional burdens are placed upon customs officers from time to time. When the service first began to function, sailboats and horse-drawn vehicles were the principal means of conveyance. Later, the steamboat came into use; then followed the steam engine and the railroads. Then the automobile became a factor in transportation, and now the airplane has been developed as a result of the progress of transportation. The use of aircraft in international traffic is constantly expanding and numerous airports of entry have been designated to take care of this most modern problem. With improvements in aircraft and their increased use in the transportation of passengers and merchandise this problem, of necessity, will continue to become increasingly important to customs officers. Aircraft are required to land at designated airports of entry or suffer the imposition of a penalty. Likewise, automobiles and other vehicles must report at regular customs ports of entry upon their entry into the country from Canada or Mexico.

The increase in tourist travel by aircraft, automobiles and vessels has very greatly taxed the facilities of the service, not only in connection with the regular entry and examination of baggage and personal effects, but also in the detection of smuggling, a practice, as has been stated, which began with the advent of the very first tariff act. Although the antismuggling activities of the service may appear to the average person as being a very colorful part of its work, of far greater importance to the nation as a whole are the normal operations of the service in the entry, examination and appraisement of merchandise. When it is considered that thousands of articles are imported every day, ranging from common pins to large, intricate machines; from cheap trinkets and toys to expensive jewelry and involved scientific apparatus; in fact, practically every known article of commerce in use today, it becomes entirely apparent that the officers of the service must possess a thorough and detailed knowledge of the tariff act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, as well as other laws and regulations affecting the importation of the every-day necessities and the luxuries of this modern age.

Inspectors of customs are what might be termed in military parlance the "shock troops" of the Customs Service. It is they who meet the traveler upon his arrival at a port of entry. The inspectors must examine all baggage brought into the country and determine whether all requirements of the law have been fulfilled. In the performance of this duty inspectors are required to exercise extreme care and tact, and above all they must be courteous. It is also their duty to prevent, so far as may be possible, the smuggling of contraband or the illegal importation of merchandise of whatever character into the United States. The force of inspectors on the Canadian and Mexican borders, known as Customs Border Patrol Inspectors, are men picked for their courage and integrity. They supplement the regular customs inspectors at border ports and their duties bring them face to face with many hazardous situations. They must be ready for all types of emergencies and, although never the aggressors in combats with law
violators, they are frequently forced into serious affrays with hardened criminals engaged in smuggling in violation of our laws. Nearly a score of their number have met violent deaths in the past two decades, some of them having been killed from ambush without a chance to protect themselves.

Perhaps more depends upon the assistant appraisers and the examiners of merchandise than upon any other class of employees in the Customs Service in the matter of protecting American industries and in securing the revenue from imports to which the government is legally entitled. It is the duty of these officers to examine a portion of each importation of merchandise, or all of it if necessity requires, in order that its correct dutiable value may be determined. Inasmuch as a considerable portion of all duties collected are levied on ad valorem rates, which are based on value, it is highly essential that the officers mentioned have an intimate knowledge of all classes of merchandise which they are required to handle. Today, more than ever, with the many changes in rates of duty brought about by the several foreign trade agreements, are these positions of great importance in the ascertainment of the correct amount of duties due on imports.

The total personnel of the Customs Service at the present time is just under 8,600 employees. At one time, in 1930, the personnel totalled slightly over 10,000, but a gradual reduction has taken place, due to reduced importations and for reasons of economy. The personnel is distributed throughout the United States and its territorial possessions, and offices are maintained also in the capitals of the principal countries in Europe as well as in China and Japan. Each of these foreign offices is in charge of a customs official known as a treasury attache who, together with his assistants, has the duty of ascertaining and verifying market values in the country of exportation.

In the United States and its possessions there are now 48 customs collection districts, each in charge of a collector, seven of whom are women. These officers, together with seven comptrollers of customs, and one appraiser of merchandise and one surveyor at the port of New York, are the political appointees of the Customs Service in the field. The remainder of the personnel, with the exception of the Commissioner of Customs at the head of the Bureau of Customs in Washington, is appointed under the Civil Service laws. Practically 98 per cent of all customs employees are stationed in the field. The Commissioner of Customs, the administrative head of the service, and a force of 174 attorneys, administrative officers, stenographers, and clerks are stationed in Washington, composing the Bureau of Customs which, prior to 1927, was known as the Division of Customs.

The Customs Service, rich in tradition as it is, created by one of the early acts of the first Congress of the United States, has always attracted to its ranks men of outstanding achievements and characteristically patriotic. It has numbered among its officers, principally those appointed by the President, men famous in American history, men of letters, and men of outstanding commercial attainments. They have brought to the service years of experience and knowledge which has reacted to the benefit of the service and of those in the commercial world who have constant contact with the officers of customs. Too little praise, however, cannot be given to the rank and file of the service, for it is they who carry on, day after day, year after year, the majority of them spending the greater portion of their lives in the service. They perform their duties efficiently and courageously, with the knowledge that they are a part of one of the oldest government establishments which is inseparably linked with the financial and commercial progress of the nation since shortly after its independence and which has had no small part in the making of history.

Editor's Note: This article is contributed to the Magazine by Mr. James H. Moyle, United States Bureau of Customs, at the request of the Historian General, Mrs. Julian Goodhue.
Jan. 1, 1776—The first Union Flag of thirteen stripes was unfurled by Washington at Cambridge, Mass.

Jan. 2, 1779—Congress called upon the States for their quotas of $15,000,000 for the year, and $6,000,000 for eighteen years to follow, as a sinking fund.

Jan. 2, 1788—Georgia ratified the Constitution.

Jan. 2, 1813—Congress appropriated $2,500,000 to build four 74-gun ships and six 44-gun ships.

Jan. 4, 1493—Columbus sailed for Spain on the "Nina."

Jan. 4, 1902—The French Panama company offered the Panama Canal to the United States for $40,000,000.

Jan. 7, 1798—The eleventh amendment to the Constitution was ratified.

Jan. 9, 1788—Connecticut ratified the Constitution.

Jan. 11, 1805—The Territory of Michigan was formed.

Jan. 11, 1843—Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," died at the age of 64.

Jan. 11, 1897—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington.

Jan. 14, 1784—Congress ratified the definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. Cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed by Congress in April of the previous year.

Jan. 14, 1790—Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, reported on the public debt. He proposed (1) that the government fund and pay the foreign debt of the Confederation of States, $12,000,000; (2) fund and pay the domestic debt ($40,000,000); (3) assume and pay the unpaid war debts of the States ($21,500,000). The last caused heated debate but was carried with the others.

Jan. 14, 1814—Daniel Webster's first speech in the House on the enlistment bill was given.

Jan. 15, 1831—The first trip of the American-built locomotive, "The Best Friend," was made on the South Carolina Railroad.

Jan. 18, 1791—Vermont, the fourteenth State, was admitted to the Union.

Jan. 18, 1815—Congress imposed duties on household furniture and on gold and silver watches; tax on a gold watch, $2; on a silver watch, $1; on $1,500 worth of household furniture, $6; on $3,000, $17; $4,000, $28; $6,000, $45; $10,000, $100; beds, bedding, kitchen furniture and family pictures exempt.

Jan. 18, 1837—The United States coinage was again changed.

Jan. 19, 1801—The Capitol Building at Washington was burned.

Jan. 20, 1777—Congress voted "that an authentic copy, with names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, be sent to each of the United States."

Jan. 20, 1783—Florida was re-ceded to Spain by Great Britain.

Jan. 20, 1801—John Marshall was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jan. 23, 1845—Congress appointed the national election day to be held on Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

Jan. 24, 1848—Gold was discovered at Sutter's Fort, Calif. This led to the "gold rush."

Jan. 26, 1802—Congress appointed John Beckley, of Virginia, librarian, with a room of the Capitol for a library.

Jan. 26, 1815—The United States purchased Jefferson's library of about 7,000 volumes for the use of Congress, at a price of $23,000.
Jan. 28, 1855—The Panama Railroad was completed and the first train ran from ocean to ocean.

Jan. 29, 1795—A strict naturalization law was passed requiring nobility entering the United States to renounce titles.

Jan. 29, 1827—Appropriation was made by Congress for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions.

Jan. 29, 1874—An act authorizing the U. S. Mint to make coins for foreign nations was passed.

Jan. (?), 1777—Washington’s Army encamped for the winter at Morristown, New Jersey. Exact date not given by historian.

Jan. (?), 1817—The Bank of the United States began operation. Exact date not given by historians.

Mrs. William A. Becker’s Itinerary for Spring, 1936

North Carolina, Raleigh .................................................. January 28, For unveiling of Memorial to Patriots and Battles of the Thirteen Original Colonies.

Delaware, Wilmington .................................................. February 20

North Carolina, Asheville ............................................. March 2 to 3

South Carolina, Anderson ............................................. March 4 and 5

Georgia, Savannah ..................................................... March 9 and 10

Florida, Jacksonville ................................................... March 12 and 13

Alabama, Mobile .......................................................... March 16 and 17

Louisiana, Hammond ................................................... March 19 and 20

Mississippi, Jackson ..................................................... March 23

Maryland, Baltimore .................................................... March 25 and 26
EVERY Christmas adds a new and a fairer substance to man's faith in others and in himself. The mystic spell of it hovers over all that he thinks and feels, and casts a friendlier glow over all his play and all his work. An aroma of hearts, it reaches out infinitely, in looks, in acts, and in a will to help. Out of its kindly air, and generous, came the three wise men of old—Love, Labor, Worship—up from the dim East in every human life to the manger in its Bethlehem, offering there their gifts, now as in all time. The feast and the yule log, the games and the gifts and the bells, the red of essential sacrifice and the green of immortal hope, the carols and the star. And in the center a Child!

And yet, with such a spirit having just broken again upon the world, men are talking not only of war actually raging in Ethiopia, but of the probability of a still more devastating outbreak of collective homicide throughout Europe, across the Far East, and involving possibly our United States.

In such a situation it is our country's right to believe, and the privilege especially of the Daughters of the American Revolution to proclaim now, as it always has, that the United States of America has something to offer to the peace of the world; something that she has tried and found, indeed, to be a genuine specific for the dread disease of war.

That something is not our economic success. It is not our organization of finance, transportation, armies, ships, men, women, children, knitting needles, for the prosecution of war. It is not the development of our roads, canals, farms, sciences, arts, cities, the energy of America triumphant. It is not our "doctrines," Monroe, open door, Stimson, neutrality; not even our Jeffersonian doctrine of "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

Our country's contribution to world peace is that once upon a time in our history certain very able gentlemen, representing twelve free, sovereign and independent states, convened in the city of Philadelphia the greatest peace conference in the history of the world, and there proceeded to set up a more perfect union which has enabled the number to grow from thirteen to forty-eight free, sovereign, independent states, all living together at last without any thought anywhere of a war within or between them.

That Federal Convention of 1787, in planning the Constitution of the United States, set for its purpose a union of the existing states to establish justice, to in-
sure domestic tranquillity, to avoid war for all time as between themselves. The war between the states of 1861-65 cast no shadow on the wisdom of their plan. As a result of their labors the United States of America came to accept that we are a government of laws and not of men; that government can rest securely only by the free consent of the governed; that it is possible for any political question to become judicial and to be adjudged accordingly; that there must be a regulated independence of the states; that there can and should be for the union of states an equilibrium between anarchy and tyranny, between the large and small states, and between the rights and duties of all; that the thread of royal purple holding together the frail fabric of human relations is justice, enforced as between states only by the law.

That these principles might be translated into terms of reality, the men in Philadelphia set up an international organization within which states can and do achieve their rights and interests without recourse to arms. The process is simplicity itself. A state with a claim against another may present it before the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be heard on its merits. The court will hand down its decision and then the issue is closed. That has been the practice in now some one hundred thirty cases involving issues between states or in some instances between the government and a state. It is the due process of law applied on the international plane. It is the achievement of justice, which is the achievement of peace.

The whole plan is based on the fact that there can be no desirable peace between states except a peace based upon justice; and upon the further fact that true honor and worth of any state are inseparable from justice and its expression in the law.

In the scheme there is no provision for the coercion of a recalcitrant state by force of arms. There is no authority in the Supreme Court or in the executive branch of the government to wage war against any of the states, a fact confirmed, in the case of Kentucky vs. Governor Denison of Ohio, by the Supreme Court itself in 1861.

The reason that the decisions of the Supreme Court in issues between states are now obeyed without question is that the states have decided that it is far better to abide by the decisions of nine men sitting on Capitol Hill, men chosen for the purpose, than that they should incur the ill will of their fellows. The sanction of sanctions in all such cases is only the sanction of public opinion, called since ancient times the "Queen of the World."

A few days after the close of the Federal convention of 1787, Benjamin Franklin, perfectly seasoned through his 81 years, wrote to his friend Mr. Grand, in England:

"I send you enclos'd the propos'd new Federal Constitution for these States. I was engag'd 4 Months of the last Summer in the Convention that form'd it. It is now sent by Congress to the several States for their Confirmation. If it succeeds, I do not see why you might not in Europe carry the Project of good Henry the 4th into Execution, by forming a Federal Union and One Grand Republick of all its different States & Kingdoms; by means of a like Convention; for we had many interests to reconcile."

Our union of 48 free, sovereign, independent states, states settling all their disputes in accord with the principles of law and justice, and that with no one of them ever thinking of coercing another by force of arms, is our country's contribution to the peace of the world.

Surely such a fact, inspiration of the American Peace Society for now seven years over a century, can but deepen the realities we of America fain would associate with our hopes at the beginning of this another year of fear and wonder.

Note: The National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee supports any legitimate efforts for the advancement of world peace. The American Peace Society has for more than 100 years held to a program of peace through justice as against a type of program that would cripple our nation's ability to defend itself or would subvert American ideals and our form of government. Too many so-called peace societies are offering just this sort of program in this time of international chaos. If there are other peace societies whose activities our Society can wholeheartedly endorse, this committee would be glad to have information on them.—Adelaide H. Sisson.
OVER THREE HUNDRED VETERANS ARE CARED FOR AT FORT HARRISON, HELENA, MONTANA. THIS IS ONE OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. THE STATE CHAIRMAN OF CONSERVATION, OF ORO FINO CHAPTER, IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, GIVE PARTIES FOR THE SOLDIERS ON HOLIDAYS AND PATRIOTIC DAYS.

HAWKINSVILLE CHAPTER, HAWKINSVILLE, GA., MARKED THREE MEMORIAL TREES THAT ARE PLANTED AT THE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE WHICH HONORS THE WORLD WAR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA. THE WOODROW WILSON TREE, AN OAK, THE WASHINGTON TREE, A MAGNOLIA, AND THE OGLETHORPE TREE, A CEDAR, ARE ALL NATIVE GROWN.
MEMBERS OF ASSINIBOINE CHAPTER, HAVRE, MONTANA, HELD A COLONIAL TEA

DEDICATION OF BEAVERHEAD CANYON GATEWAY MARKER ON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL AT BARRETT'S STATION BY BEAVERHEAD CHAPTER. READING LEFT TO RIGHT: MR. TRASK, MRS. KATE P. LYNN, MRS. TRASK, MRS. FRANK H. COONEY, GOVERNOR FRANK H. COONEY, MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, MRS. FRED WOODSIDE, MRS. GUY D. COMBS, MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, MRS. S. E. LEARD, MRS. W. W. BROTHERS AND MRS. LAURA T. SCOTT.
JANESVILLE CHAPTER, JANESVILLE, WIS., CELEBRATES ITS FORTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY. THE OCCASION WAS MADE MEMORABLE BY THE PRESENCE OF ITS FOUNDER, TWO CHARTER MEMBERS AND STATE OFFICERS. THE BIRTHDAY CAKE WAS TOPPED WITH THE D. A. R. INSIGNIA.

BITTER ROOT CHAPTER BOOK PLATE WAS DESIGNED BY MISS GRACE BARNETT. THE STATE FLOWER OF MONTANA IS THE BITTER ROOT, FOR WHICH OUR CHAPTER IS NAMED, AND IT SEEMED DOUBLY APPROPRIATE TO USE IT IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PLATE. IN THE BACKGROUND ARE THE MOUNTAINS OF THE FAMOUS BITTER ROOT RANGE, SEEN FROM MISSOULA. THE BITTER ROOT IS THE FAVORITE HERB OF THE INDIANS, WHO GATHER AND CURE IT IN QUANTITIES EACH SPRING. THE MOUNTAINS SERVED AS A BARRIER IN THE EARLY DAYS, KEEPING WARLIKE INDIANS FROM THE WEST FROM SWOOPING DOWN UPON THE SETTLEMENTS. BOTH THE FLOWER AND THE MOUNTAINS ARE CLOSELY LINKED IN EARLY MONTANA HISTORY AND THEREFORE ARE DEAR TO THE HEARTS OF OUR CHAPTER.
SILVER BOW CHAPTER, BUTTE, MONTANA, EXHIBITED ONE HUNDRED AND TEN RARE OLD QUILTS. MRS. PAULINE BRYAN WILD, A MEMBER, IS PICTURED WITH ONE SHE LOANED. IT WAS MADE BY HER GRANDMOTHER IN 1855.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENDRICKS CHAPTER, OF MARION, OHIO, PRESENTED A FLAG TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF HARDING AREA COUNCIL BEFORE THE TOMB OF FORMER PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING. THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY THE REGENT, MRS. FRED HOCH, AND MR. ARTHUR BROOKS, DIRECTOR OF BOY SCOUTS OF THE HARDING AREA, MADE THE SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.
SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR CHAPTER, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, DEDICATED A BOULDER AND TABLET COMMEMORATING THE PLANTING OF 120 LIVE OAK TREES, GIFT OF THE CHAPTER TO RANDOLPH FIELD. COL. H. W. HARMS, COMMANDER, AND OTHER OFFICERS ASSISTED.

MANHATTAN CHAPTER, NEW YORK, UNVEILED A BRONZE TABLET ON PUBLIC SCHOOL 135 IN NEW YORK CITY. THIS SPOT MARKS THE SITE OF THE HISTORIC BEEKMAN HOUSE WHERE NATHAN HALE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.
SUSAN CARRINGTON CLARKE CHAPTER OF MERIDEN, CONN., ENTERED A FLOAT IN MERIDEN'S TERCENTENARY PARADE.

A RECEPTION FOR OUR PRESIDENT GENERAL WAS GIVEN BY HER HOME CHAPTER, NOVA CAESAREA OF NEWARK, N. J., IN THEIR CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS IN THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, FOLLOWED BY MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, THE STATE OFFICERS, THE MOTHER OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. A. J. HAGUE, AND HEADS OF OTHER PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING CORRESPONDING MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.
WIZARD OF TAMASSEE CHAPTER, SENECA, S. C., MARKED THE SITE OF OLD SENECA WHICH WAS SETTLED BY THE SENECA INDIANS THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. THE TOWN WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY COL. ANDREW WILLIAMSON IN 1776. THE SENECAS WERE LED BY CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT, WITH A BODY OF TORIES DRESSED AS INDIANS.

JONAS BRONCK CHAPTER, MT. VERNON, N. Y., COOPERATED WITH THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT THE SOUTHERN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT ANTIQUES EXPOSITION AT THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY CENTER IN WHITE PLAINS. THE BOOTH REPRESENTED A ROOM OF THE PERIOD OF THE EARLY REPUBLIC AND WAS FURNISHED BY LOANS FROM CHAPTER MEMBERS.
PEAKS OF OTTER CHAPTER OF BEDFORD, VA., RECENTLY UNEARTHED VALUABLE HISTORY CONCERNING STEPHEN COGGIN, JR., THE REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR OF MARK TWAIN (SAMUEL CLEMENS). HIS HOME, IN BEDFORD COUNTY, IS STILL STANDING.

ALASKA CHAPTER, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, PARTICIPATED IN A RECENT PARADE IN ANCHORAGE. THE "SPIRIT OF 1776" PRECEDED THEIR PRIZE WINNING FLOAT WHICH REPRESENTED A COLONIAL FAMILY.

COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW CHAPTER OF WORCESTER, MASS., PLACED A TABLET ON BIGELOW MOUNTAIN, MAINE, IN COMMEMORATION OF COL. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, A MEMBER OF ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO QUEBEC.
ALOHA CHAPTER, HONOLULU, HAWAII, PAID TRIBUTE TO MRS. AGNES HALL BOYD, ORGANIZING REGENT OF THE CHAPTER, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HER DEATH, BY DEDICATING A BRONZE MARKER TO HER MEMORY.

WAHKEENA CHAPTER, PARKROSE, ORE., DEDICATED A DRINKING FOUNTAIN AT WAHKEENA FALLS IN BENSON PARK, ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY, TO THE "PIONEERS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE."
Montana's Spirit of Progress

Excerpts from the Address of Hon. Frank H. Cooney, late Governor of Montana, at the Dedication of the Marker at Beaverhead Canyon, September 23, 1935

This occasion has a three-fold inspiration. First, it is sponsored by your illustrious organization; secondly, it commemorates the spirit of the pioneers of our great State; in the third place, it marks the passing of the old and the progress of the new with all that opportunity presents for the future.

As we stand on this historic spot today, memory takes us back across the span of years to the days of the sixties. We picture those little bands of pioneers as they wended their way slowly through the canyons and along the banks of these mountain streams.

Imagine their thoughts, their hopes, their fears as they trudged day after day by the side of their oxen and horses or rode in their wagons over rough roads. It was a long, long trail blazed across the plains and burning sands until they finally came face to face with the denser wilds of these mountain fastnesses.

This marker of copper and brass, placed here to tell the story, is made from the red metal that has been taken from our Montana hills by those who followed or are descended from those pioneers.

It marks the passing from the toll roads of those days to the great highway system of which we are all so proud today. It marks the cleavage between the old and the new and will serve as a harbinger of promise and progress.

This spot on which we stand today to commemorate the placing of this historical marker is the spot where the old Salt Lake road joined the new toll road that was to wind its way through Beaverhead canyon. That toll road was one of the last ones for which the Legislature of the territory of Montana granted a charter. The road was ready for business in July, 1866.

The Beaverhead Canyon and Beaverhead Rock are historic landmarks in Montana history. Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, reached Rattlesnake Cliff, as he called Beaverhead Rock, on August 10, 1805.

Until the building of the Great Beaverhead Canyon Road, it was impossible for a wagon to pass through this canyon. Contrast that situation with the conditions of today. From the icy glaciers along the Canadian border, on either side of the Continental Divide and along the foothills of the Rockies to the marvels of Yellowstone Park, smooth modern roadways reach to every beauty spot of this Nation's greatest natural park. A marvellous smooth roadway leads through Logan Pass and on down through the mountains; similar highways cross and recross the great Continental Divide.

We can stand today on these hilltops where once our pioneer fathers and mothers crouched and gazed with fear and trepidation for dangers to be avoided. They were on the lookout for wild beasts, road agents, brigands or hostile Indians. Now we look calmly down on peaceful valleys and calmly scan the horizon as long trains pass, laden with the products of our mines, our ranches, our farms, our mills and our canneries.

We watch as the cars, loaded with the copper, the lead, the zinc, the wheat, the rye, the apples, the cherries, the sheep, the cattle, the wool and the products of our dairies, are whisked away to meet the needs of the East.

This marker today stands as a mute evidence of the passing of the old and the welcoming of the new.

So I say to you, members of this patriotic order, no lesson seems to me more striking or more important for you to stress and teach than the one the story of those pioneers and the founders of our Nation teach by their example and their lives.

Our descendants looking back to these days will wonder, just as we wonder in looking back to the days of the old toll road, why some pessimists took a gloomy view. They will thank the great God who rules the destinies of humanity that their ancestors had the spirit of progress and were not afraid.
ATTENTION!
Regents—Delegates—Alternates

JANUARY and the New Year brings to mind the approach of the 45th Continental Congress, and it may be well to bring to the attention of the members some essential facts relative to correct credentials for which the Committee on Credentials is responsible. This committee is the appointed agent to see that the requirements of the National By-Laws are fulfilled and upheld. Every possible effort is made to receive correct returns, and while the By-Laws are clearly stated, still, if anything is not understood we will gladly assist you further if you will consult us.

The credential blanks, together with the letter to the Regents and the registration cards have been sent out, and the letter to the Regents emphasizes her responsibilities and that of her chapter treasurer, and gives instructions as to the proper procedure. However, the following points should be carefully checked and noted in order to avoid confusion and disappointment.

It is most important that the chapter regents and chapter treasurers see to it that the National dues are in the Treasurer-General's office by January 1st; however, one month of grace is allowed, but the dues of the representatives positively must be credited on the books of the Treasurer-General on or before February 1st preceding the Congress, and the representative must have been a member of her chapter one year preceding said Congress in order to be accredited. Each representative should have a signed registration card, as this is a necessary means of identification. The registration card must be signed by the Regent and the Recording Secretary. The registration fee is one dollar, which is to be paid at the time the representative registers at the credential desk.

Every chapter, whether it expects to be represented or not, should fill out and return the credential blanks, typewritten in duplicate, according to instructions on the blank and in the Chairman's letter to the chapter regents. This blank must be signed by the chapter regent and chapter treasurer, and the date of the election of the delegates and alternates must be inserted, as well as the names of the delegates and alternates who were duly elected. Delegates and alternates must be elected on or before March 1st, 1936, and their dues must have been paid to the Treasurer-General before February 1st, 1936.

No more than ten alternates may be listed and only the number of delegates to which the chapter is entitled. The number of delegates allowed each chapter is determined by their paid membership on February 1st. In addition to the regent or first vice-regent, chapters having a membership of 50 to 199 with dues paid may elect one delegate, those having a membership of 200 to 299 with dues paid may elect two delegates, and so on. The ten alternates elected by the chapters are necessary, as they may be called upon to take the delegate's place should occasion arise.

Then again, no regent, first vice-regent, delegate or alternate whose dues for the current year have not been received by the Treasurer-General by February 1st, and who has not been a member of her chapter for one continuous year preceding Congress, shall be entitled to represent her chapter.

Finally, to sum up: Election of representatives must be held on or before March 1st. Members whose dues are not paid in time to be received in Washington by February 1st cannot act as delegates or alternates. Representation is dependent upon the number of paid dues.

Therefore the credential blanks must necessarily be carefully prepared, duly signed and sent to the Chairman, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The Committee will receive the blanks, if they are in proper order, up to the time of registration, but it greatly assists the work of the Committee to have the blanks sent in as soon as possible after the chapter elections.

The Committee appreciates all cooperation, assistance, and consideration and hopes a successful registration will be the result.

PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,
National Chairman
Committee on Credentials.
Since 1924 the Daughters of the American Revolution of Montana, adhering to one of the fundamental purposes and objects of the National Society, have been carrying out a comprehensive program of marking historic sites within the boundaries of the third largest State in the Union.

Due largely to the fact that the Society in the State was numerically small and funds not always available, progress has of necessity been at times retarded. Assistance was given the movement, however, through the magnificent generosity of Montana’s largest corporation—the Anaconda Copper Mining Company—who undertook to turn out and furnish these markers. These tablets, made of native Montana copper and related ores, were modeled in a Montana factory and are of uniform size.

Placing a marker or two each year, the Society has succeeded in designating at least the most noteworthy historic landmarks and sites in the State. This includes various camp sites along the historic Lewis and Clark Trail, as well as the sites of frontier army posts, locations of battlefields, and other points that are of historic value to the residents of the State.

The first activity was the tablet unveiled on August 17, 1924, in commemoration of old Fort Logan, near White Sulphur Springs. It is one of the few remaining blockhouses yet standing in the United States. This landmark was built in 1869—renamed Fort Logan in honor of Capt. William Logan, killed in 1877 by the Nez Perce Indians at the Battle of the Big Hole. Appropriate ceremonies were conducted by Oro Fino Chapter, D. A. R., of Helena.

The second marker was unveiled under the auspices of Beaverhead Chapter, D. A. R., of Dillon, at Bannack, first seat of government in Montana, on September 7, 1925. Bannack also housed the first territorial Legislature. It was the first important gold camp and the scene of vigilante activities.

On October 9, 1925, Bitter Root Chapter, D. A. R., of Missoula, unveiled a marker at Traveller’s Rest, near the town of Lolo. This marker is unique in that it is the only permanent memorial that has ever been erected which carries the name of the entire personnel of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Expedition used this site as a camping ground both on the outward voy-
age and the return trip. At this juncture the two captains divided their forces while returning from their memorable trip of exploration, reuniting at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

The next tablet was erected and dedicated on August 27, 1926, by Mount Hyalite Chapter, D. A. R., of Bozeman, commemorating Fort Ellis, one of the last remaining military posts of the old Northwest frontier to be abandoned by the War Department. Also, a camp site on the return trip of Captain Clark's party, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and near the point where the famous Indian woman guide, Sacajawea, pointed out the route over the mountain pass and down the valley of the Yellowstone.

On July 19, 1927, Oro Fino Chapter, D. A. R., of Helena, dedicated a marker which was placed in historic Meriwether Canyon, that far-famed and picturesque chasm at the Gates of the Mountains, on the Missouri River, 20 miles north of Helena, designating the place of encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, exactly 122 years before, or on July 19, 1805. Be it remembered that the ink was then barely dry on the treaty ceding to us the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase. Across the range lay a country which we had not yet acquired by annexation, and of which the territorial limits had yet to be determined, for they were, so far, unknown. It is well to bear in mind that these men were the first white men whose feet had touched the soil of this wild frontier, while on a tour of exploration and acquisition that was to add to this young republic a domain of tremendous size and importance.

On May 24, 1928, Shining Mountain Chapter, D. A. R., of Billings, dedicated a marker at Pompey's Pillar, commemorating the return of Captain Clark and his party, who discovered and named this remarkable rock formation, at this point, on July 25, 1806, on the voyage down the Yellowstone River from their epoch-making exploration trip. Upon this peculiarly formed rock tower is found the name of William Clark, and the date—July 25, 1806—the only carved inscription left by any member of the expedition on their entire route.
miles south of the city of Chinook, in Blaine County. These markers are set into and made a part of a large monument, constructed of concrete and boulders gathered from the old battlefield. The tablets face both east and west. The plaque facing west recites that the monument is erected in remembrance of officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army killed in action, and gives their names—twenty-two in all. The bronze tablet facing the east calls attention to the surrender of Chief Joseph and his tribe of Nez Perces to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, on October 5, 1877. It recites that:

"Chief Joseph was a military genius, courageous and humane," stating that when he surrendered to General Miles he raised his right hand and proclaimed: "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." "He kept his word."

It was the site of the last stand and surrender to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of Chief Joseph, one of the most redoubtable leaders and warriors of his race. His retreat through the mountain fastnesses, from the Nez Perce reservation in Idaho, through Yellowstone Park, to the foothills of northern Montana, is one of the most thrilling narratives in military history, and is today used as a treatise in the textbooks at West Point. Among those rugged hills and broken ravines, nearly sixty years ago, occurred the last armed conflict between the white men and red men in Montana.

On September 21, 1930, Shining Mountain Chapter, of Billings, dedicated a bronze tablet at the site of old Fort Custer, located on the bluff overlooking the confluence of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers. It was occupied until 1897, when it was abandoned by the Government. The post was named in honor of General George A. Custer, who was killed with his entire command, only a few miles away, at the battle of the Little Big Horn, on June 25, 1876.

In its day it was one of the best equipped and largest cavalry posts in the country, and was for many years the headquarters of the 2d Cavalry. Many young officers served there temporarily, who afterwards rose to high rank and most distinguished command during the Spanish-American War and the World War. Among these officers may be mentioned the late Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American Army at the beginning of the last great conflict; Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, who commanded the First American Army in France; Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, who rose from a corporal to wear the insignia of a brigadier general, and who is now the lone survivor of the famous Greeley Arctic Expedition. Rear Admiral Frank P. Upham, the only naval cadet, from Montana, to reach the rank of admiral, played at Fort Custer as a boy, where his father was a captain in the First Cavalry.

On August 24, 1931, a marker was erected on the site of the discovery of the first pay gold in Silver Bow County. The discovery occurred in the spring of 1864. The six-ton granite boulder carrying the tablet stands near Nissler, on the Butte-Anaconda highway. The dedication cere-
monies were conducted by Silver Bow Chapter, D. A. R., of Butte, at six-thirty A. M., while the early sun’s slanting rays played on the silvery arc of the creek below. A large assembly present, included the then President General of the N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, who participated in the dedicatory ceremonies, and the junior Honorary President General N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau.

On Constitution Day, September 17, 1931, at the site of the old Reed’s Fort postoffice, adjacent to the city of Lewistown, a marker was dedicated memorializing the establishment, in 1881, of the first postoffice in central Montana. Dedication services were under the auspices of Julia Hancock Chapter, D. A. R., of Lewistown.

A splendid monument and marker has been erected at the site of the battlefield of the Rosebud in Big Horn County, about forty miles southeast of Hardin, and was dedicated on June 17, 1934. This tablet marks the site of the engagement between United States Army troops commanded by Gen. George Crook, and Sioux, Cheyenne and allied Indian tribes under the leadership of Chief Crazy Horse. The encounter took place on June 17, 1876, only eight days before the historic battle of the Little Big Horn, in which the Indians under Crazy Horse also participated. The Rosebud fight was one of the sanguinary conflicts of the Sioux War of 1876. Nine soldiers were killed in action. The Indian losses are unknown.

The erection and unveiling of this marker was sponsored by Shining Mountain Chapter, D. A. R., of Billings. The monument is constructed of concrete and clinker stones gathered from the battlefield. Among those present at the ceremonies were a number of Cheyenne Indians, including four aged warriors, who had taken part in the battle.

The State Markers Committee of the Montana D. A. R. is composed of the author of this article, as chairman; Mrs. E. Broox Martin, of Mt. Hyalite Chapter, Bozeman; and Mrs. J. W. Scott, of Beaverhead Chapter, Dillon. Their services have been continuous since the committee was appointed at the State Conference at Billings in 1924. Together with the sponsoring chapters that were responsible for the erection of these enduring markers, they are pardonably proud of their achievements, which have elicited outstanding commendation and acknowledgment from the press, from legislative bodies and from citizens of the State generally.
Approved Schools

The Blue Ridge Industrial School, near Charlottesville, Va., was founded in 1910 by the Rev. George P. Mayo, who had worked for several years among the mountain people and who saw the need of such a school. In 1910 there were two buildings and thirty students, while today there are 24 buildings and 229 students, of which number 189 live at the school. The boys are taught many worth-while industries, such as farming, fruit-growing and woodworking, while the girls learn home economics, weaving and sewing. Products made by the students furnish a source of income to them and to the school. All the work at the school is done by the students as a means of paying their way. The school's greatest need is money for two cottages for little boys and a new grade school building.

Carr Creek Community Center, in Carr Creek, Ky., was founded in 1920 with a small one-room building and 26 pupils. It now has nine buildings with a total enrollment of about 125 pupils in twelve grades. About twenty boys and twenty girls live at the school while the rest are day students. The former do all the housework and the farm chores, thus receiving a valuable training. In addition to regular classroom studies, the boys receive manual training and the girls training in home economics. The accredited high school even with its inadequate equipment has received a rating from the State of A-1. A fine, new high school building is in the process of construction which will be a valuable addition to the school and release the present high school building for use by the now overcrowded grammar school.

The Flax Patch School is a branch of Carr Creek, where there are eight grades with 46 pupils under two teachers. This school is doing a fine work for the children on the smaller creek.

The greatest need at Carr Creek is money for scholarships, for food and for teachers' salaries.

Katharine Matthies,
National Chairman.

Better Films

A very important part of the work of the Better Films Committee this year has been the setting up of a Preview Committee to function in New York City.

At present the committee is composed of fifteen working members, five from each of the States of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, and through the courtesy of the various producers several of them each day attend advance screenings of pictures in the different projection rooms.

After the preview each member individually fills in a form giving a very definite evaluation of the picture, giving her estimate under the following headings: Entertainment Value, Ethical Value, Artistic Value, Educational and Historical Value, Audience Suitability. She also gives a summary of the story, making note of any outstanding or unusual features as well as any that are objectionable or questionable, and gives a general estimate of the picture. While our members are generally previewing with representatives of other organizations the estimates are made and the forms filled in independently of any other group.

These forms are returned promptly by the members of the committee to Mrs. Leon W. Gibson, Preview Chairman, and are used with other reviews by Mrs. Gibson and the National Chairman in editing the list of pictures carried each month in this magazine.

The work is entirely voluntary, each member giving freely of her time and abil-
ity, and these women are to be highly com-
mended for the work they are doing.

About once a month the committee holds
a luncheon meeting at which the many
problems met with in this work are thor-
oughly discussed. Many times there is a
guest speaker to bring us a worthwhile and
helpful message, or give us some new in-
formation on what is being done.

This is just one more way to advance the
study of motion pictures and to create an
interest and more intelligent understand-
ing of pictures, as well as being a means
of disseminating reliable advance informa-
tion to our members on pictures which will
eventually be shown in their home town
theater.

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

A.—Adults    Y.—Youth    C.—Children

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY (M-G-M).
Charles Laughton, Clarke Gable, Franchot
Tone.
A thrilling presentation of the historic trip of
the English ship "Bounty," one hundred and
eighty years ago, to Tahiti, depicting the hard-
ships of sailors under the code of discipline in
the English Navy. Outstanding is the court-
martial scene, which changed the code. The
native scenes of Tahiti, the remarkable photog-
raphy of the storm at sea, together with the
unusually fine acting, make this one of the great-
est pictures of the year. A. Y.

THANKS A MILLION (20th Century-
Fox).
Dick Powell, Ann Dvorak, Fred Allen.
A combination of musical comedy and political
satire. The story takes Dick Powell and a group
of stranded entertainers into a whirlwind guber-
natorial campaign. The entire production is very
enjoyable. A. Y. C.

ANNIE OAKLEY (RKO).
Barbara Stanwick, Preston Foster.
The romance of a woman expert shot who rose
to fame in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Annie
is portrayed as very straightforward and genuine.
Good entertainment. A. Y.

SCROOGE (Paramount).
Seymour Hicks, Mary Lawson.
Charles Dickens' Christmas classic brought to
the screen. It follows the original story closely
and the reproduction of the scenery, customs,
and manners of the period make the picture very
delightful. Excellent family entertainment.

SO RED THE ROSE (Paramount).
Margaret Sullavan, Walter Connolly.
This picture deals with the tragic turmoil of
the Civil War. Beautifully photographed, with a
stately Southern homestead as a background.
Fine production and outstanding acting. A. Y.

STARS OVER BROADWAY (Warner).
Pat O'Brien, Jean Muir, Frank McHugh.
In this picture we have grand opera and clever
comedy blended. James Melton, popular radio
singer, is taken in hand by an impresario and made
into grand opera material. The picture provides
a great deal of beautiful music. A. Y.

I DREAM TOO MUCH (RKO).
Lily Pons, Henry Fonda.
Packed full of human interest, this story of an
opera singer and an unsuccessful opera composer
has many interesting things, including a bit of
comedy as well as romance. Lily Pons not only
sings arias from "Lakme" and "Rigoletto" but
shows her ability as an actress. A. Y.

YOUR UNCLE DUDLEY (20th Century-
Fox).
Edward Everett Horton, Lois Wilson.
A rather simple story dealing with conditions
and incidents familiar to small town and intimate
neighborhood folk. There are many good whole-
some laughs in this comedy. A. Y.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES (M-G-M).
Ronald Colman, Elizabeth Allen, Edna May
Oliver.
Another lavish production, based on Charles
Dickens' story, with good historical atmosphere,
produced by the maker of "David Copperfield."
Played against the turmoil of the French Revolu-
tion, showing the taking and destruction of the
Bastile. A. Y.

IN PERSON (RKO).
Ginger Rogers, George Brent.
A comedy with some amusing situations when
a movie star, to recover from a nervous break-
down, goes into the wilderness with her doctor.
Some fine close ups of wild birds and scenes in
the woods, also some very good dancing. A. Y. C.

THE MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK AT
MONTE CARLO (20th Century-Fox).
Ronald Colman, Joan Bennett.
One of Colman's most varied and engaging
characterizations, wherein a Russian prince plays
successfully but in the end loses all. A glamorous
fairy tale which proves that gambling never pays.
Authentic scenes of the Casino. A. Y.

I FOUND STELLA PARISH (Warner).
Kay Francis, Paul Lucas, Sybil Jason.
Mother love and a determination that her
daughter shall never know of her mother's past
form the background of this somewhat melodra-
matic plot. Tense situations, excellent acting and
fine direction. A. Y.
PADDY O'DAY (20th Century-Fox).

Jane Withers, Pinky Tomlin.

Story of a little Irish immigrant girl who comes in the steerage alone to America to meet her mother, who is a maid to a young ornithologist. When Paddy arrives at Ellis Island she learns that her mother has died; however, she manages to reach the employer and soon wins his affections. Jane displays her talents for singing, dancing and acting in a charming manner. Excellent family picture.

THE LITTLEST REBEL (20th Century-Fox).

Shirley Temple, John Boles, Bill Robinson.

This is an adaptation of the old and popular stage attraction. Shirley, through her singing, dancing and acting, wins her way into the hearts of friend and foe alike. You will find tears, heart throbs, smiles and laughs in this romantic drama of the Civil War. Good family picture.

AH, WILDERNESS (M-G-M).

Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore, Aline MacMahon.

A domestic comedy drama. The tragedies and triumphs of a modern son during his high school days, which cause his family much anxiety, but through which he finally finds himself and turns out all right. A. Y.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT (Columbia).

Edward Arnold, Peter Lorre, Marian Marsh.

A psychological study of a criminologist whose theories fail after he has turned criminal. Being probed by the police inspector, he confesses. Both Arnold and Lorre are excellent. A.

THE DIVINE SPARK (Gaumont-British).

Phillips Holmes, Marta Eggerth.

Music lovers will enjoy this story of the romance which affected the whole life of the Italian composer, Vincenzo Bellini. The settings are good, and there are many selections from operas. A. Y.

NEVADA (Paramount).

Larry "Buster" Crabbe, Monte Blue.

Zane Grey's story of life on our Western prairies when cattle thieves and their lawlessness made ranching hazardous. Fine horsemanship, stampede of massed herds and beautiful Western scenery. A. Y. C.

IN OLD KENTUCKY (Fox).

Will Rogers, Dorothy Wilson, Bill Robinson.

Will Rogers at his best in the role of a horse trainer. With the dancing ability of Robinson, and the fine horses and settings, this is a picture to be seen and enjoyed by the entire family.

LITTLE DUTCH PLATE (Vitaphone).

Romance of the little girl on the plate and a salt shaker. Musically good and charming in detail. Children.

MUSIC LAND (Walt Disney, Silly Symphony).

The bridge of harmony finally unites the Land of Symphony with the Isle of Jazz. The production is exquisite in idea and execution. Family and children.

OLD PLANTATION (Happy Harmony Cartoon, M-G-M).

The story is built around the characters in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with accompanying songs by Stephen Foster. Family.

ON ICE (Walt Disney, Mickey Mouse).

Mickey, Minnie, Donald Duck and Pluto have a joyous adventure skating. Lovely in color and particularly amusing. Family and children.

BLUE GRASS BUGLE (RKO).

Very interesting pictures of stock farms and training of race-horses. Family and children.

HOOKED LIGHTNING (Paramount).

Splendid pictures of different types of fishing. Good explanatory comments. Excellent family.

JUMP, HORSE, JUMP (Columbia).


HERMITS OF CRAB LAND (RKO).

One of the "Struggles to Live" series, all of which are exceptionally instructive and entertaining. This one shows different varieties of crabs and the hazards of their existence. Excellent family and children.

HENRIETTA S. McINTIRE,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

It seems to me that stress this year should be placed on encouraging a reverential attitude toward the Flag as a symbol of the democracy of America, on aiding teachers to develop in their pupils a very real respect for the Flag, rather than on the development of the historical background of the Flag, interesting though that phase may be. After all, the amount of solid historical research concerning the Flag that is done annually is tremendous. There are excellent authoritative books and articles.
appearing constantly from commercial and university presses. That phase of work concerning the Flag is being carried on by independent scholars and various agencies. No one, however, save the school teacher and patriotic societies such as ours, takes any positive and well-outlined steps toward developing Flag respect, and how we do need it!

I have decided, therefore, that the Flag lessons prepared by our Committee this year shall have the teaching of respect and reverence for the Flag as their keynote. The one idea for which the Flag stands will be at the heart of every lesson issued by our Committee this year. It will be the chief theme of our Flag Manual, necessary though it is to include historical material there.

The teaching of ideals is difficult—far more difficult and far more important than the teaching of cold fact. Who shall teach the ideals of the Flag if we of the D. A. R. fail to do it? Other people may teach the history of the Flag and very likely will. The ethics of the Flag, the right and proper attitudes toward the Flag are our special province.

What do you think?

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON,
National Chairman.

FLAG LESSON No. 1

Correct Display of the Flag

Certain fundamental rules of Heraldry govern flag display. We should remember first that the National Flag represents a living country and hence is itself considered a living thing; second, that the Union of the Flag (the blue field) is the honor point; and third, that since the right arm is the sword arm, the right is consequently the point of danger and similarly the place of honor.

1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset.
2. It should be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.
3. The Flag should never be allowed to touch the ground or the floor or to trail in the water.
4. The Flag should be displayed at homes, along streets, at places of business, etc., on National and State holidays and on historic and special occasions, e.g.,
   - New Year's Day, Jan. 1.
   - Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.
   - Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.
   - Inauguration Day (every fourth year).
   - Easter Sunday, variable.
   - Mother's Day, second Sunday in May.
   - Birthday of the State, date of admission.
   - State Holidays, proper dates.

5. The Flag should be displayed on every fair day on the flag-poles of all public buildings, Federal, State, county and city, at every school house during the sessions of the classes, and on all office buildings, hotels, and places of business throughout the country.
6. The Flag should never be displayed with the Union down except as a signal of distress.
7. The Flag must never be used as drapery in any form whatever. Bunting should be used for the purpose.
8. No object or emblem should ever be placed on or above the Flag; no lettering of any sort should ever be placed on the Flag.
9. The Flag should never be used in any form of advertising. No advertising signs should be fastened to a pole from which the Flag is flying.
10. No other flag or pennant should be displayed above or to the right of the Flag.
11. When flown at half staff, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak of the staff and then lowered to half staff. Before lowering the Flag for the day, it is again raised to the peak and then lowered. On Memorial Day, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset.
12. When used on a speaker's platform the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's table nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.
13. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.
14. When it is displayed with any other flag against a wall or in the open, from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

"A thoughtful mind, when it see a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself."—Henry Ward Beecher.

FLAG LESSON No. 2

Saluting the Flag

1. Men salute by removing the headdress with the right hand and holding it at the left shoulder.
2. Women salute by placing the right hand over the heart.
3. During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those in uniform should give the
hand salute. The salute to the Flag in a moving column is given when the Flag is six paces away and is held until it has passed.

4. When the National Anthem is played, those in uniform should render the hand salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining the position until the last note. Men not in uniform should remove the headdress, holding it as in salute of the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. Both hold the position until the last note of the music. When there is no flag displayed, all should face toward the music.

5. A hand salute is made always with the right hand. Raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower right hand side of the headdress, or the forehead, just above and to the right of the right eye; thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm, wrist, and hand in line; upper arm horizontal. When the last note of the National Anthem has been sounded or when the Flag has passed, the salute is completed by bringing the arm smartly to the side in one motion.

6. To stand correctly at attention, place heels on a line, as close together as possible. The feet should be turned out equally at an angle of 45 degrees. The knees should be straight but not stiff. The hips should be level and drawn back slightly, the chest lifted and arched, the shoulders square and falling equally, the arms hanging square and falling equally, the weight of the body resting equally on the heels and balls of the feet.

In pledging allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the approved practice in schools, which is suitable also for civilian adults, is as follows:

Standing with the right hand over the heart, all repeat together the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands. One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

At the words "to the Flag," the right hand is extended, palm upward, toward the Flag, and this position is held until the end, when the hand, after the words "justice for all," drops to the side. However, civilian adults will always show full respect to the Flag, when the pledge is being given, by merely standing at attention, men removing their headdress. Persons in uniform should render the right hand salute.

"It has been said that flags were divinely ordained; that when Jehovah made his covenant with mankind that all flesh should never again be destroyed by a flood He sealed the pledge by unfurling across the heavens the great banner of the ages—the rainbow itself."—Gilbert Grosvenor and Wm. J. Shotwell.

FLAG LESSON No. 3

A Practical Questionnaire

1. Q. Who is the present President General of the D. A. R.? A. Mrs. William A. Becker.

2. Q. Who is your State Regent? A. ——.

3. Q. Who is the National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee? A. Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Monticello, Arkansas.

4. Q. Why is June 14 set as Flag Day? A. The flag was first authorized by Congress on June 14, 1777.

5. Q. Who first called the Flag "Old Glory"? A. The name "Old Glory" was given to our Flag August 10, 1831, by Captain William Driver, of the brig "Charles Doggett."


7. Q. Can you recite the Creed? A. "I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its Flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

8. Q. How shall you dispose of old, faded, worn-out flags? A. Since such flags should never be used for banners or for any secondary purposes, it is best to destroy them privately, preferably by burning or other methods lacking the suggestion of irreverence or disrespect.

9. Q. What is the single Federal statute which protects the Flag throughout the country from desecration? A. An Act of Congress passed in 1905 provides that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises "the flag, the coat-of-arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof."

10. Q. Is the actual "Star-Spangled Banner" of our National Anthem still in existence? A. It is. The National Flag which flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 is carefully preserved in the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D. C. It was this Flag which thrilled Francis Scott Key when he saw it still waving over the fort on the morning of September 14, 1814.

Junior Membership Groups

It is earnestly requested that Chapter Regents and Assistant Directors of Junior Membership Groups report names and addresses of Chairmen of Junior Groups as soon as possible to the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, in order that necessary contact be established between these groups and the Director and Assistant Directors.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Director Special National Committee for Junior Membership Groups.
Filing and Lending Bureau

There will be no new catalogue published at this time on account of various unavoidable delays in reviewing the papers. Inasmuch as Continental Congress is not far distant, it is deemed expedient to wait and to publish the new edition to include any additions to our files of this year, immediately after the Congress adjourns.

Olive B. Johnson,  
National Chairman.

Registrar General

All remittances to the National Society for whatever purpose intended must go to the office of the Treasurer General. Failure to do this necessitates additional clerical service in other offices.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby given to the thousands of consents received from the chapters and individuals. Expressions of commendation to the plan of helpfulness are almost universal. In sending in your list be sure to give national number, name and maiden name of the member and the names of ancestors with the states from which they served, whether the consent is given by vote of the chapter or by personal signature. The Chapter Registrar is responsible for the authenticity of these lists. Should the membership roster in the Year Book contain the above information the Registrar may verify and sign this and it will be accepted as the official list. Those unwilling to give consent should so notify this office.

This consent does not permit of personal inspection or the copying of the paper. All queries must state specifically the item of information desired and the probable lineal relationship.

Serious delay in the examination of applications is caused by the omission of attestation, signatures of chapter officers and the signatures and residences of endorsers. Of the forty-nine applications received recently in one mail eleven had to be returned at once because of this neglect and consequent loss of time and postage.

Because of many inquiries on the subject we repeat that a copy of the original application paper should accompany each transfer card. A member may copy her own paper or may authorize some other member of the chapter to do so. Personally, I consider this a courtesy due a departing member, but it is a matter that each chapter should decide. Chapter Registrars may not charge for this service, our Parliamentarian has ruled. Copies for this purpose may be obtained from this office upon request and the payment of the $1 fee. Copies of supplemental papers are not required with transfer cards but may be obtained, if desired. All duplicates of the application papers are returned by this office to the chapter through which they were submitted and where they should remain.

Unusual activity in supplemental applications is reported. In no better way can you honor each Revolutionary ancestor and yourself than by placing these records in our permanent files.

Some chapters are giving membership in the C. A. R. as a birthday present, instead of the proverbial spoon.

Members should bear in mind that the D. A. R. Lineage Books, which are now found in most public libraries, are the compilation of application papers up to national number 146,000. Your national number will indicate the volume in which your record is published. All information regarding lineage and service is to be found therein. Volume 147 will be available for sale in January.

The Membership Committee is establishing an Honor Roll of chapters and states which reinstate by February 1, 1935, all members who have resigned and been dropped for non-payment of dues since January, 1935. Many states are responding enthusiastically to this request. Let us balance our D. A. R. budget!

Encourage formation of genealogical or early history groups of older members of your chapters. These members can compile records of the early days in your locality. That will be of interest now and in the years to come. In no better way can patriotism be demonstrated and energized than through knowledge of the sacrifices and achievements of those, our ancestors and others, who made this nation great.

Lue Reynolds Spencer,  
Registrar General.
THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE is happy to introduce a series of pictures of gowns worn by our First Ladies while mistresses of the White House. These gowns are on display at the National Museum in Washington, D. C.

Our first is the gown worn by Martha Dandridge Washington. Mrs. Washington’s gown is of heavy tan silk which is elaborately decorated with small, hand painted, pink flowers. The usual kerchief and cap of fine linen and lace, so popular in those days, are worn with this costume. On her arm, Mrs. Washington carries a small brown satin and velvet bag, on which she has carefully embroidered “M. Washington.”
TENNESSEE

The Thirtieth Annual Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Johnson Sevier Hotel in Johnson City from Tuesday evening, November 5, to Thursday, November 7, 1935.

Mrs. Allen Harris, State Regent, presided at all of the sessions with the exception of one afternoon session which was presided over by Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, Vice-Regent.

John Sevier Chapter was hostess and its members, with the assistance of all local organizations, gave much time and thought to the many phases of the Conference.

The historical address of the first evening was given by Judge S. C. Williams, Johnson City, his subject being “The Task of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution.”

A beautiful reception honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Harris, was held immediately following the meeting in the ball room of the John Sevier Hotel. Music was furnished by the High School orchestra.

A lovely luncheon was given on Tuesday by the State Regent at her home, Orchard Place, to all State Officers, State Chairmen, State Regents, and invited distinguished guests. This was followed by a tea given by the Sarah Hawkins Chapter, to which all visitors, alternates and delegates were invited.

A beautiful message from Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, was read to the Conference:

“Affectionate greetings to Tennessee Daughters Conference assembled. May your deliberation be prayerful, your plans organized toward definite goal, responsibilities accepted with faith and courage. The hope of a nation is in its youth. Make your nation secure by nurturing youth in American ways. May each chapter become responsible for at least five future citizens.”

Tennessee Daughters were pleased to contribute $50.00 for the monument unveiled at Boonesboro, Ky., on October 12, 1935, in honor of Col. Richard Henderson and the members of the Transylvania Company who planted the first white settlement in Kentucky. This monument bears four costly bronze tablets each of which contains an appropriate inscription. One of these tablets was the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. At the meeting of the Tennessee Society, D. A. R., held in Washington on April 16, 1935, it was voted to publish the list of Tennessee Revolutionary soldiers which was compiled by Mrs. Penelope J. Allen, State Chairman Genealogical Records, with some additional early county records. The list of soldiers is taken from the unpublished Revolutionary Army Accounts in the North Carolina Archives at Raleigh and its publication makes available to the public material on Tennessee’s first settlers which was hitherto inaccessible.

The book, entitled “Tennessee Soldiers in the Revolution,” was printed in October in time for our State Regent to present the first copy to the National Society at the Board Meeting on October 12th. The book contains references for Revolutionary services of some 1,200 men who were living at that time in what is now Tennessee and who drew pay for their services from the State of North Carolina. In addition to the Revolutionary soldiers’ list there is included in the book an index to the first volume of wills of Washington County, Tennessee, 1779 to 1858, with abstracts from 1779 to 1812; early marriage records of Blount County; and marriage records of Davidson County. It is the hope of the compiler that this volume will be of great assistance to the many descendants of Tennessee pioneers who are scattered throughout the United States.
The Historical Research Project for the use of W.P.A. funds for copying and preserving the old court records and other genealogical material in Tennessee, proposed by the D. A. R. has been approved in Washington, and it is the expectation of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Coppedge, State Director of Women's Work, W.P.A., that this work will begin at once.

This project was initiated at our State Meeting in Washington in April, at which time a recommendation was passed asking that Federal funds be employed for that purpose and that Mrs. Penelope J. Allen be made State Supervisor of this work. The cooperation of the State Department of Library and Archives was secured, and through the untiring assistance of Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, State Historian, one of our members, the details were worked out. One of the requirements of the W.P.A. is that all projects must be sponsored by fiscal State agencies. Mrs. Moore generously became our sponsor and underwrote the $1,500 guarantee for the material cost of the project. The project is known as the D. A. R. Project and it embraces the copying and indexing of historical material in Tennessee, to include:

1. Copying of court records up to 1860 in all counties formed prior to this date, such as wills, administrations, deeds, marriage records, etc.
2. Early church minutes.
3. Important historical manuscripts which are privately owned and are unpublished.
4. Bible and tombstone records.

All records are to be copied in duplicate, one copy to be placed in the State Archives at Nashville and the other copy to be deposited in the county where the record is made.

Mrs. J. B. Black, State Chairman of Approved Schools, brought some very delightful examples in the way of a chorus from Washington College, Tennessee. They rendered five selections which were beautiful. Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, Crossnore, N. C., and her group of young mountain children, ranging from the ages of six to sixteen, gave a very interesting program of folk dancing, singing and square dancing. Twenty-five dollars was given to each of the schools.

The outstanding event of the Approved School program this year was the Pleasant Hill Academy Washington trip to the Continental Congress in April. This trip was made possible through the generous contributions of friends and D. A. R. members.

The banquet on Wednesday evening was a delightful and well attended affair. At this meeting Mrs. John L. Brewer, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from the fifteen Tennessee C. A. R. Chapters. Mrs. Ralph E. Wissner, National Chairman Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., gave an address on the subject “Youth Program in the D. A. R.” John Sevier won the State prize given by the State D. A. R. for organizing the greatest number of clubs of Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A.

The closing session of the conference convened Thursday morning. In the election, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, of Lebanon Road, Nashville, was elected State Regent. Mrs. Allen Harris, the retiring State Regent, was endorsed and elected by the conference for Vice-President General from Tennessee.

Singing by the audience of God be with you till we meet again was indeed an impressive and fitting close to a most successful annual State meeting.

LILLIAN TURNER KING,  
State Recording Secretary.

CONNECTICUT

The following is a résumé of the program of the 42d State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the First Congregational Church, in Enfield, Conn., on October 4, 1935, by invitation of the Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The morning session opened at 11 o'clock, following an organ prelude by Mr. Denslow King. The procession included the President-General, Mrs. William A. Becker, National and State Officers and Councilors, State Chairman, directors of the Ellsworth Memorial Association, and distinguished guests, escorted by pages and
ushers. The program opened with the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner. Invocation was given by Rev. Raymond A. Waser, Minister of the First Congregational Church. The preamble to the Constitution was repeated by the audience.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Kenneth J. Ridley, Regent of Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter, also a word of greeting from Hon. William J. Hughes, First Selectman of the Town of Enfield. Both of these greetings were responded to very graciously by Miss Emeline A. Street, State Regent. Officers, past and present, were introduced throughout the program, who brought greetings to the assembly. A delightful group of violin solos were played by Mr. Milton J. Aronson, of Springfield.

The address of the day was given by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, whose subject was “The Tapestry Weavers.” The singing of “America, the Beautiful,” by the audience closed the morning session.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o’clock, after a brief organ recital. Following the singing of the “Connecticut State Song” were more greetings from former State Officers and guests, after which Mrs. Sterling A. Orr, of Springfield, sang a group of soprano solos. The feature of the afternoon session was called “A Close-Up” of our Clubs for Youth, Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Club, directed by Miss Ethel Hale, chairman, of Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter. These young people showed how they carry on one of their regular club meetings—which was done with great dignity and despatch! Following this splendid example of the training these children have in the program offered by these clubs, the audience was led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by Mrs. Henry W. Schorer, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, and the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of America and the retiring of the colors, followed by the National and State Officers and guests.

A tea and reception was held in the church parlors, in honor of the President General Mrs. William A. Becker, and other State guests.

MABEL S. PARSONS,
State Recording Secretary.

MARY Penrose Wayne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was hostess to the Thirty-Fifth Annual Conference of Indiana Daughters October 8th, 9th, 10th. All meetings were held in the Anthony Hotel of Fort Wayne, a city which contains so many sites of historic importance. The highlight of the conference was a historical tour over the city on Wednesday afternoon when sites of early French and American forts, famous Indian battlefields and locations of the signing of famous treaties were visited.

The State Regent, Miss Bonnie Farwell, formally opened the conference. Miss Farwell spoke a few words of welcome to the conference, calling for reports of State Chairmen. All reports showed an active interest in D. A. R. affairs and a more promising outlook for the future. Indiana gave to Constitution Hall this year $3,118.83. An apple orchard at Tamassee is the outstanding project of the Conservation and Thrift Committee. Forty-eight blankets for Tamassee and cash donations of $1,733.75 for Approved Schools were reported. Indiana ranked third among all States for the number of radio broadcasts. On Tuesday night the program was of a diversified nature. A Capella Choir composed of members of the North Side High School and directed by Mr. Sur gave a short program. Among the distinguished guests presented were: Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Vice President General; Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon, Past Treasurer General; Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, State Regent of California; Captain Gundeck, Indiana President of Reserve Officers Association. Mr. Sivits and Mr. Osterman, of the American Legion; Miss Roza Tonkel, State President of Business and Professional Women, gave greetings. After the session an informal reception was held on the mezzanine floor. Punch was served by the Ruth Hunt Society C. A. R., and a most enjoyable social hour was spent.

The State Officers’ reports were given Wednesday morning, followed by a beautiful Memorial Service conducted by Mrs. William H. Schlosser, State Chaplain. Special tributes were given for Mrs. Frederick
D. Falley, first Recording Secretary of the Indiana Daughters; Mrs. W. H. Matthew, Past State Auditor; Mrs. A. P. Poorman, State C. A. R. Director for nine years. Miss Farwell gave a tribute for the seventy-eight members deceased during the year.

The annual banquet was held Wednesday evening under the auspices of the "Wheel and Distaff," junior group of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter and the first to be organized in Indiana.

Just prior to the dinner the uniformed Drum and Bugle Corps of Post 47, American Legion, gave a half-hour concert in the lobby. Dr. Stewart McClellan, President of Lincoln Memorial, gave a splendid address on "Patriotism" which was thoroughly enjoyed.

On Wednesday afternoon the General James Cox Chapter of Kokomo, Indiana, gave a playlet, "The Birth of the Flag." This was written by Mrs. Paul Gerhard, a member of the Chapter, and received first prize in the contest conducted by the State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag. The cast consisted of Mrs. John Richardson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. J. C. Stone, Mrs. James Meck, Mrs. Carrie Seegar, Miss Marian Hamp, Mrs. Julia Davis, Mrs. Roy Mayse, all Chapter members.

The final session of the conference was held Thursday morning. Resolutions endorsing the stand of the National Society in regard to National Defense; urging a suitable observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution; endorsement of a suitable memorial to General Anthony Wayne, endorsement of the plan for the site of Fort Harrison to become a National Park. By invitation the 1936 meeting will be held in Terre Haute with the Fort Harrison Chapter as hostess.

BONNIE HENLEY MAYSE,
State Chairman, Press Relations.

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Form of Bequest

WHERE one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given:

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of .................................................. ($.............), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."
Questions and Answers

Members desiring information pertaining to the Society are requested to send their questions to the Editor of the Magazine. Answers will be given in the earliest possible issue of the Magazine.

Question. What is the Constitution Hall Memory Book? I have never seen anything about it.

Answer. In order to preserve a permanent record of all contributors to Constitution Hall, the National Society is planning the Constitution Hall Memory Book in which will be the names of all persons who have helped to make the erection of the Hall possible. The volume will be handsomely bound in the manner of the late middle ages, will have hand-wrought gold locks, and will be in every way worthy of the great project which it commemorates. The Society has been receiving old gold for this purpose since 1932. For interesting material upon this subject, read the report of the Honorary President General, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Chairman of the Constitution Hall Memory Book Committee, in the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, 1935, pages 99-102.

Question. Why does the National Society require the payment of a dollar for copying application papers, but does not accord to the chapters the privilege of making a similar charge?

Answer. The number of requests for copying application papers at Memorial Continental Hall is such that the major portion of the time of one clerk is required for this copying. The expense to the National Society in copying so many papers makes a charge definitely essential. In the chapters, on the other hand, copies are seldom needed, and it has been found that in general the chapters, through the chapter registrar, prefer to render this service as a courtesy to any transferring member.

Question. What is the difference between dues, quotas and taxes in our Society?

Answer. The dues are the amount required of each member, by the Chapter, State, or National Society, for the support of the organization. The amount of the dues is definitely recorded in the By-laws. There can be no “tax” beyond the dues as prescribed by the By-laws. In our Society the term “quotas” has come to be applied to those funds voted by the Continental Congress for special work such as Ellis Island, National Defense, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, etc. The National Society is justified in voting these quotas because Article V, Sections 2 and 3, of the National By-laws says:

Section 2. “The annual National dues of a member of a chapter shall be two dollars. * * *”

Section 3. “One dollar of the annual National dues from each chapter member shall be sent by the chapter treasurer to the Treasurer General on or before the first day of January of each year. The other dollar shall be retained by the chapter for its National, state and local work.”

By this extra dollar, provision for the special work of the Society has definitely been made.

Since the publication of the last issue, the following members have sent in the number of their proved Revolutionary ancestors:

Miss Emeline Street, State Regent of Connecticut, and her sister, Mrs. Alan M. Bateman, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, 18; Mrs. Frank McCullough, Mission Canyon Chapter, Santa Barbara, California, 20; Mrs. A. M. Pierce of the same chapter, 15; Miss Nellie L. Conable and Miss Lena R. Conable, Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland, New York, 15; and Mrs. H. B. Diefenbach, Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio, 16. One of Mrs. Diefenbach’s lines is through service of a woman.
Who, What, Where!

Miss Agnes Getty
Montana writer, wrote "Blue Gold." A member of Bitter Root Chapter, Missoula, Montana

Mrs. Laura Tolman Scott
Authority on Montana wild flowers; also wrote "Sacajawea (The Bird Woman), Unsung Heroine of Montana." Member of Beaverhead Chapter, Dillon, Montana

Miss Catherine Goodrich
Outstanding artist of Montana. Member of Anaconda Chapter, Anaconda, Montana

Mrs. Susie Passmore
Listed by the Institute of American Genealogy of Chicago as a leader in genealogical research in the Northwest. Is a member of Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, Montana

Mrs. Ivy Green Hardie
Writer of short stories. "Wild Orchids" was recently published. Member of Chief Ignace Chapter, Kalispell, Montana

Grace Morrison Poole
Educator, Lecturer, Dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye, New Hampshire; is a member of Liberty Tree Chapter, Boston, Mass.

Frances Parkinson Keyes
Noted writer of fiction and special articles; is a member of Coosuck Chapter of North Haverhill, New Hampshire

Jessie Scott Arnold
Writer of poetry, historical essays and biographical sketches; is a member of President Monroe Chapter of Washington, D.C.
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

15488. BIGGERSTAFF. — Wanted given names of the three daughters of Benjamin Biggerstaff and his wife, Margaret Van Zant. Benjamin was a Rev. soldier and died 1780 while in service in Charleston, S. Car. (See October, 1935, Magazine, page 630.)

15488. The following data to the above query is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Thomas J. Mason, 3212 Jackson St., Houston, Texas: The names of the three daughters of Benj. and Mary Van Zant Biggerstaff were Elizabeth, Rebecca and Susan. Their sons were Benj. Samuel, born 1774, and Aaron. This data was found in North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Record, pub. by Clarence Griffin, July 1932 issue. The article was written by R. B. Babington, Atlanta, Ga., and gives quite a history of the Biggerstaff and allied families and a chart of the descendants of Samuel, the pioneer, Ben. and his son Samuel, 1774, on down for several generations. The lines of Samuel and Aaron (Samuel) are not given.

15495. DRURY-SIMMONS. —Van Simmons, Sr., son of Jonathan Simmons, Jr., and his wife Eliz. Van Swearingen, was born in Prince Georges Co., Md., 4 Nov. 1750. He mar. 5 May, 1774, Mary Drury and removed to Licking Co., O., in 1810. They resided also in Hampshire Co., W. Va. Wanted parentage and all infor. posisible of Mary Drury. (See October, 1935, Magazine, page 631.)

15495. DRURY-SIMMONS. — The following data is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Anna S. Oliver, 307 Badger Avenue, Eustis, Fla.: Charles Drury came from England. He and his wife Mary were of Anne Arundel Co., Md. In the records of the Land Office, Annapolis, Md., is the following: "Charles Drury of Anne Arundel Co., Md. His acct. July 15, 1769. Ref.: Admin. Accts. Liber 61, Folio 261." Sarah, daughter of Charles and Mary Drury married Charles Ramsey Hodges, of Brooke Hall, Prince Georges Co., Md., in 1760 and died 1818. Sarah and Chas. R. Hodges had the following chil.: Benjamin Meredith, Thomas, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann (who married James Simmons, of Montgomery Co., Md.), Margaret, Mary (named for a sister of her mother). This Mary Hodges married a Mr. Hardesty. Sarah Drury Hodges' sister, Mary Drury, married Van Simmons. Maryland Archives, Vol. 18, regarding Revolutionary soldiers: "Charles Drury, Ensign, West River Batallion in Anne Arundle Co." and in Brumbaugh's Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, Vol. 1, p. 49, in Census of 1776, St. John & Prince Georges Parish, you will find names listed of Van Simmons, aged 24 and his wife Mary, aged 21 years. In same vol. there are eight Mary Drurys listed in index.
14466. Atherton. — Wanted ances. with dates of Caleb Atherton, of Plymouth, Pa., whose son Moses was the father of the following chil.: Caleb, Truman, Adnah, Stephen, Ruth, and Mary who married Truman Tracy who was in the Mexican War. (See October, 1933, Magazine, page 645.)

14466. Atherton. — The following data is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.: Quoting from Will Book D, p. 403, Chambersburg, Pa., Court records: The will of John L. Gudtner, of Antrim Twp., old and infirm, names issue: Fred'k, Mary, Jacob, Elizabeth, John, Martha, each one seventh part; grandchildren Caleb and John Etherenton one equal seventh part. Will dated April, 1837, prob. May 12, 1837. Also in the will of David Bowen (early Welsh) he named grandson David Etherenton if he lives to 21 years. Dated 1794, prob. 1802. The named daughters "now living" were four—Mary John, Gwen Denham, Sarah James, Rebecca Ross.


15296. The following is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.: The town of Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa., was laid out in 1782. Franklin Co. was not taken from Cumberland Co. until 1784. Near this period an effort was made to have Greencastle made the county seat of Franklin. A petition was circulated with 221 signers, one name being Matthew St. Clair. Living in Greencastle was the family of Geo. Clarke, Esq., merchant and inn keeper, with wife Margaret. One son, being named Matthew St. Clair Clarke. Data following from the records of the Presbyterian Church of Mercersburg, Pa.: Marriages—Robert Thompson married 10 Feb., 1779, Agnes Edwards; John Edwards married 14 Feb., 1793, Mary Simpson; Mr. Morrison mar. 12 June, 1801, Miss St. Clair; Owen Edwards, of Williamsport, Maryland, mar. 29 July, 1813, Maria Sterrett; William Sinclair married 11 October, 1827, Susan Shara. Baptisms—October 14, 1787, a child for — Edwards; March 13, 1792, a child for Ephraim Edwards; December, 1799, a child for Mrs. Edwards; November, 1815, Elizabeth Smith, for widow St. Clair. Admissions—1792, Mrs. Edwards; 1815, Elizabeth Edwards; 1823, William Edwards; 1824, Sarah Edwards. Deaths—November 14, 1816, John Edwards, Sr.; August 21, 1823, Elizabeth Edwards. Chambersburg, Pa., Court Records show in Will Book B, page 327, the will of Jacob Smith (1807), who names son-in-law Charles Edwards and his wife Margaret.

QUERIES

15513. DeGROOT-BISHOP.—Wanted all infor. possible of William DeGroot, b. 29 Sept. 1805 and d. 16 Feb. 1887, and also of his wife Jane Bishop who was b. 29 Apr. 1803 and died 11 Oct. 1886. They lived nr. Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. —E.D.L.

15514. CosBY.—Wanted parentage of Oliver Cosby, born in 1802 in Louisa Co., Va., and removed to Georgia when just a boy.—P.A.F.

15515. COBURN. — Wanted all infor. possible of Sally Coburn who was b. 11 Sept. 1787 and married 1 Jan. 1807 Samuel Mills, Jr., 1787-1848, of Guilford, N. Y. Their chil. born in Guilford were Sally, Clarissa Eveline, Elisha, Charlotte, Lucy, Sylvester Wilcox, Samuel 1st, Samuel Hitchcock, Hannah Eliza, Daniel Morris, Harvey Coburn, Henry Chapman, Joseph Martin and Stephen Ward. Sally Coburn had a younger sister Elisha who mar. David Harvey Hash of Guilford and a bro. Harvey M. Coburn who mar. Mariah Nash.

(a) COY.—Wanted parentage and all infor. of ances. of Lucy Coy who married 29 Feb. 1776 Samuel Mills, 1754-1837, of Norfolk, Conn. She died in Guilford, Conn., 29 Nov. 1826, aged 73 years. Their chil. all born in Norfolk, were Abiram, Daniel, Hannah, Hewit, Samuel, Charlotte, Allen and Calvin.

(b) CowLES.—Wanted maiden name, parentage and all infor. possible of ances. of Anne, 1st wife of John Cowles, born 1745, of Canaan, Conn., who died 1769/71. Their chil., born in Canaan, were Sarah, born 1767 and Abiah, b. 1769. 1771, John
Cowles mar. his 2nd wife Amy —— and was living in Sheffield, Mass. 1790, he was living in Durham, N. Y. When and where did he die? Wanted also maiden name and ances. of Hannah ——, wife of Capt. Benjamin Cowles and mother of John mentioned above. Their last five chil. were born in Southington, Conn., and the last seven in Canaan, Conn. They were Mary, Thankful, Eli, Elizabeth, Hannah, Benj., John, Phebe, Sarah, Lois, Nathaniel. Wanted also Rev. rec. of Capt. Benjamin.

(c) Stockwell.—Wanted maiden name and ances. of Patience, wife of Abel Stockwell, Jr., who was the mother of his twelve chil., all born in Marlborough, Vermont, namely: Aaron, Moses, Tytus, Susa, Sarah, Patience, Sarah, Cynthia, Abel, Leafe, Julia and Stephen. She died in Bainbridge, N. Y. Wanted also dates of b., mar. and d. of Abel Stockwell, Jr., who went with his father from Springfield, Mass., to Marlborough, Vt., 1763. After the death of his wife he went to New Hampshire. Did he have Rev. rec.? Wanted ances. and dates of birth, mar. and d. of his father, Abel Stockwell, Sr., who married 20 Jan. 1737, Sarah Seldon, born 1709, daughter of John Seldon, of Hadley, Mass. He died 1777 in Marlborough, Vt. Did he have Rev. rec.?

(d) Williams-Pratt.—Wanted ances. and dates of birth, mar. and death of Hannah (Williams) Pratt, wife of John Pratt, 1671-1744, of Saybrook, Conn. Also death date of her son Thomas Pratt who was born 1701, and of his wife, Jerusha Beckwith, who was born 1709.—K.M.

15516. Daugherty-Rodgers. — John Rodgers born in Va. 1746, died in Tenn. 30 Aug. 1836. He was the son of Wm. Rodgers and his wife Margaret, dau. of John Caldwell and his wife Margaret Philipps of Ireland. John Rodgers mar. in Va. 1770 his 2nd cousin, Margaret Ann Daugherty, whose grandparents came to America in 1727 with John Caldwell. Wanted given names of Margaret Ann Daugherty's parents and grandparents and any other information concerning her.—N.B.D.K.


(a) Hall.—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of ances. of Elizabeth Ann Hall born abt. 1814 in Ohio, who married Feb. 1833 John Henry Dale in Claiborne Co., Miss. Had brother Richard and a younger half-sister, Eliza Ferguson, who died abt. 1850 in New Orleans.—C.G.K.


15519. Taylor.—Wanted infor. of Butler Taylor and of his wife, Mary Ann ——. Butler Taylor came to America from Scotland and lived in Somerset Co., Md. Wanted maiden name of his wife Mary Ann—an Irish Catholic who was descended from Sir William Wallace.

(a) Parker.—Wanted names of wife and children and all other infor. of Col. Joseph Parker, of Macclesfield, Isle of Wight Co., Va. Will be glad to correspond with descendants of these families.—F.F.E.

15520. Howard-Ashbrook. — Reason Howard, of Hampshire Co. Va., married Esther Ashbrook, widow of John Ashbrook. Their son, Samuel Howard, was born 1777 and married Polly Biggins, of Winchester, Va. Reason and Esther Howard were large land owners, having land on Gibbons' Run, Gore District. Lived in Hampshire Co. as late as 1782 but were in Burke Co., N. C., before 1790. Wanted parentage, birthplace, maiden name of Esther, his wife; of Reason Howard and also their place of death. Did they leave wills?—I.H.McC.

15521. Nelson.—Wanted parentage with their ances. of William Nelson, who was in Cecil Co., Maryland, prior to 1754, removed to Baltimore Co., Md., where he died 14 May, 1772. He married Hannah, whose last name was Johnson, it is thought. Will be glad to correspond.—B.C.

15522. Dickinson.—Wanted parent-
age of Thomas Dickinson who married Mary Loveland in Glastonbury, Conn., 1 June, 1693. Their chil. were Joseph who mar. Hester ; Thomas; Charity who married John Wadhams; Joshua, Phebe who mar. Abraham Skinner; David who married Beriah Loveland; Deborah who married Benjamin Stevens. “Chapin's History of Glastonbury, New Families Added from 1693-1713.”—A.L.B.

Bible Records

Through the courtesy of Rev. A. W. Tandy, of Watson, Mo., the following Bible record, now in his possession, is given:

Henry Tandy, son of Roger Tandy, was born March 6, 1741.
Ann Mills Tandy, daughter of Chas. and Ann Mills, was born July 18, 1742.
Henry Tandy and Ann Mills were married Nov. 18, 1763.
The names of their children:
Roger, born Sept. 3, 1764.
Mary, born Oct. 17, 1766.
Nancy, born Oct. 8, 1768.
Charles, born Nov. 1, 1770.
Henry, born Sept. 15, 1772.
Sarah, born July 3, 1774.
Ann, born Aug. 6, 1776.
William, born Feb. 27, 1778.
Mills, born July 6, 1780.
Ralph, born Nov. 6, 1782.
Jackson, born Aug. 31, 1784.
Nathaniel, born July 31, 1790.

Deaths

Charles Tandy died July 5th, 1786.
Henry Tandy, Sr., died July 1st, 1809.
Sarah Tandy [née Sarah Mills, first wife of Jackson Tandy] died Dec. 15, 1811.
Jackson Tandy died June, 1838.
Margaret Shinn died May 2, 1847.
Sarah Tandy died Aug. 21, 1867.

Marriages

Jackson Tandy and Sarah Mills were married March 29, 1809.
Jackson Tandy and Sarah Snelling were married Nov. 6, 1814.

Henry J. Tandy and Narcissa B. Peery were married Jan. 13, 1842.
Eli Shinn and Margaret M. Tandy were married Sept. 26, 1844.
Henry M. Henderson and Sarah Tandy were married Aug. 2, 1838.
J. C. Bushnell and Jemima Tandy were married Jan. 25, 1857.
Mahlon H. Harlow and Frances Tandy were married Aug. 19, 1838.
Sarah Mills, daughter of Nathaniel Mills and Frances, his wife, was born Dec. 15, 1788.
Sarah Snelling, daughter of William Snelling and his wife Sarah, was born Dec. 13, 1794.

Children of Jackson Tandy

Adelia Tandy, born Jan. 25, 1810.
Nathaniel Tandy, born July 3, 1811.
Frances B. Tandy, born Oct. 29, 1815.
Henry Jackson Tandy, born Aug. 30, 1817.
Sarah Scott Tandy, born Aug. 27, 1819.
Ann Perry Tandy, born Dec. 21, 1821.
Margaret Marshall Tandy, born June 5, 1823.
Robert Rutherford Tandy, born Jan. 4, 1831.
Jemima Melvina Tandy, born Nov. 8, 1834.

[For Tandy and Mills families, see Tyler's Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vols. 14 and 15.]

Jackson Tandy left Virginia after the death of his first wife and settled in Lafayette County, Mo., where he died June, 1838. His will, dated June 13, 1838, probated on June 27, 1838, and on record in the Clerk’s office, is abstracted as follows:

All debts due me to be collected and all my just debts to be paid without delay; wife Sarah to have land and a negro man purchased for her at a cost not to exceed $2,000.00, wife also to have certain personalty; bequests to dau. Adelia Snelling, son Nathaniel M. Tandy, dau. Frances B. Harlow, son Henry J. Tandy, daus. Sarah S. Tandy, Ann P. Tandy, Margaret M. Tandy, sons Wm. S. Tandy and Robt. R.
Records from the James Clark Bible of Monroe County, Virginia—now West Virginia:

**Births**

James Clark was born January 10, 1792.
Cinderella Clark was born June 16, 1798.

Mary Jane Clark was born April 1, 1818.
Margaret Malinde Clark was born April 29, 1819.
James Jackson Clark was born July 16, 1822—twin to Cynthia Ann P. Clark, born July 16, 1822.
Samuel T. Clark was born June 9, 1824.
John D. Clark was born October 29, 1825.
George W. Clark was born February 26, 1828.
Sarah Ellen Clark was born August 23, 1829.
Paulina E. Clark was born May 9, 1832.
Lewis Floyd Clark was born February 9, 1833.
Alexander H. Clark was born February 16, 1836.
Mary Ellen Douglas was born April 27, 1844.

**Marriages**

Margaret M. Douglas married Aug. 11, 1842.

(Offers: Margaret Malinde Clark married Dr. Walter Douglas Aug. 11, 1842.)

Lewis Floyd Clark and Cynthia Ann Byrnside were married August 21, 1855, by Rev. I. R. Wheeler.
Maj. John A. Wallace and Paulina E. Clark were married Feb'y 22, 1872, by Rev. George W. Clark.

**Deaths**

Margaret Malinde Douglas died May 8, 1844.
Alexander H. Clark died August 17, 1852.
Mary Ellen Douglas died August 31, 1852.
James William Johnson died August 29, 1852.
John D. Clark died November 21, 1855.
James H. Clark departed this life 22nd July, 1864, aged 72 years, 6 months & 12 days.
Mary Jane Clark died September 20th, 1864.
James Jackson Clark died February 28, 1872.
Cinderella Clark departed this life June 13th, 1881, aged 82 years, 11 months & 27 days.

(Offers in a different hand also appears the following:)

Cynthia A. Wallace, widow of the late Col. Samuel Wallace, died at her home near Union about three o'clock, Feb. 10, 1894—aged 71.
Mrs. John A. Wallace (Paulina Clark Wallace) died August 14, 1896, at her home four miles south of Union—born in 1831.

Note: This Bible—the James Clark Bible—is owned by Robert E. Lee Clark, Jr., a great-grandson; the typewritten copy here-with is used through the courtesy of Bertha Lewis Clark, granddaughter of James Clark.

Records from the John Byrnside Bible, of Monroe County, Virginia—now West Virginia:

**Births**

John Byrnside was born April 5th, 1763.
Elizabeth Byrnside was born Dec. 3rd, 1777; they were married April 5th, 1797.
(Note: She was Elizabeth Alexander.)
Isaac Byrnside, their first son, was born February 21st, 1798.
Byrnside, a female, was born April 27th, 1799, and Dec'd the 6th day.
Jane Byrnside was born April 6th, 1800.
Eliza Alex’r Byrnside was born May 16th, 1802.
Julianna Byrnside was born March 13th, 1804.
— Byrnside, a female, was born Feb’y the 16th, 1806, and Dec’d the 22nd—five minutes after 8 o’clock in the morning.
John Byrnside, Jun’r, was born June the 9th near 12 o’clock at night 1808.
James Madison Byrnside was born April 9th, 1814, about 10 o’clock in the morning.
Isaac C. Byrnside was born Feby. 21st, 1798.
Mary D. Byrnside was born July 16th, 1798.
Alvin Alvan Byrnside, their son, was born Aug. 11th, 1823—died in infancy.
Eliza C. Byrnside was born July 27th, 1824.
Mary J. Byrnside was born October 17th, 1826.
Isabella A. Byrnside was born Feb. 10th, 1832.
Delilah A. Byrnside was born December 16th, 1833.

Marriages
John Byrnside and Elizabeth Alexander were married April 5th, 1797.
Isaac Byrnside and Mary D. Vanstavern were married July 2nd, 1822.
Eliza Byrnside and Thomas Edgar were married the 11th May.
(Note: The year is not given, but the marriage records at the County Clerk’s office, Union, W. Va., show marriage was performed June 14, 1821.)
James M. Byrnside and Eliza Peters were married July 3, 1833.

Deaths
John Byrnside, Sen’t, departed this life October 10th, 1816.
Elizabeth Byrnside departed this life the 27th February, 1853.
John Byrnside, Jr., departed this life March 8th, 1836.
Isaac Byrnside departed this life August 30, 1840.
Mary Byrnside, wife of Isaac Byrnside, died Dec. 20th, 1838.
Mary J. Byrnside departed this life June 23, 1828 (dau. of Isaac).
Isabella A. Byrnside deceased Aug. 30th, 1832 (dau. of Isaac).
Julianna Bolinger died at New Castle, Clark County, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1860, aged 56 yrs., 4 months & 21 days.

These records were copied from the Bible by Henry C. Byrnside, owner of Bible at that time, January 21, 1913, and given to his sister, Cynthia Ann Byrnside Clark, of Peterstown, W. Va.—both whom (now deceased) were grandchildren of John Byrnside. The Bible is now owned by Mrs. J. Echols Hansbarger, of Peterstown, a descendant. This Bible—bound in brown calf-skin and with wood-cut illustrations of Biblical scenes—is a King James translation and was published in 1811 by Matthew Carey, Market Street, Philadelphia. The size is 7 x 9 x 5. This typewritten copy is used through the courtesy of Bertha Lewis Clark, 106 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
Special Meeting, December 17, 1935

The special 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 Tuesday, December 17, 1935, at 11 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, the Historian General, Mrs. Goodhue, led in prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, the President General appointed the Historian General, Mrs. Goodhue, Secretary pro tem.

The Secretary pro tem, Mrs. Goodhue, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Becker, Miss Harmon, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Goodhue. State Regents: Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Shanklin. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Kenway.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved That 279 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Hattie Long Myers, Assumption, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Roddis Connor, Ironwood, Michigan; Mrs. Emelie Tuite Grammer, West Orange, New Jersey; Mrs. Elizabeth Murchison Alexander, Lumberton, North Carolina; Mrs. Louisa Sanders Williams Hicks, Dunn, North Carolina; Mrs. Sarah Miller Amick, Newport, Tennessee; Mrs. Mary Lillian Groom, Brownsville, Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth Stone Perrow, Mount Cross, Virginia.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Lucy Lee Pearson at Erlanger, Kentucky, will expire by time limitation on the 19th, and is reported today.

The authorization of the Chapter at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, will also expire by time limitation on the 19th, and is reported today.

The Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has requested permission to change its name to Fort Snelling, with the approval of the State Regent.

Nancy Squire Chapter of Oberlin, Ohio, wishes the name Wolcott added to the Chapter name, because it is the middle name of the woman they are honoring.

The following Chapters through their State Regents request official disbandment: Cairo, Cairo, Georgia; Constant Southworth, Corinna, Maine; John Hancock, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Jacobus Roosevelt, Rye, New York.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Spier Spencer, Rockport, Indiana; Mayflower, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Jane Dean Coffey, Coffeyville, Kansas; Bon Chasse, Mansfield, Louisiana; Golden Hill, New York, New York; Greenlee, Old Fort, North Carolina; Major General Robert Howe, Whiteville, North Carolina; Upper Cape Fear, Red Springs, North Carolina; Colonel Henry Hill, Mission, Texas.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General N.S.D.A.R.

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

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

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,035 applications presented to the Board.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

Mrs. Spencer moved That the 1,035 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

The Secretary pro tem, Mrs. Goodhue, read a telegram from Miss Mabel Clay, State Regent of New Jersey, expressing regret at not being present, and sending greetings.

The Secretary pro tem read the minutes of December 17, 1935, which were approved.

The meeting adjourned at 11:15 A.M.

MARY A. GOODHUE,
Recording Secretary pro tem.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1935-1936

President General
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1936)

Mrs. John Carroll Coulter,
1516 Richland St., Columbia, South Carolina.
Mrs. James F. Trotman,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Howard Bailey,
4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.
Mrs. Charles Kimball Johnson, 26 Robinson St., Burlington, Vermont.

Mrs. Victor Lisle Warren,
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.
Mrs. John W. Kirkpatrick,
516 W. Pine St., Eldorado, Kansas.
Miss Helen Harman,
1717 Varnum St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. William A. Becker
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice -Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1937)

Mrs. Wm. Perry Herring McFaddin,
Mrs. Julian McCurry,
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Mrs. Frederick F. Gundrum,
2214 21st St., Sacramento, California.
Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, 912 Main St., Brookville, Indiana.

Mrs. William Herron Alexander,
500 Meade St., Monongahela, Penna.
Miss Nancy Hudson Harris,
37 Saunders St., Allston, Mass.
Mrs. James H. McDonald,

Mrs. Bessie Carroll Huggins,
1045 N. Main St., Spencer, Iowa.
Miss Minnie M. Dilley,
417 Winona St., Northfield, Minnesota.
Mrs. Henry Zoller, Jr.,
11 Charlecote Pl., Guilford, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Bessie Carroll Huggins,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Chaplain General
Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, 2588 Dexter St., Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary General
Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. William H. Pouch,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. John Y. Richardson, 2659 S. W. Georgian Place, Portland, Ore.

Librarian General
Mrs. Luther Eugene Tomm,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
Mrs. Lue Reynolds Spencer,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Report General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. John Y. Richardson, 2659 S. W. Georgian Place, Portland, Ore.

Curator General
Mrs. Robert J. Reed,
Memorial Continental Hall.
State Regents and State Vice-Regents for 1935-36

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Water Street, Unisontown.
MRS. EUGENE A. RICHEY,
1720 16th Ave., So., Birmingham.

ALASKA
MRS. THOMAS McCROSKEY,
P. O. Box 32, Anchorage.
MRS. MORGAN CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS,
Anchorage.

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1034 So. Mill Ave., Tempe.
MRS. CHESTER S. MARTIN,
1820 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix.

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MRS. RUFUS N. GARRETT,
Eight Oaks, El Dorado.
MRS. HOMER FERGUS SLOAN,
Willibeth Plantation, Marked Tree.

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MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG,
32 Bellevue Ave., Piedmont.

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MRS. WALTER K. REED,
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MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER,
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MRS. HOWARD G. ELY,
1204 W. 10th St., Wilmington.

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MRS. JEAN J. LABAT,
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MRS. BYRON ELDRIDGE NOBLE,
2152 Atherton Road, Honolulu.

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MRS. WM. WESLEY BROTHERS,
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MRS. JOHN G. POWELL,
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MRS. WILBUR CLARK JOHNSON,
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MRS. HARRY E. NAREY,
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MRS. ADELAIDE JANE MORS,
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MRS. GEORGE HAWES,
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MRS. RALPH HOLDEN AGATE,
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MRS. REUBEN EDWARD KNIGHT,
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NEW MEXICO
MRS. WM. GUY DONLEY,
605 S. W. 12th Ave., Miami.
MRS. ABRAHAM G. SHORTLE,
815 W. Copper Ave., Albuquerque.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Mrs. William Henry Clapp, Cohocton</td>
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<td>Mrs. Arthur W. Arnold, 145 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mrs. William Henry Belk, Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte</td>
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<td>Mrs. Isaac Hall Manning, Chapel Hill</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold Theodore Graves, 504 Fourth Ave., Ns., Jamestown</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. M. Powell, 807 Kelly Ave., Devils Lake</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>Mrs. James F. Donahue, 2850 Chadbourne Rd., Shaker Hts., Cleveland</td>
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<td>Mrs. Jesse William Kayser, 302 So. 13th St., Chickasha</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ira R. Springer, Main and Spring Sts., Middletown</td>
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<td>Philadelphia Islands</td>
<td>Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 425 Norton St., New Haven, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mabel R. Carlson, P. O. Box 2137, Manila</td>
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<td>Mrs. Louis Towsley (Chapter Regent), Balboa</td>
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<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Mrs. Rafael Wm. Ramirez, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>Miss Jessica A. Morgan (Chapter Regent), Hotel Royal, Corso d'Italia, Rome</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>Mrs. Friedrich Eichberg, (Chapter Regent), Tiergarten Strasse, Berlin</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur (China State Regent), Care of International Committee, Y. M. C. A., 247 Madison Avenue, New York City</td>
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<td>Mrs. Roy P. Roberts, 15 Route Winling, Shanghai</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward G. Harris, Calle 21, Esquina E., Havana</td>
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<td>Miss Clara Heriot White, J. St. Cor. Linea, Vedado, Havana</td>
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<td>England</td>
<td>Mrs. James B. Mennell, 1 Royal Crescent, Holland Park, London, W. XI</td>
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<td>Mrs. Cawen Pearce Kenway, The Westminster, 4000 Cathedral Ave., Wash., D. C.</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>Mrs. Frederic Shearer, 18 Square du Roi de Boulogne, Paris</td>
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<td>Mrs. James Scott Moore, 143 S. College St., Washington, Penn</td>
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**HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**

**Honorary Presidents General**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau</td>
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<td>Mrs. LOWELL Fletcher Hobart</td>
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<td>Mrs. Russell William MAGNA</td>
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**Honorary Vice-Presidents General**

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Newman Carey, 1916</td>
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<td>Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1917</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Butterworth, 1923</td>
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<td>Miss Clara Heriot White, 1926</td>
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<td>Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, 1927</td>
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<td>Mrs. Howard L. Hodkins, 1935</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
National Committees, 1935-1936

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APPROVED SCHOOLS ................................ MRS. PHILIP GOODWIN, 255 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn.
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D. A. R. MAGAZINE ................................ Mrs. EDGAR F. PURYEAR, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
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D. A. R. MUSEUM .................................... Mrs. ROBERT J. REED, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
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