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**Issued Monthly by**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
My Dear Mrs. Becker:

I had looked forward with pleasure to the opportunity to appear this year before the 45th annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. You will understand, I am sure, why that is not now possible. I will be grateful, however, if you will extend my cordial greetings to the officers and delegates assembled here.

This Administration, as you know, stands for adequate national defense. It stands, also, for the policy of the Good Neighbor. These are not contradictory principles. As they are followed by this Administration they represent an expression of the purpose of peace.

There is much confusion of thought and some unnecessary apprehension on this matter of national defense. There are sincere and patriotic people who have been led to believe that our military and naval establishments are inferior and inadequate. That, so stated, is a totally wrong conclusion. It has been the aim of this Administration to make our national defense efficient and to keep it adequate. Today our defense forces are on a stronger peace-time basis than before. It is our purpose to keep them that way.

There are other equally sincere and patriotic people who look upon our system of national defense as much too large for our needs; an unnecessary expense, a threat, perhaps, to peace. That, too, is a totally wrong conclusion. When we say adequate defense we mean just that. The prospect of a war of aggression has no place in our American policy. It has no place in our military or naval program. We are maintaining a system that will meet our defensive needs. We have no plans for any other kind of a system.

Americans generally will agree that some measure of preparedness for defense is necessary. They disagree as to how much is necessary. The policy of the government on that point is determined by several factors. First of all, it is determined by a very common-sense fact. If we take on any of the obligations of self-protection, it follows that we must take on all of the obligations of self-protection. We have, for example, two extensive and widely separated coasts to guard. There would be no sense in a preparedness policy adequate for the defense only of one coast. Defense must be adequate, not sectionally adequate, but nationally adequate.
Now our answer to the question as to what is nationally adequate is not always the same. It changes—is bound to change—with changing international situations. If this were a disarming world, it is obvious that our needs would be proportionately decreasing. I regret that today this is not that kind of a world. I regret it deeply.

But here we confront the question of disarmament. On that issue our policy is clear. That policy has two elements in it. First, we propose to press, continually, for a limitation of armaments by international agreement. Second, failing to get that, we will make no increase of our own armaments unless other powers by increasing their armaments make increase by us necessary to our national safety.

If progress in armament limitation has been slow, progress in other areas has been rapid. We have stated the principle of the Good Neighbor as the standard for the conduct of our foreign policy. We have begun the practice of that principle. Already that practice has ushered in a new era of good will between ourselves and the great nations of the Americas. One after another we are liquidating the causes of friction and misunderstanding between us. A new confidence has been established. This summer’s Pan American Conference will meet in an atmosphere of unprecedented friendliness. What we have achieved in that one area is a measure of what we desire to achieve through the whole range of our international relationships.

That achievement is wholly consistent with our program of national defense. It is an expression of the very objectives on which our national defense is based.

We have a disinterested, consistent and successful foreign policy. In it we give no thought to a war of aggression on the part of the United States. We stand firmly by our solemn treaty obligations renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. William A. Becker,
President General of the National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.
In the passing of Mrs. Eva V. Bissell of Southington, Connecticut, the National Society has lost a true and devoted friend. She was a woman with far-seeing vision and inspirational judgment, and by the uprightness of her character, she left an impression upon our hearts and consciences.

A devoted member of our Society, she served us unselfishly in many capacities: as Chapter Regent, State Vice-Regent and State Regent of Connecticut, Vice President General, Recording Secretary General, Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Chairman of Tellers and Vice Chairman of the Program Committee, in all of which she served with distinction and set forward the high ideals of this Society.

She was a faithful friend, a wise counsellor, a noble soul. A host of friends shall ever rise up and call her blessed. Her spirit will live on with us.

“To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die.” We are remembering.

Florence Hague Becker,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

In the passing of Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have lost one of their dearly loved members.

Her loyal devotion to the society, her friendliness and willingness, always to help any one needing advice, her clear vision, deep sense of right, her justness and honesty made her outstanding in all her work.

She was ever willing to serve, making that service a beautiful expression of loving devotion to the cause for which it was given.

A Christian woman, loving right, adhering always to principle, she let her light so shine that her good works could not be hidden.

Humorous, delighting to tell or hear a funny story, she was a genial companion. She saved many a tense situation with her quick wit and ready reply.

Connecticut Daughters have been left a rich heritage by Mrs. Bissell. She left us high thoughts and high ideals to which we must attain.

Her passing into life eternal beckons us all to higher, finer things, not only in our organization but in our daily lives.

Susan G. C. Latimer,
State Regent.
OPENING OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., IN CONSTITUTION HALL ON APRIL 20, 1936.
Address of Mrs. William A. Becker

President General, N. S., D. A. R.

Forty-fifth Continental Congress

IT IS indeed a privilege, as your chosen leader, to welcome you to our beautiful Constitution Hall. You have come from every section of our country, from its highways and its byways, and from countries beyond the seas, and here—once more assembled—you bring your gifts of service to our great Society. Heartiest greetings to one and all, and to those who in their distant homes are united with us through the invisible magic of the air, magic indeed—as great as any known to Alice in her Wonderland. Ours is truly a modern Wonderland, ready and waiting to respond to the will of a mighty people, dedicated to love of country and to humanity.

Spring is here with its hope and promise, stimulating us with renewed purpose to faithfully carry on. America is the child of a great ideal, born of a vision in the hearts and wills of a sturdy people. Faith in God and in themselves brought men to these shores to build a New World. Like magic has our country grown great, strong, and prosperous. But magic works only so long as one holds the key to her secrets.

Yesterday we celebrated the 161st anniversary of the firing of “the shot heard ‘round the world”—the shot which announced to all peoples that the New World would be free—to build the Land of Promise, free to fulfill the vision of its dreams.

Our ancestors knew that freedom entails responsibilities. They gave of their all for the faith that was in them. They knew that the long struggle which lay before them for liberty, would set high value on human rights; they knew that constant vigilance was the price of freedom; and withal they visioned a better world. There was a time when the average man knew only stern duties and little of personal rights. Only gradually grew the vision that the success of any system of government depends upon a proper balance between rights and duties. Feudalism served its age as long as the overlord gave protection and security to those who served him. But the higher ideal was realized only when the law of compensation was recognized as the equal of Authority with obligations. The observance of duties depends either upon compulsion or conscience. In a real Democracy arbitrary compulsion should be lacking. But when conscience becomes dulled by the lack of religion and by the urge of grim necessity, danger is at hand.

Under the ideal condition, freedom to pursue happiness within the law, with all its rights and privileges; the right to security; the right to peace; the right to choose one’s objective in life, the right to have work, the right of relief—all these privileges should be secure.

Unless there is a reawakened sense of responsibility, the balance is lost and Democracy cannot live. Force would then assert itself for the attainment of those essentials which mankind must enjoy. The magic key lies buried in the cornerstone of this Republic—the character of her people, the principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity which remain her dream.

Great changes have come about in the character of our people. Millions of the oppressed and discontented of all lands have flocked to these shores, bringing new concepts, new traditions, and new demands. Indifference and greed are responsible for the coming of hordes unassimilated, un-Americanized, underprivileged, discontented, knowing only the rule of force.

Democracy being dependent upon those disciplined in self-control—the essential of self-government—those peoples, unprepared for the exercise of these duties, have not found Democracy possible. Germany long ruled by an iron hand was a prosperous empire; a failure under Democracy. Now vast numbers of people, lately released from the iron hand of European autocracy, are looking for strong leadership to point the way. In our country education is the answer. Vigilance is the price. Service is the opportunity.
The Society of the D. A. R. was founded not only to preserve historic monuments and Colonial history, but to maintain the highest ideals of the Founders of the Republic. National preservation through patriotic education is our essential program. Worthy citizenship is our watchword. As the responsibilities of true citizenship are again engendered in the minds of our people, the problems now facing us must disappear. Without character, without service, without religion, there is salvation neither for the individual nor for the nation. Have we the vision to meet the problems of our day?

What are these problems? We are accused of a desire to maintain the status quo, of dealing death blows to personal freedom, of ignoring the principles upon which our nation was founded, of unduly emphasizing excessive militarism. Let us then restate our faith in America's dream, the bringing of equal opportunity to every man, justice and humanity, freedom to live secure in the possession of property, home and family, and liberty to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. For the ultimate attainment of these ends no charter of government offers such security as does the Constitution of the United States.

The young woman who complains that so low a wage as $10 a week is driving youth to Communism, does not realize that under Communism she would be compelled to keep her underpaid job, while in the U.S. she may turn without interference to a better job when opportunity offers. Youth without employment, without hope for the future, without prospect of marriage and a home, without knowledge of the principles of their Government and its source of constitutional authority—is lured by the call of revolt.

Starvation wages, unequal opportunity, uncertainty of justice, neglect of youth, disregard for law, lynchings, malfeasance in office, all these are blots upon our civilization—are challenges to our faith in our national ideals.

These challenges abound in every community. Our local governments must be made honest and above reproach; protection must be assured for the small industrialist, welcome given responsible trade unions, decent living conditions assured, education and recreational centers provided for all. But have we the will to achieve, the Vision to carry on? We must have knowledge of the faith that is in us, must possess the "magic key," must dedicate ourselves anew to the service of God and country, if America's dream is to come true.

In days of old the great prophets were guided by visions. God's call to Isaiah was answered by an unshifing "Here I am; send me." Ezekiel, gazing into the valley of dry bones, knew that they would live again. Daniel visioned salvation for his people. Saul, on the way to Damascus, heard the voice of God, and arose Paul, the great Apostle! Our Pilgrim fathers were led by visions to a new land. The men who framed our Constitution envisioned a nation dedicated to the common welfare. Today we still have the vision, we believe and know that the attainment of these objectives lies in the hands of our people if they will but awaken and so dedicate themselves.

The hope of all nations lies in their youth. Old is the saying "Give me the child until he is eight, and I will show you the man." The child, hardly beyond his mother's knee, is already molded in the form which will influence his entire life. Can we not revive in the mothers of our land a keener sense of responsibility for the faith, the love, and the devotion to service that should actuate the lives of our children, our future citizens?

Faith in the goodness of things, joy in service and obedience to authority should be the ideal of every child; his daily life one of unfolding accommodation to living, playing and working with others, to learning consideration and protection for the weak, and to the development of his own powers as a valuable contribution to the like of all.

Decent homes are necessary, adequate food and clothing. Let us remember that many of our foremost citizens came from humble homes of poverty, but homes directed by honest and God-fearing people. Luxury and ease are often handicaps to children unless hand in hand with a strong sense of responsibility. Love of country is as natural as love of a nation's heroes—heroes of peace as well as of war.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DURING THEIR FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, PAYING HOMAGE AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, APRIL 20

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND SIX OF THE NEWLY ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENTS GENERAL

Left to right: Miss Emeline M. Street, Connecticut; Mrs. Mortimer Platt, Missouri; Mrs. William John Ward, New Jersey; Mrs. William A. Becker, President General; Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, South Carolina; Mrs. Eli Dixson, Illinois; Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Louisiana.
Each community is responsible for its children and should provide outlets for their energies and needs. In some communities the church still ministers to unfortunate families, provides homes for neglected children and for the aged. Would that the people of every community felt these to be their special privileges.

Get closer to the children, know what they are thinking, what they are learning, in school and on the street. Insist upon teachers who know what America stands for, and who believe in her high ideals. America is still free to train her children as she will.

The very vastness of the need today is a challenge and a pledge that there is work for all to do. See that youth is prepared, and he will find his place. The young dream ardent and impulsively, lacking the wisdom born of experience. Any program for Youth must have a challenge—be alluring, dramatic, consuming. It must appeal to the heart, furnish individual initiative and define a task to be done. Restless youth can no longer ship before the mast, or carve new fortunes out of the west. But there are greater adventures near at hand.

A study of summer camps directed by Communist groups will reveal an intense and exciting program attractive to youth. Cannot we give direction to youth that will fire him with equal zeal, and also furnish him with a congenial task which he can perform? We cannot relinquish our place to the builders of class hatred, to the destroyers of the very woof and fiber of our best traditions. I maintain, that the opportunity is ours if we have the vision and the will to give freely of ourselves and of our resources. And I have confidence that this can be done.

The Chicago Boys’ Clubs have an enviable record for citizen initiative, and prove that wholesome recreation acts as a deterrent to crime; add to this a definite program of activity calling for initiative and a sense of usefulness and achievement, and what changed lives will follow!

In the most congested and underprivileged districts of Chicago, the Boys’ Clubs last year provided camps, contests, and supervised sports for 16,000 boys. During that time less than a dozen of their number got into trouble with the law. One of these clubs is in a district where 50% were formerly juvenile delinquents. Does this mean anything to us? The average cost per boy was $3 per year—one one-hundredth of the cost of keeping a boy in jail for the same period. But that is only the financial consideration; who can estimate the moral and spiritual gain to the boy and to the nation?

Ninety dollars will keep a child in school, $300 is the prison cost. We spend one and a half billions annually on detention and maintenance of prisoners, only two hundred millions less than it costs to educate 26,000,000 school children. Thirteen billions a year, or $22,800 every minute, is the estimated tax laid unofficially by crime on the people of the United States—its only return being “bigger and better.”

Thirteen billion dollars! Twice what the Federal Government spent in 1935! Can there be any logic in spending more for crime than is being expended for education and for the development of what is best in youth!

Five boys recently sentenced to 243 years for shooting a shopkeeper will cost the State $100,000 if they serve their full term. Is it not an indictment of our intelligence that we permit these conditions to exist when it is so clearly demonstrated what we might be doing for the betterment of youth had we the vision and the will?

We who are here today know of lives shattered and health ruined by the World War, we know of a generation handicapped by the loss of its ideals and of its youth; we see the world the poorer for it. Today our problem concerns another generation of youth. Are they, also, destined to be lost, for lack of vision and want of leadership?

In the year 1930 America had six million young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four who were out of school and with no work. The number is larger today. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty, alone, three million are unable to find employment, and unable or unwilling to attend school or college.

They are speaking of themselves as the “lost generation.” Can this condition be permitted to continue? Not if we have the vision.
THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MET APRIL 19TH FOR SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPER IN THE PAN-AMERICAN ROOM AT THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL WITH FIFTY-SIX IN ATTENDANCE. THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, HONORED THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION WITH HER PRESENCE.

The guests were Mrs. Becker, President General; Mrs. Taylor, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Mauldin, State Regent of South Carolina; Miss Farwell, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. O'Byrne, Vice-President General, Indiana; Mrs. Campbell, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Arnold, State Vice-Regent of New York, and three National Chairmen, Miss Matthies, Approved Schools; Mrs. Sisson, National Defense; Mrs. Johnson, Filing and Lending Bureau; and Mrs. Quirols, Vice-President of the C. A. R.

California officers present were Mrs. Cottle, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Gundrum, Vice-President General; Mrs. Boothe, ex-Vice-President General; Mrs. Whitaker, State Regent; Mrs. Young, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Johnson, State Treasurer; delegates, alternates and members.
Bewildered and discouraged and lacking knowledge of fundamentals, youth offers fertile soil for the shrewd propaganda of dangerous social and political theorists, who lose no opportunity for sowing the deadly seeds of discontent and revolution. These propagandists have work for everyone, also an ample fund from which to provide for scores of companions in revolt. If we are to be fortified against a Youth Movement which may destroy our “treasure chest” of sacred ideals and set civilization back unknown ages, let American citizens look to their homes and their communities, and be swift to provide character training and occupation for their youth.

The CCC Camps have been an untold blessing to our land, offering food, shelter and constructive work to homeless youth, while providing relief for his or another needy family. A marvelous concept put into ready action by the preparedness of our peace army! A chance to work, a chance to play and a chance to dream, with faith in those about him, and the gangster’s halo quickly fades!

Boy and Girl Scouts, Community Clubs, our own C. A. R. Chapters, Girl Homemakers, and Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. furnish opportunity for initiative and leadership if only we have the vision of the America of our dreams.

Much community betterment could be brought about by youth organized for local service under inspired leadership.

Of leadership we have great need, for much is required of a leader today. Tact and grace and understanding are vital, as are also selflessness in service, and ability to unite workers for a common cause and for the common good. Leadership in children is frequently manifest at an early age. It should be intelligently directed and tenderly guarded. Our country has need of them.

Training in statesmanship is quite as vital as training for citizenship. Service to the State should be a life profession expertly trained. The State Department guards the nation’s welfare and promotes just dealing with other nations. Should this Department fail, the army stands ready to restore the peace. A Training School comparable to West Point or to Annapolis should train citizens in the affairs of nations. The Bonar Law School, founded in England in 1929, provides young Englishmen with training in diplomacy and statesmanship. A sound foreign policy can be based only on an understanding of the problems and purposes of other nations.

It is regrettable that the cause of peace has suffered by well-intentioned, impractical zealots who would disarm their own country as “an example to the world.” They encourage youth to have “conscientious scruples” against the defense of country; they advocate the abolition of military training camps; they shut their eyes to the world as it is, and believe that disarmament would assure peace to America; they unite with those who would disarm America first and to make her destruction sure.

National Defense is the peace policy of the D. A. R. We believe in an army, a navy, and an air corps adequate to the needs of the nation and in keeping with the acts of Congress. “To Provide for the Common Defense” is one of the prime purposes of Federal Government. We rejoice that the present Congress has seen fit to make appropriations in keeping with the programs for an efficient army and an adequate navy. Years of neglect, while we hoped and vainly waited for reduction in the forces of other countries, are responsible for our programs of today. America is not and never has been a militaristic nation. She has worked diligently for better understanding and the amicable settlement of disagreements. She must be prepared to defend herself and to keep alive her principles against enemies without, as well as those within her gates.

Misled youth today is pledging itself never to fight for country; it is lending ear to those who say democracy has failed, there must be a new social order. Under the leadership of elements positively opposed to our Constitutional Government, youth all over this country is demonstrating what they call a “peace strike.” On Wednesday of this week, they march out of their class rooms to show what they will do if their country ever calls them to the service of the Stars and Stripes. Their protest this year is particularly directed against the Reserve Officers Training Corps, for they say that there cannot be real freedom for their program while an R. O. T. C. exists on a college campus.
RHODE ISLAND DELEGATION, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R.

BANQUET, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 24, 1936

FORTY-TWO GIRLS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, WINNERS IN A GOOD CITIZENSHIP CONTEST, WERE HONORED BY THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R. THE GIRLS WERE SELECTED AS WINNERS UPON THE BASIS OF DEPENDABILITY, SERVICE, LEADERSHIP AND PATRIOTISM. THEY WERE PHOTOGRAPHED AS THEY LOOKED UP AT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT
I beg you to study their program, a program that cannot co-exist with training and loyal defense of country, and help these youth of America. No ironical paradox is it (as some would have us believe) that the D. A. R. are opposing the revolution which radicals would force upon us today. Our ancestors, though leaders of the American Revolution, built on firm foundations long in the laying; they built carefully and well and destroyed nothing. The revolutionists of today would first destroy morals and religion (which they term the opiate of the people), then the whole fabric of constitutional government, while property and homes would follow in the discard. As distant as the North Pole from the South is their philosophy foreign to ours. We need this knowledge and by it to set our course. Have we the vision? Have we the will to conquer?

Do we concede that Democracy has failed; that our people can no longer govern themselves; that security is a surer goal than liberty? Are we ready for dictatorship under whatever name it may be termed? Because we see the nations of the world, one by one, reverting to type, do we need to fear for Democracy? America’s sacred heritage, her “treasure chest” is freedom, is faith in God and fellow man. Let us be true to the type of our ancestors. Let the hardihood, the vision and the will that made justice and equal opportunity the watchwords of every household, find root again in millions of American homes. Let every community accept responsibility for its citizens; let America dream again of the great humanities, which alone can save her and re-awaken zeal to labor for her ideals.

Read the Epic of America by James Truslow Adams and, catching the vision, do not let it go, “a land in which life shall be better and richer and fuller for every man, with opportunity for each according to his ability and achievement.”

Larger conceptions, deeper convictions, definite goals are our needs today. We must not, dare not, let them go! We need to ask ourselves simply and seriously what we are living for. We have received a great inheritance. What are we doing with it? Can we return a hundred per cent on our trust, or are we going to be fearful and lose that which we have gained?

Pericles aptly said: “It is not that they, the heroic dead, secure in their immortality, need temple or column to perpetuate their fame or reward their virtues, but because, through admiration of what is heroic, men rise to higher levels.” Have we, perchance, cultivated the spirit of things and neglected the things of the spirit? Much we have worshipped has turned and betrayed us. How is the nation to use its bounties? Great possessions entail grave responsibility.

Issues today are beyond the purely economic. They affect the fundamental concepts of government, of society, of democracy, of liberty. Somehow, we must hear all sides of a question and have the vision to see through the clouds.

Washington visioned a united people. Jefferson visioned the dignity and perfectability of the individual. Emerson pointed out that the antidote to all the failures of government is “in the growth and strength of the individual—in the substance of his character, in his ideals and his will. To develop the individual the state exists, and as he is so is the state.”

Not in material wealth nor in fertile fields, but in the quality of its manhood and its womanhood is a nation great.

We have pledged ourselves to a program for youth. This old world is crying aloud for the things of the spirit, for first things first. A nation founded on things of the spirit needs but to catch the vision of the gifts that are here, of the heights still to be scaled, of the opportunities that still remain.

America, the land of opportunity! So visioned by the brave men and women who (out of a wilderness) carved this new land! So cherished by the signers of the Declaration of Independence! So destined by the framers of our Constitution and all who, on its principles, have built a nation that is still the hope of the world!

America still the land of opportunity, if we but have the vision and the will!

"Without Vision the People Perish"
J. EDGAR HOOVER DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R.,
WITH MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S., D. A. R.
Patriotism and the War Against Crime

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice

(Address before Forty-fifth Continental Congress, N. S., D. A. R.)

THE Daughters of the American Revolution as an organization holds great significance. It is more than an institution—it is a symbol of living testimony to the traditions upon which this great nation was founded and by which it may live and prosper. Because of this and because an overpowering danger faces America, I feel that the subject upon which I speak should be of the utmost importance to you and all other organizations born of patriotism. I refer to the menace of crime.

It is our duty to be alert and alive to any threat against our national welfare whether it comes from without our borders or from within. Today, we attempt to live in peace with the world. We seek to command the respect of the nations among which we must live and work, and to protect ourselves against what might be called the "criminals" of the community of these nations. We try to maintain an adequate army and navy. We all know that such a force is an insurance for peace. But we can never make peace with the underworld. It constantly threatens an invasion of our homes, our happiness, and our civil and public rights with a concentration of armed forces greater than that of our army and navy combined. These are not my words but they are those of the man to whom I owe much gratitude for his hearty support in the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Honorable Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney General of the United States. Were crime to marshal its forces in a marching body of men, they would tramp ceaselessly past this hall, hour upon hour, in daylight and in darkness and back to daylight and darkness again, even though they were ten and twenty abreast, for the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that there are actually three million convicted criminals. Beyond this there are enough more with police records to demonstrate that an average of one out of every 25 persons in the United States of America has at least had his brush with law enforcement agencies and is inclined toward criminality. This army of crime is larger than any unified force in history. If this tremendous body of evil-doers could be welded into a unit of conquest, America would fall before it not in a month, not in a day, but in a few hours. Therefore, with the seriousness of this condition truly before us, I believe it not at all sensational to assert that while we speak of peace, we are really at war; that while we believe ourselves secure, we are actually besieged; that while we look with fear upon any belligerent news from foreign shores, we are turning our backs upon and our thoughts from the most serious and most devastating war which this country ever has known; that of the insidious attack of the armed forces of criminality.

Not to alarm you, but for your information, there are today in America 150,000 murderers roaming at large. Statistics show that during the lifetime of those who form our population, 200,000—nearly a quarter of a million persons will commit murder before they die and more than 300,000 persons, the population of an entire metropolis, will be murdered. Consider that! Think of the scareheads which ran in the newspapers concerning the tempestuous floods which ravaged our eastern states only a month ago. We saw the news pictures depicting scenes of suffering. We were horrified at the plight of thousands who were homeless; our hearts sank as we read the mounting list of the dead and injured. Yet, if this entire condition of death, desolation and ruin were magnified to double proportions, it would not then even approach the horrible picture of miles upon miles of stiffened corpses representing the 300,000 citizens of America who today are walking the streets in the belief of
NEW JERSEY DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

TENNESSEE DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

ILLINOIS DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 26, 1936
security, who are making their plans, dreaming their dreams of the future and not realizing that they are doomed to die by the foul hand of the murderer. If we are not at war with crime, then never was there such a thing as war! If this war does not demand the straining of our every tendon of patriotism in a determined campaign of eradication, then this country never has known an emergency! And so, I tell the stark truth to you women, who are known for your devotion to the country for which your forefathers gave their blood, and ask, in the name of those sacrifices, that you do your utmost to reinstill a spirit of determination and of self-sacrificing alertness that the loyalty to America, the fidelity to ideals, and the unflinching courage which gave us Bunker Hill and Valley Forge may be re-established. Let America be called to arms and arise against this marauding army of crime that we may again battle to finality; that we may fight the good fight to victory over a most despicable foe.

Above all, we must not be lured into a feeling of false security by figures emanating from time to time tending to show that crime is somewhat on the decrease. True, there has been a cessation of gang kidnappings and other heinous crimes due to the highly organized activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but I warn you that should vigilance relax in the slightest those outrages would be renewed in greater viciousness than ever. There can be no weeding out of noxious growths until the roots which feed these growths are torn from the filthy muck which fosters them. Throughout our country law enforcement has been hampered, hamstrung, and strangled by the blood-caked hand of crime-affiliated politics.

I know the statement I have just made sounds sensational. It smacks of headlines. But I challenge you to find out for yourselves how really true it is. Political grafters stir uneasily when honorable citizens like yourselves begin to ask questions about the close connection between violent crime and crooked politics. They do not like honest law enforcement and they do not like the truth, which is that they are the brains behind the Dillingers of this land.

This political alliance with crime exists in state after state, municipality after municipality. It halts the policeman; it halts the law enforcement officer, even as he reaches for his gun, and holds him there, a target for the bullets of the coward he has been attempting to arrest. It stalks into our courts, brushing aside indictments, trials, and even convictions with a wave of a hand. It enters our penitentiaries, swinging wide the heavy prison gates for men who otherwise would have paid their debt to society in punishment for their crime. It condones non-feasance in office and provides actual malfeasance. It supports bribery, perjury, and gangdom, and it has been known to place more than one ex-convict upon the force of a police department. It is firmly entrenched, deeply rooted, and can be torn from its foundations only by the concerted, unswerving, self-sacrificing efforts of such patriotic organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Remember this always: the only thing which concerns the crooked politician is the fact that every time you catch a criminal, he loses votes. You are going to find that a great hue and cry will arise concerning the gratifying advance against crime which has been manifest within the past two years. You will learn that the sob-sisters will soon come forth from hiding with cries of persecution against these dear, good boys whom unfeeling law enforcement agencies insist upon sending to prison. You will discover that crackpot politicians, racketeers of a new and different type, will scuttle out from the shadows to add crime upon crime by evoking new and impossible schemes for the alleged eradication of the law-breaker. You will see private quack fingerprint bureaus springing up here and there, willing, at the drop of the hat, to protect our citizens upon the payment of a price when those very citizens can be protected at no cost whatever by the local law enforcement agency or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You will be surrounded by theorists, pseudo-criminologists, hyper-sentimentalists, criminal cuddlers, convict lovers, and fiddle-faced reformers all surging forward
MINNESOTA DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

IOWA DELEGATION, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R.

MEMORIAL SERVICES, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., CONSTITUTION HALL, APRIL 21, 1936
with great ideas for the commonwealth but mostly for their own pocketbooks. Therefore, I warn you to stay unswerving to your task—that of standing by the men on the firing line—the practical, hard-headed, experienced, honest policemen who have shown by their efforts that they, and they alone, know the answer to the crime problem. That answer can be summed up in one sentence—adequate detection, swift apprehension, and certain, unrelenting punishment. That is what the criminal fears. That is what he understands, and nothing else, and that fear is the only thing which will force him into the ranks of the law-abiding.

There is no royal road to law enforcement. If we wait upon the medical quacks, the parole panderers, and the misguided sympathizers with habitual criminals to protect our lives and property from the criminal horde, then we must also resign ourselves to increasing violence, robbery and sudden death.

The time has come when it is the solemn duty of such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution to insist that there can be no compromise with crime. For too many years, the citizen has viewed this problem as something with which he has no personal concern. Yet all this time he has been paying a personal tax of $120 a year for the privilege of living in a country which each year sees 12,000 murders; 46,981 cases of felonious assault; 283,685 burglaries; 779,956 larcenies; and 247,346 automobile thefts. To use a plain Americanism, there has been too much passing of the buck; too much eagerness to hand over all criminal problems to strictly law enforcement agencies. A policeman is only the agent of a citizen. He is only the servant of an employer—the public—and if that employer gives no attention to the business in hand, then indeed it is too much to expect that the servant will think, plan, and execute for the public that hires him. We all know that in practically every big case, there is witness after witness who dodges his duty in the courtroom. We know that juries allow themselves to be swayed by personal expediency, cheap sentimentality, politics, and sometimes by money. It is common knowledge that in every large American city, there is attorney after attorney who makes his living by counseling men whom he knows to be guilty; not only after they have been arrested, but often plans with them, plots with them and conceives with them in the preparation of dastardly crime. We know that all about us are various figures and filaments of criminal life—the fixers, the hide-out owners, the money passers, the bond buyers, the fences, the bribers and all the rest of the slatternly camp-followers of infamy whose presence is necessary in the commission of a major infraction. All these things are of such common knowledge that children often play games in which these characters are simulated. But what does the average citizen do about it? Absolutely nothing!

It is your duty to safe and orderly society to see that a new viewpoint is brought about. To watch the criminal cases as they arise in your city; to make it your business to find out why the politically protected murderer is not captured; to guard the courtrooms against continuance after continuance and the disappearance of witnesses by which some infamous law-breaker may be freed. Why, only yesterday, I was reading the statement of a criminal implicated in a notorious kidnaping. He had kept the hide-out where a man had been hidden away from his family until these notorious racketeers had been able to extort the savings of a lifetime before they freed their victim. Yet, in perfect nonchalance, he excused himself by saying that he did not know he was keeping a hide-out for a kidnaped victim. He only thought it was a witness in a murder trial whom a criminal friend desired to keep from testifying.

You, as guardians of patriotism, should watch appropriations and view with keen suspicion the various so-called economy moves by which venal politicians disrupt police departments, lower their morale, reduce the personnel, decrease guards at jails and prisons, bring about the possession of faulty equipment, and make their city a haven for the criminals who have promised to deliver heavy blocks of votes in return for political protection. It is your duty to see that shop-keepers, business men, and others who have become the victims of racketeers, do their duty before the
INDIANA DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

NORTHWEST STATES DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936
grand juries investigating these parasitical growths upon our body politic. Time after time, earnest and honest prosecutors have endeavored to get at the bottom of the racketeering which is sapping steadily at the health and prosperity of this country. Time after time, they have sought to solve the bombings, the murders, the assaults by which this bulk of racketeering exists, only to find that the same victims whom they are attempting to rescue constantly are stricken dumb when they appear before an inquisitorial body. In other words, these business men who should, as substantial citizens, be the first to display courage for the cleanliness of their city, become rank cowards before the threat of gangsterism, and I insist that there is no place in America for cowardice. I suggest also that if these men are cowards, that if they insist upon burdening their communities through their lack of fortitude, then it becomes the duty of the community to frown upon them as it would upon the racketeer who feeds upon us all. Neither I nor any member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will knowingly have business relationships with a person whom we know to be deliberately fostering crime by refusing to aid law enforcement. If it becomes known that such patriotic organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution place such persons beyond the pale of reputable association, then perhaps tongues will be loosened before grand juries, the shackles will be taken from the wrists of the policeman and placed where they deserve to be; the sneer-in vermin of gangdom will be sent scurrying into the cells where they belong and America once more will be an unshackled nation, free of the enforced levies of tribute by politically protected privateers.

Above all, it is your duty to inquire diligently into the record and achievements, good or bad, of every candidate who comes before you at election time. It is inconceivable that a country should be run so loosely that even ex-convicts, still maintaining their allegiance with the underworld, can be elected to office. I have said before, and I say again, that if every incumbent of public office in the United States were fingerprinted and the records of the law violators spread before the nation in a single summary, the results would amount to a scandal which would rock this country. It is not at all unusual to find in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that some local patronage official, who handles the public's funds and appoints the so-called guardians of public safety, is discovered to possess a criminal record. The only remedy for this condition can come about through concerted efforts of organizations which are not afraid or too mentally lazy to make the life of every public official the open and clean book which this country deserves to possess in its library of public service.

Long since the time has passed when criminals hid in dark alleys or skulked in dank basements. The day of the mask and the dark lantern is over. Crime lives next door to you. Crime often plays bridge with you. Crime dances with your sons and daughters. It is ever present. But this veneer of social grace that our criminals have adopted in no way makes them less foul. They still rob and murder. They victimize America. And, so, for those of us who would preserve the patriotic ideals that were born in the suffering and agony of the revolutionary days, it becomes incumbent to give again of our time, of our sinews and our strength that a most despicable enemy be repelled from our midst. These persons of the under-filth are not simply poor boys or moral invalids as the super-sentimentalists would have us believe. They are marauders, who murder for a headline, rats crawling from their hide-outs to gnaw at the vitals of our civilization. True, they are dressed as we are dressed. They live as we live and often upon a better scale owing to the rich rewards of their so-called profession, but their standards of life are those of pigs in a wallow, their outlook that of vultures regurgitating their filth. As such you must regard them—without sentiment, without the influence of pan-dering politics or of fantastic schemers, but as definite scourges to be viewed with safety only when they have been placed behind prison bars and forced to remain there until they have expiated their debts to a thoroughly outraged and sinned-against society.

During the last few years, we have seen
DELWARE DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

ALABAMA DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936
a wave of extortion flood through America. Homes have been wrecked by the threat of death, often in a manner beyond the scope of such agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In scores of instances, we have seen these men arrested, watched them brought into court and seen them freed on probation. Yet, in all these instances, I have yet to find a case where the women's clubs of a city arose in condemnation of such an outrage. I have yet to see a case where concerted effort was made to express public opinion through the pressure of the vote. I submit to you that only through this method, only through the voicing of the most urgent protests, only through the threat of retaliation at the polls, regardless of party, can the power of the people be expressed in its attitude toward crime and its proper punishment imposed. There is too much probation and too little probationary supervision. There is too much parole and practically no follow-up system in many states by which the filthy out-flow of countless prisoners is held in control. Every two hours and a half, prison doors swing wide in freedom for a token of human life. A very few have served their sentences, a few more have been freed by death. The remaining thousands step forth enfolded in the sentimental mantles of parole or other forms of clemency. It is a national disgrace, in a country enriched with the traditions upon which this nation was founded, that the average murderer serves only four years. There was a time in America when if a man committed a crime, he paid for that crime. In those days, the total of crime was surprisingly small. With the increase of the sentimentalists, we find that prison terms have gone steadily downward and that crime has climbed steadily upward—higher and still higher—and so it will continue to climb so long as public apathy allows it to do so. It was apathy which permitted the sentimentalists to make their creeping approach, to build beautiful stories about the sweet, dear convicts, who so loved freedom that they raised canary birds in cages, or placed the picture of some dear old mother upon the walls of their cells. These convict-lovers built beautiful romances about this foul offspring of our national filth. They brought about the beautiful system of traveling bands for convicts, football games for convicts, tennis courts for convicts, radios in prison blocks and newspapers in every cell. They did all this while the citizen was busy with his own pursuits, selfishly engrossed upon what he thought was his own life. Thus today, the citizen who forgot his vigilance, must pay for his apathy and continue to pay for it so long as no concerted effort is made to eradicate the condition which exists.

Often we find that the most dangerous convicts are made trusties to go and come as they please. We find scandal after scandal, counterfeiting outfits discovered in prisons, sex killings such as that recently unearthed in a mid-west state, the free passage of narcotics and liquor, the selling of concessions within prison walls and buying of easy tasks, the malfeasance or nonfeasance in office necessary to wholesale escapes. All these things a citizen looks upon as appalling and never once realizes that it is his own fault, his own problem, and his own responsibility. I place before you, therefore, the task of enlightening the thoughtless American upon the necessity for a re-birth of vigilance and the casting out of the lethargy which has brought this nation to a maximum of 1,500,000 serious crimes per year. I do not mean misdemeanors. I mean crimes—murder, robbery, arson, aggravated assault and aggravated thefts, until one out of every 16 families is annually a victim of some major violation of the law. I, therefore, request that you, as the leaders in patriotic America, look upon this as one of your most vital tasks—to insist upon the wider use of fingerprinting, especially of those entrusted with the public welfare; to act as sentinels upon your merchants and see that they do their duty with regard to racketeering; to pound ceaselessly at your newspapers that no infraction of apprehension or criminal procedure go unnoticed and to act as never-ceasing monitors upon your voters in the cleansing of the dirty body of politics. Remember this; wherever there is scandal; wherever there are faulty vice conditions; wherever there is poor enforcement of law; wherever the criminals find an open gateway to freedom through the
PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., SHOREHAM HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 22, 1936

CONNECTICUT DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936
courtroom—in such places you will find the necessity for the most urgent and most ardent of your activities.

Lest I be viewed as an alarmist, I suggest that you study it with a view to your own municipality; that you look about you in your home surroundings and the conditions as you find them. What has become of the powerful criminals who committed the most violent of infractions in your community? How long was required to convict them? What was the sentence and what has become of them, if they were sent to prison? Are they still there, as you were led to believe by the sentence of the court, or are they again free prowling your streets, robbing your homes, and assaulting your citizens?

In a brief way, I have previously referred to the subject of parole, but not completely. Certainly, there are two sides to the parole question. One is the undeniable fact that properly administered, parole is necessary and beneficial. It is only just and proper that a first offender, through some quirk of his mentality or of fate thrown into the clutches of the law, should be given every possible opportunity to again take his place as an honest citizen. However, it is an outrage that hardened criminals should be paroled time and time again until the total instances has amounted to as many as 5 or 10 applications of salve-like solicitude which allows these men to walk sneeringly through prison doors, again seize their instruments of depredation, and once more proceed to assault the peace and dignity of America. These include gangsters, robbers, highwaymen, professional housebreakers, ravers and multiple murderers who have done no more to gain freedom other than to merely ask for it. In hundreds upon hundreds of cases we find that new depredations have been committed and new sentences imposed, new imprisonments brought about, and new paroles wafted upon the shoulders of these men, even while the arresting officers in the primary case still believed the subjects were in prison for their original offenses. This is not parole! This is not humanitarian treatment of unfortunates! It is an outright perversion and defeat of our laws. It is a deliberate action of sentimentalists and others more directly and momentarily concerned in breaking down the barriers of law enforcement, in decreasing respect for law, and in making possible a constantly mounting problem for the thin line of last defense upon which depends the safety of the American people. Thousands of men are listed in the fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as violators of parole. Time after time these men are discovered to be under arrest in some distant state. Time after time notification is sent to the parole boards of the states which list them as violators and time after time these parole boards have refused to return these desperate habitual criminals for their violations. It is a well-known fact in the underworld that such states are listed as desirable ones in which to commit crime. In such places, parole is a slander upon the sanctity of the home. It is absolute freedom without supervision, without pursuit once a state line has been crossed, and without more necessity than the mere writing of an occasional letter. This is an open challenge to the people of America; a sneering grimace at respect for law, a recruiting office for constantly growing armies of criminal conquest which would thrust aside decency, deride honesty, and disarm law enforcement.

In many areas, this known attitude of clemency continues downward until it is even known to childhood violators of law. In this connection, I wish to remind you that 20% of our crime is committed by youths of less than voting age. Of this 20%, it is a rare thing when a youth is found who has not, to a certain degree, considered the results of his crime before he committed it, who has not reasoned that even though he is caught, he is still, to a degree, safe because of the mercies of probation or parole. We need some good old-fashioned American housecleaning of the kind that will rip off the dirty hangings and let in the light, that will beat out the floor coverings and sweep away the filth which has accumulated through the years of lethargy. Beyond that, we need the old-fashioned influence of the old-fashioned home.
WISCONSIN DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

GEORGIA DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936
I am sick of the maunderings of fanatics and tuffet-heads, who believe that the way to educate the new youth is to allow the new youth to do anything it pleases. The days of the revolution brought forth strong men, good men, honest men. Those men were reared in homespun surroundings, upon homespun philosophies. They were reared with a reverence for the American flag and there is need today for a concerted campaign that the reverence for this flag be renewed. It will be a sad day for America when any man must apologize for patriotism. It will be an equally sad day when any person who calls himself an American must apologize to his conscience for the fact that through super-indulgence, through ignorance, through mental laziness, he reared his boy or girl to be a criminal. We need new altitudes of respect, both for the parent and for law. We need a rebuilding of the foundations which made this nation the greatest in all history, bulwarks formed of more staple materials than those of apathy, selfishness or indulgence. America grew and prospered by unswerving loyalty to high ideals, by unfaltering respect and reverence for the law and by the kindly but unfailing vigilance of the home. Until that vigilance is restored, we cannot hope for a lessening of the terrible toll of crime upon the youth of America. Until ideals are restored, we still must see the young armies marching, not toward the advancement of their country, but toward the monotony of the cellblock and the grayness of prison walls. Until we realize that patriotism begins at home; that vigilance is the price of safety; that law-abidance is paramount in all respects; until we understand and know and follow these definite fundamentals, we must continue to face the yellow-fanged force of criminality and realize that it is our master. We must dedicate our services to America in a new war—a combat to save our lives, our homes, our children. Today’s teachings become tomorrow’s traditions—may you concern yourselves that they be worthy of the history and heritages upon which your organization is founded and has prospered as it should.

I would not have you conclude that this picture is painted in arresting colors by a victim of a superheated imagination. On the contrary, it is sketched against a background of stark statistics, and the dismal truths are obvious, no matter from what angle we may view the national crime problem. I wish that I might draw your attention to a portrayal in softer shades, but if I did so, I would only lead your thoughts away from a condition that defies delineation in poulteric phrase.

It is a sad fact that in our present-day America, more attention is given to the breeding of horse flesh upon the race tracks, to the breeding of dogs upon the hunting field, to the breeding of hogs and cows and chickens than is given to some of our humans. Our boys and our girls are the seedlings of America, to grow as their parents and their surroundings direct. The war of the American Revolution, with its agonies and its privations, was not endured for the contemporary generation, but for the happiness, the welfare and the progress of posterity. The same conditions apply today as they applied then—we must look to tomorrow, we must clean away the filth so that those who are young and fresh and clean may not be contaminated. We must struggle against the strangling influences which surround us that we may not be ashamed of the heritage we leave to those who follow. To you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, I entrust this solemn duty. I feel certain I give this task into hands fully worthy of their obligation. Thank you.
NEW YORK DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

MARYLAND DELEGATION LUNCHEON, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936

OHIO DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., HOTEL WASHINGTON APRIL 21, 1936
The Right Education of Youth

By Geraldine Farrar May

Lucinda Cox Brown Chapter, University of Oregon

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has engaged in a splendid endeavor the past year by concentrating on a youth program.

Youth, middle and old age, must face together the serious problems that are confronting our nation. We are all groping for a solution of these matters, and like an oracle from the past, the Father of Our Country offered most excellent advice when he said, “The best means of forming a manly, virtuous and happy people will be found in the right education of youth. Without this foundation every other means, in my opinion, will fail.”

Youth today is faced with all sorts of isms and opinions. Propaganda, good and bad, is advanced from the primary grades of the public schools and is continued throughout our educational system in every state in the Union.

From our infancy we are taught by our parents to obey and respect our school teachers and constituted authority. In most cases a child naturally accepts everything that a teacher offers in a class room. We have considered in the past that their teachings are the very roots of Americanism.

Today you hear a great deal about the radicalism in our schools and colleges, and this condition is largely due to two sources, the teachers who are pinks and reds and radical student organizations which were organized in the past few years on most of the campuses of our colleges.

Now, if youth is receiving the wrong instruction, youth is not altogether to blame for absorbing dangerous doctrines, for youth has been trained to respect the school teachers of the country. If we refuse to discard the Constitution, religion, and the fundamental principles of our democracy and rebel against un-American tendencies we are termed unprogressive, mid-Victorian, and unwilling to receive modern thought. Ultra-liberal speakers address our student convocations; their opinions are presented in a convincing manner, and they are introduced to the student by the faculty of the institution. Many of the speakers represent organizations that have junior groups on the campus. These radical groups seem well financed, in many instances by unsuspecting respectable persons actually desiring peace and better government. Many members of the faculties of the colleges are members of un-American organizations.

The radicals send organizers to all colleges and finance leaders in the school to uproot democracy. A few years ago the leadership was most inferior, and little attention was given to these subversive orders. Now they instruct their student leaders to choose the best brains on the campus, then dupe and use them in their insidious work. The depression has created a fertile field for these organizers. They often contact the student who is working his way through college and attempt to create in his mind a class consciousness against those who do not have to work. They invite those students to radical meetings which are described as liberal and progressive. The student is often trapped, and easily falls prey to these groups.

They oppose our present system of government and relate to the recruit that by joining forces with the liberals and radicals a change of conditions can soon easily be perfected. They declare that the Constitution is out of date, that peace can be realized if our country disarms as an example to other nations; they advocate that students refuse to support our country in any war, whether one of aggression, they especially direct their animosity against the C.M.T.C. and the R.O.T.C. They deny that they have communist affiliations, but they advocate the very doctrines that communism advocates. It would not be so dangerous if these groups would openly declare that their purpose is to overthrow the government by force and violence, but they make their appeal for sympathy in
A CENTURY-OLD PIANO, CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL, DEDICATED APRIL 21, 1936 (ANNIVERSARY OF SAN JACINTO DAY), GIFT OF MISS MARY KATE HUNTER, OF PALESTINE, TEXAS. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. MORRIS SHEPPARD, WIFE OF SENATOR SHEPPARD OF TEXAS; MRS. ALVIN VALENTINE LANE, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM TEXAS; MRS. HENRY M. ROBERT, JR., TREASURER GENERAL.

KANSAS DELEGATION DINNER, THE FORTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S., D. A. R., MAYFLOWER HOTEL, APRIL 21, 1936
the guise of free speech. They fail to rec-
ognize the difference between freedom of
speech and sedition. They tear down our
institutions, religion and ideals and offer
absolutely nothing in substitution, except a
socialistic Russian state that would bar all
liberties.

If the right education is to prevail, par-
ents of high school and college students
must demand that real Americans be em-
ployed as educational leaders. The tax
supported schools belong to the people of
the nation, and the people must demand
that Americanism be taught in the schools.

We hear a great deal about the Teacher's
Oath. If there are teachers who do not
wish to take the oath of allegiance to the
Constitution of the United States, they
should not be allowed to receive public tax
money for their services. The teachers are
not singled out as the only group required
to take a similar oath. If teachers persist
in teaching un-American doctrines, they
should be forced to change their opinions
or their positions as public school teach-
ers.

The student chapters of the D. A. R.
protest the change from compulsory to
optional military training because we be-
lieve that boys who accept the education
from state supported institutions should fit
themselves for the defense of the state and
the United States, should the emergency
arise. If the term opportunity should be
substituted for compulsory, there would
probably be less opposition. The Liberals
educate that nothing should be compulsory,
when, in fact, every collegiate course, once
elected, is compulsory in that you are comp-
pelled to finish what you begin.

If parents and citizens will influence sen-
timent against the use of public school
buildings for radical meetings, confusion
will be eliminated regarding un-American
groups. When radical groups meet in col-
lege buildings, the unsuspecting student is
unable to detect the insidious propaganda,
they attend the meetings because they are
introduced as a part of campus life. Most
students are not capable of mature thinking
and accept these views without careful
analysis. If they meet on the campus, stu-
dents are justified in thinking that these
groups are sanctioned by the people, or
they would not be permitted on a tax sup-
ported campus.

Youth must be trained to shoulder the
obligations of the government, and not the
government shoulder the obligations of
the individual. We teach that you must
first be a good nationalist before you can
become a good internationalist. We know
that our government is right in the major-
ity of its undertakings, but right or wrong
we must remain loyal in a period of de-
pression as in a period of progress.

If we are to follow the wise counsel of
George Washington and build for a manly,
virtuous and happy people by the right
education of youth, the citizens of our coun-
try must eradicate the isms that are influ-
encing and penetrating the very fiber of
our public schools.

Editor's Note: Address given at Continental
Congress—contributed by the Committee on Na-
tional Defense through Patriotic Education.

New Publications

The D. A. R. Handbook—Interesting and valuable information for Chapters and
members regarding the work of various departments and activities of the
Society. Single copy twenty cents, or six for one dollar.

An attractive booklet with Flags in colors. Single copy twenty cents, or six
for one dollar. Quantity prices upon request.

Flag Code Leaflets (In colors)—Correct Use of the Flag. 1,000 codes $8.00; 500 for
$4.50; 250 for $2.50; 100 for $1.50.
Checks for all orders should be made payable to Treasurer General.
The Little Musician
IN THE progress of civilization, music, as we know it, is of recent origin. Its development began about thirteen hundred years ago; and only during the last three hundred years have Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and their successors brought it into modern form.

In choral music this form has been called "woven tone," a harmonious and ever changing pattern of soprano, alto, tenor and bass. However, the singing of the ancients was all in unison. The choir in Solomon's temple or the chorus in a play by Aeschylus all sang the same tune. Two-part singing began early in the Christian era, but with the voices always five tones apart. Such parallel fifths are offensive to our ears, but the seventh-century churchman probably heard merely the main theme "thickened with a stroke of color." Some of our very modern composers make subtle and artistic use of this same device. Eventually some of the choruses were rendered a little more tunefully, perhaps, in parallel thirds or sixths.

Finally, in the sixteenth century, composers began to weave the tone; and so there were masses by Byrd in England and madrigals by Palestrina in Italy with as many as six distinct voice parts.

It was at this stage that music was first brought to America, and it is believed that our first acquisition of historical importance was the psalmody of the New England settlers.

As to the Pilgrim love of music, Edward Winslow wrote in "Hypocrisie Unmasked": "They that stayed at Leyden feasted us that were to go at our pastor's house—where we refreshed ourselves, after tears, with singing of Psalms, making joyful melody in our hearts as well as with the voice, there being many of our congregation very expert in music; and indeed it was the sweetest melody that ever mine ears heard."

What the Pilgrims brought over with them was the Sternhold and Hopkins Metrical Psalmody, their only music for over one hundred years. From it we have inherited only the hymn-tune Old Hundred, which can be traced back to 1551.

The difficulties of primitive life, religious prejudices, Indians, witchcraft, resulted in the conditions indicated in George Hood's History of Music in New England.

"Music was so neglected that few congregations could sing more than four or five tunes, so mutilated, tortured, twisted that Psalm singing had become a mere disorderly noise, sounding like five hundred different tunes roared out at the same time and so little in time that they were often one or two words apart, so drawling that sometimes they had to pause twice on one word to take a breath. The decline had been so gradual that the very confusion and discord seemed to have become grateful to their ears; and when it was heard that tunes were sung by note they argued that the new way was an unknown tongue, not melodious as of old, made a disturbance in the churches, it was a contrivance for the designing to get money, it required too much time, made the young disorderly."

Cotton Mather and Chief Justice Samuel Sewall of Old South Church, Boston, led in an effort to improve the singing in the churches of Boston and vicinity. Sermons and discourses written by Mather and other divines were scattered among the people. Sewall wrote in his diary: "Feb. 2, 1717, Lord's day. In the A.M. I set York tune, and in the second going-over the gallery carried it irresistibly to Saint Davids, which discouraged me very much."

Such efforts resulted in the printing of the Bay Psalm Book at Cambridge in 1640. This was the first real book printed in North America, and went through seventy editions. No music was given in the early issues; this lack, and the inability of many in the congregation to read, gave rise to the practice of lining out the Psalms.
It must have been very inspiring to sing like this:

Precentor: “The Lord will come, and he will not”
Congregation: “The Lord will come, and he will not”
Precentor: “Keep silence, but speak out.”
Congregation: “Keep silence, but speak out.”

The book contained no new material but was based on tunes which had already been in use here and in England. Two inscriptions on the title page are designed to induce the worshiper to sing:

“The Whole Book of Psalms—Whereunto is prefixed a discourse declaring not only the lawfulness, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalms in the Churches of God.”
“If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him sing Psalms.”

In 1712, an instruction book was published, compiled by the Rev. John Tufts, pastor of Second Church in Newbury, Conn. The quaint preface says: “A very plain and easy instruction to the art of singing Psalm tunes, contrived in such a manner as that the learner may attain the skill of singing them with the greatest ease and speed imaginable.” The result was complicated. Letters were used on the staff instead of notes, and the time was marked by placing one or more dots on the right side of the letter.

William Billings, born in Boston, in 1746, a tanner by trade, was one of the first experimenters. He drew staves and set tunes on the leather on which he was working and on the walls of his room. Untrained in counterpoint, he harmonized simple melodies, and in 1770 he published The New England Psalm Singer. He proclaimed this collection contained some of his “fuguing pieces more than twenty times as powerful as the old slow tunes. Each part striving for mastery and victory. The audience entertained and delighted, their minds surprisingly agitated and extremely fluctuated, sometimes declaring for one part and sometimes for another. Now the solemn bass demands their attention; next the manly tenor; now the lofty counter; now the volatile treble. Now here, now there, now here again! O ecstatic! Rush on, you sons of harmony!”

Although his enthusiasm was boundless, the result was only the crude attempt of a tanner to produce something different. Accused of being monotonous, Billings, in a second book, published “Jargon.” John Tasker Howard says, “We may consider this the first of our present modernistic compositions antedating Stravinsky by at least a century and a half. There was complete absence of concord.” The words, also by Billings, started: “Let horrid Jargon split the air, And rive the nerves asunder.” It was accompanied by a manifesto to the Goddess of Discord which recommended the “braying of an ass, filing of a saw, squeak of a cartwheel, etc.” You see he was something of a humorist.

He was also an ardent patriot and wrote many songs during the Revolution, including one which became the “Over There” of that war, and was sung by the soldiers marching into battle.

Nicola Paganini (1840).—Lent by Dr. Pick, St. John’s Wood.
Billings made two lasting contributions to our musical life: the introduction of the pitch pipe, and the organization of singing societies and classes. His singing class in Stoughton, Mass., started in 1764, became in 1786 the Stoughton Musical Society. Howard says that "singing societies were organized throughout New England in which the meagre instruction that was available was given faithfully. Finally some of the churches allowed the first seats in the gallery to be reserved for the best singers, who led in singing the Psalms. From this, church choirs developed."

The old Stoughton Musical Society was not the first, but it is the oldest one now in existence. In its records is a copy of the rules. The manners required were decency, politeness, and dignity. Punishments were fines. All candidates had to be examined, no one was admitted without approbation. There were dues and a time limit for meetings.

A letter written in the middle of the 1800's, by a daughter of Deacon Robert Porter, tells of her recollections, "Well can I remember when the society used to meet at father's, and no doubt he helped to keep alive the spark that has kindled the interest in it for many years. The meetings were held only in the winter, and always at the full of the moon, as the streets were unlighted in those days. Those who lived at a distance came in their old high backed sleighs. Father would say, 'I guess so-and-so can't get there tonight, the roads aren't cut through.'--Our dining room table was placed in the sitting room, all the leaves put in; a smaller one was put alongside, around which the singers were seated. On the tables were large dishes of apples; also pitchers of sweet cider for refreshment during recess. I think the hymn books used were called Continental Harmony and it was my duty as a little girl to collect and count them and put them away."

A few excerpts from the minutes of the society will show its development:

"June 4, 1838. At the Capen House the Society voted to dispense with the use of spirits at their singing meetings."

"At Stoughton in Hayden's Hall, 1844, Dec. 25, it was voted that a committee of one from each town be chosen to invite trebles to sing with the society, their spotters to be paid for by the society."

"1851, Dec. 25. The society voted not to admit spectators but for the payment of 12½ cents." This action was later rescinded.

"1859. The citizens of Braintree entertained the company in a manner which was highly commendable. One new feature of the entertainment was a free collation, which was prepared in a style that reflects great credit on the ladies of Brain-tree."

"1845. A committee was appointed to invite instrumental players who may be present, not belonging to the society, as they think proper."

"1876. Press notices: 'tell of the concerts given in Music Hall, that the chorus was so large that the stage had to be extended for the seating of over 200 singers.'"

In or about 1790, the art of singing was so well developed in Stoughton that the singing in the church attracted the attention of ministers who indulged in the neighborly acts of exchange. These ministers reported that they heard better music at Stoughton than at any other place. "Reports then took to themselves wings, as they do now, and they soon reached the good people of Dorchester, even the singers of the old first Parish from whose broad limits have sprung so many other churches to bless the land. These well-trained singers from the old town, so near the "Bay," from whose shores emanated then, as now from the "Hub," excellence in art, grace in scholarship, and refinement in living, could ill brook the judgment that Dorchester did not wear the honors of singing as in many other accomplishments." They challenged the Stoughton singers to a trial. The challenge was accepted. The meeting was held in a large hall in Dorchester, and, says the narrator who was one of the participants, "The hall was filled with prominent singers, far and near, including many notables from Boston. The Dorchester contestants had a bass viol and female singers. The Stoughton party consisted of twenty selected male voices, without instruments and led by Squire Elijah Dunbar, the president of the society—one
of the most accomplished singers in his day." The Stoughton party sang Jacob French's "The Heavenly Vision" and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," recently published in this country by Isaac Thomas. The Dorchester singers acknowledged defeat.

Other outstanding events in the life of the Stoughton society were concerts in celebration of its 100th and 150th anniversaries, and its concert, with 2,000 participating, at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Records of the musical life of the other colonies during the early years are meagre. It is known, however, that the Germans, Swedes and Moravians in Pennsylvania were more advanced musically than their New England contemporaries. In contrast to the New England spirit is the following letter, about 1702, from Justus Falckner, pastor of Gloria Dei, the famous Swedish church: "I will take occasion to mention that many others besides myself who know the ways of the land, maintain that music would contribute much towards a good Christian service. It would not only attract and civilize the wild Indians, but it would do much good in spreading the gospel truths among the sects and others.
Now as the melancholy, saturnine, stingy Quaker spirit has abolished all such music, it would indeed be a novelty here and tend to attract many of the young people away from the Quakers and sects to attend services where such music is found, even against the wishes of their parents.” The Quakers were responsible for the lack of music in Philadelphia. However, it is claimed by one authority, R. R. Drummond, that Conrad Beissel of Philadelphia was the first American composer. Beissel was associated with the Ephrata Cloister, a German sisterhood, who sang chorales in four, five, six and seven parts while unison was used in other parts of the country. Of the Dutch in New York, Mr. Krehbiel, another authority, writes: “The solid Dutch burghers, even the well-to-do ones, cared very little for the concourse of sweet sound—.”

About 1800 there was a general broadening of interest in music due to the advent of foreign musicians and their influence in the various communities. In New England the compositions of Billings waned in popularity, and we find newspaper reports of concerts of all kinds. The result was the organizing in Boston of the Handel and Haydn Society in 1815; in Philadelphia of the Musical Fund Society in 1820; in New York of the Sacred Music Society in 1823.

The Boston Society had its beginning when Thomas Smith Webb, Asa Peabody and a German named Graupner called a meeting to consider “the expediency of forming a society for cultivating and improving a correct taste in the performance of sacred music, and also to introduce into more general use the works of Handel, Haydn and other eminent composers.” Sixteen people responded and thus the society was formed. Perkins says in his history of this society: “Great opposition was made to having the melody sung by women, on the ground that men had the prescriptive right to lead and that women were forbidden to take the first part in song or any religious service.” This society is still in existence and has always had great influence in improving the musical standards of the country.

One of the leading spirits in organizing the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia in 1820, was Raymond Taylor, an English boy educated in the King’s Singing School at the Chapel Royal in London. He was organist at Saint Anne’s church at Annapolis in 1792, and music teacher in some of the local families. He later went to Philadelphia and became organist at Saint Peter’s.”

The first conductor of the Philadelphia society was Benjamin Carr, an Englishman of culture. He became noted as a composer, opera and concert singer, choral director, organist, pianist, music publisher and dealer: a many-sided man. He gave much to the world of music. After his death in 1831 the Musical Fund Society erected a monument to his memory. The inscription on it tells of his many achievements.

New York has a genuine musical history in this field. The Sacred Music Society, organized in 1823, was the first of several singing organizations there. These were all short-lived in spite of having done serious work and of having had members of social as well as musical prominence.

Meanwhile an organization which was to live had its beginning under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch in 1873, the New York Oratorio Society. It is quite impossible to say that Dr. Damrosch could foresee that his foundation would live and be in full vigor and strength as an important musical factor in New York for so many years. “He had within himself a limitless musical enthusiasm, and was able to infuse those who met him with some of his own great artistic spirit”; and while he might have had hopes of establishing something of great value for music’s sake, he also might have had in mind the fate of the societies that had preceded his. The society was trained to high ideals in choral music by its conductor and the tradition has been loyally maintained by his sons; so that today it represents the highest and best in its particular sphere.

Leopold Damrosch carried on for twelve years. He died Feb. 5, 1885. A biographer says of him: “He was a man among men, noble in personal character as well as an artist. His musicianship was impeccable, his virtuosity (violin) of a high order.
Contact with him was delightful; friendship, lovable."

The distinguished careers in music of his sons, Walter and Frank, are well known.

The rapid spread of music in the cities of the middle west is remarkable. On the frontier people had not the time and energy to indulge in the softer pleasures. Their situation reminds us of the early days in New England. But, as far back as 1840, there are records in many of the mid-west cities of choral societies, and it is significant that these were found where the German population was large. Among these were: the Haydn Society formed in Cincinnati, 1819; Old Settlers Harmonic Society, Chicago, 1833; Chicago Sacred Music Society, 1842; Musikverein, Chicago, 1849; Cecelia Choral Society, Cincinnati, 1856; besides organizations in Milwaukee and Cleveland.

A saengerfest was held in Cincinnati in 1849 in which several German organizations of the mid-west cities participated. From this the North American Saengerbund was formed. Its festivals, with two thousand singers, became an annual event.

But choral music in this country has probably reached its height among the Moravians of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. They are descended from members of the Unitas Fratrum sect of Moravia and Bohemia, who came here in 1741. This sect had published the first Protestant hymn book in 1505. The standards of their music guild, the Collegium Musicum, were high, both here and abroad.

Walters says: "A peculiar form of early church music among the brethren in Europe and followed at Bethlehem was polyglot singing. The Bethlehem diary dated Sept. 14, 1745, records that at a love feast, the tune of 'In Dulce Jubilo' was sung in thirteen languages to the accompaniment of wind and string instruments. These included languages of Europe and various Indian dialects contributed by Redskin converts."

Their first organization, the Bethlehem Collegium Musicum, containing both vocalists and instrumentalists, was led by the Rev. J. C. Pyrlaeus, musician, scholar, Indian linguist and missionary. They kept in close touch with musical affairs in Europe and, in 1810, rendered in full Haydn's Creation; the first complete performance of that work in this country. His oratorio, The Seasons, was first given by them.

Music was part of the entertainment planned for distinguished guests in the early days. General and Mrs. Washington,
Benjamin Franklin, Governor Hamilton, and the Marquis de Chastellux who came to America with Rochambeau in 1780, wrote in letters or diaries of having heard the “fine music rendered by the choir and orchestra at Bethlehem.”

In the thirteen years previous to 1819, the Bethlehem musicians had given 241 concerts. At that date they had sixty-two singers, both men and women singing together in one choir. Meanwhile, the singers of Boston had barely finished debating the propriety of women carrying the air.

The Bethlehem singers, reorganized as the Choral Union, came in 1886 under the direction of J. Frederick Wolle, fresh from Munich and the study of Bach. The results are well known, the nationally famous Bethlehem Bach Choir, the zeal and devotion of its members, the technical and spiritual perfection of its work. As described by Walters: “While there is an absence of military discipline, no crack regiment on review could be more sharply at attention when the arms of their conductor are poised. Every eye is centered on the mobile face and the loquacious fingers of a leader who needs no baton. The attack of the Bach choir is a wonderful thing. In the response for Dr. Wolle’s every demand for shading, it is as though the singers on the ten-step chancel platform were a ten-manual human organ, every one of the 250 human keys yielding to the touch of this organist conductor.”

Bethlehem was a fertile field for Bach music; first, because music was an important part of the Moravian religious heritage; second, because, in the words of Walters, “The music of the hymnology handed down to the Bethlehem brethren was precisely that upon which Bach, writing for his Lutheran church choirs in Leipzig, had built his chorales and other compositions.”

Dr. Wolle died in 1933 but his choir continues its work.

The same community of interest which brought our ancestors together in the old-fashioned singing school is now manifesting itself in choirs and choral societies which have developed in schools, colleges, churches and large industrial corporations as well as in communities.

How can one discuss modern choral activities? The radio brings us symphony orchestra and chorus in Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony; shortly thereafter we hear an Easter broadcast from a chorus of two thousand workers at a great industrial plant; Dr. John Finley Williamson’s Westminster Choir gives a superb concert in our neighboring city; the newspaper tells us of the plans for the next National Music Week. Such is the atmosphere in which we live. It is right that we should enrich our musical inheritance before we pass it on.

In summarizing the importance of choral music in America, we quote from an old program of the Choral Pilgrims of Peace of Chicago, “Choral singing has been one of the greatest forces in the spiritual life of America. * * * Wherever the master works of choral music are sung, there has gone forth a vital thrill, uplift and inspiration.”

NOTE: The author acknowledges her indebtedness to the following: John Tasker Howard’s “Our American Music—300 Years of It”; Raymond Walters’ “The Bach Choir at Bethlehem”; and to the Music Department of the Congressional Library for the use of pamphlets and programs.
The Federal Bureau of Home Economics

LOUISE STANLEY, Chief

HOME economics is the science of applying science to the household. In our time it has won its established place not only in the college curriculum but in the research program of the Federal Government, along with research in behalf of agriculture, industry, commerce, and labor. Serving the more than 28 million households in this country by studying their problems of food, nutrition, clothing, household equipment, operation and management, is the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The bureau serves city homes and farm homes alike, of course. The nation’s households are the chief consumers of agricultural products, and consumers’ interests, in the long run, are inseparable from the essential interests of producers. In the Government department that serves the farm producer, the Bureau of Home Economics points the way to economically sound consumer uses of the products of the soil.

The Bureau of Home Economics as such is now thirteen years old. It was created in 1923, in the course of a general reorganization of the Department, under Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, father of the present Secretary. This reorganization put home economics research on the same footing with other scientific research carried on by the Government. Creation of the bureau did not, however, mark the beginning of research in this field by the Government, nor by the Department of Agriculture.

The beginning was in 1894, when an appropriation for research in foods and human nutrition was made by Congress upon
recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States. In his annual report for 1893 the Secretary drew attention to the fact that investigations as to food values in this country had so far related almost exclusively to improvements in the kinds and culture of crops and to their use as food for domestic animals. "It is both desirable and practical," said the Secretary, "that questions relating to the use of an agricultural product as food for man should also be considered".

And President Cleveland, in his message to Congress that year, added emphasis to this recommendation by saying: "When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent."

Congress responded by authorizing the expenditure of $10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use".

With the passage by Congress of the Smith-Lever Extension Act of 1914, the food and nutrition investigations of the Department of Agriculture were expanded to include the whole field of home economics. Appropriations were made to cover investigations of "the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes." The work of the Office of Home Economics was made a part of the newly created States Relations Service in the Department, and widened to include not only food and nutrition, but textiles and clothing, and household labor and equipment.

Then came the World War, which emphasized the value of home economics and the need for further research "as no other situation had ever done." The workers in this field were called into service in the wartime food conservation program, both for the people of the United States and for the Inter-Allied Food Commission serving the allied nations in Europe. This demonstration of the importance of home economics in the national economy led finally to the establishment of the Bureau of Home Economics in 1923, some five years after the war was over.

Although the Bureau was thus detached from the States Relations Service as an administrative unit, it continued to serve the federal-state cooperative extension service as a source of subject matter for teaching purposes, just as the Department's previous home economics research had served. The work of the new bureau was organized in three divisions, staffed with specialists in each field and equipped with up-to-date laboratories. The divisions are: foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, and economics. Their results are disseminated through the Bureau's editorial and public information office, in the form of printed bulletins, and radio and press releases. By these means, the scientific work is translated into practical terms for the benefit of the home-
maker at her job, and to serve the interests of the household as consumers.

The homemaker’s job varies, of course, with the individual home. But there was always more to know about it than any homemaker had the time to find out for herself. Tradition assumed her competence because she was a woman functioning in the traditional “woman’s sphere.” That “sphere”, however, changed with the changing world outside. Indeed the changes came almost too fast to be recognized as they came, and certainly much too fast to be met satisfactorily when considered only from within the confines of the family domicile. Now there are new kinds of homes, new kinds of home equipment, new ways of doing things—a complete industrial revolution within the household, which brings to the homemaking job new points of view as well as new techniques.

One of the significant changes has been that which shifted the economic role of the homemaker from producer to consumer—not completely but very largely. The housewife used to be a manufacturer of foods and clothing, of household linens, carpets and rugs, even of the lights by which the work was done when the daylight failed. Now she buys these things. In fact, the family is housed and warmed and clothed and fed with commodities grown or mined or manufactured by all the essential industries of modern life. The household is the ultimate consumer whose purchasing power makes the wheels of the world go round. Homemakers, 28 million strong, buy probably more of the products of agriculture and industry than do any other class of purchasers. It is a new responsibility for these women, calling for new knowledge and a new technique.

It is also an opportunity to develop a sound consumer demand, and here again the bureau functions, by studying quality and the production factors which make good quality.

As to the economics of the household in terms of money, the average homemaker’s job begins with the task of planning expenditures and laying in the necessary household supplies—a task which ramifications through every other duty she has to meet. Directly or indirectly, the household economist can help her with the family budget, the nutritionist can help her with the selection and purchase of the family food, the textile expert can help her to choose durable materials and launder them in a way to save wear and tear upon the fabric. The food specialist, the chemist, the bacteriologist know the technique of handling, storing, cooking, canning or otherwise preserving the food, to bring out its best qualities and protect it against spoilage.

The job of the home economist is to make these applications and interpret them to the homemaker. The staff of the Bureau of Home Economics, in addition to original research, must keep in touch with the activities of scientific agencies, governmental or otherwise, and apply any of their results which may help in the solution of the varied problems of the home. The basic purpose of all this work is to raise national levels of living through wiser use of our abundant resources.

Editor’s Note: This article is contributed to the Magazine at the request of the Historian General, Mrs. Julian Goodhue.
Douglas House, Trenton, N. J., where Washington held a council of war on the evening of January 2, 1777, when the flank movement to Princeton was decided upon. The house now stands in Mahlon Stacy Park. Its original site was south Broad Street.

Trenton Battle Monument, marking where the battle of Trenton began. Dedicated 1893.

Old Barracks, Trenton, N. J., built 1758-59 to house British troops. Sheltered British, Hessian, French and American troops at various periods during the Revolution.
FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, CORNER HANOVER AND MONTGOMERY STREETS, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY. ORIGINAL PORTION OF THE BUILDING BUILT IN 1739 AND ENLARGED IN 1873. OCCUPIED BY BRITISH LIGHT DRAGOONS AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON

MC KONKEY'S OR JOHNSON'S FERRY HOUSE IN WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK, NEW JERSEY. STANDING AT THE TIME OF WASHINGTON'S CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE
OFFICERS’ QUARTERS, OLD BARRACKS, TRENTON, N. J. BUILT 1758-9

TRENT HOUSE, TRENTON, N. J., BUILT 1719 BY WILLIAM TRENT, AFTER WHOM TRENTON WAS NAMED. DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE REVOLUTION IT WAS OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY DR. WILLIAM BRYANT. THE HESSIANS REFERRED TO IT AS “THE DOCTOR’S HOUSE.” COL. JOHN COX OCCUPIED THE HOUSE FROM 1778 TO 1792, DURING WHICH PERIOD IT BECAME KNOWN AS BLOOMSBURY COURT. RECENTLY RESTORED.
OWNED BY THE CITY OF TRENTON
Chapter Work of New Jersey

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER  
(Newark)

Nova Caesarea Chapter D. A. R. is 45 years old and enjoys the distinction of being the first chapter organized in New Jersey.

Soon after the formation in Washington, D. C., of the first Society D. A. R. a group of earnest patriotic women of New Jersey met on April 15th, 1891, in Morris-town, for the purpose of organizing a Society to be called the New Jersey Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Vice-President General in charge of organization, was present, and called the meeting to order. She stated the purposes of the organization and read the Constitution of the National Society.

After several preliminary meetings the organization was perfected on April 29th, 1891.

During the two weeks between the meeting in Morristown and the meeting on the 29th, 800 applications were made for membership. Since the National Society decreed that no Chapter could be called by the name of its State, the name was changed on November 16th, 1892, from "The New Jersey Chapter" to the "Nova Caesarea Chapter, D. A. R."

The name Nova Caesarea, by which the province of New Jersey was known in very early days, has an interesting history. In the first century of the Christian Era when
Julius Caesar invaded Britain, he gave his name (Caesarea) to the little island of Jersey. In recognition of the defense of this island in 1649 by Sir George Carteret, a grant of land in America was made to him and to Lord Berkeley to which was given the name of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey.

The object of Nova Caesarea D. A. R., at the time of its organization, was declared to be "the founding of a memorial for impoverished ladies of Revolutionary descent. This resolution was adopted in the belief that the memory of the heroic dead is more truly honored in the care of their suffering descendants than in monuments of stone or granite."

In the forty-five years since her organization Nova Caesarea has steadily broadened her activities until the usual welfare projects are included. Americanism, working through the naturalization courts and through the approved schools, most of which are in the under-privileged mountain districts of the South; the American Seaman's Friend Society; Better Films; Conservation and Thrift; Correct Use of the Flag; Good Citizenship which includes, the giving of medals in R.O.T.C. Camps and in all C.C.C. Camps in northern New Jersey as well as in the public and Parochial Schools; National Defense through Patriotic Education; Occupational Work at both Ellis and Angel Islands; Student Loan Fund; Girl Home Makers; and Sons and Daughters of the United States of America, to which any boy or girl over 6 years of age, regardless of ancestry, race or creed, is eligible to membership.

At Nova Caesarea's annual meeting in December, 1893, the Regent announced a great increase in membership including residents in every county in New Jersey and that the State Regent deemed it expedient to break into 5 separate chapters. So from this nucleus, the Parent Chapter of New Jersey, four new ones had been formed. Their names were as follows:

Boudinot Chapter of Elizabeth.
Buff and Blue Chapter of Hoboken.
Princeton Chapter.
Camp Middlebrook Chapter of Bound Brook.

Other chapters were soon formed from Nova Caesarea's ever increasing membership, until she now may claim the following chapters as daughters of whom she may be justly proud.

Jersey Blue Chapter of New Brunswick.
Broad Seal Chapter of Trenton.
Eagle Rock Chapter of Montclair.
Morristown Chapter.
Continental Chapter of Plainfield.
Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter of Trenton.
Paulus Hook Chapter of Jersey City.
Colonel Lowrey Chapter of Flemington.
Essex Chapter of East Orange.
Monmouth Chapter of Red Bank.
Oak Tree Chapter of Salem.
General Washington Chapter of Trenton.

Beacon Fire Chapter of Summit.
Acquackanonk Landing Chapter of Passaic, and
Watchung Chapter of West Orange.

Notwithstanding this frequent drain on her membership over a period of 45 years Nova Caesarea today has 286 members and is still the outstanding chapter in New Jersey.

The present Regent is Mrs. James Scribner Ardern. A Past Regent is Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, now President-General of the National Society.

Nova Caesarea, mother of New Jersey

Annis Stockton Chapter, D. A. R., of Burlington, N. J., in May, 1913, purchased for its meetings the quaint old Rivel House in Burlington, built in 1685, naming it the Franklin Cabin House, which according to tradition was the residence of Benj. Franklin while superintending the printing of paper money for New Jersey.
SHREWSBURY TOWNE CHAPTER, N. J., MRS. JAMES H. MATTENLEE, ORGANIZING REGENT, ACHIEVED AN OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENT JUNE 11, 1935, FIVE MONTHS AFTER THEIR ORGANIZATION WITH AN HISTORIC TOUR AND DEDICATION. LUNCHEON AT ALLEN HOUSE BUILT 1667. TOUR CONDUCTED BY BOY SCOUTS INCLUDED QUAKER MEETING HOUSE 1672-1816, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1732-1821, CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 1702-1759, ALL LOCATED IN SHREWSBURY

MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE CHAPTER, FREEHOLD, N. J., GAVE A HISTORICAL PLAYLET AT A COLONIAL TEA ON WASHINGTON’S BIRTHDAY. THE CHAPTER MEMBER SITTING IN THE CHAIR AT THE LEFT IS WEARING HER MOTHER’S GOWN OF 1859. THE CHAIR, WHICH HAS QUITE A WAR HISTORY, IS NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. PETER FIELD RUNYON
D. A. R., is constantly working to preserve the genealogical and historical records of the past.

She is outstanding not only because of the work she has done, but because of the character and vision of the woman behind it.

MARY EGE FISHER,
Historian.

REBECCA CORNELL CHAPTER
(Rahway)

Our outstanding achievement has been National Defense Embodying Patriotic Education. After observing Constitution Day with a talk by Colonel Dudley with Rahway High School Seniors and Juniors as our guests, we felt the need of a better understanding of the Constitution. Through the Chapter Chairman a series of talks was arranged and an invitation extended to other organizations. The series was conducted by a member of the High School Faculty who had made a study of the Constitution. It was so interesting and educational that many wanted it continued next year. Nine Good Citizenship posters have been placed in classrooms of the Junior High School; 174 handbooks purchased for graduating class; two Citizenship Medals were presented to the eighth grade. The Chapter supported a series of Youth Crime Conferences held in the city. Manuals were distributed to schools and girl scouts.

We have contributed money to Constitution Hall, high school prize, student loan, approved schools; three Y. M. C. A. scholarships have been given to worthy boys. Eight books “American Government” (by Haskin) are to be placed in local C.C.C. Camp, public and school libraries. D. A. R. Magazine subscribed for to place in high school library. Conservation and thrift has accomplished much humane work. Eight hundred and thirty-two magazines collected and delivered to Veterans’ Home, Menlo Park; Bonnie Burn Sanitarium, Bonnie Brae Farm for Boys, also 85 boxes of candy and 50 books at Christmas to Bonnie Brae Poor Farm; clothing to unemployed; magazines to Colored Recreation Center; clothing, games and books to deserving families. To Rahway Hospital flowers, candy, magazines. To Crossnor School two bags of 62½ lbs. of clothing, and to Kate Duncan Smith School a box of Christmas gifts. A resolution was adopted by Rebecca Cornell Chapter and sent to the Park Commission and Common Council asking that one of Rahway’s parks be changed to The Abraham Clark Memorial Park in honor of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who is buried in the Rahway Cemetery.

JENNIE S. RANSOM,
Regent.

ESSEX CHAPTER
(South Orange)

The past year has been a busy and happy one for Essex Chapter. We fulfilled all National and State requirements as usual and, as far as possible, assisted in all local enterprises. The Regent and alternates attended the Continental Congress and the State annual and semi-annual meetings.

Ten business meetings were held, three or more special and one social. Hoping to make it more convenient to attend our monthly meetings, the time was changed to the first Monday in the month at 3 o’clock, with tea at five. At the annual meeting in May the officers of the last three years were re-elected for another term. During the past year, we have not lost a member by death or resignation, but have added two new members by transfer from outside Oranges. Our honorary member, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, has become Mrs. Edward E. Hughes.

During the past year we have subscribed to the Washington Cathedral, the Students’ Loan, Kate Douglass Smith School, Ellis Island and the Yardley Memorial at Berry School. We have sent large donations to Ellis Island, and contributed to Americanization Reception and Film Censorship leaflet, sent to schools, libraries and private homes.

Our original Daughter, Miss Randall, was remembered on her birthday, Christmas and New Year’s Day, with cards and lovely gifts, and we received affectionate replies. The chairman of Ellis Island collected and sent to Mrs. M. D. Farrar large boxes of wool and knitting cotton, also 18 yards shirting and over fifty pairs of silk stock-
SHREWSBURY TOWNE CHAPTER, N. J., MRS. JAMES H. MATTENLEE, ORGANIZING REGENT. MARKER DEDICATING SHREWSBURY'S HISTORIC SYCAMORE TREES UNVEILED BY STATE REGENT, MISS MABEL CLAY, ON JUNE 11, 1935. PRESENTED BY MRS. JAMES MATTENLEE, REGENT, ACCEPTED BY HONORABLE GEORGE SILVER, MAYOR. BLESSING BY CHAPTER CHAPLAIN, MRS. CHARLES CONOVER

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JOSEPH MACKEY BY THE GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL CHAPTER, D. A. R.
ings, and Mrs. Farrar gave the chapter a charming talk on one of the meeting afternoons.

Two Genealogical Records were sent by the chairman to the State; one the Collier family, who printed one of Boston's first papers, and one of the family home in Connecticut. Press notices were sent to the State chairman and filed in her scrap book by our historian. More than a third of our members are subscribing for the D. A. R. Magazine, striving to be loyal to the interests of the General Society. Our monthly meetings have increased in attendance and our new members showing their desire to be of value to the chapter.

The high spot in our meetings was reached on November 2nd when we had the honor of entertaining our beloved President General of the National Society at a reception at the home of the Regent, when both Mrs. Becker and Miss Clay gave us an outline of the work and aims of the National and State work, and Mrs. Becker made a stirring appeal for the youth of the land which touched all our hearts and set a goal for the year's work.

Anne Grant Baird,
Regent.

BERGEN CHAPTER
(Jersey City)

Bergen Chapter, D. A. R., has 134 members. This year we have stressed Americanism and American history.

Working with the Board of Education through the F. E. R. A., and the night schools, 526 men and women have been prepared for citizenship, and have taken out their final papers.

At the State Normal Teachers' College we have had classes in history, civics and American government; we have had classes in history at the Bergen Hebrew Institute, and a class of 21 (unwed mothers) at the Salvation Army Door of Hope.

We have stressed the Constitution by giving prizes and medals, for essays on the Framing and Adoption of the Constitution, and 3 Citizenship Medals to school children.

We have given out 110 copies of the Constitution, 3,662 copies of the Manual, 25 copies of Haskin's American Government, and 110 copies of the Flag Code. We sponsor Jane Tuers Chapter, C. A. R., 2 groups—one of young children, and an older group. We have 2 groups of Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., 87 in all (one of them a group of colored children); and a group of girl home makers, about 12 in number.

We have a Junior group and several from this group have typed 4 volumes of 142 pages each of genealogical records under the supervision of the chairman of Genealogical Records—these same records being a gift to the chapter, from her own personal collection.

We have given our quota to the D. A. R. Approved Schools, to Kenmore, and to the student loan fund, and also our quota and a box of wool and other materials to Ellis Island; we have done much locally for better films, and human conservation and thrift—and have fulfilled all of our State and National obligations.

Caroline Culver,
Regent.

CONTINENTAL CHAPTER
(Plainfield)

Nathaniel Drake was one of the very few Patriots living in what is now Plainfield, N. J., during the Revolutionary War. He was a son of Isaac Drake, who owned a great deal of land in the western part of present Plainfield, and the Nathaniel-Drake homestead was built about 1746. Continental Chapter holds its monthly meeting on the second floor of this house.

It was supposed that Isaac Drake built the house for his son at the time of the latter's marriage and bequeathed it to him in a will probated 1757. A copy of the deed hangs in one of the rooms at the present time.

While an active Patriot, he did not serve as a soldier, as three sons represented the family. Nathaniel Drake was born 1725, died 1801, and is buried in the old burying ground of the Baptist Church in Scotch Plains.

The house is now the home of The Historical Society of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

The story that George Washington was entertained at the Drake house is well au-
GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. CHESTNUT NECK, REVOLUTIONARY HERITAGE OF ATLANTIC COUNTY, WHERE ON OCTOBER 6, 1911, THIS MONUMENT WAS DEDICATED, WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES, BY GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER. CAPT. THOMAS E. FRENCH DONATED THE SITE

MATTHIAS LANE HOUSE, ABRAHAM CLARK CHAPTER
thenticated by the family history and traditions, and for many years, to most Plainfielders, the place has been known as Washington’s headquarters.

As there are many Washington headquarters in different parts of our country, it has been thought well to renew active interest in local history by calling it by its original name “Drake House”, for the original owner, Nathaniel Drake.

ABRAHAM CLARK CHAPTER
(Roselle)

Matthias Lane (recently John Fenner) House

The old Matthias Lane House is one of the most interesting of the historic spots in Abraham Clark Chapter. By whom or when this house was built in the village of Pluckamin is not known, but records show it was standing in 1750 and it was occupied by Matthias Lane prior to and during the Revolutionary War. Matthias was a merchant and his store adjoined his house.

It was in this house that the thirteen British officers were kept prisoners on January 4th, 5th, 6th, 1777, when General Washington and his forces were encamped at Pluckamin on their victorious march from Princeton to their winter quarters at Morristown. General Washington wrote his official report of the battle of Princeton while at Pluckamin, and some historians claim it was written from this very house.

Many traditional stories are told of this old building, one of which relates that an American officer, on a wager, rode his horse up the very wide and shallow stairs to the second floor, thus winning his bet.

One of the recent owners, now living in Somerville, New Jersey, told the writer that her family had removed and preserved the original small window panes, upon which were scratched the names of some of the British prisoners of 1777.

MONMOUTH CHAPTER
(Red Bank)

This giant pre-Revolutionary sycamore tree stands apart, by virtue of its majesty and dignity maintained through the years whose numbers are its own secret—a great white “sentinel” in the center of Sycamore Avenue, Shrewsbury, N. J.

Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank, N. J., placed a bronze tablet upon it and dedicated it on June 28, 1935, at the same time commemorating the 157th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth and the Chapter’s 35th birthday.

GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL
CHAPTER NO. 73 D. A. R.
(Belvidere)

The General William Maxwell Chapter has added one new member, so we are now 16.

We copied this year 5,436 inscriptions, from tombstones in 25 cemeteries and 764 family and Bible records. We located the graves of 130 Revolutionary Soldiers, 87 wives and 37 daughters of soldiers.

Twenty-one short articles have been written on churches and cemeteries in Warren County. Three deeds and 5 wills have been copied. Seven papers and one historical address were presented at 11 meetings. We sent to the Genealogical Committee: Twelve volumes of cemetery inscriptions, church records, short articles on churches, cemeteries, places and persons. Two volumes of Revolutionary soldiers. Two volumes of family and Bible records, making 16 volumes and 3,278 pages. Eight volumes for General William Maxwell Chapter and 8 volumes for the Warren County Historical Society. Two hundred and sixty-four pages to the Historical Committee and 21 pages to Filing and Lending Committee. Making in all 6,820 pages presented this year.

We unveiled a marble monument to 8 Revolutionary soldiers in Ramsaysburg Cemetery June 30, 1935. Twenty-eight Revolutionary soldiers’ graves were decorated with flags on memorial day.

ANNIE BLAIR TITMAN CUMMINS,
Regent.
ON the drab meadow lands between New-
ark and Jersey City the New Jersey
State Highway Department has completed
the Pulaski Skyway, the world’s longest
high-level viaduct for vehicular traffic.

Representing a courageous conception
of road-building, this structure and its
adjacent links have been described as a
marvel of engineering by authorities both
here and in Europe. “The greatest high-
way project in the United States today,”
is the declaration of Thomas H. MacDon-
ald, chief of the Federal Bureau of Roads.
A noted magazine writer summed up his
conviction in the phrase: “The most out-
standing highway-engineering achievement
in history.”

States far removed from the metropoli-
tan areas cannot visualize the traffic prob-
lems of New Jersey nor can they fully
appreciate the pioneering spirit demanded
of the Highway Board in setting a preced-
dent for its solution.

To provide unimpeded arteries of travel
evolved by the Highway Department.
They have already invested more than
$150,000,000 in trunk routes and when
their projects are finished they will have
used an amount in excess of $304,000,000.
Every part of the state has been benefited
by their accomplishments but the artery
that has brought them the widest acclaim
is the super-highway extending from Jer-
sky City to Trenton and Camden. The via-
duct is the last link to complete the picture
of this particular highway.

More than 12,000,000 vehicles are now
annually using the Holland Tunnel. The
viaduct will serve this group as well as
those from the New York ferries, and oth-
ers with local destinations. To meet the
unprecedented requirements of converging
roads, the viaduct is to have five lanes with
a yearly capacity for 20,000,000 vehicles.
This will allow two lanes for travel in
each direction and provide room for dis-
abled vehicles, or, in times of peak travel,
will permit the use of three lanes for the
direction of the greatest flow. Probably
setting a cost record for such a distance,
the Highway Department has expended $40,000,000 on 13 miles of this super-roadway between Jersey City and Elizabeth. The viaduct itself, in its three-mile stretch, required a total of approximately $21,000,000.

In addition to the 900,000 automobiles upon its own registry list, New Jersey is compelled by its location between the populous centers of New York and Philadelphia to provide facilities for a continuous caravan in the interchange of commerce as well as for travelers from the south and west. With its multitude of resorts along its 150 miles of Atlantic seacoast, its mountainous vacationland and highly concentrated industrial and agricultural sections, the state was faced by the need for a free flow of traffic. Although only 45th in size in the nation, it last year had the fourth position in the value of road construction placed under contract.

What are termed the gateways, such as the Holland Tunnel, presented to the Highway Department a complicated condition in vehicular transportation. Local streets in the metropolitan area were already taxed beyond capacity. Monetary loss was being suffered by business concerns whose trucks were delayed in stalled lines as well as by the owners of passenger vehicles. The Highway Department was convinced that relief could be obtained through building an entirely new artery to give a minimum of delay, a maximum of safety and the greatest economy for the users. It was necessary to have the road treated as a factor in transportation similar to that for a railroad. Because of the large volume of traffic to be moved, studies were made of the cost for delay at draw-bridge openings and grade crossings as well as the effect upon the capacity of the road by grade and curvatures.

The figure of 12 cents per mile was taken as the average cost of operation of automobiles and upon the basis of 20,000,000 vehicles per year it was estimated that the reduction of each mile of traffic would lessen operating costs $2,400,000 per year. This sum capitalized at 5 percent was held to justify the investment of $48,000,000 to eliminate a mile of distance. Losses due to delays at intersecting roads were calculated at 7,000,000 car-minutes per year or $154,000,000.

On the Lincoln Highway between Elizabeth and Jersey City, partly due to the opening of the draw-spans at the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, a trip that should be made in minutes frequently requires as much as two hours. Through this circumstance the new era in road construction was made imperative.
Near the Holland Tunnel plaza a depressed roadway was blasted through the trap rock in Jersey City to avoid the intersecting streets; a viaduct was built over the railroad yards of Newark to skirt the business center of that municipality and the line was carried around the business center of Elizabeth. At Woodbridge, a "clover-leaf" was designed for the intersection of the super-highway and Route 4 to eliminate all left-hand turns at grade and this arrangement stands pre-eminent as an example of engineering skill in road building. A new bridge was built over the Raritan River at New Brunswick at a cost of $1,600,000 to connect with the Brunswick Pike which leads as straight as an arrow for 22 miles into Trenton. The Newark-Jersey City viaduct completes that part of the system.

Studies were made of three separate plans of viaduct construction by the Highway Department, namely: tunnels under the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, bridges at an elevation of 35 feet, and the high-level viaduct with fixed spans over the rivers.

As approximately $20,000,000 had already been invested in construction the depressed roadway through Jersey City and the elevated artery around Newark it was decided that a new right-of-way between them should be built, leading diagonally across the meadow lands to reduce the distance to be traveled. A viaduct of sufficient height to clear masted vessels upon the rivers was also deemed an economy.

To have fixed spans over the rivers, it was necessary to obtain an under-clearance of 135 feet; at other locations the viaduct has a height of 75 feet. The grades, however, have been made so gradual that they will not exceed 3.5 percent at any point. Ramps serve local vehicles for Jersey City, Newark, and Kearny. The minimum radius of curvature is 1,000 feet on the New Jersey highway routes and wherever possible is as high as 10,000 feet to permit the maintenance of speed without danger. This standard is maintained on all projects.

The entire viaduct is of cantilever construction and was an immense project that had to be done in a limited amount of time to gain the benefit of the capital investment already made in adjacent links. Because of this circumstance more than a score of contractors were engaged in the operation.

Considerable study on the viaduct was given in the design to merging the through-truss construction of the river spans into the deck truss construction of the flanking spans to add to the aesthetic features by
sweeping lines. The viaduct now gives a picture of massiveness but sturdy gracefulness.

In its construction there has been used 88,461 tons of structural steel or 20,000 more tons than were needed for the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson River. The fabrication of the members has taken more than 2,000,000 rivets.

A record depth for pneumatic drilling was established in the excavations for the foundations which were carried 147 feet below mean-high-water level for the bridge piers. Deposits of clay prevented water seepage and made it unnecessary to resort to the legal limit of air-pressure in caisson work.

The Hackensack and Passaic River spans are each 1,400 feet long with clear central spans of 550 feet each.

The viaduct is built upon pairs of reinforced concrete shafts linked together with reinforced concrete and capped by steel “shoes” which support arched spans of lattice steel. The arch spans carry the roadway between the towers and give the effect of lightness combined with strength. Shafts 90 feet high stand at each end of the bridge span to carry 10-ton “shoes.”

The largest contract on the foundations were handled by Arthur McMullen of New York at a price of $3,180,000. The average depth of all the foundations on the Hackensack River section is 95 feet, while the average for those on land only is 110 feet. The foundations vary in area as well as in depth, as the largest is 30 by 87 feet; another 20 by 90 feet; while the rest measure about 25 by 60 feet. All of the land foundations were sunk in normal atmosphere to within 20 to 40 feet of bed rock after which air-pressure was used. The river foundations were sunk under air-pressure entirely. The piers average 300 feet apart on land, and the central piers in the rivers are 550 feet apart. Each pier rests on a pedestal 21 feet square.
This house was known as "Phill's Hill" and "Convivial Hall." It is still standing on the west side of the Middlebrook, and is known as the "Herbert House." For a time it was the headquarters of Lord Stirling and later of "Light Horse" Harry Lee. During the Revolution it was one of the largest and most famous mansions in the vicinity of Bound Brook. Philip Van Horn lived here and this was the headquarters of Major Lee, and several other American officers. Cornwallis and Grant, after driving Lincoln to the mountain on April 13, 1777, took breakfast at Van Horn's. Photograph taken in 1897.

Here Baron Steuben, Major-General of the American forces, had his headquarters while the Army lay in camp on Middle-Brook Heights, 1778-1779. Abraham Staats also resided here during the Revolution.
THE WICK HOUSE

This rustic farmhouse was the eighteenth century home of Henry Wick, Morris County militia officer. Major General Arthur St. Clair, commander of the Pennsylvania division, Continental Army, established his quarters in the house in 1779, at the beginning of the winter encampment in Jockey Hollow. In the northwest room, Henry Wick's daughter, Tempe, is said to have concealed her riding horse for three days in January, 1781, after a thrilling ride to escape from a group of mutinous soldiers who had attempted to seize him. The house and grounds have been restored by the National Park Service, and the rooms are now being furnished as nearly as possible in their original character by the Morristown chapters of the D. A. R. and C. A. R.

DRAKE HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

This beautiful Georgian mansion was built during the years 1772-1774 by Colonel Jacob Ford, prominent Morris County iron master and militia officer, who died in 1777 as a result of pneumonia contracted while on campaign against the British. During the winter of 1776-1777, it served as barracks for Captain Thomas Rodney's Light Infantry regiment, which acted as body guard for the commander-in-chief, then quartered at the Arnold Tavern.

When the Continental Army returned to Morristown for winter quarters in 1779, Mrs. Theodosia Ford, Colonel Ford's widow, turned the house over to General Washington for his headquarters. Mrs. Washington soon arrived from Virginia, and remained with her distinguished husband throughout the winter. Log barracks for the Commander-in-Chief's guard were constructed directly across the road. Among the significant events which occurred at the Ford house during that winter was the arrival of the Marquis de Lafayette in the spring of 1780, with the news that the Count de Rochambeau was on his way across the Atlantic with French troops to support the American army.

The house now contains a large collection of historical materials relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The National Park Service is constructing a commodious new building to house the museum collection. When it is finished, the Ford house will be restored to its original character as an eighteenth century dwelling.
The Van Veghten family came to this country early in 1683, in the ship “The Arms of Norway.” Michael Van Veghten immigrated to the Raritan Valley. The family came originally from Veghten, two and a half miles from Utrecht, Holland. His old Dutch family Bible is deposited in the Bible House, New York.

Here Alexander Hamilton courted and won the beautiful Betsy Schuyler. Dr. Campfield, who was senior surgeon of the hospital department of the Continental Army loaned his house for occupancy during Washington's stay in Morristown in 1779 and '80 to Dr. John Cochran, surgeon general of the Continental Army and a member of Washington's staff, and here Betsy Schuyler came from Albany in a coach to spend the winter of 1779 and '80 with her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Cochrane.
WHITALL HOUSE, REVOLUTIONARY BATTLEFIELD, RED BANK, NEAR WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY, BUILT 1748

HISTORIC CANNON OF THE BATTLE OF RED BANK NEAR WOODBURY, N. J.
MEMORIAL MONUMENT, REVOLUTIONARY
BATTLEFIELD, RED BANK

Inscriptions on Monument: "This monument was erected on the 22 Oct. 1829, to transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotism and gallantry of Lieut. Colonel Christopher Greene, who with 400 men conquered the Hessian army of 2000 troops then in the British service at Red Bank, on the 22d Oct., 1777. Among the wounded was found their Commander, Count Donop, who died of his wounds and whose body was interred near the spot where he fell."

"A number of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished officer and soldiers who fought and bled in the glorious struggle for independence, have erected this monument on the 22d of October, A. D. 1829."

The historic and bloody battlefields of the Revolution are haunted by the memories and spirits of heroes. And of all these fine and deathless chronicles, among the bravest is the story of the Battle of Red Bank.

Four hundred soldiers of the Rhode Island line held an unfinished earthwork on the bank of the Delaware against an assault from the rear by 2000 Hessian troops, disciplined, well equipped veterans, under a brilliant leader.

This little band of citizen-soldiers, worn out from toiling night and day in their trenches and on the ramparts, met the odds of five to one in numbers and far greater odds in other ways, and with only their earthwork protection to favor them, drove back in signal rout the enemy, who left 400 dead and wounded on the field, a man for every defender in tattered buff and blue. And this battle lasted only for the space of a little more than half an hour.

The first monument at Red Bank was erected in 1829 by members of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Volunteers to commemorate the victory at Red Bank on Oct. 22, 1777 of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Greene, who with 400 men, conquered the Hessian army of 2,000 under Count Donop, who died from wounds.

The Whitall House was built in 1748 by James and Ann Whitall, Quakers, who settled on the lands in 1700. It served as a hospital after the battle of Red Bank and it was here that Ann Cooper Whitall sat spinning, until she was summoned to care for the wounded.

The Friends Meeting House in Woodbury was partly built in 1715 and finished in 1785. It is believed to have been used as a hospital for Hessian soldiers wounded at the battle of Red Bank, while officers were sent to the house of John Cooper in Woodberry, occupied by Lord Cornwallis.
THRILLING stories and adventures come to us out of the past, but no more exciting tales than those concerning that National Trail, “The Old Mine Road,” first road of any length built in the United States, running between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Stretching from the old copper mines near the Delaware Water Gap along the Delaware river the trail ran for 104 miles along Sussex County, N. J., a frontier considered most important by both Indians and early settlers, to Port Jervis, N. Y., then through Central New York to Kingston on the Hudson. (In early days Esopus.)

Even the earliest settlers could give only traditionary accounts of this old road, but it was believed built by Dutch explorers about 1650, these hauling copper ore to Esopus, from whence they shipped it to Holland. Then in 1664, when the English invasion took place, the Dutch apparently abandoned their holdings, their villages and their cabins and fled. Silence for a time enveloped the history of this “Path of the Great Valley.”

Soon, however, stories of early settlers finding their way into this valley, of Wm. Titsoort as the first white settler, of Arnot Vielle, friend of the Indians became known. In 1737 four Dutch Reform churches were established along this great “Trade Path” and a young Swiss minister engaged to ride for fifty miles up and down this trail and teach and baptize, which he did for fifteen years.

Then during the French and Indian War, 1755-1758, the “Old Mine Road” became a pillar of flame, the Indians joining either the English or the French, and destroying the homes and cattle of the pioneers and devastating the land.
Again, when the first notes of the American Revolution sounded in 1774, the pioneers along this old road responded immediately and formed a Committee of Safety which became one of the most forward in New Jersey. This same frontier suffered, being attacked by Indians and Tories under Brandt, the half-breed Indian chief.

Today this great trail remains one of the most historic also the finest scenic pathway in New Jersey.

Entering it at Columbia, Warren Co., N. J., you drive for miles through mountainous regions with great cliffs towering over your car on the right, and with the Delaware River on your left, until you arrive at the copper mines once worked on the surface by these early Dutch people.

Close to Shawnee, Pa., you see the site
of an early Dutch Reform Church, built prior to 1725 and connected with the Jersey shore by a crude ferry. Near the copper mines the old Abraham VanCampen stone house built 1755, is one of the historic reminders of that early time. The great thick walls, fireplaces, winding stairs, and slave quarters in the basement are vivid portrayals.

On over the mountain you travel, touching Millbrook, once a thriving inland town, now a veritable "Deserted Village," until you reach Flatbrookville, long ago a busy rural town. Here, 1756, was established "Decker's Ferry" by Daniel Decker who journeyed with his bride down this great trail from New York State and settled at this point on the Delaware. Here, too, was one of the early Dutch Reform churches. (1737.)

Step by step one may trace the history of this valley. During the French and Indian War five forts were built along the Delaware River in Sussex County, N. J., for the protection of that frontier. Today one fort remains; Nomanock, about which many interesting Indian stories are still to be found.

Along the trail are numerous old stone homes many of them built about 1750. There is the Fuller home built 1741, of the stones taken from the Dutch Reform parsonage, the Isaac VanCampen Inn, a stone mansion built 1750, and a resting place for John Adams during his journeys to Philadelphia to attend Congress. There is the Capt. Abram Shimer house, where an Indian attack was repelled in 1777, the Depue, Gumaer, Everett and Armstrong homes, over a century old. There is Westbrook Fort built prior to 1755 and used as a fort during the wars, and the Bell house, 250 years old and located on the site of the Minisink and Indian village in Sandyston Township.

Old cemeteries are common along the "Old Mine Road." Probably one of the most interesting is the Shapanack Burying Ground in Wallpack Township. Here you find the grave and headstone of Mrs. Anna Symmes, wife of the Honorable John Cleve Symmes, and mother of a daughter who became the wife of William Henry Harrison, later President of the United States.

And so through the length of this great pathway are historic spots, homes, stories and legends; truly one of the most important regions because, without doubt it has been the source of numerous contributions to the life of New Jersey.
Three Days at Berea College

KATHARINE MATTHIES

National Chairman of Approved Schools

IN response to the following invitation: “President William J. Hutchins and the Board of Trustees of Berea College, request the pleasure of your company at Berea College, Kentucky, from Thursday, April 30, to Saturday evening, May 2, 1936,” ten ladies from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey met at the College on Thursday morning. The six from Connecticut and New York had made the trip by train and motor under the capable direction of Miss Ruth Deemer, Assistant to the President, while the four from New Jersey motored all the way. All had enjoyed the beautiful scenery in the Blue Grass section and in the hills. The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented by Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General and Miss Katharine Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools, but unfortunately Mrs. Pouch could be with us but one day. Our headquarters was Boone Tavern, a very comfortable inn run by the College with student workers and no tipping allowed.

On Thursday the 14th Annual Labor Day Program took place in keeping with Article 2 of the original constitution of Berea College: “Its object shall be to furnish the opportunity for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character at the least possible expense. To secure this end all possible facilities and inducements for manual labor shall be offered its students.” Every student at Berea takes part in some form of labor in order to earn his way through school, as well as to learn a useful trade, and averages ten hours of work a week for which he receives credit towards his college expenses. Labor is a very definite part of the school life with the dishwasher regarding his work as just as important as that of the assistant in the library or in the President’s office.

Labor Day began with a procession in which all the various units, such as the bakery, the dairy, the weaving, the woodworking, the home economics, etc., took part. Placards designated the different departments and it was thrilling to see the more than 1700 students march to the Chapel. Here brief exercises took place in which four students, Clarice Crumley, Mabel Taylor, David Johnson and Read Clark, told what the Berea Labor program had meant to them. Would that I had the space here to give those four splendid papers! The poise and ease with which those young people spoke was enviable.

After lunch labor competitions took place in the Charles Ward Seabury Gymnasium. It was a veritable hive of industry where picked students were competing for prizes. In one corner girls were decorating tea sugars, in another preparing and serving breakfast to faculty judges, in the third boys were making brooms and in the fourth marking and repairing library books. Boys and girls were weaving; boys were making chairs and carved wooden objects and girls were ironing or making stuffed animals. Such was the quality and speed of the work that the visitors did not envy the judges in their task.

Following these competitions we went to the Pavilion of the Vincent Goldthwait Agricultural Hall where competitions in milking, transplanting, painting, plumbing and fire fighting took place. All regretted that it was too early in the season for the sheep shearing contest.

Thursday evening a delightful dinner was held at Boone Tavern for the guests of the College. The Boys Glee Club rendered several selections. President Hutchins and Dean Baird spoke informally on Berea and its needs and answered questions.

Friday morning at nine we were taken on a motor tour of the campus, visiting first the poultry farm where we learned that Berea hens average 154 eggs each a year. At the dairy barns we were impressed with the cleanliness of everything and fell in love with the new calves. All of the cattle are pedigreed. From the dairy we were taken to the Fireside Industries
LABOR DAY PROCESSION AT BEREA COLLEGE, APRIL 30, 1936

SPEAKERS AT LABOR DAY PROGRAM AT BEREA COLLEGE, APRIL 20, 1936. LEFT TO RIGHT: ALBERT G. WEIDLER, DEAN OF LABOR; STUDENT SPEAKERS, CLARICE CRUMLEY, DAVID JOHNSON, MABEL TAYLOR, READ CLARK; PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. HUTCHINS
Building where we were turned over to student guides to walk about the campus. A very interesting place is the new art building with adequate provisions for art classes and exhibits. In the basement is a fine small auditorium for lectures, plays and pictures.

At lunch time the party was divided into small groups who ate in the student dining halls, thus having a real opportunity to meet the students. Two of us were entertained in one of the College dining rooms where the meal consisting of frankfurters, string beans, fruit salad, bread and cake had been prepared and served by the students at a cost of thirteen cents per pupil. Boys and girls of all four classes are seated at each table in order to enable them to become better acquainted and they change tables frequently.

After lunch we were taken about fifteen miles into the hills to visit a one room school where two Berea girls were receiving training in teaching under the regular teacher. Several grades are taught there and when we arrived one group was washing windows while classes continued. The children are not required to sit absolutely still but may move about and speak quietly, as long as they do not disturb the class that is reciting. They were absorbed in their work and paid little attention to the visitors.

On our return to Berea we were delightfully entertained at tea by President and Mrs. Hutchins in their lovely home. Nearly all their beautiful furniture was made by the boys in the college workshop.

For dinner we were again divided into groups to visit the country practice homes. These are houses on the campus where from nine to twelve girls live with a teacher to learn how to keep house. Each girl has a chance to act as hostess, cook, waitress, dishwasher, etc. The groups in the houses are changed each semester. The two of us who were entertained by the twelve Junior High School girls had a lovely time. The table was well and attractively set for the delicious meal of tomato juice, veal cutlet, hollandaise potatoes, carrots, lettuce salad, hot rolls and cherry tarts. These girls were younger and less sophisticated than those in the high school or college and it was interesting to draw them out in conversation as they were rather shy.

A member of the faculty took us from the home to the “Tabernacle,” or playhouse, where an interesting program of ballads, folk games and dances was given, followed by a one-act mountain play.

Saturday was a day to follow special desires. The Fireside Industries and the weaving department made a strong appeal and did damage to our pocketbooks! President and Mrs. Hutchins had had various members of our party at their home at different times and Saturday my friend and I were privileged to be their guests at lunch. We then went for a beautiful drive with them into the hills where we saw lovely views, flowers and birds.

Berea College has a fine forest which it operates in cooperation with the United States Government. We drove through this and also saw the Arboretum where native plants are to be preserved, trails and picnic places developed.

All too soon our Berea visit drew to a close and we found ourselves boarding the train in Lexington about 8:30 Saturday evening. The three days in Berea will long be remembered for the many kindesses shown us by the President, the faculty and the students, and for the intimate knowledge given us of one of the Schools on our D. A. R. Approved List.

This trip was planned as the first of its kind and I hope that a number of Daughters will go on the future ones, as it is a most interesting and enjoyable experience.
Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE
Historian General

June 1, 1609—The first expedition for Virginia under the new charter, sailed from Plymouth, England, in nine ships, Capt. Newport in command.

June 1, 1621—The Council for New England granted the Plymouth colony a patent.

June 1, 1638—There was a great earthquake in Plymouth and the surrounding country.

June 1, 1789—The first act regulating a form of oath was enacted.

June 1, 1792—Kentucky was admitted as the 15th state of the Union.

June 1, 1796—Tennessee was admitted as the 16th state of the Union.

June 3, 1639—William Bradford was made Governor of the Plymouth Colony.

June 3, 1686—Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned as Captain General and Governor of New England, including the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Hampshire, Maine and Narragansett.

June 3, 1775—Congress appointed a committee to borrow 6000 pounds to purchase gun powder.

June 3, 1776—Washington was authorized to employ Indians to the number of 2000 for the war.

June 5, 1752—Benjamin Franklin identified electricity and lightning.

June 5, 1848—The first legislature of Wisconsin met.

June 6, 1798—Imprisonment for debt was abolished.

June 7, 1635—Philip Kartland began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Massachusetts.

June 7, 1776—A resolution “that these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states” was introduced by Richard Henry Lee.

June 9, 1693—Massachusetts established a “general letter office” in Boston.

June 10, 1652—The General Court established a mint at Boston with John Hull the first “mint-master” and the coiner of the “pine tree” shillings.

June 10, 1776—France loaned the Continental Congress a million livres through an adventurer and playwright who had organized a lending company. By this means, large quantities of clothing, military supplies and sums of money were turned over to the Americans.

June 10, 1801—Tripoli declared war with the United States. A treaty of peace was signed on June 3, 1805.

June 10, 1820—The first steamboat line between New York and New Orleans was established.

June 10, 1850—The Fort Laramie clerk reported 16,915 men, 235 women and 242 children as having passed the post on their way to California.

June 11, 1776—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare a declaration of independence and draft treaties to propose to European powers.

June 11, 1790—The French National Assembly decreed that members should wear mourning for three days in recognition of the death of Benjamin Franklin.

June 12, 1630—Governor Winthrop and his party arrived in Salem, Mass.

June 12, 1776—The Virginia Convention adopted the Declaration of Rights prepared by George Mason.

June 12, 1776—A Board of War and Ordnance was appointed.

June 12, 1783—Resolutions were adopted by the Continental Congress on the subject of armed neutrality with the statement that the States must not be “entangled in the policies and controversies of European nations.” Peace negotiators were instructed to avoid “engagements which shall oblig[e] the
contracting parties to support these stipulations by arms."

June 13, 1848—An industrial congress of delegates from labor organizations met in Philadelphia and nominated candidates for president and vice president of the United States.

June 14, 1775—Congress voted to raise 20,000 troops and a committee was appointed to draft rules for the army.

June 14, 1777—A national flag of 13 stars and 13 stripes was adopted on a resolution introduced by John Adams.

June 15, 1649—There occurred the first trial for witchcraft and the execution of Margaret Jones at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

June 16, 1624—The charter of the Virginia Company was annulled by James I, and Virginia became a crown colony. The Company had sent out 9000 settlers.

June 17, 1775—The Battle of Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill. The British, twice repulsed, captured Bunker Hill with the loss of 1000 men.

June 18, 1778—There occurred the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British because of a probable blockade by the French fleet.

June 18, 1778—The Continental army broke camp at Valley Forge and pursued the British across the Delaware into New Jersey.

June 18, 1798—The Naturalization Act was amended to require 14 years of residence and declaration of intended citizenship 5 years in advance of application.

June 19, 1775—George Washington received his formal commission as commander-in-chief.

June 19, 1812—A Proclamation of the President declared war on Great Britain.

June 20, 1781—Cornwallis evacuated Richmond.

June 20, 1782—Congress adopted a Great Seal for the United States.

June 20, 1803—Instructions were given by the President, Thomas Jefferson, to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark for their expedition to the Pacific coast.

June 20, 1840—Samuel F. B. Morse received a patent for his telegraph.

June 21, 1783—A mob of soldiers demanding back pay for services in the Revolutionary war, threatened Congress.

June 21, 1834—Cyrus H. McCormick, then of Virginia, received a patent on his reaper for harvesting grain. It was the first successful automatic reaper.

June 22, 1775—The Continental Congress resolved to issue "2,000,000 of Spanish milled dollars in bills" of credit for the defense of America.

June 22, 1776—New Jersey declared for Independence.

June 23, 1845—The Congress of Texas voted for annexation to the United States.

June 24, 1675—King Philip's War was begun by the Indian massacre of colonists at Swansea in Plymouth Colony.

June 24, 1797—Congress passed a law penalizing by a $10,000.00 fine and 10 years imprisonment any citizen taking part in privateering against a friendly nation.

June 25, 1640—The first General Court under the Gorges Charter was held in Maine.

June 26, 1759—The British fleet ascended the St. Lawrence River and anchored below Quebec.

June 27, 1778—The conciliatory proposal of Lord North, presented to the Continental Congress by the Crown commissioners, was formally rejected.

June 28, 1776—Maryland declared for Independence.

June 29, 1778—For her bravery at Monmouth, Molly Pitcher was commissioned sergeant by Washington.

June 30, 1815—A treaty between the United States and Algiers renounced all claims to tribute and promised to cease reducing prisoners to a state of slavery.
The twenty-fourth annual State Conference of the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 20 and 21, 1936, in Pocatello.

The sessions were held in the parlors of the American Legion Memorial Building. Here among the framed charters of other patriotic organizations hangs the charter of Wyeth Chapter. Over the fireplace is a large picture of the D. A. R. buildings in Washington, D. C., while directly back of the presiding officer hung the beautiful full length picture of George Washington which Mrs. H. P. Blodgett had presented to the Conference several years ago.

This Conference was a small gathering and quite uneventful, allowing time for consideration of the various phases of the work. Mrs. Francis B. Laney, the State Regent, presided over the sessions with graciousness and strict adherence to formality.

Wyeth Chapter made every effort for the entertainment and comfort of their guests, transporting them from the Bannock Hotel to the Memorial Hall, nine cars being on duty.

As usual the Board Meeting preceded the opening of Conference.

When the first session opened we were entertained by Mr. Donald Kissane who both sang and played the violin. Pocatello's Mayor, Mr. Robert M. Terrell, having ordered the city flags displayed in our honor, gave us welcome, and among the greetings and responses we especially enjoyed those of Mrs. D. W. Standrod, one of the oldest members both as to time and service, being organizing regent of Wyeth Chapter and a most interesting speaker.

Owing to the great distance some of the chapters are from Pocatello, only nine were represented at the meetings, and Mrs. S. C. Winters was our only past State regent in attendance.

Friday afternoon, under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. H. P. Blodgett, a memorial service for our departed members was held.

With Mrs. Winters in the chair, the State officers entered in a processional. The decorations for this event were very striking, a large bowl of blue and white carnations was flanked on either side by seven-branch-
ing candlesticks, holding tall blue and white candles. The two chapters which had lost members were represented near the candlesticks and as each name was called a candle was lighted in memory of that Daughter.

Mrs. D. W. Standrod read an interesting account of the life of Mrs. Susan Ann Geil, a most remarkable member of Wyeth whose passing a few days previously had prevented her attaining her 102nd birthday which occurred March 22.

On Friday evening a banquet was given for the delegates, at the Bannock Hotel. The tables were arranged in a large U and the decorations were most unique. Grouped at regular intervals down the center of the table was a little Indian camp, the brown paper tepee, the improvised crane with the smoky iron kettle, and a small juniper tree. These junipers grow on the hills about Pocatello. And last, but not least, seated or standing about these little tepees were Indian figures, very faithful likenesses. Considering that near Pocatello is the Fort Hall Indian Reservation where 1841 Indians live, this was most appropriate. The place cards and menu were decorated with pictures of Timbebeah, a well preserved Indian squaw, aged 106, who is in possession of all her faculties.

Dean John R. Nichols of the University of Idaho talked to us on the causes and effects of war in the history of nations, both in ancient and modern times. We were entertained by a piano solo by Miss Olga Hines and some charming vocal solos by Mrs. I. H. Masters of Blackfoot.

Saturday was filled with the reports of State Chairmen and the business of the organization.

The Nampa chapter has our one chapter of Sons and Daughters of the Republic and the account of their activities was most interesting, two of the chapters are assisting the Camp Fire Girls, and the Tea held at the L. D. S. Institute on Saturday afternoon was by courtesy of the Camp Fire Girls. Besides the program of dances and songs by the children a puppet show was presented. These fascinating little puppets were made entirely by the girls. The rooms were beautifully decorated and the twenty-four lighted candles, representing the twenty-four years of Camp Fire, were arranged in the Camp Fire emblem.

We were delighted that Mrs. James Taylor Young, formerly regent of Wyeth Chapter, but now of Piedmont, Calif., has been elected state regent of California.

Among the Resolutions adopted by this Conference were several of a patriotic nature: approving teachers taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, supporting the R. O. T. C., calling upon the various chapters to withhold scholarship funds from students known to be opposed to National Defense.

CLARA L. WOOD,
State Historian.

MARYLAND

The thirty-first conference of the Maryland State Society was held at the Hotel Belvedere in Baltimore, March 25, 26, 27. The event began on the evening of the twenty-fifth with a reception to the guest of honor, the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker. The high-light of the banquet which followed was the inspiring address of the President General, in which she urged that there be no divided allegiance in questions pertaining to the Constitution and the fundamental law of the land. Other addresses were delivered by Mr. Henry F. Baker, President General, Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. Alexander Armstrong, State President of the Society. The evening’s festivities were climaxed by an exhibition of Ukrainian folk ballets by the Ukrainian Dancers Club of Baltimore, a gala feature which merited the enthusiastic applause.

The Conference opened on the morning of the twenty-sixth, with a colorful procession of flag bearers and pages escorting the President General, the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur P. Shanklin, and other State Officers to the platform. The President General, the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Sheppard, and other honor guests extended greetings, which were followed by the reports of the State officers. The Auditing Committee’s compliment to the well-kept books of the State Treasurer, Mrs. Richard Williams, won for that efficient officer the applause of the audience. The State Librarian, Miss Adelphine Marie Hall, placed her state in the lead as to the number of valuable books procured for the National
The success of the Conference was due in no small measure to the effort of Mrs. Loyal R. Alden, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and her able corps of assistants.

MRS. IRVINE L. MILLER,
State Editor.

NEBRASKA

The 34th Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska was held March 18-19-20, 1936 at the Yancey Hotel in Grand Island, guests of Betsey Hager chapter. The State Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Baker, presided at all meetings.

Following a board luncheon and meeting Wednesday noon the assembling Daughters were given brief glimpses of the duties of the state officers who have so ably furthered the work of the Society through the past year. Three national vice-chairmen reported contacts with national and local chairmen. Our state has divided its chapters into nine Groups which meet during Constitution week and these are growing more popular each year. Because no official business is transacted there is time to become better acquainted with these “neighbors,” and as the hostess regents gave their reports we were impressed, not only by the fine patriotic programs presented, but also by that gleaming thread of friendliness that shone out from them all. The report of 44th Continental Congress brought happy memories to those who had attended and vivid pictures to the stay-at-homes.

Preceding the evening meeting Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Knight, the state regent and vice-state regent, were hostesses to the state officers and past state regents at a dinner so perfectly appointed that it will linger in memory as a high-light of the conference. Mrs. Baker was showered with a rainbow of linen kerchiefs.

The bugle call and processional ushered in the formal opening of the conference in the evening. There were greetings from many organizations and a clear statement of “What the Daughters Do” by the state regent. The state chairmen of national committees increased our pride in our organization when they gave their reports with force and originality; they urged us on to greater activity through the coming year.
in each of the outstanding projects which, combined, make our Society a living power in each community. The evening closed with an informal reception at a late hour.

The chairmen of state committees opened the Thursday session with enthusiastic reports of work accomplished. But both Thursday and Friday mornings were devoted to those regents' reports which are the back-bone of our society. Within the three minutes allotted to her the regent must report her chapter's activities for an entire year; hence each is packed so full of worth-while accomplishment that it mirrors vividly the personalities of the individual groups.

Thursday afternoon we met at the Elks Home where, "with quiet and grateful hearts we remembered, before God, the dearly beloved dead." At the end of this quiet hour cars were waiting to take us to the cemetery where was dedicated a marker to a Real Daughter. En route we were taken to the site of Old Fort Independence in Stolley State Park where a log cabin has been built from timbers which had been used to erect the old fort. A four o'clock tea honoring Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson and Mrs. Frank W. Baker gave us that opportunity for a social hour which cements old friendships and brings about new ones.

The banquet was held Thursday evening in the ballroom of the hotel and was the high point of the Conference since it brought to us our honor guest, Mrs. Sisson, National Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education. She presented the work of her committee clearly, concisely, and convincingly. At this time also there were several awards made: Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton has given us a beautiful flag which is awarded each year to the chapter making the greatest gain in membership: this year "Mary Katherine Goddard"—Omaha's baby chapter—carried it off. The state historian had held a contest for the chapter historians on the subject "The Most Historic Spot in My Part of the State"; an ancestral bar was presented to Mrs. Chilcoat; "37th Star" chapter, McCook. In a special ceremony for past state regents Mrs. Baker presented to each an official Past State Regent Ribbon. At this time, too, was that tense moment when the name of our Ruth Bryan Owen Pilgrim was drawn.

Newly elected officers are chaplain, Mrs. W. J. Byer; corresponding secretary, Miss Sarah Finch; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Wright; historian, Mrs. A. J. Lazure. The name of Mrs. H. J. Cary was presented for the office of Vice-President General and was unanimously endorsed. The invitation of McCook for the 1937 Conference was accepted.

The mezzanine was a popular rendezvous: here was the registration desk with its row of competent workers. Here, placed conveniently on many tables were the 800 volumes of the Lou R. Spencer genealogical traveling library; at almost any hour of the day one could find searchers for missing dates, working, surrounded by books. Here was the colorful display of Ferris Historical prints to catch the eye of the art lover. Here were displayed historic relics. And here, too, were the attractive displays of the Approved Schools with their gift suggestions.

Betsey Hager chapter and the state regent have every reason to be pleased with the success of this 34th Conference that is now a part of the history of the D. A. R. in Nebraska.

Alice N. Bald,
State Historian.

MISSISSIPPI

The Thirtieth Conference of the Mississippi Society N. S. D. A. R. was held in Jackson, March 23-25, with the Regent Mrs. W. Kennedy Herrin, Jr., presiding, and with Magnolia State and Ralph Humphreys as hostess chapters.

The President General, Mrs. William Becker of Summit, New Jersey, was present on the opening day, and was beautifully entertained by Mrs. Herrin at a breakfast at the Edwards Hotel on Monday morning. At noon, Rosannah Waters Chapter D. A. R. entertained the distinguished guests at a Natchez Trace luncheon where two hundred Daughters assembled to welcome their visitors. Miss Betty Herrin presented on behalf of the state organization a gift to the President General—a lovely oil painting of one of Natchez's most beautiful antebellum homes. A tea at the governor's mansion in the late afternoon was planned and executed charmingly by the two hostess chapters of Jackson, and the gracious First Lady of Mississippi.
At the opening session of the Conference that night, after the entering of the colors, the state officers and distinguished guests formed an impressive procession as they entered the banquet hall of the Edwards Hotel to the music of Prof. Picards' orchestra. Mrs. John W. Patton, regent Magnolia State Chapter, presided.

Master Benjamin Franklin, dressed in Colonial costume, accompanied by little Miss Hazel Parsons of Crystal Springs, presented corsages to the President General, Mrs. Becker, and the State Regent, Mrs. Herrin, from the state society C. A. R. Elizabeth Parsons carried the C. A. R. flag.

Our state regent, introduced by Mrs. Robert Henry, brought a message to the Conference and then introduced the state officers, national officers and Miss Lillian Foster, the winner of the Good Citizenship trip to Washington in April.

The President General, Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, New Jersey, gave the address of the evening, and by her inspirational message and charm of manner completely captivated her audience. We shall feel more deeply our responsibilities and opportunities after having heard her speak.

On Tuesday morning, minutes and greetings were read, reports of Regents and all other state officers given, and routine business matters followed. Conference and state committee chairmen also gave their reports. The regent thanked the Registrar, Miss Josephine Newton, for a gift she had presented her—a complete roster of the Mississippi membership.

The regent then introduced Mrs. William Pouch, Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Regent of Louisiana and newly elected Vice President General, Mrs. W. H. Hightower, Vice-Regent of Georgia, who brought greetings from Georgia, and from Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Recording Secretary General. Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, Honorary Historian, who responded with sweet memories of the first Mississippi Conference when Mrs. Edmund F. Noel was State Regent. Mrs. Egbert Jones and Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Past Vice Presidents General. The hostess regents, Mrs. John W. Patton, Jr., and Mrs. Robert Henry. Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Mrs. Charlton Alexander, and Mrs. Walter Sillers, Honorary Vice Regents. Mrs. Houston Potts of Kosciusko, regent of Samuel Hammond, youngest chapter in the state, who described plans for a good will tour to Poland in July, the home of the famous Revolutionary officer, Kosciusko, for whom her city is named. Mrs. Calvin Brown, Honorary State Regent and President of newly organized Officers Club.

The two hostess chapters of Jackson entertained the Conference at noon with a very elaborate and delightful luncheon at the home of Miss Martha Enochs.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. W. H. Hightower of Thomaston, Ga., graciously offered a prize of $10.00 in honor of Mrs. Florence W. Sillers, Past Vice Chairman of National Better Films Committee, to the chapter that does the most outstanding work this year (1936-1937) in Better Films.

Rosannah Waters, the Regent's own chapter, entertained in her honor that night in the Venetian Dining Room of the Edwards Hotel, where the state officers and conference hostesses and chairmen as well as distinguished guests were also honored.

Tuesday night, “Regent Night,” March 24, 1936, after the Assembly Call and Processional, the invocation was impressively given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. B. F. Cameron.

The regent announced that the D. A. R. flag was presented to the Mississippi Society D. A. R. by her mother Mrs. Almon Cotton of Houston, Texas.

The regent presented Mrs. Pouch with a lovely painting by Marie Hull of Jackson, a picture of the home where Jefferson Davis was married, as a souvenir of her visit to the Thirtieth Conference in Mississippi.

The closing session of the Thirtieth Conference Mississippi Society N. S. D. A. R. convened Wednesday morning March 25.

The regent retired from the chair and Mrs. Robert Ralston presided for the election of officers. Mrs. W. Kennedy Herrin, Jr. of Clarksdale, and Mrs. Florence S. Ogden of Rosedale who had been serving unexpired terms were unanimously elected Regent and First Vice-Regent respectively for a period of two years.

Mrs. B. H. Morehead, State Parliamentarian, then presented to the Conference the idea conceived by the Regent—the project of securing for a possession of the Mississippi Society N. S. D. A. R., a historic home
in Natchez for a state shrine. Enthusiastic response greeted the suggestion and after many expressions of interest and cooperation, pledges began to be made and several hundred dollars were promised within a few minutes.

Mrs. M. G. Harrison, Regent of Ashmead Chapter, Vicksburg, displayed two swords—one used by Captain Whitstone at the Battle of New Orleans and the other used by Thomas Pike Scudder when he was with Andrew Jackson at the battles of Horse Shoe Bend, Pensacola, and Mobile, in 1815. These swords were presented to Ashmead by Dr. W. H. Scudder, great grandson and grandson of the original owners, and are now being given to Dr. Dunbar Rowland to be placed in the Mississippi State Museum.

Attention was called to the Bible Records on display, the covers of which were given by the regent in honor of Mrs. E. B. Miller. The State Chairman of Press Relations exhibited an interesting Scrap Book arranged by Madame Hodnett Chapter, Cleveland.

After the song "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the colors were retired and the Thirtieth Conference of Mississippi Society N. S. D. A. R. was adjourned.

MRS. JAMES F. HUMBER,
State Chairman, Press Relations.

MONTANA

The thirty-third annual Conference of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the New Finlen Hotel in our Queen of Mining Cities, Butte, on March 25, 26 and 27.

Silver Bow was the hostess Chapter and its officers and members spared no effort to make this Conference most enjoyable as well as memorable.

Registration on March 25 was followed by a delightful reception in the home of Col. and Mrs. L. P. Sanders. Old time music was beautifully rendered by guest artists in colonial costumes. A feature of the evening was a shawl pageant in which many shawls of rare beauty and historic value were worn by graceful models.

The Conference was formally opened on the morning of March 26 with our Flying State Regent, Mrs. J. Fred Woodside presiding. Miss Agnes Davis, Vice-Regent of Silver Bow Chapter, extended a gracious welcome to which Miss Mary Bull, State Vice-Regent, responded. Mrs. Woodside introduced her officers and the Past State Regents.

Among the most outstanding work of the Montana Daughters have been that accomplished by the Student Loan Fund, and the work of the Committee on Markers for Historic Spots.

One of the high lights of our Conference was the banquet on the evening of March 26. A huge "Silver Bow" together with spring flowers, tiny airplanes and candles centered the table where the State Officers and speakers were seated. As the State Regent, Mrs. Woodside, piloted her own plane at the time of many of her official visits, the program was based on this exceptional ability. The place cards bore a sketch of the State Regent piloting her own plane and holding lines which extended to medallions, each of which represented one of the Chapters in the Conference. For example, an Indian bow represented Silver Bow, a black eagle the Chapter bearing the name, and the head of a beaver represented the State Regent's own Chapter, Beaverhead. The toasts carried out the airplane idea, and ranged from propeller to pilot. Trays of mat copper, bearing the D. A. R. emblem were the favors.

A wonderful response from the high schools all over the state, to the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, was reported. The Conference voted to sponsor the Pilgrimage next year also.

After acceptance of the invitation of Mt. Hyalite to hold the next Conference in Bozeman, Mrs. Woodside closed the 33rd Conference, the hymn "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again" was sung, and the colors retired.

ELIZABETH HINSHAW LUEBBEN,
State Secretary.

LOUISIANA

United States Senator Rose McConnell Long, Rose Leaf Pine Chapter, Ruston, La., noted as one who has consistently taken an interest in the affairs of our State and Nation. She is interested in the fine arts, literature, and particularly in the development of her three unusually clever children. She is the widow of the late
One of the interesting events in connection with the Louisiana Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in New Orleans, was the appointment of Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Colonel on the staff of His Excellency, James A. Noe, Governor of Louisiana.

Colonel Florence Hague Becker
United States Senator Huey Pierce Long. She is a very prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Louisiana.

At the time our Congress convened the Louisiana Daughters welcomed Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She remained the entire duration of the Congress and by her winning personality and loyalty, won for herself a definite place in the hearts of all officers and members.

The crowning event of the Louisiana Congress was the fact that our noble retiring State Regent, Laura Logan Carter Baughman, was unanimously endorsed for the office of Vice-President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She remained the entire duration of the Congress and by her winning personality and loyalty, won for herself a definite place in the hearts of all officers and members.

Conspicuous in the closing of the Chapter of this very fine and constructive Congress in Louisiana, was the election of Mrs. A. Roy Lacey as Regent to succeed Mrs. J. Harris Baughman. Mrs. Lacey, one of a retiring, modest and reflective nature, is an officer of charm and proven ability, and is destined to accomplish worth while work for the honor and glory of the D. A. R. in Louisiana.

MICHIGAN


Over 450 Daughters enjoyed the hospitality of the four hostess Chapters, Fort Ponchartrain, Sarah Ann Cochrane, Col. Joshua Howard and Ezra Parker, and many distinguished guests honored us with their presence.

Our gracious State Regent, Mrs. George Schermerhorn, presided at all but one session when she was relieved by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bess Geagley. The open-
ing session was given over to reports of state officers, all of which showed much work accomplished by Michigan Chapters this year. As the Michigan Centennial is being celebrated this year many reports showed an increased interest in the history of our own state and most chapters co-operating in the local celebrations.

Wednesday evening two speakers were presented to the conference. The first was Mr. W. J. Cameron, well-known radio speaker of the Sunday night "Ford Hour" and the other Mr. W. H. Drane Lester, of the United States Bureau of Investigation, who spoke on "Modern Trends in Criminology." Mr. Lester urged the daughters to work for legislation to compel the nine million aliens within our gates to be finger printed. An added attraction on this program was the musical program by the "Men's Chorus" from Ford Village at Dearborn.

Thursday evening a brilliant banquet was served at which over 400 delegates and guests were seated. There were forty distinguished persons seated at the speaker's table, many of whom gave greetings. The speaker of the evening, Brigadier-General Henry J. Reilly, gave an enlightening address on National Defense and stressed the "defense from dangers within our country as well as from invading armies." He was strong in his plea for teachers in our public schools who are loyal to the Constitution.

Among the other outstanding speakers were Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., our Treasurer General; Mrs. James H. McDonald, Vice-President General from Michigan; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. John F. Weinman, National President of the Daughters of 1812; Mrs. C. A. Swan Sinclair, National President of C. A. R.; Mrs. Charles Bathrick, Honorary Vice-President General; the Hon. Wilbur Brucker, former governor of Michigan, and Mrs. Emma Fox, Parliamentarian of the Michigan D. A. R.

During the Thursday and Friday sessions many interesting reports were read by the regents of our 58 Chapters, and most interesting was the address given by Miss Cecelia Enomoto, the holder of our Hawaiian D. A. R. scholarship.

We were greeted Friday morning by Miss Rosemary Howland, of Grand Rapids, the winner of last year’s Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington. This was followed by the drawing of the name of the 1936 candidate. The Marshall High School of Marshall, Mich., received the honor this year.

Delegates left Friday afternoon for their homes, carrying with them pleasant memories of their gracious hostesses, and filled with enthusiasm received from our National Officers, our guest speakers, and the reports of our state chairman.

MAUDE STEWART BEOGEH,
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The Annual State Conference of New Jersey “Daughters” was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House in Trenton, March 19-20, 1936. Hostess Chapters were: Broad Seal, General David Forman and Princeton.

The meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Miss Mabel Clay. The state regent welcomed the daughters and introduced Mrs. Paul L. Cort, regent of Broad Seal Chapter, who extended greetings from the hostess chapters.

A telegraphic greeting was read from Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, and a motion was made and carried that a telegram in response be sent to our President General in New Orleans.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, honorary state regent and former vice president general from New Jersey; Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill, assistant general of the Mayflower Society; Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, state president, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, vice president of the Atlantic Coast section of the Daughters of the American Colonists; Miss Ada Totten, state regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists; Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, state president, Daughters of 1812, and Miss Emma Herbert, first state vice-regent in the State of New Jersey.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, honorary state regent and former vice president general from New Jersey; Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill, assistant general of the Mayflower Society; Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, state president, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, vice president of the Atlantic Coast section of the Daughters of the American Colonists; Miss Ada Totten, state regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists; Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, state president, Daughters of 1812, and Miss Emma Herbert, first state vice-regent in the State of New Jersey.

Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, governor of New Jersey, was introduced and expressed his happiness in greeting the assembled Daughters, members of a society playing
such a great part today in forwarding the cause of Americanism.

Mrs. William A. Blackman, state director, Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from the National Society.


An inspiring address was given by Miss Denise Abbey, representative from Crossnore School, N. C. Miss Abbey described Crossnore as being a school, a boarding home and orphan asylum of students, 6 years to 6 feet in height, in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

An impressive memorial service was conducted by the state chaplain, Miss Agnes Storer. White snapdragons were placed in a large bowl by the pages, paying tribute to the ninety-one members whom the New Jersey society has lost by death during the past year. Miss Storer made a prayer “for ourselves” and the soloist, Mrs. LoRein Hodapp, sang “For All Thy Saints.”

This afternoon session opened with the audience singing “America the Beautiful.”

The state regent introduced the Rev. Herbert K. England, D. D., who addressed the members on the topic “New Jerseyland.” Dr. England presented a mental survey of New Jersey from the standpoint of its size, its varying type of geologic nature, its history, the cultural point of view of New Jersey, its contributions to the economic phase of life, its many industrial activities, and concluded—“for its size, Jersey is the greatest State in the Union.”

Very interesting reports were given by state officers, state chairmen and chapter regents and will be published in the state year book.

Several important recommendations were presented and approved, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, The State Board recommends to the State Conference that five hundred dollars be raised for the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School Recreation Hall and Gymnasium in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, President General.

The state regent made the initial pledge which was followed by chapter and individual pledges totaling $540.00.

At this time pledges and contributions by chapters and individuals were made for the Red Cross flood relief sufferers and total of $246.25 was sent to the National Red Cross.

Thursday evening the state officers held a reception for members and guests in the Contemporary Club, followed by a banquet at which time Johnnie Hawkins, former scholar at Crossnore School, N. C., and now a student at the Westminster Choir School at Princeton, N. J., gave a program of songs. Singers and entertainers, in costume, from the Ukrainian Orthodox Greek Church of Trenton, presented a program.

Friday morning’s session opened with the usual procession and devotional exercises, minutes by the recording secretary and the continuation of reports of state chairman and Chapter regents.

The state regent introduced Miss Katherine Matthies, national chairman of Approved Schools.

Telling of the seventeen D. A. R. approved schools, Miss Matthies outlined briefly the type of student in each school and the aim of the teaching course.

An invitation from Nassau chapter to hold the State Chairman’s meeting, September 15, 1936, in the Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, was accepted.

The invitation of Nova Caesarea chapter to hold the 1936 State Autumn Meeting at Newark, was accepted with thanks.

The audience sang “America” and the Rev. R. B. Gribbon, Canon Residentiary of Trinity Cathedral, pronounced the benediction.

The state regent declared the Forty-fifth New Jersey State Conference Daughters of the American Revolution, adjourned.

VIOLA B. CLOUSE,
State Recording Secretary.
The D. A. R. Lineage Books

The Lineage Book is a compilation of the application papers of our members, wherein is given the data submitted by the applicant, verified by the genealogists in the office of the Registrar General and accepted by vote of the National Board of Management.

Volume I was compiled by Mary S. Lockwood, Historian General, 1890-91. At that time it was called our Year Book. This volume contains the lineages of 818 charter members of our Society and includes many distinguished women, some of whose names are to be found in our Articles of Incorporation, as given in the Constitution and By-Laws, House Roll 3553, approved February 20, 1896, signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House; A. E. Stevenson, Vice-President; and Richard Olney, Secretary of State. It is of interest to note that Volume I contains the references from which sources the eligibility data was obtained.

Volume II contains the lineages of national numbers 819 to 2,000, inclusive. Subsequent publications contain the lineages of 1,000 members. All give the name and national number of the member, place of birth and names of ancestors in each generation, with dates of birth, death and marriage, and service of the Revolutionary ancestor and the state from which he served. All of the information that is contained in our application papers is printed in the Lineage Books, except references in proof of lineage and service and the names of the children of the Revolutionary ancestor.

By action of the Forty-fifth Continental Congress the publication of the Lineage Books is transferred from the office of the Historian General to that of the Registrar General. By vote of the National Board no less than six volumes are to be published each year, under the supervision of the Registrar General.

Volume 149 is now ready for distribution. Volume 150, which will be available July first, will contain lineages of members whose national numbers are 149,001 to 150,000. Our last national number was 296,164. We now have 2,498 chapters. We now publish 500 copies of the Lineage Books. Consequently only about one-sixth of the chapters can secure these books, yet every chapter should have a complete file. Two hundred and forty-six chapters and 52 libraries have standing orders for these books, that is, these orders are filled as soon as the books are off the press. This leaves only 212 volumes for distribution and should be a warning to the chapters and individuals to send in their orders, for the supply will soon be exhausted.

In each volume you have the genealogical record of 1,000 members, with dates and intermarriages in each generation, three lineages for less than one cent each. Many members purchase the book that contains their own lineages.

We have none of volumes 2 to 10 and practically all of volumes 22 to 43, inclusive, are gone. There will be no reprints. We urge you to begin now to take advantage of the genealogical assistance that these books afford. If you cannot purchase at this time the earlier volumes, you may begin with the ones now being printed. Supplemental lines are included in each volume, if accepted before the book is published. This is the only provision made for the publication of supplementals.

In accepting the responsibility of the publication of these Lineage Books we urge your cooperation in our efforts to make known their value from a genealogical standpoint; sell the volumes now on hand; secure standing orders for future volumes; and in so doing make possible the publication of many additional volumes each year. You and we want these Lineage Books brought up to date. There is only one way in which this can be done. If you buy the books, we will publish them—price $3 per volume.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.
Approved Schools

A SUMMARY of Approved Schools work as reported at the Continental Congress might be of interest here. The State Chairmen reported a total of $53,551.90 given to the seventeen Schools for scholarships, endowment, new buildings, etc. Over two hundred boxes containing old and new clothing, dress materials, household and school supplies, maps, books, toys and games were sent by various Chapters. Many Chapters held sales of handicrafts made by the students of the Schools, thus helping both schools and students.

The Schools on the whole report improved financial conditions which enabled them to pay off some debts and to meet current expenses. Buildings have been repaired and new ones erected. The three schools which suffered from fire have met the blow with courage and carried on the work in other buildings.

The National Chairman has visited ten of the seventeen Schools since the 1st of June and spoken at fourteen Chapter meetings and five State Conferences. Many Chapters held Approved Schools programs, some using motion pictures of the Schools.

The Children of the American Revolution have taken a real interest in the Approved Schools. Their National Treasurer reports that $43.00 was given to Kate Duncan Smith School and $85.17 to Crossnore by different Societies, while the National Society C. A. R. had two Scholarships at Tamassee, paying $200 to keep a boy and a girl in school. New Jersey and the District of Columbia each had a scholarship at Tamassee and Indiana has a $50 scholarship at Kate Duncan Smith.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

Program for 1936-37

The national ensign, pure and simple... Behold it! Listen to it! Every star has a tongue. Every stripe is articulate. There is no language nor speech where their voices are not heard. There is magic in the web of it. It has an answer for every question. It has a solution for every doubt and every perplexity. It has a word of good cheer for every hour of gloom or of despondency. Behold it! Listen to it! It speaks of earlier and of later struggles. It speaks of heroes and patriots among the living and among the dead. But above and beyond all other associations and memories, whether of glorious men or glorious deeds or glorious places, its voice is ever of Union and Liberty, of the Constitution and the Laws!

—ROBERT C. WINTHROP
(October, 1861).

THERE is nothing more remarkable about the work of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee than its mushroom growth, its amazingly rapid development, its bigness, its varied ramifications. I believe we can earnestly and honestly say with assurance that the Daughters of the American Revolution have laid a firm and substantial cornerstone in our country for continued respect and reverence for the Flag and for many of the accompanying fine attributes.

I. Individual Chapter Objectives:

A. Each chapter should have a Correct Use of the Flag Committee, headed by an interested, energetic chairman.

B. Each chapter should be diligent and careful to (1) memorize the American's Creed and the National Anthem, and (2) Observe proper etiquette during Flag ceremonies.

C. The Chairman and the Flag Committee should see:

1. That each chapter member studies the Flag lessons.
2. That the Flag lessons are used as a part of regular programs.
3. That one entire program is devoted to the Flag.
4. That framed Flag Codes are in local schools and public buildings.
5. That worn, tattered flags on public display are replaced.
6. That Flag leaflets and codes are widely distributed among school children, the foreign-born, etc.
7. That each chapter member owns a flag.
8. That Flag Day (June 14) is specially observed by (a) joint chapter meetings, (b) special addresses, (c) pageants and plays, (d) radio programs.
9. That each chapter (preferably on some day of historical significance) feature a window display in an important store, emphasizing Flag history and etiquette.
10. That inexpensive Flags are placed in the hands of as many school children as possible, on veterans' graves, on hospital trays on special days, etc.
11. That each chapter own a large flag.
12. That each chapter sponsor an essay contest on the Flag or some similar competition to arouse special interest in the Flag in the local schools.
13. That each chapter study the Flag Manual in conjunction with the Flag lessons and in preparation for a short survey at the time of the special Flag program.
14. “Chain” telephome committee, every D. A. R. member, before holidays to phone ten friends, asking them to display Flags, telling where to buy, how to display.
15. Taking every opportunity to enliven lagging conversations by saying, “Speaking of the Flag,” etc., and being prepared to interest them with data on the Flag.
16. Requesting store owners to stock American-made Flags, make prominent displays, advertise Flags for sale, quoting prices.
17. Ask for time on a P. T. A. program to illustrate and describe the most common uses of the Flag.
18. Place as many Flag codes as possible with people and organizations.
D. The chairman of the Flag committee should carefully make a file of Flag literature to pass on to the next year's chairman.
E. All reports to the State Chairman should be promptly, accurately, and fully taken care of. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this point, since the national program rests in the hands of individual chapter chairmen.

II. Objectives of the State Chairmen:
A. All State chairmen should answer mail promptly, should collect data accurately and promptly from chapter chairmen, and should keep in efficient touch with chapter chairmen.
B. Each State Chairman should plan and develop a State project, to be reported in detail to the National Chairman, both before it is begun and at the close of the year. Such a project should be useful and of far-reaching significance, but not necessarily elaborate.
C. Each State Chairman should see that literature, lessons, outlines, etc., are mailed promptly to chapter chairmen.
D. Each State Chairman should have original, careful plans for her State's work, thorough files of flag literature, etc., and a careful and accurate knowledge of the Flag Manual and the Lessons.

III. Objectives of the Vice-National Chairmen:
In a larger degree, the same objectives hold for the divisional vice-chairmen as for the State chairmen.
1. Strive to place our Flag Manual with each Chapter Member during the year. Working through and with each State Chairman in your Division this may be accomplished. No objective will
mean more for the success of our program.

2. Get as many of the Flag Codes in the public schools of the country as possible. They are attractive, and very instructive on correct use of the Flag.

3. Make it a part of your program to see that all the public schools of the country are equipped with and will properly display the Flag, urging at the time that it is entirely proper that American-made Flags only be used.

Much of the emphasis in this year's program will be alertness to misuses of the Flag—incorrect drapery, the Flag used for commercial and costume purposes, etc. It is also a part of the current program that every D. A. R. should own a Flag and know how to display and use it properly.

I wish to say to you in the most emphatic words at my command and with the utmost sincerity of which I am capable that the Flag of the United States of America is a precious heritage, a vital and beautiful symbol of everything fine and good and noble and splendid in American life and history. Ours is the privilege to respect and revere it, to educate our youth in its ways and meanings, to bring it to our foreign-born and to our under-privileged.

**SAY IT WITH FLAGS**

The lily will wither and fade away,
The rose from its stem will sever,
The shamrock and thistle will soon decay,
But the stars will shine forever.

(Author unknown.)

*MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMAN,*

*National Chairman.*

**D. A. R. Magazine**

OUR aim for the coming year is 1,000 new subscribers and one page of advertising from each State.

How can this be accomplished?—Create interest!

The idea of featuring the States in the issues which carry the State Capitols is popular. The Capitols are being used alphabetically. Find out when your State will be featured and start now to select the most interesting picture of something typical of your State for the frontispiece, have an outstanding writer in your State write a story or historical article illustrated with pictures, have all your Chapters send their pictures with fifty-word captions, and send any other items that may be of special interest to your State. We want each issue to be individual and unique in its appeal.

The Magazine is going to be mailed the 25th of the month previous to the issue, and in order to do this, your material must be in the office by the first of the previous month.

The fund that is being raised in honor of Mrs. Becker is growing fast. We want to double the size of the Magazine, and in order to do this, we will need $10,000. We have over $6,000 in sight, and with your help we will soon have the other $4,000. Your contributions to this fund will be gratefully accepted. Chapters may pay for the cost of their cuts if they wish. The cost is $6.00, and goes into the Magazine fund.

I am sending all information through the Magazine as there will be no letters from this Committee, State Regents or State Chairmen. Please find out what will interest the members in your State and send the information to me.

Below you will find listed, in their order, the next six States to be featured:

- June, New Jersey.
- July, New Mexico.
- August, New York.
- September, North Carolina.
- October, North Dakota.
- November, Ohio.

*D. PURYEAR,*

*National Chairman.*

**Junior American Citizens**

IT is now the privilege of your Chairman to announce that the name of the Sons and Daughters of the United States of America Committee has been changed by the National Board of Management to Junior American Citizens. It is hoped that this change will give a better idea with whom
we are working and that the clubs will surge forward as never before.

We have just had such a splendid Congress and this Chairman is happy to have met so many of you in person and had the opportunity of talking about the clubs, for she feels that the personal contacts mean so much.

The Committee breakfast was exceedingly well attended, ninety-five being present from many parts of the country. Interesting details of club work being done were given by State Regents, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. There was much enthusiasm and all said that they wanted another next year, all of which was very gratifying to your Chairman.

There are several chapters that will continue their club activities throughout the summer, which is a splendid idea, for many children can be interested in our club work during their vacation months.

The following excerpts are taken from a letter to your Chairman and she is certain that you will be proud to know what a club did for a boy who is now a fine, upright citizen of Detroit with a young family of his own: "As I look back upon the years of my association with the General Alexander Macomb Club, Children of the Republic, there has come home to me so often and at times so poignantly the realization of the great service rendered by those who gave so much of their time, rendered not only to those members of our organization but to this Nation as well. No finer national service could be accomplished today than to bring to the attention of the youth of this Nation the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the precious heritage which is theirs and it is most fitting that this work should be carried on by those whose ancestors struggled so valiantly to establish and preserve this Nation."

“Personally, I am greatly indebted to the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the privilege they afforded me in becoming a charter member of the Alexander Macomb Club. My parents came from a foreign land to seek the opportunities this great Nation offered to those of even a humble station in life. It became their adopted land and home which they loved and cherished. It is understandable that they were not so well informed in the traditions and ideals of this Nation, which might have been transmitted to me, but fortunately this breach was filled by the Alexander Macomb Club. . . . I learned to know the ideals, the fortitude, patience and real heroism of those who founded and fought for this Nation. As I studied the lives of these men they became to me symbols of honor, self-sacrifice, faithfulness, loyalty and devotion such as history has never known. I learned of the Constitution, that formidable document, that I earnestly believe to have had Divine guidance in its drafting, truly it needs to be held up to our youth as a priceless treasure and the safeguard of their liberty, which must be preserved and held inviolate from selfish attack. Surely as we observe the despotism and oppression reigning in the world today, there should be brought home to every citizen, especially to the youth of these United States, the sacred privilege of freedom which they enjoy.

“I wish you Godspeed in your undertaking and I would deem it a great favor if at some time in the near future you would convey my deepest and most heartfelt appreciation and thanks to the Louisa St. Clair Chapter for having made possible to me the opportunity of becoming a better and more appreciative American.” (Signed) Edward C. Hermann.

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER, National Chairman.

Motion Pictures

This new name was adopted by the National Board of Management on April 18, 1936. Our program for the year 1936-1937 will be a continuation of the one outlined in July, 1935, as follows:

Plan of Work for Chapter Chairmen

1. Assist in forming local Committees or Councils composed of representatives of the various organizations in the community, as it is only through cooperation that effective and constructive work can be done for the benefit of the whole community.

2. Encourage the showing of pictures suitable for children, and cooperate with local managers for special children's programs at least once a month.

3. Endeavor to have courses in Photoplay Appreciation established in all high schools in each State.
4. Urge the production and use of more really authentic historical pictures.

5. Create, through local publicity, interest and support of the finer films, and disseminate advance information on all films.

6. Ask all chapter chairmen to plan at least one meeting during the year on the Motion Picture, at each meeting give the list of recommended pictures being shown in local theaters. If possible form a study group among parents. Ask every Regent to appoint a Motion Picture chairman in her chapter.

In as much as our program for youth embraces the community and the schools, I urge all State Chairmen and State Regents to use every effort to introduce and establish Photoplay Appreciation courses in the curriculum of all high schools in your State.

This course is used in many schools now as a part of the regular English course. Through this course of study the reading of good literature is greatly stimulated. Books to be used are as follows:

- **A Course of Study in Motion-Picture Appreciation**
  by Alice P. Sterner, and W. Paul Bowden

- **How to Appreciate Motion Pictures**
  by Edgar Dale

- **How to Judge Motion Pictures**
  by Sarah MacLean Mullen

- **Photoplay Appreciation in American High Schools**
  by William Lewin

- **Teaching Motion Picture Appreciation**
  by Elizabeth Watson Pollard

**HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,**
**National Chairman.**

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

**A.—Adults**  **Y.—Youth**  **C.—Children**

**DANCING PIRATE** (Pioneer)
Charles Collins, Frank Morgan, Steffe Duna.

The story of a young Boston dancing instructor, who after being shanghaied onto a sailing vessel, finally reaches southern California, where the real action takes place amid colorful settings, in the days of 1820. The music and dancing are exceptionally good in this beautiful full length technicolor picture. A. Y.

**COUNTRY BEYOND** (Fox)
Rochelle Hudson, Paul Kelly, Robert Kent, Buck (the dog).

A Canadian Mountie and a remarkable dog find romance and adventure when the two track down fur smugglers. Some beautiful snow scenes. A. Y.

**THINGS TO COME** (United Artists)
Raymond Massey, Edward Chapman.

H. G. Wells has given to the public an imaginative picture looking into the future with its fear of war and the trials that beset mankind now and later. It warns the world of the dreadful consequences of another conflict. As entertainment it provides a great spectacle. Massey gives a splendid characterization as a hero. A. Y.

**AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED** (Columbia)
Melvyn Douglas, Mary Astor, Edith Fellows, Jackie Moran.

A domestic comedy with quite a different angle. It deals with a couple of youngsters who don't want their respective Father and Mother to marry. The dialogue is peppy, the action of the show is fast and the odd situations make the picture very funny even in its more serious sequences. A. Y. C.

**SPEED** (M-G-M)
Wendy Barrie, James Stewart, Una Merkel.

While there's a love interest in this production, the title of the picture tells the story. It's the thrill of speed, the excitement and danger of a great automobile manufacturing company's testing ground, where new models are subjected to trials to meet the demand for more speed. Wendy Barrie is the girl and the inventor and racer is James Stewart. A. Y.

**THE WITNESS CHAIR** (RKO)
Ann Harding, Walter Abel.

A murder mystery. It's the story of a woman who killed to protect the name of the man she loved and the future welfare of his daughter. Practically all the action takes place in a business office and the courtroom. Miss Harding gives a characteristic dramatic performance and the work of the supporting players is very good. A.

**MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN** (Columbia)
Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur.

An unusual comedy romance in which a small town young man inherits a fortune and is prevailed upon to leave his rural residence and go to New York. There he becomes the prey of pitiless publicity as well as unscrupulous fortune hunters. A. Y.
LUIS ALBERNI AS "PAMFILO," FRANK MORGAN AS THE "ALCALDO," STEFFI DUNA AS "SERAFINA" AND CHARLES COLLINS AS THE "DANCING PIRATE" IN PIONEER PICTURES' FEATURE MUSICAL ROMANCE OF THAT TITLE. A FULL-COLOR TECHNICOLOR PRODUCTION, DIRECTED BY LLOYD CORRIGAN AND DESIGNED IN COLOR BY ROBERT EDMOND JONES. AN RKO-RADIO RELEASE

THE GREAT ZIEGFELD (M-G-M)
William Powell, Luise Rainer, Myrna Loy.

The life story of Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., from his earliest show adventure through his successes and disappointments, his splendid comebacks, his romances with Anna Held and Billy Burke, to his death. Interspersed through this human story are many glittering scenes from the Follies, with gorgeous costumes and beautiful dancing. The outstanding scene is "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody," one of the most beautiful ever staged. A worthy memorial to the world's greatest showman. A. Y.

THE MINE WITH THE IRON DOOR (Columbia)
Richard Arlen, Stanley Fields, Cecelia Parker.

Based upon the Harold Bell Wright story, it is the saga of the dramatic and romantic adventures which befall a smart young salesman and a dumb city detective in their search for a fabulously wealthy lost mine. A. Y.

SINS OF MAN (20th Century-Fox)
Jean Hersholt, Don Ameche.

Essentially a character drama, this is a simple story of a German villager and his two motherless sons, the younger of whom grows up deaf. In hopes of earning money to cure his deafness the father follows the elder son, a pioneer aviator, to America just before he is killed in a crash, and as a menial laborer experiences tragedies and heartaches before he is reunited with the younger son, now a famous orchestra conductor. A. Y.

HEARTS DIVIDED (United Artists)
Marion Davies, Dick Powell.

A musical comedy, semi-historical in character, with a background of Baltimore, Washington and Paris. The brother of Emperor Napoleon comes to America to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase, and incoignito falls in love with an American girl. He is immediately summoned back to France by Napoleon and ordered to make a political marriage, but later is allowed to return to America and marry the girl whom he loves. A lavish production and a cast of exceptional name value. A. Y.
UNDER TWO FLAGS (20th Century-Fox)
Ronald Coleman, Victor McLaglen, Claudette Colbert, Rosalind Russell.

With a wealth of embellishing detail this dramatic story tells of a young Englishman who joins the Legion to divert suspicion of crime from his guilty brothers. In an Arab-surrounded Sahara post, a young French girl, Claudette Colbert, falls in love with him, and when he is later sent on a dangerous mission at the head of a troupe, she sacrifices her life in order that he may return safely to the English noblewoman whom he loves. A. Y.

I MARRIED A DOCTOR (Warner)
Pat O'Brien, Josephine Hutchinson, Guy Kibbee.

Although this picture is an adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street," it is a modified version. Carol Kennicott marries Doctor William and comes to his little midwestern city. Taking an active interest in the affairs of the town, she attempts to modernize and beautify it but incurs the dislike of the residents. Amazed she leaves her husband and town but returns later to conquer those who have abused her. A. Y.

PRIDE OF THE MARINES (Columbia)
Charles Bickford, Florence Rice.

A group of Marines become acquainted with Billy, an orphan, on the train and take him to the Marine Barracks to live. The devotion of Charles Bickford to the child and his eventual sacrifice for the boy's welfare awakens one's sympathy. Suitable for all, especially young folks.

COMIN' ROUND THE MOUNTAIN (Republic)
Gene Autry, Ann Rutherford.

With California as a background the plot is typically western and the highlight of the picture is a cross-country race to determine the competitive worth of horseflesh for duty with the Pony Express. The cast is well chosen. A. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO (M-G-M)
Clark Gable, Jeanette MacDonald, Spencer Tracy.

Clark Gable is a rough gambling king and Miss MacDonald will be seen as an aspiring opera singer who under the spell of Gable's magnetism sacrifices her great ambition. Her singing ranges from grand opera to patriotic and religious hymns. The background of the picture is San Francisco's Barbary Coast and the reenactment of the earthquake and fire, that razed a large part of the city, is a big thrill. A. Y.

THE FIRST BABY (20th Century-Fox)
Johnny Downs, Shirley Dean, Jane Darwell.

A typical American comedy with a bit of drama sprinkled in tells what happens to a young couple who go to live with the bride's mother. The familiar character of the story is its outstanding entertainment. A. Y.

THE LAW IN HER HANDS (Warner)
Margaret Lindsay, Glenda Farrell, Warren Hull.

This is a modern story in which a woman lawyer actually has the law in her hands. Winning the acquittal of her clients, she proves her smartness by revealing them as doubles. A. Y.

SHOW BOAT (Universal)
Irene Dunn, Allan Jones, Paul Robeson.

This lavish production will take one back to the stately days of yore as well as the modern days. There is music, dancing and the river, also night clubs of Chicago, New York and Paris. A negro
chorus of 200 voices and dancing girls. A notable cast and a great picture. A. Y.

SHORTS

GOING PLACES WITH LOWELL THOMAS (Universal)

Fascinating and interesting trip through a movie studio in which animated cartoons are being created. Amazing cartoon technique explained by Lowell Thomas. Excellent for family and Junior Matinee.

JAPAN IN CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME (M-G-M)

Geisha girls, music and strange shrines at cherry blossom time in Japan. Family.

LITTLE STRANGER (Paramount)

Delightful, appealing colored cartoon in which a little chick adopted by a family of ducks, saves them from a ferocious hawk. Excellent family and Junior Matinee.

MICKEY’S GRAND OPERA (United Artists)

Pluto the pup, almost disrupts the opera in which Clara Chick and Donald Duck are singing. A delightful ingenious color cartoon. Hilarious entertainment. Family and Junior Matinee.

STRANGER THAN FICTION NO. 18 (Universal)

Among the oddities commented upon by James Wallington are: the mystery home in California, the tidal wave in China, and a woman blacksmith. Excellent family.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER GATEWAY TO CANADA (M-G-M)

James Fitzpatrick Travel Talk. Charming scenes in color depicting the history of this most westerly city of the British Empire. The drill of the Canadian Mounted Police is exceptionally fine. Excellent entertainment, family and Junior Matinee.

ELMER ELEPHANT (United Artists)

Silly Symphony. At Tillie Tiger’s party Elmer’s long nose is the cause of great embarrassment to him, but he realizes its usefulness when a fire breaks out. Glorious color effects. Delightful entertainment for all.

HIT AND RUN DRIVER 5 (M-G-M)

A dramatic and impressive re-enactment of a hit and run motor accident, with horrifying results shown in part and explained in detail. Each step of the process by which the driver was tracked down and brought to justice is graphically depicted. The picture presents a timely and forceful lesson to careless drivers and should be given a wide showing. Adults and young people.

POPULAR SCIENCE NO. 4 (Paramount)

The evolution of earthquake proof buildings, airplanes, electrical appliances and butterflies are exceptionally well photographed. Family and Junior Matinee.

WINGED CHAMPIONS (Paramount)

Grantland Rice Sportlight. Artistic glimpses of various birds “on wing” and slow motion views of pelicans in flight. Interesting comments by Ted Husing. Excellent family and Junior Matinee.

National Membership

In outlining the work of the Membership Committee for the coming year I urge the cooperation of the state and chapter registrars.

First: The payment of dues by members now in arrears. Explain that this can be done by the payment of the amount due on January 1, 1936. Failure to do this before July first will require a reinstatement fee of $5, in addition to back dues.

Second: Reinstatement of all members who resigned or were dropped for non-payment of dues between January 1, 1936, and April 1, 1937. This will constitute our Reinstatement Honor Roll, to be reported at the Forty-sixth Continental Congress.

Third: The admission of new members. There are many fine women in every locality who are eligible to membership. A little assistance in the preparation of their application papers may add their names to your membership roll. Limited memberships and black balls have no place in our organization.

The CONSENT PLAN will be continued. Send the list of your chapter members who are willing to “give Consent to the office of Registrar General to furnish BY CORRESPONDENCE specific information to applicants seeking eligibility to membership on same or connecting lineage.” Several chapters have filed Consents by vote of the chapter. These can be credited only when accompanied by national numbers and names of members and names of the Revolutionary ancestors. The list must be signed by a chapter officer. Only those who give personal Consents should be included in the list. Prepare your list in al-
alphabetical order, with name and location of the chapter at the top of the page. Individual postcards or letters require too much space in our files. Our new application blanks have a space provided for this Consent, which will eventually eliminate this work now being done by the chapter registrars.

The Chairman of Membership is to act as Lineage Book Chairman. Every chapter should have these books for assistance in genealogical research. The supply is limited. Many volumes are already out of print. (See statement regarding this in the June Magazine.)

In the new application blanks please note the request for the residence of the family in each generation. This will expedite the verification of application papers. Be careful to have the required signatures of chapter officers, endorsers and addresses, and affidavits. Send applications in duplicate with the fees to the Treasurer General. An amendment to the By-Laws adopted by the Forty-fifth Continental Congress requires the applicant to be favorably known to the endorsers who must be members in good standing. This by-law eliminates the very troublesome residence requirement. Application blanks now held by chapters should have note of this change at the bottom of page one.

We urge each chapter to bring its list of applicants up to date. Find out from this office the reason for any delay in the verification of papers and assist us in clearing up our “have-written file.” An explanation of these various files will appear in the July Magazine.

The Membership Chairman should cooperate with the Genealogical Records Chairman and the Magazine Chairman. A chapter subscription to our Magazine is advised as a means of closer communication with National Headquarters.

Because of duplication of duties, which at times results in nullification of effort, we are not appointing vice-chairmen this year. This places full responsibility upon the state registrar to relay to the chapters the official letters and instructions sent by the National Chairman. During the past year we regret that in some cases this was not done and in consequence some chapters failed to respond to requests of the National Chairman, because of lack of information.

We heartily endorse the formation of Family Associations as a means of solving genealogical problems. We solicit accounts of such organizations with the names and addresses of the officers. In this way we may become mutually helpful.

During the summer months, when club activities are lessened, we trust that each of you will find time to compile those family records that you alone possess. This will afford an interesting chapter program during the year on the subject of genealogy.

These and other activities, which each chapter may devise, should result in increase in membership. Our slogan is:

“Coming together is the beginning;
Keeping together is progress;
Working together is success.”

Lue Reynolds Spencer,
National Chairman.

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, presided at the flag raising in the county seat of the only county in the United States named for a woman, Hartwell, Hart County, Georgia on March sixth. Mrs. H. I. Alford, regent, presided. “America” was sung. Mrs. Guy H. Norris presented the flag in the name of the John Benson Chapter, D. A. R. Professor Sayer expressed appreciation to the D. A. R.’s for the flag and to the class of 1936 for the pole. Mrs. Edward Murray of New Jersey brought greetings from New Jersey. Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York led the pledge to the flag. Mrs. Julies Talmadge of Georgia presented the President General.

Mrs. Becker gave encouragement to the citizens of tomorrow and then pulled the cord and sent “Old Glory” proudly floating in the air. Leland Clark, the Becker Boy, gave “The Flag Above the Schoolhouse Door.” The Star-Spangled Banner was sung, and Rev. Rufus Hodges pronounced the Benediction.
ONEONTA PARK CHAPTER, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF. THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG THAT EVER FLEW OVER THE TOWN OF CAGUAS, PUERTO RICO, PRESENTED BY LT.-COL. MYGATT TO MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTH, WHO WAS RECENT OF THE CHAPTER AT THAT TIME

THE HOME OF MAHWENAWASIEH CHAPTER, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK, WAS ONCE OCCUPIED BY GOV. GEORGE CLINTON AND IS KNOWN AS THE CLINTON HOUSE. IT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE CHAPTER, APRIL 2, 1900 AND TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1900. IT IS USED AS AN HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND THE CHAPTER IS ITS CUSTODIAN
JANE SHELDON CHAPTER, NEW SMYRNA, FLA., CELEBRATED FLORIDA DAY, MARCH 27, WITH A PICNIC DINNER AT THE OLD FRANCISCAN MISSION. MRS. THEODORE STRAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, WAS THE HONOR GUEST. SEVERAL STATE OFFICERS ATTENDED AND NEARBY CHAPTERS WERE REPRESENTED. REV. FATHER LORDEN SPOKE ON "HISTORY OF THE OLD SPANISH MISSIONS"


PUERTO RICO CHAPTER. BALL GIVEN IN HONOR OF MRS. BAILEY AND MRS. CLEMENT W. NELSON, STATE REGISTRAR OF MISSOURI. GOV. BLANTON WINSHIP LED THE GRAND MARCH WITH MRS. HOWARD BAILEY, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. JULIO MERCADO, TREASURER; MRS. JOHN H. HUNDLEY, ASSOCIATE MEMBER; MRS. CLEMENT WILLIAM NELSON, STATE REGISTRAR OF MISSOURI; MRS. R. W. RAMIREZ DE ARELLANO, REGENT; MRS. HOWARD BAILEY, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL OF MISSOURI, AND MRS. H. H. HANSEN, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
ELLICOTT CHAPTER, FALCONER, N. Y. A BRONZE TABLET PLACED ON THE HEADSTONE OVER THE GRAVE OF THE LATE MYRTLE BLOOD REED, OF DUNKIRK, ORGANIZING REGENT OF ELLICOTT CHAPTER, WAS DEDICATED BY A GROUP OF ABOUT 35 MEMBERS IN FOREST HILL CEMETERY, FREDONIA

COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW CHAPTER, WORCESTER, MASS. THE LOVELY STAIRCASE IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE. THE HOUSE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN STARTED BEFORE THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION AND COMPLETED AFTER HOSTILITIES HAD CEASED. WELL NAMED "THE OAKS," THIS CHAPTER HOUSE WITH ITS WONDERFUL HISTORIC BACKGROUND WAS PURCHASED IN 1914. ONE DOLLAR WAS THE FIRST PAYMENT TOWARDS THE PURCHASE, NOW TWO-THIRDS OF THE MORTGAGE HAS BEEN PAID
ELIZABETH ZANE DEW CHAPTER, NELSONVILLE, OHIO, UNVEILED WITH INTERESTING CEREMONY A BEAUTIFUL BRONZE MARKER TO THE MEMORY OF ELIZABETH ZANE DEW, FOR WHOM THE CHAPTER IS NAMED, AND WHO WAS THE DAUGHTER OF SILAS ZANE, CAPTAIN OF THE 13TH VIRGINIA REGIMENT IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

OLD DOMINION CHAPTER, RICHMOND, VA.
THE UNVEILING OF A MARKER TO JOHN LANE, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER BURIED IN SHOCKOE CEMETERY. HIS WIFE WENT WITH HIM ALL THROUGH THE WAR, AND IS THE ONLY WOMAN OF VIRGINIA WHO FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAS WOUNDED IN BATTLE. THE CHAPTER IS TRYING TO LOCATE AND MARK HER GRAVE.

ROME CHAPTER, ITALY, HELD A LUNCHEON ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1936

FORT PONTCHARTRAIN CHAPTER JUNIORS, DETROIT (FIRST MICHIGAN JUNIORS, ORGANIZED 1933), AND ENTRIES IN THE CHRISTMAS CHARITY SEWING CONTEST. MRS. HAROLD STEVENS, A MEMBER, WON THE FIRST PRIZE OF $50, WHICH BECAME THE GROUP'S SECOND ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP TO CROSSNORE. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. DAMES KEYDEL, MRS. HALL (PRESIDENT), EVERARD, BELF, GLEN AND REYNOLDS.
MISS MARGARET CARL, FILIPINO NURSE, SELECTED BY THE PHILIPPINES CHAPTER, NOW STUDYING IN TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AS THE BENEFICIARY OF THE CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND (PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP). AT LEFT SHE IS DRESSED IN NATIVE PHILIPPINE COSTUME AND IN OVAL AS A NURSE.

COLONEL AARON OGDEN CHAPTER, GARDEN CITY, N. Y., CELEBRATED WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WITH A CHARMING COLONIAL TEA AT THE HOME OF MRS. WILLIAM L. KITCHELL.
ASA COTTRELL CHAPTER, BELVIDERE, ILL. A COLONIAL PARLOR ARRANGED BY THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF ASA COTTRELL CHAPTER FOR DISPLAY DURING BOONE COUNTY’S CENTENNIAL. THE ARTICLES SHOWN ARE IN USE AT THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOMES OF MEMBERS OF THIS CHAPTER

ORLANDO CHAPTER, ORLANDO, FLA. A BRONZE TABLET SET IN A NATIVE COQUINA BOULDER AND A ROADSIDE MARKER DESIGNATES THE SITE OF FORT MAITLAND ON THE MILITARY ROAD CONNECTING FORT MAITLAND (SANFORD, FLA.) AND FORT GATLIN (ORLANDO, FLA.). BUILT 1838. NAMED IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM SETON MAITLAND, HERO OF SEMINOLE INDIAN WAR. FIFTY SEMINOLE INDIANS JOURNEYED FROM THEIR HOME IN THE EVERGLADES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CEREMONY OF UNVEILING, MARCH 14, 1935. SITE PRESENTED BY EDWARD R. HALL
Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attention

There have been so many requests for the name and address of those asking questions that we are giving them to you. But this is for Free information only and we warn our readers against even answering any letter in which the writer suggests that you pay for information.

Queries MUST be typed to avoid mistakes. Send your most important queries. Too much space cannot be given to one inquirer.

The Magazine will deeply appreciate every answer which is sent in for publication.

From the first of January we are printing all queries received (that are typed) as they come in. Owing to lack of space we can not print queries sent in before January first, 1936.

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.

Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

D. PURYEAR,
Managing Editor.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

15534. UTLEY.—Wanted parentage of William Utley, Sr., of Wake Co. N. C., who was born 1715-1721 in Conn. and died 1794 Wake Co. N. C. Married Elizabeth ——; wanted her maiden name and parentage. John was their oldest son. Wanted also, maiden name of Dorcas, wife of William Utley, Jr., whose will is in Cumberland Co. N. C., 1809 (See February, 1936, Magazine, page 134). The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of George Edson, 1307 High St. Beatrice, Nebr., Editor of The Stewart Clan Magazine.

15534. UTLEY.—The following data is taken from the Stewart Clan Magazine of June, 1932. George Stewart of Cumberland Co. North Carolina, married —— Utley about 1790. They had the following children: James born 1790; John born 14 May 1793 died 20 Sept 1866; George born 29 March 1796 married Ruth —— & died 14 Jan 1845; Edith born 1798 married —— Wormick & died 25 Sept. 1844; William born 24 Oct. 1800 married Delpha Jones; Polly born 1801; Reuben; Isaiah born 23 April 1808 died 1884. The Utley girl who married the above George Stewart was perhaps a daughter of William Utley Jr. whose will you refer to as having been proved in Cumberland County in 1809.

12061. HUNT - LONGYEAR. — Sally-Sellie-Sarah Longyear who married Cosby
Hunt was the daughter of William Longyear & Bregje Merkel, who were married at Marletown, Ulster County, N. Y. 25 Oct. 1787. He was son of the immigrant Jacob Longyear & his wife Maria Cox, born at Shandaken, Ulster Co. N. Y. 15 Nov. 1759 & bapt. at Kingston 27 Apr. 1760. William & his father Jacob both had Rev. records. My authorities for the above are the records of the First Church at Kingston & Pension Records at Washington, D. C. Have no information regarding the parentage of Casby Hunt. Am working on the Genealogy of Jacob Longyear & hope to publish same. Have traced more than 4000 direct descendants. There are several gaps, & one is the family of Cosby & Sarah Hunt on which I have been able to secure but little information. Any help on this line will be greatly appreciated. My notes say they had three children: Polly Boyd Hunt born 1 Aug. 1807, Catrina Sarah Hunt born 29 Jan. 1811 & William Longyear Hunt born 15 August 1813.—Edmund I. Longyear, 10531 Garwood Place, Los Angeles, California.

15562. KERR.—Wanted names of wives & children of John Kerr who served in Rev. from Westmoreland Co. Pa. Was his 1st wife Sarah Chambers & his 2nd wife, Anna Wells? John’s parents were Thomas & Martha Kerr. (See March 1936 MAGAZINE page 205) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of Mrs. George S. Pilcher, 202 Twin Oaks Road, Akron, Ohio.

15562. KERR.—In Abstracts of Wills of Westmoreland Co. Pa. page 51, Publications of the Genealogical Society of Penna. March 1915,—“Thomas Kerr of Mt. Pleasant Township, Westmoreland Co. Pa. will dated 29 May 1806, proved 29 May 1807; wife Martha, and among the children “John.” This John moved to Knox Co. Ohio. “Knox County, Ohio History”, 1881, compiled by N. N. Hill Jr. page 710. John Kerr was born in Penna. His wife was Sarah Chambers, a native of Ireland. 1808 Mr. Kerr & family moved to Knox County, Ohio where he laid out the town of Fredericktown. 1812 he moved to Hashport, Muskingum Co. & lived there for two years, then moved back to Knox Co. O. 1837 he emig. to the Plat Purchase in the Western part of Missouri where he died. He had six children by his union with Sarah Chambers, viz: Martha, Jane, Benjamin, Thomas, Dorcas & Chambers. After the decease of his wife which occurred on the 22 Aug. 1811 at Fredericktown, he married Anna Wells of Nashport, Muskingum Co. O. who bore him four daughters Amanda, Sarah, Emily & Mary all of whom died in Missouri. His second wife died in Missouri. Knox Co. History page 710. Benjamin Kerr, oldest son of John & Sarah Kerr, married 30 Oct. 1827 Rosa Elliott, born in Penna. 22 Sept. 1806.

15642. PITTS-JONES.—Wanted parentage & any information of Samuel Pitts & his Elizabeth Jones, living prob in Guilford Co. N. C. Most of their eleven chil lived in Wayne Co. Ind. Son Samuel, 1796-1875, married in N. C. Martha Meredith, 1799-1876, both died in Wayne Co. Ind. Benjamin married Temperance Meredith, sister of Martha; Cadwallader married Elizabeth Stanley.

(a) BEALE-ANTRIM.—Wanted any data available on Thomas Beale & his wife Sarah Antrim of N. C. Their dau. Elizabeth born 25 May 1755 married 1775 Samuel Bond of Surrey Co. N. Car. He died in Surry Co. 1812 & his widow with family went to Wayne Co. Ind. abt 1812.


15643. BRADY-SHRIMPLIN.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of John Brady who married Rebecca Shrimplin born abt. 1800, lived in Brooke Co. W. Va., also dates of birth of their chil.: William, John, Demetrus, Julia Ann & Parmelia.

(a) GREEN.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Obed Green who came from Maryland & settled in Brooke Co. Va. He died 1 April 1857 in his 80th year & is buried in Franklin Cemetery in Brooke County.
(b) **WHITE-COLVIN.**—Wanted parentage & also descendants of Charles Fuscie White who was a boy soldier in the War of 1812. He was born in Va. & served from Ind. He married 1826 Elizabeth Colvin or Calvin & in Aug 1840 married his 2nd wife Lucretia Ward. Wanted his 1812 service & date of removal of the White & Colvin families from Va. to Ind. 

(c) **WARD-HARDIN.**—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Reuben Ward who married — Hardin. Ward lived in Ohio Co. Ky. in 1815 & later removed to Knox or Pike Co. Ind. His father was from Ireland & settled in Ky. before the Revolution. 

(d) **LOREY-HULL.**—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Irenia Lorey born 14 Jan. 1814 near Burr Oak, Ohio & married Horace Hull, son of Wm. & Ann Hyde Hull. Wanted history of Lorey Family who settled in Maryland from France, also the original spelling of this name. Would like to correspond with descendants of the above families.—Mrs. C. Brann, 308 Caldwell Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. 

15644. **ATKINSON.**—Wanted parentage with their dates & maiden name of mother of John Mitchell Atkinson, son of John, of Norfolk County, Va. When abt. 20 yrs. old, he was sent for his health on a merchant vessel to Gloucester, Mass. He never returned to Va. He married Abigail Wharf of Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 21, 1774. He was a Rev. soldier & died in service, leaving two children:—John who married Polly Plummer & Betsey who married Theodore Babson.—Mrs. Annie E. Wallis, 38 Ober Street, Beverly, Mass. 

15645. **ROBINSON-CAMDEN.**—Wanted parentage & any other information of Adeline or Mary Adeline Robinson who married Thomas Camden of Boston abt. 1800. Upon her death Thomas married her sister Rosanna. They were related to the Robinsons of Bennington, Vt.—Mrs. H. P. Camden, 28 Roslyn Ave., Glenside, Penna. 

15646. **MCCORMICK-EVERSOLE-EVER-\_SULL.**—Wanted given name & all information possible of —McCormick of Va., the 1st husband of Catherine Smith born 10 Sept. 1771, dau. of Rev. Bartholomew Smith & his wife Catherine. Son Abraham was born 5 May 1791 near Harper's Ferry. Discord between Rev. Smith & McCormick arose & McCormick left. After five years Catherine secured a divorce & married Jacob Eversole, of Va. born 29 Feb. 1766. Abraham took his name. His half-brothers were Wm., John & Jacob perhaps others. Abraham served in War of 1812 & was given a Grant of land in Ind, near Cincinnati to which he went when 21, with his three brothers. He married 1791 Elizabeth Allemong. McCormick came to Abraham's farm in Ind. & told him he was his father. Did McCormick remarry? 

(a) **BEAR-BAIR.**—Wanted ancestry of Sebastian Bear born near Greencastle, Pa. 1796 & married — Garting, & came to Fulton Co. Ill. in 1858. Was of the Mennonite or Dunkard church. Prob. of German descent. A brother Samuel came to Illinois.—M. E. B. (name omitted by request). 


15648. **CONKLIN.**—Wanted parentage of Usher Conklin, 1765-1849, of East Guilford Conn. He married Lucretia, daughter of Capt. Jehiel Meigs, 2nd & Abigail Meigs (dau. of Abigail Dudley & Jehiel Meigs 1st) about 1870. They had eight children. Stephen, the eldest was born 25 May 1791. Their daughter Roxanna Lucretia Conklin married Joseph Stannard, of Clinton, Conn. She was a cousin of Roscoe Conklin, Senator from New York.—Mrs. Eleanor Stannard Thistlewaite, 1340 Shatto Street, Los Angeles, California. 

15649. **MANTEL-MANTELL.**—Wanted ancestry of Elizabeth Mantel or Mantell, who married 1st—Lusby & 2nd, Joshua Rawlings. She was born 1765, married 2nd 1789, died Baltimore, Md. 5 Feb. 1840. Wanted also Rev. record of her father. 

(a) **WOOD.**—Wanted ancestry of Henry Hobbs Wood, of Baltimore, Md. a Minute Man at Battle of North Point 1814, also of his wife Rebecca, dau. of Frank Ruth
& his wife Charlotte Barton, all of Maryland. Wanted also any Rev. rec. in lines of descent.—Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch, Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Delaware.

15650. STOUT.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of ancestors of John Bryant Stout, born 4 Dec. 1803 in New Jersey. Family tradition says father went to 1812 War leaving wife & several small children. Not hearing from her husband she "bound out" the boy John to a man who was not kind to him. Later Moses Morgan took him to Pa. & later to Ohio. Wanted given name of father of John Stout. Did he marry again & where did he go?—Mrs. Rebecca Lewis Johnson, 1427 Neosho Street, Emporia, Kansas.

15651. STORM-HALL-BOWLING-LINDSAY-WHITMAN.—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Cornelius Storm & of his wife Nancy Hall who lived in Va., Tenn. & Ky. Their dau. Mary (Polly) born 1772 married William Lindsay who was born 1762. Wanted also information of Larkin Bowling (Bolling) of Va. especially maiden name of his wife. Wanted also information of John Whitman, Rev. soldier, born Hampshire Co. Va. or Pa. died in East Tenn. 1845/46. Was Jacob born 1781 son of John Whitman?—Mrs. S. J. Ervin, Camden, Alabama.

15652. TRIBLE-MEDLEY.—John Trible born abt. 1765 Martha Medley, nee Brown. They came from Va. to the Carolinas, Ky., & Ind. in 1824. Had four boys & two girls. First son John was born 1795. Wanted ancestry of both John & Martha Brown Medley Trible.—M. R. Emberson, 623 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California.


(a) SPALDING-SPaulding.—Wanted given name & ancestry of — Spalding who married Clarissa Bell in Conn. abt. 1808.—Mrs. Margaret P. Deering, 2460 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California.

15655. MORRISON.—Wanted parentage of Hugh Morrison born 1800, died 1852 in either Washington Co. or Beaver Co. Penna. He married Elizabeth Miller & their chil. were: Samuel, James, William, Milton, Andrew Russell, & Elizabeth all living near Hookstown, Pa. Desire to correspond with descendants of this family.—Mrs. Mary Morrison Shike, 2503 North 49, Lincoln, Nebraska.

15656. FORD-STEVenson.—Wanted parentage of Stephen Ford born 1 Jan. 1765 in Maryland & also of his wife Ruth Stevenson, born 4 April 1773 in Maryland. Ruth is said to have been the dau. of Col. —— Stevenson, her sister Mary was the mother of Shadrach Bond, first Governor of Illinois. They emigrated to Richmond, Ohio 1790 & are buried there.—Mrs. Nell Graham Ford, 3064 Delwood Ave., South Hills Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

15657. BREECE-WARD.—Wanted dates of birth & marriage, parentage & all infor. possible of Adam Breece & also of his wife Eliza Ward, both of Philadelphia. They were married abt. 1819, moved to Va. & later to Coshocton Co. Ohio. They had thirteen children.

(a) RANDLES-WILLIAMS.—Wanted parentage & all infor. of ancestry of Enoch Randles born 6 July 1795 & also of Peggy
Williams his wife, who was born 4 May 1797. They were married 10 Oct. 1816 in Harrison Co. Ohio.

(b) WALRAVEN.—Wanted all infor. possible of ancestry of Providence Walraven born nr. Brownsville Pa. 5 Sept. 1798 & married Mordecai Yarnall.

(c) McNEELY.—Wanted dates of birth & ancestry of Mary McNeely born in Greene Co. Penna. & married 11 Aug. 1851 Joseph Yarnall.

(d) RATHBONE. — Wanted ancestry of Benjamin Rathbone of Colchester, Conn. & also of his wife Mary Cahoon of Coventry, R. I. He was born abt. 1718/20, married 11 Nov. 1742 & died in the early part of the Rev. War.—Mrs. Dora F. Rathbun, 706 Riverside Drive, New York City, N. Y.

15658. OWEN.—Wanted date of marriage of Bracket Owen to his first wife Elizabeth Wooten, & to his 2nd wife Elizabeth McGehee. He moved from Prince Edward Co. Va. to Shelby Co. Ky. in 1785. Wanted his Rev. record with official proof of same. Their children were: Jesse, Jacob, Nancy, John, Abraham, David, & William. Abraham married Martha Dupuy; their dau. Harriet Owen married Thomas Smith.—Mrs. Mamie E. Storts, 337 North Leroy Ave., Slater, Missouri.

15659. URIE-TRIMBLE. — Wanted ancestry & all infor. possible of Thomas Urie who was born 1765 & died 1849. Lived near Carlisle, Penna. Wanted also maiden name of his wife & her ancestry. Their chil.: Mary, Catherine, Eleanor, Jane, Sarah & Davidson. Sarah Urie married Thomas Trimble in 1826, they lived in Carlisle, Pa. Both died 1844.

(a) TYRREL.—Wanted ancestry of Benjamin Harvey Tyrrel born 1785 died 1852 married Phoebe Washburn. Moved from Ellenville, Ulster Co. N. Y. to Venango Co. Penna. in 1844.—Miss Mary E. Davis, 254 Cleveland Ave., Ashland, Ohio.


15661. HEDGES. — Wanted parentage with ancestry of Nancy (Anna) Hedges who was born 11 Oct. 1779 & married Samuel Hinman in Ohio Co. Ky. 24 Sept. 1799 & died 26 Sept. 1820. Asahel Hinman, father of Samuel, was born in Conn. & moved to Ohio Co. Ky. He was in the Colonial & Rev. wars & the witnesses to his Will made in Ky. in 1802, were Josiah, James & A. W. Hedges—all supposed to be relatives of his daughter-in-law Nancy. One authority says Josiah Hedges was the father of Nancy & that he came from Maryland to Harrod Station in Ky. then to Rough Creek in Ohio Co. Ky. where he died 1810. Would like to correspond with anyone having information on this line.—Mrs. D. S. Ragon, 303 South Yale St., Bloomington, Illinois.


(a) FRANKHAM - FRANCUM - FRANKKUM.—George Francum married Emily Ward abt. 1830 in Indiana, he was the son of Major John Francum of N. C. who married Caroline ——. Wanted her maiden name & also all dates of Maj. John & George Francum.

(b) WARD.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Isaac Ward who served with Va. Troops in Rev. His son Isaac was born 1800 & married in Shelby Co. Ky. Wanted also dates & all information possible of these men.—Mrs. Jessie Boudinot Flener, 5222 Broadway Terrace, Oakland, California.

15663. TAYLOR.—Did Ignatius Taylor, born 1708, son of Thomas, of St. Mary's Co. Maryland, marry daughter of Col. Daniel Jenifer, by his 2nd mar. with Mrs.
Anne Taft? Will of Ignatius, 1761, names wife Anne; sons, Ignatius (Major in Rev.) and Jenifer (High Sheriff of St. Mary’s 1772); daughter Anne. Was this Jenifer, the same person as Jenifer Taylor living 1778 & later, in Kent Co. Del.? Desire name of wife of Ignatius, Sr. & wife & children of his son Jenifer.—Mrs. Eva Turner Clark, 470 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

15664. LARRABEE-ROGERS, MORSE. — Wanted parentage and dates of birth and death of Mary Larrabee who married on April 28, 1776, John Rogers, born July 1, 1744 or 1748, son of Ichabod and Mary Savel Rogers of New London, Conn. Children:—Esther Chappell, Mary Richards, John, Giles, Elizabeth Widger, Savol, Thomas, & Ichabod. John Rogers was of Waterford June 9, 1819, living on his farm bounded W. by Norwich Road, N. by Smith’s Cove, E. by Thames River, and S. by Joseph Bolles. Are John and Mary Larrabee Rogers buried near this farm? It was sold by their son “Sabel” Rogers to Harris Rogers in Dec. 1823. Also want Parentage of Esther Larrabee (Laribee) who married David Morse, Preston, Conn.

(a) HALL—Orange County, N. Y.—Wanted Maiden name and all information concerning Sarah, wife of Reuben Hall, b. Attleboro, Mass. March 14, 1729/30, son of Caleb and Jane Daggett Hall, who settled at Peekskill, N. Y. about 1745. Reuben moved from Peekskill to Orange County prior to 1775. Living in Warwick in 1800 but not listed in Census of 1810 for Warwick. Graves not located. Children were Reuben Hall Jr. aged 45 or over in 1800; John, b. 1758, Peekskill, N. Y. Stephen, b. 1760, Peekskill; all soldiers in Rev. War; Sarah m. Timothy Clark; James to whom Reuben and wife deeded land in 1794; and possibly Archibald and others.

(b) BENJAMIN-HALL. — Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Benjamin, b. 1765/66, d. 1849, married August 1785 at Warwick, N. Y. Stephen Hall, b. 1760, d. 1833, Warwick, N. Y. Children were Elizabeth Vauskiver; Stephen m. Ann Gannon; Nancy m. John Vandercoort & d. Chester, N. Y. 1869; Sally m. Fox, Johnson, Baker; Harriet m. Nehemiah Denton; Mahala m. Wm. Rysdyk; Mariah m. Patterson, Van Gelder; Louis m. Ann Lyons; Caroline Coss; Jane m. Hudson, Clark; Horace m. Mahala Jennings; Julia Garrison.

(c) GANNON-HALL.—Wanted parentage of Ann Gannon, b. New York State, Dec. 25, 1795, d. N. Y. City 1882, m. Stephen Hall Jr. of Bellvale Village, Warwick, N. Y. Children—William; Eliza, b. Oct. 13, 1816, m. George D. Pitts; Mary; Emily; Alfred; Milly; Delia m. Wm. Jenkins; Edward m. Anna; Isaac; and Harrison. Some of Ann’s relatives, including a sister, Mrs. Davison, moved to Elmira, N. Y. She had a sister, Katherine G. Chandler, and a brother whose son, Daniel G. Gannon, b. 1819, m. Delia Benjamin and said his father’s father served in Rev. War. Was Ann Gannon Hall daughter of William Gannon, Rev. War Pensioner, who was of Warwick in 1790 and 1800, and of Greene Twp., Hamilton County, Ohio in 1824? He was born 1753 and died March 1834, Ohio. His wife, b. 1756, d. bt. 1830 and 1834, Hamilton Co. Graves not found. Or, was she daughter of Joseph Gannon, listed in Census of 1810 for Warwick as aged 45 or over?—Mrs. Carl L. A. Schmidt, 2612 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, California.


15666. LAMB. — Jane, daughter of Benjamin & Rachel Prudden Coe, married 1st Mathew Lamb who was killed by Indians leaving children, Rachel & John. His widow Jane married 2nd 1783 Abram Fulton. Wanted maiden name of wife, dates & all infor. possible of son John Lamb. Wanted also maiden name of wife, dates etc. of John Lamb of Penna. who furnished supplies to the Perry fleet during War of 1812.—Mrs. Jessie Lamb Townsend, 7 East 65 Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

15667. SKINNER. — Wanted parentage with ancestry of each, of Aaron Skinner born in Somerset Co. Pa. 1808/09, who came to northern Indiana with his bros., Ephrim & Jehue & sister Lucinda, in 1828; also of his wife Eliza Potter, who was born
in Butler Co. Ohio in 1818 & came to southern Michigan abt. 1825.—Mrs. C. R. Sparks, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

15668. GARDNER.—Wanted parentage with ancestry of each, Maiden name of wife with her ancestry of Caleb Gardner who died 23 Nov. 1823 aged 59 years, at Rutland, Meigs Co. Ohio, where he settled in 1803. His children were: Joshua born 1793 in Conn.; Alfred, Charles, Patty, Caleb Harry born 1800 & Amanda.

(a) JONES-CARTER.—Wanted all information possible of ancestry of Wilmeth Jones who died 1862 & also of his wife Sarah Carter. They were married 3 Feb. 1818 in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co. Ohio where he was an honored member of Royal Arch Masons. Their dau. Alevia married Judge Daniel Peck; another dau. married — Gaston; another married — Wallace. Robert W. born 1826 died 1881 married 2 March 1847 Ann Maria Sturgis.—Mrs. Robert W. Jones, 211 Palmetto Street, New Smyrna, Florida.

15669. NESBIT - NISBET - NESBITT.—Wanted parentage, dates etc. of Thomas Nesbit who was born 1769, married Constance Bennington in Ky. & died in Ind. 1861. He was a Minister of the Christian Church & was blind. His daughters were Rachel, Sarah, Jane & Susanah.


15670. PELTON.—Wanted Rev. record of Ephraim Pelton whose wife was Mary Spelman. He was born 12 June 1732 in Groton, Conn. & died 31 Aug. 1811 in Grand Isle County, Vermont.

(a) SPELMAN.—Wanted Rev. record of Thomas Spelman of Durham, Conn. and Granville, Mass.

(b) GERRY-GEARY.—Wanted Rev. record of William Gerry or Geary, who lived in Va. prob. Madison Co. 1839 he left Oldstown, now Harrodsburg, Ky., went to Ind. & finally settled in Missouri.—Mrs. H. C. Kirkbride, 814 De Kalb Street, Norristown, Penna.

15671. DE ARMOND - D'ARMAND.—Wanted all possible information, dates, Rev. rec. parentage of Thomas De Armand of Penna. His son Wm. Jenkins de Armand married Sarah, daughter of John S. & Sarah Bowen Brown. Was this name ever Dearman or Dearmont?—Mrs. Jessie Boudinot Flener, 5222 Broadway Terrace, Oakland, Cal.

15672. SANSBURY.—Wanted parentage of Rev. Benjamin Sansbury & maiden name of his wife Sarah, who emigrated to Ohio from east of the Blue Ridge Mts. in Va. aft. 1820.

(a) THOMAS.—Wanted parentage of James Thomas who came to Columbiana Co. Ohio from Penna. & married Massie Sansbury at Lisbon, 22 Dec. 1835.

(b) LOCKRIDGE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. record of Samuel Lockridge of Augusta Co. Va. also maiden name of his wife Elizabeth.—Mrs. Guy S. Miller, 115 Chapel St., Penn Yan, N. Y.

15673. PAYNE.—Wanted parentage with ancestry of each, of Rev. Samuel Payne, born 21 July 1806. He married Lucy Woolcot Hart 12 Oct. 1836 & died 5 January 1845. Had four daughters: Sarah, Dorcas, Sara Clark & Rebecca. Went to Iowa when territory, located near Burlington at Yellow Springs or Kussuth.—Mrs. Lulu Brunt Dawson, 1816 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix, Arizona.

15674. COLEMAN.—Wanted parentage with ancestry of each, of Rebecca Coleman who married Caleb Baldwin of Orange, N. J. Would be glad to correspond with anyone having data on this family.—J. J. Sullivan, Woodside, N. J.
National Board of Management

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 18, 1936, at 9:30 A.M.

The President General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read selections from "Some Blessed" by John Oxenham and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Trottman, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Harman, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McCurry, Mrs. Gundrum, Miss Dilley, Mrs. Zoller, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Harris, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Keese, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Goodhue, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Tomm, Mrs. Reed; State Regents: Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Minson, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Adams, Miss Street, Mrs. Williams (Del.), Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Laney, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Brenton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. Binford, Mrs. Shanklin, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Herrin, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Woodside, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Wheat, Miss Clay, Mrs. Donley, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Neff, Mrs. Weatherford, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. McRillis, Mrs. Mauldin, Mrs. Rothrock, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Overfield, Mrs. Witherell, Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Head, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Averill, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Wilbur; State Vice-Regent: Mrs. Kenway.

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

Report of President General

It is a real pleasure to look into your faces and welcome so many of my Board gathered at this time for our first Congress together.

Work in connection with final committee arrangements held me in Washington following the February Board meeting. On February 12th and February 22nd, the Society paid honor to our great patriots Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, by placing wreaths upon their monuments. Miss Harman, Vice-President General for the District of Columbia, represented the President General at the commemorative exercises held at the Lincoln Memorial.

On February 19th, your President General left Washington for Wilmington, Delaware, to attend a dinner given by the Junior Group of the Caesar Rodney Chapter under the able leadership of Mrs. Frank L. Harris. This splendid group of young women is eager and enthusiastic in getting at the roots of our problems in their welfare and citizenship work.

On February 20th, the Delaware State Conference luncheon was held at the Hotel DuPont, with Mrs. Walter Williams, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Arthur Shanklin, State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Horace Jones, National Chairman of Americanism Committee and Mrs. William Cupitt, Vice-Chairman of Girl Home Makers Committee, were other guests. Delaware, though small in numbers, is doing outstanding work in National Defense, Conservation and Thrift and Historical Research. Theirs was a beautiful Conference. The President General's message was broadcast. It was also her privilege to draw the Good Citizenship Pilgrim for Delaware. Inspired to greater effort by fine reports of achievement, the Delaware Daughters and their guests turned their faces homeward.

It had been my hope and expectation to attend the 25th birthday luncheon of the New Rochelle Chapter, New York, of which Mrs. Robert Duncan is Regent. Complete loss of voice, much to my regret, compelled me to remain at home. The meeting was an auspicious one, with many hon-
ored guests, among whom were National Officers, National Chairmen and Past National Officers. Reports of fine speeches, good company and delicious food told of a happy occasion.

On February 29th, your President General started on her journey to the Southland, "the land of the sky and the sun." Arriving in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Sunday morning, March first, it was a pleasure to be met by my hostess, Mrs. William Belk, the State Regent of North Carolina.

Mrs. Manning, State Vice-Regent of North Carolina, and Miss Matthies, National Chairman of Approved Schools, were likewise house guests. We attended service at the historic Presbyterian Church, where the song "How Beautiful the Lord Reigneth" filled our very being with the joy of spring. I was deeply impressed by the large number of young people in this well-filled church. It was a gratifying sight to see youth with thought for the things of the spirit.

A delightful drive around Charlotte brought us to the beautiful home of Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, where we were happy guests. It was a privilege to renew old friendship and to enjoy the fellowship of this happy family.

Early Monday morning, we drove to Crossnore. What a beautiful trip over the mountains! The two feet of ice and snow left at home were soon forgotten. Daffodils and violets, robins and mocking birds cried, "Spring is here!"

What a welcome there was at Crossnore! Mrs. Sloop and Mrs. Collins met us with open arms. Miss Church led the tour of inspection. The North Carolina Executive Board motored from Asheville for luncheon. The 160 pupils ranging from six to twenty-five years of age gathered in the dining hall and stood at their places until their guests were seated.

A new weaving house, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, is nearing completion. The mountain boys are doing most of the work themselves, making its accomplishment possible.

An afternoon program of songs, old ballads and mountain dancing, was conducted by the pupils. Those who remember these programs at our own Congress know the enjoyment given. One of the greatest thrills was meeting a "Becker" boy, Joe Henson, who is a manly fellow and one to be proud of. It was a proud day in his life when he sat by the President General during the entertainment and had his picture taken,—for the D. A. R. Magazine, I trust.

Dr. Sloop, with his hospital, and Mrs. Sloop and her teachers and helpers, are doing a real Christian service in bringing light and hope to many long deprived. It is a missionary work, truly worth while and inspiring. We were all loath to leave this center of young life in the mountains. Vision and courage and faith are building a better life for the mountains and for America.

In Asheville, refreshed by a magnificent drive over the Blue Ridge Mountains just awakening from winter slumber, we were guests at a dinner given by the Daughters of American Colonists and the Daughters of 1812, graciously presided over by Mrs. William Welborn and Mrs. Sidney Perry Cooper. It was a pleasure to greet so many old friends, among whom was Mrs. John F. Weinmann, President National of Daughters of 1812. Her message was well chosen and well received.

On Tuesday morning, breathing deeply of the soft, invigorating air, we drove through the Biltmore Forest and the Vanderbilt Estate with Mrs. N. Augustus Reynolds as our hostess.

Luncheon was served by the five hostess chapters,—Battle of Charlotte Chapter, Mrs. John M. Massey, Regent; Halifax Convention Chapter, Mrs. Eben N. Hutchison, Regent; Liberty Hall Chapter, Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Regent; Mecklenburg Chapter, Mrs. Charles L. Alexander, Regent; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Mrs. James T. Porter, Regent, at the Grove Park Inn, where beautifully appointed tables with exquisite white flowers in blue vases, and delicious food, delighted the guests,—the members of the State Executive Board, National Officers and distinguished guests. A birthday cake in honor of the State Regent added to the festivity. Other guests who joined our number were Mrs. Talmadge, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Keesee, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs.
Rowbotham, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Harris, State Regent of Tennessee; Mrs. Lawrence, past State Regent of Kentucky, also Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National President, Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. John Weinmann, President National, Daughters of 1812.

Greetings were given at the opening session of the Conference, graciously presided over by Mrs. Belk. The spirit of the mountains was felt to be a living thing, reflecting God-given and man made beauties in the “land of the sky.” “Howdee, you’re welcome,” warmed our hearts, and the lines of the poet re-echoed in our thoughts, “Welcome to the place where the evergreens grow,—where the woods are a choir.”

A reception in the late afternoon was given by Mrs. B. S. Colburn and Mr. Colburn, Governor General of the Mayflower Society. A most unique and unusual collection of Indian relics and precious and semi-precious stones, all native of North Carolina, added intense interest to the occasion.

The President General’s dinner on Tuesday evening opened the evening session, at which her address was broadcast. A delightful breakfast on Wednesday morning was graciously presided over by Mrs. Sidney Perry Cooper, President of North Carolina State Officers Club. A pretty ceremony was the presentation of State Officers pins which Mrs. Cooper had had made for each member of her Board and for the State Regent, Mrs. Belk.

Later in the morning, we were happy to greet Mrs. William Pouch, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, ex-Vice-President General, of New Jersey, who had come from New York to join our party on the way south.

At this Conference, each delegate was presented with a home dyed, hand woven bag from the weaving department of Crossnore School.

Outstanding reports told of increased activity in every field, particularly in education, with watchful and tender care for Crossnore; and the debt cancelled. North Carolina’s gift of $100 for the Magazine is a generous tribute to the National Society and appreciated by your President General.

After luncheon at Battery Park Hotel and a visit to the Biltmore Industries, where beautiful woolens are woven by hand, the President General drove with Mrs. Talmadge to Anderson, South Carolina, to another State Conference opening that evening.

The South Carolina State Conference was held in the Presbyterian Church and was ably presided over by Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, State Regent. A banquet at the John Calhoun Hotel preceded the meeting, where wit and humour and a merry time prevailed in response to the topic “Life Begins at Forty”, and with Mrs. John Gregg Chafee, State Recording Secretary, as the charming toast-mistress. The same happy party of interested officers and friends whom we had left in Asheville, joined us here. Mesdames Sinclair, Keesee, Pouch, Harris, Rowbotham, Lawrence and Murray and Miss Matthies were on hand with their greetings for the conference. It was a keen disappointment not to see Mrs. Coulter, our Vice-President General for South Carolina, but a happy privilege to greet Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Braddock, past Vice-Presidents General, and other distinguished members of this State, all a bulwark of strength for the Society. Hudson Berry, Mrs. Charles S. Minor, Regent, and Cathee, Mrs. Marshall Pinckney Orr, Regent, were hostess Chapters and entertained royally. Following the evening session was an elaborate reception at the beautiful colonial home of Mrs. Rufus Fant, famed for her exquisite flowers and delightful entertaining.

Thursday, the entire State Conference proceeded to Tamassee, where the girls served a delicious luncheon. Truly, “Sunshine of God,” as its name signifies, lights the faces and hearts of these children, receiving the light through the help of our own D. A. R. For Tamassee is our own child, the first of the mountain schools, started through the vision of Grace Ward Calhoun, the founder, for whom its first building is named. Situated on the border of the Carolinas and Georgia, this School serves these three states, whose mountains tower above. An inspiring account of the growth of Tamassee, written by Mrs. Mauldin, was published in the Anderson Independent. I was impressed and delighted with the School, its personnel and espe-
cially the fine type of girl, with the great humanitarian service being rendered children long deprived, but who are now being taught better ways of living, thrift and happy use of things at their command.

After a few words of appropriate greeting by Mrs. Logan Marshall, Chairman of Tamassee Board, she introduced Mrs. Oscar Mauldin, State Regent, who then presented all of the honor guests.

A delightful program by the girls, both at the banquet in Anderson and in the auditorium at Tamassee, gave much pleasure. Words written to the tune of “Indian Love Song” were sung to National Chairmen, and ended with “America will be richer through Tamassee and you.” "Tis true! Better home making is the essence of this training.

Tea was served at the famous Calhoun mansion, restored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, by whom it was redecorated. Copies of the original wall papers are used, and the furnishings are all original pieces. It was a treat to have visited this old home and partaken of its hospitality; a joy to learn of the preservation of ancient landmarks!

A buffet supper that evening at the home of Mrs. Marshall Orr, Regent of the Cateechee Chapter, was delightful amid fragrance of home grown flowers, exquisite in color and arrangement. Full justice was done the truly southern supper of home cured ham, biscuits and lemon tarts.

It was a real pleasure the next morning to be the guest of Mrs. Paul Earle for breakfast, where food products grown on her own plantation were so delectably served, which gave an added zest of enjoyment.

South Carolina is doing much for Tamassee, and is also outstanding in historical work and work for the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. Her problems are many and her achievements for citizenship are great. A tablet to her Signers of the United States Constitution, in the rotunda of the State Capitol, was unveiled on March 22nd. Four proud names appear on this tablet, those of John Rutledge, the two Pinckneys and Pierce Butler. Mrs. Bedford Moore of Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter, was Chairman of this project. Her enthusiasm and energy have been re-

warded by the completion in a few months' time of this beautiful memorial costing $2,500. Its unveiling was part of the sesquicentennial of the founding of the capital city of South Carolina.

Leaving Friday afternoon, with joy in our hearts for all the kindnesses shown us, we motored to Hartwell County, Georgia, the only county in the United States named for a woman. Here we took part in impressive exercises for the flag raising at the High School. The flag was given by the John Benson Chapter, of which Mrs. Hugh Inman Alford is an enthusiastic Regent, and the flag pole was given by the High School Class of 1936. Mrs. G. H. Norris gave stirring greetings. The entire school assembled on the lawn, making a group of the “sweetest children in the world!” How they did give their Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag! Their assurance and correctness would put many of us to shame. It was a thrill to meet a “Becker boy and girl” whom the Chapter is keeping in school. They hope also to help the boy in college. This fine work made me truly proud.

We drove from Hartwell to Athens, Georgia, where we were a happy family group of friends in the home of Mrs. Talmadge for the week end, with time to reflect and review the rapid succession of wonderful scenes indelibly written on our minds.

We were delightfully entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. W. A. Jones, and at dinner that evening by the Elijah Clark Chapter, of which Mrs. William A. Capps is Regent. This chapter is doing outstanding work in Student Loan education.

The following day we were delightfully entertained at a progressive supper given by the Tuesday Afternoon Club. The festivities concluded at the home of Mrs. Talmadge, with a program of spirituals sung by the Men's Chorus, composed of two members from each church choir. The proceeds of this entertainment went to the church charity fund. The spirituals were beautifully rendered; especially did “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot” touch one's very soul.

On Monday, our party, with the addition of Mrs. Julian McCurry, Vice President General, motored to Savannah to attend Georgia’s 38th State Conference. We were
joyous as we traveled over the perfect concrete roads past acres and acres of ploughed fields in preparation for the harvest of cotton and corn.

Three hundred guests assembled that evening at Hotel Oglethorpe on Wilmington Island as guests of the three Savannah Chapters—Bonaventure, Mrs. George U. Beach, Regent; Lachland McIntosh, Mrs. Homer F. Peeples, Regent; and Savannah, Mrs. Edgar J. Oliver, Regent, at a banquet, beautiful in all appointments and decorations. Mrs. Belk, State Regent, and Mrs. Wyche, State Corresponding Secretary of North Carolina, and several Honorary State Regents of Georgia, were among those present. The company was honored by the presence of four officers from the U. S. Destroyer Dickerson, who bore the greetings of their Chief of Naval Operations, our Admiral Standley.

A delightful luncheon was given by the State Officers’ Club at the Hotel DeSoto Tuesday noon to which all honor guests were invited. Mrs. Ackerman, ex-State Regent of Georgia, presided graciously.

It is always a privilege to meet so many old friends who for years have served their State and National Society. That afternoon, we had the great privilege of being guests on board the U. S. Destroyer Dickerson, who bore the greetings of their Chief of Naval Operations, our Admiral Standley.

The Conference was ably presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. John W. Daniel, and was enjoyed by many distinguished guests. The Good Citizenship girl was presented and all were glad to meet her.

Preceding the morning session, the President General had the pleasure of presenting a saber in the name of the Georgia State Society to the most outstanding cadet, Mr. John Hartnoll of the Savannah High R. O. T. C. Unit. The entire school battalion, headed by the Drum and Bugle Corps, marched down the street with martial air and came to attention in front of the hotel, where members of the D. A. R. were assembled. The interest manifested by the schools was most inspiring.

Georgia’s outstanding work lies in Historical Research, Genealogical Records, “Georgia Historical Collections,” and the Student Loan started by our own Mrs. Talmadge.

Savannah, with every two blocks, east and west, north and south, a park, makes a unique city, speaking to visitors of traditions, of history, of age, of culture and of beauty. Savannah, the forest city and the military city, has the oldest standing theatre in the United States, monuments to Pulaski and Green, also Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, and the church of Charles Wesley.

That afternoon, the President General and other honor guests left for Jacksonville with memories of Georgia not soon to be forgotten.

It was a privilege to attend the Chapter Regents’ evening celebration at the Florida State Conference. Interesting reports were read by the Chapter Regents, and commendation must be given all for their carefully prepared and concise presentation of the outstanding work of their chapters. I was deeply impressed by presentation and achievement. An outstanding event of the evening was the awarding of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Mary Vallance of Hastings.

The State Conference was graciously and efficiently presided over by Mrs. Guy Williams, State Regent.

Among the many delightful entertainments planned for our enjoyment were the breakfast given by the State Officers Club, presided over so ably by Mrs. Milo Murdock Ebert; a beautiful tea given by the Jacksonville Woman’s Club in their own Club House; and a breakfast in honor of the President General, with Mrs. Bloomfield H. Howard of Cocoa as hostess.

Thursday, a beautiful luncheon was given to honor Florida’s Vice President General, Mrs. Theodore Strawn, and we afterwards motored to Mayport to place a wreath on the Ribaut Monument, honoring the landing of Jean Ribaut and his company in 1562.

The banquet that evening was an enjoyable occasion, given in honor of the
President General, whose address was broadcast. This banquet was attended by distinguished guests and friends, as well as Florida's own Daughters. Mr. Scott Loftin, Past President of the American Bar Association, was the guest speaker and spoke on Crime.

Friday morning, Mrs. Samuel Hawkes and Mrs. Rolland Stevens drove the President General to the Montverde School, through groves and groves of orange trees in blossom, which filled the air with nectar sweet. An azalea garden in a glen was all aglow, and is said to have 170,000 young plants.

Here also stands the Roosevelt memorial erected by voluntary contributions from workmen, who first began the development as a relief project, supplemented by individual gifts from local citizens. Rearing itself aloft 65 feet, the expression of a grateful people is to be surmounted by a light whose rays will be symbolic of the warmth of affection for the President, who made it possible.

After luncheon at the Montverde School, we attended Chapel exercises. Your President General gave words of greeting. The orchestra and the Glee Club furnished beautiful music—fine, stalwart, clean boys and girls doing much to give their talent to progress and development. These close contacts with the young people give inspiration to our work.

In the late afternoon, we motored to Daytona Beach, where a cordial welcome by the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter awaited us. Tea was served in their own Chapter House and the Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Clemmer, presided. We had dinner at the home of Mrs. Samuel Hawkes, and drove in the late evening to Jacksonville, where Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Talmadge and Mrs. Judd, Vice-President General for Alabama, Mrs. Val Taylor, Alabama State Regent, Mrs. Fred Allison, Regent of the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, and Mrs. E. R. Barnes, Mrs. John R. Hudson and Mrs. A. J. McLemore, Regents of three Montgomery chapters.

Another inspiring event of this day was the presentation of two of our Good Citizenship medals at an impressive ceremony to young men in the C. C. C. Camp at Chewacla State Park. Similar ceremonies and presentation citations were made in each Alabama C. C. C. Camp. It was my privilege to congratulate Hermit Barwich and Walter C. Smith, the winners in this Good Citizenship contest, and to have a part in the nation's program for conserving and building American youth. The C. C. C. Camps are more to us than many realize. They deserve our aid and inspiration.

Auburn's Good Citizenship girl winner was also presented to the President General, who pinned her medal on. Youth everywhere and constructive work which gives promise for the future.

Traditions and history of Alabama were related to me by Mrs. Judd as we traveled over the Federal Highway (70 miles an
hour) on the way to Montgomery. We visited Tuskegee, with its 2000 acres of land and 124 buildings. Here the education of the negro race was begun by that true leader, Booker T. Washington, and is being carried on. His words, "I will let no man drag me down so low as to make me hate him," express a worthy philosophy needed by peoples today organized in hate for the destruction of our civilization. Here at Tuskegee, stained glass memorial windows of original design portray negro culture and spirituals.

A delightful luncheon was given by three Montgomery Chapters: Peter Forney, Mrs. Barnes, Regent; Anne Phillips, Mrs. McLemore, Regent; and Francis Marion, Mrs. Hudson, Regent, in honor of the visiting National Officers, an affair that will long be remembered for its charm and dignity. The State Regent, Mrs. Val Taylor, acted as toastmistress and presented Alabama's own national officer, Mrs. Zebulon Judd, Vice-President General. Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, honorary life regent, was also an honor guest. The speakers' table was particularly beautiful, having for a centerpiece a replica of the D. A. R. insignia in flowers of blue and gold, the motif being carried out by tapers of gold representing the thirteen original colonies and a tracery of yellow smilax trailing the length of the table. This delightful affair at the Beauvoir Country Club was followed by an interesting tour of historic spots. Of special interest was the place where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederacy in 1861.

The Cherokee and Cola Barr Craig Chapters of Selma, Alabama, with the assistance of the Cahaba Memorial Association, sponsored the dedication and unveiling of a marker to memorialize the Old Cahaba Road which leads to the State's first Capital. Boy Scouts assisted in these ceremonies and Mrs. Eugene Robbins, past Regent of the Cherokee Chapter, was Chairman.

Following these exercises, the Selma chapters entertained at tea at the home of Mrs. Pitts, Regent of Cola Barr Craig Chapter, in honor of the National Officers.

We then drove to Uniontown along the Old Federal Highway, opened in 1805, and along which Lafayette traveled. Here we spent a delightful week-end in the home of Alabama's State Regent. Glowing fires and gorgeous flowers in every room of this beautiful, southern home shed a welcome indeed. Mrs. Taylor entertained at tea for her guests and members of the Canebrake Chapter.

Monday morning, we motored to Mobile, two hundred miles away, to attend the State Conference. A glorious trip through miles and miles of cotton fields where men were busy plowing and preparing the ground for the planting, and then the harvest! Mocking birds, red birds, yellow jasmine, budding of verdant green, everywhere new life, new hope, new courage.

At Grove Hill, we stopped at the home of Miss Maud Dickinson, to meet the members of the Elizabeth Bradford Chapter. Over coffee cups, in front of a glowing fireplace, we talked of the work of the Society, bringing new interests to these members far removed from the centers of activity. Their Regent is Mrs. L. R. Tucker. Great commendation is due for the work done in spite of difficulties.

On again, over fine roads and a stop at Jackson, where a cordial welcome was forthcoming from the Regent of Elijah Pugh Chapter, Mrs. William A. Calhoun. These happy contacts help the work we are all trying to do.

On to Mobile, in the soft sunlight of a spring day, to the land of tradition, of history, of romance and adventure, blessed by God and beauty. An atmosphere of mellow age, of culture, beauty and refinement abound, unique and picturesque! Stately and dignified homes command attention; some have belonged to great soldiers, others to gentle poets, but within is romance, history and the fragrance of old gardens. Mrs. A. L. Bondurant entertained charmingly at luncheon, and the State Officers Club, of which Mrs. Walt Brown is President, entertained at a brilliant banquet Monday evening. The tables, decorated with azaleas and pink candles, looked like a beautiful garden. During the afternoon, the Officers Club had held their annual meeting, followed by the unveiling of a tablet commemorating the visit to Mobile of the Marquis de Lafayette.
The Conference was formally opened Monday evening with a procession of pages, state officers, one honorary State Regent, and distinguished guests. The State Regent, Mrs. Val Taylor, presided graciously. The efficient and expeditious carrying forward of the program added to the pleasure and comfort of all. Exquisite music by talented artists satisfied and lifted the soul. Children from the Kate Duncan Smith School attended the State Conference and contributed one of their delightful programs.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy entertained at tea in honor of the D. A. R. Tuesday, a drive over the Azalea Trail and a visit to the estate of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bellingrath were among the delights. The Bellingrath Gardens are world famous and a delight to thousands every year. They are among the most beautiful in the world and are open to the public for a fee, which permits of their further beautification. Truly overpowering was the beauty, awe-inspiring the handiwork of The Creator! Here were live oaks covered with moss, hundreds of years old, palms, pine trees, tall and stately sentinels, thousands of shrubs, camellias in wide variety and gorgeous azaleas, some seventy years old, mirrored against a crystal lake. Words cannot describe the beauty and majesty of these gifts of God.

FOR THE AZALEA TRAIL IN MOBILE

And thro’ this forest the sunlight stealing, Kissing the moss and to sight revealing Wondrous visions of blooming flowers, Dreams in color, midst leafy bowers, Camellias, azaleas and others galore, Complete in harmony. Could you ask more?

Returning to the Conference, Chapter Regents’ reports delighted my heart. They showed much preparation, effort, thought and accomplishment. Nearly every committee was mentioned many times, showing the breadth of interest taken. The Chapter Regents are the leaders in community life and to them we give praise and thanksgiving.

Alabama has done outstanding work in historical research, genealogical records, conservation and citizenship training of youth. Blue ribbons are given by the State for attainment of the Honor Roll. Who knows how much these incentives mean? The Good Citizenship Pilgrim was presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Bonner.

Alabama has completed one of the most successful year’s work which the State organization has experienced. Interest and enthusiasm seem to be increasing along all lines of work, and the result of loyal work and cooperation is manifest.

As the guests of Mrs. Harrison Hightower, State Vice-Regent-elect of Georgia, we motored to New Orleans Wednesday morning, traveling along the “Riviera of the South”, along the Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico, still in the land of enchantment.

The Louisiana State Conference was already in session at the Hotel Roosevelt, presided over by its able State Regent, Mrs. J. Harris Baughman.

At the annual banquet that evening were distinguished guests, among whom were Mrs. Matthew Brewster, ex-Vice President General, Mrs. G. G. de Coligny and Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, Honorary State Regents, who brought greetings, as did also representatives of other patriotic organizations. Arrangements were made for the broadcasting of the President General’s address. Members and guests of the Conference were entertained at luncheon at the beautiful French Colonial home of Mrs. Grady Price.

On Thursday also were held the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of a marker on the site of the original Bienvenu plantation on St. Bernard Highway, in honor of Mrs. Emile Bienvenu. In reference to this site, Mr. James Fortier, Director of the State Museum, said, “A more important spot than that on which this marker stands does not exist unless it be the battlefield of Yorktown. The people who lived on this plantation warned General Andrew Jackson of the coming of the British and held back the British forces long enough to give the General time to gather forces to defend America.” Louisiana’s program in historical and genealogical research is outstanding.

On Friday, it was our pleasure, through the courtesy of Mr. Simon Weiss, President of the Commission, to be entertained on board the Dock Commission’s harbor vessel. A four-hour trip up and down the
great Mississippi, under the Huey Long Bridge, past great docks and steamers, loading and unloading, gave us a fine idea of the vastness of the harbor at New Orleans, second in size in the United States.

Mrs. J. Harris Baughman was our hostess on a delightful trip to the Governor's mansion in Baton Rouge, where we were the guests of Mrs. James Noe, the charming wife of the Governor. While here a message of greetings was received from Senator Rose Long and one from the Governor, appointing the President General a colonel on his staff.

We motored from Baton Rouge to Natchez, stopping en route to visit Rosemont and Afton Villa, two famous antebellum homes; the former an American colonial, filled with Victorian furniture, French carpets, brocades, and possessing the first Chippendale piano made in the United States; the latter of French Gothic design copied from a villa in France, truly a "palace to please a princess."

Natchez, a city for more than two centuries, with a history like some rich tapestry interwoven with glamour, romance and tragedy, stands on a series of alluvial bluffs overlooking the majestic Mississippi and perpetuates the name of the lost Natchez tribe of Indians. Since its official birthday, July 26, 1716, six nations have ruled the Natchez country, and as many flags have flown over the ramparts of its old Fort Rosalie. Above her walls have flown the Fleur de Lis of France, the British Union Jack, the colors of old Spain, the flag of the early Colonies, the Bonnie Blue Flag of the Sovereign State of Mississippi, the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy, and the Stars and Stripes of the United States.

Other historical places were visited in company with Miss Catherine Dunbar and Mrs. Baughman: "Auburn", where Henry Clay, Edward Everett Hale and John Howard Payne were counted as guests; "The Briars", where Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was married; and Elmscourt with its lacy iron work, its galleries, handsome treasures and old gardens, wisteria and iris all abloom in a lovely springtime.

The Mississippi State Conference convened on Monday, March 22nd, at Hotel Edwards, with Mrs. William K. Herrin, Jr., State Regent, the gracious and charming presiding officer. Mrs. Herrin entertained the State Officers and guests at breakfast, followed by the State Executive Board meeting, at which the President General spoke informally and listened intently to the work of the Society. Over 150 members, including National and State Officers, guests from other states and delegates from the thirty-three Mississippi chapters, gathered at the Edwards Hotel for a "Welcome to Dixieland" luncheon, given in honor of the President General. Not only the friendliness of the members themselves, but the magnolias hanging in festoons from the ceiling, the miniature Natchez trace which adorned the speaker's table, and the theme of the program, breathed real old Southern hospitality. The luncheon meeting was presided over by the charming young State Regent, Mrs. William K. Herrin, Jr. In order that the honor guests, including the President General, Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, and Mrs. Harrison Hightower, might see the members of the Mississippi D. A. R. as they really are, Mrs. H. C. Ogden, State Vice Regent, had written a clever "Negro Mammy" reading in which she introduced the National Officers, the State Officers and the Honorary State Officers. Mrs. Robert Henry, Regent of Ralph Humphreys Chapter, one of the hostess chapters, was lovely in a colonial gown of black lace with which she wore a white lace shawl and carried an old fashioned bouquet. Among those from Mississippi who were welcomed were Mrs. Egbert Jones and Mrs. A. F. Fox, ex-Vice-Presidents General, and Mrs. Calvin Brown, Honorary State Regent.

A reception at the Executive Mansion, with Mrs. Hugh White as our hostess, was delightful to all and gave members of the Conference and guests the opportunity of becoming better acquainted.

An interesting display of heraldic subjects attracted much attention, the work of Mrs. Charles Parsons, who has done considerable research work in compiling her book of genealogy in a manner all her own.
Mississippi Daughters are full of enthusiasm and, under the able leadership of their State Regent, will go forward to new achievements.

It was time to face homeward, but a part of my heart was left in Dixieland. I hope to return some day.

Your President General reached Baltimore on Wednesday, March 25th, to attend the Maryland State Conference, which opened with a brilliant reception, banquet and entertainment at the Hotel Belvedere. Mrs. Shanklin, the State Regent, was the gracious hostess, and it was a joy to meet new friends and to greet old ones, among whom were Mrs. Frank M. Dick, ex-Librarian General; Mrs. Daniel Mershon Garrison, ex-Vice President General, and Mrs. Charles J. Linthicum, Honorary State Chaplain. Other distinguished guests were Mr. Henry Baker, President General, S. A. R., and Mr. Alexander Armstrong, President of the Maryland Society, S. A. R., who brought greetings from our brother Society.

After an unusual and interesting entertainment of folk dances by a group of young Ukranians, the President General gave her address. At the business session of the Conference, reports showed activity in every field. Last year’s Good Citizenship Pilgrim was presented, and truly beautiful solos were rendered at the Memorial Service.

Everywhere, the hostess chapters did all in their power for our comfort and pleasure. The programs were prepared with thought of our enjoyment and benefit.

Thus ended a most auspicious and joyous journey, on which your President General was showered with gifts of charm, hospitality, friendship and good fellowship, and reaped a harvest rich in experience which must enrich all the days of her life. Everywhere enthusiastic interest and devotion to our cause!

On Monday evening, April 6th, it was a great honor and pleasure to attend the reception celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter of the District of Columbia, at the Washington Club. It was a beautiful occasion, with happiness and friendship supreme.

For almost two months, an expert has been engaged in making a survey to ascertain where effort is being wasted and where overlapping and duplication retards, and to provide for a budget and the setting up of reserves to take care of deterioration and repairs. Much time and consideration has been given to the details of each department. Although the survey is not complete, your President General is happy to report satisfactory progress. Several recommendations are ready for your earnest consideration, and will be presented as recommendations from the Executive Committee.

These are days which call for high efficiency along all lines. Upon us devolves the responsibility to plan wisely for the future security and welfare of our Society.

Florence H. Becker,
President General.

The report of the President General was accepted by a rising vote. The Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

May I give the following brief report— I attended the February meeting of the Board of Management. The routine business of the office has been carried on.

With the generous aid of the President General, the Chairman of Program and the Musical Director, the program for the Memorial Service to be held Sunday, April 19th, in Memorial Continental Hall, has been arranged.

Saidee Edwards Boyd,
Chaplain General.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the February Board meeting the various duties of the Recording Secretary General have been duly performed.

The minutes of the February 1st and 5th Board meetings were promptly written for the Magazine, and proof read.
The proposed amendments to the By-Laws, to be acted on at the Forty-fifth Continental Congress, were prepared for printing and proof read, and delivered to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General to be sent out to all chapters.

Copies of rulings of the Board meetings were given to every office, and the verbatim transcribed, indexed and filed.

The Executive Committee minutes have been written and furnished each member of the Committee, also copied and indexed for office files, and rulings given to offices requiring this information.

Letters were written to the State Regents notifying them of the second vacancy in the list of Honorary Vice Presidents General, caused by the death of Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

Letters of instruction were written to Officers, State Regents, and Committee Chairmen requesting advance copies of reports to Congress. Speakers on the program of Congress have also been requested to send advance copies of their speeches. The response has been most gratifying and appreciated, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Regents and Chairmen for their cooperation.

All letters and resolutions as directed by the National Board and Executive Committee have been transmitted to the proper persons, and rulings and information looked up and copied when requested.

Notices of the April Board meetings and Executive Committee meeting were mailed in advance.

Notification cards to new members numbering 887 were written and mailed, and 1948 membership certificates have been engrossed and mailed.

All correspondence has been given prompt and careful attention, and the routine work of the office is up to date.

I feel most fortunate in having in my office clerks with years of experience back of them, and I take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Heider for their expert services and whole-hearted cooperation.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
Recording Secretary General.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

As your Corresponding Secretary General I have the following report to submit: Since February 1st supplies have been mailed to chapters and individuals as listed herewith:

Application blanks .................. 7,978
How to Become a Member leaflets ...... 683
General Information leaflets ........ 148
Constitution and By-Laws ............. 155
Transfer Cards ...................... 537
What the Daughters Do pamphlets ...... 1,531
Working Sheets .................... 4,027
Ancestral Charts ................... 3,983

Copies of the Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws, to be acted upon at the coming Congress, have been sent to the members of the National Board of Management and chapter regents.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 204,199. The distribution according to languages follows: English—145,754; Spanish—3,388; Italian—13,178; Hungarian—3,840; Polish—2,638; Yiddish—6,207; French—5,508; German—5,508; Russian—2,437; Greek—2,576; Swedish—1,529; Portuguese—4,741; Lithuanian—1,663; Norwegian—1,130; Bohemian—965; Armenian—1,155; Finnish—1,186; Japanese—796.

Fifteen hundred and six letters were received and eleven hundred and sixty-two were written. A seeming discrepancy appears here which is due primarily to orders for Manuals coming in great numbers under one cover for which individual notification of the filling of same is made.

OLIVIA H. S. KEESEE,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd, was called to the Chair. The Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report.
Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1, 1936 to March 31, 1936:

**CURRENT FUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>$150,287.04</td>
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**RECEIPTS**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues $77,616; initiation fees $7,715; reinstatement fees $430; supplemental fees $1,617; application blanks $243.84; Awards $27.60; certificates $2.50; charters $20; coin box $11; commissions—flags $31.05; insignia $90; collections on checks $1.70; copying lineage $1; creed cards $15; D. A. R. reports $3.75; Declaration of Independence posters $113.71; duplicate papers $213.03; exchange $4.1; Flags $70; codes $101.15; posters $48.52; guides $34; historical papers $64.68; interest $235.60; lantern slides $116.11; lineage $2,013.15; index #1 $5; #2 $10; magazine—subscriptions $3,822.40; advertisements $2,067.64; single copies $107.29; contributions $242.54; printed Minutes of Board $5,000; pictures $4.60; post cards $2.45; program $50; proceedings $10; regents list $50; ribbon $1.26; rituals $58.90; sale of typewriters $155; sale of waste $3.75; songs $3.51; stationery $3.50; statues $13.50; Story of the Record $1.50; telephone $38.23; C. A. R. lease $100; contributions to Library $53.78; refund—electric equipment $100; Constitution Hall events $17,174.92; Memorial Continental Hall events $14.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>$120,316.35</td>
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**DISBURSEMENTS**

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Refunds: annual dues $405; initiation fees $65; supplemental fees $36</td>
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<tr>
<td>President General: clerical service $1,485.34; official expenses $1,500; binding books $77.50; files, guides and lists $50.55; postage $124.82; express $2.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain General: clerical service</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary General: clerical service $563.10; cards, pad and paste $20.20; postage $10; binding books $3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificates: clerical service $393.84; engraving $391.35; tubes $99.55; postage $106.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service $819.30; book, charts and envelopes $69.85; postage $100; binding books $3.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General: clerical service $1,149.28; book, folders and staples $17.90; engraving $7; express $90; postage $20</td>
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<td>Treasurer General: clerical service $4,817.82; pad, scales and stamp $58.76; postage $67.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar General: clerical service $7,122.29; pad, stamp and tray $16.55; typewriter repairs $1.77; postage $80.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historian General: clerical service $919.92; paste $3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian General: clerical service $1,581.21; books, cards and labels $201.40; binding books $126.50; express $6.16; postage $11; typewriter repairs $9.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curator General: clerical service $166.67; subscription $8; express $5.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporter General: proofreading and indexing 38th Report</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Office: clerical service $944.92; Account survey $500; stamped envelopes and postage $566.29; binding books $3; express $14; car fare $5; typewriter repairs $5.5; Award U. S. Naval Academy $45.97; Flag codes $342.93; wreaths $37.50; D. C. pay roll tax $188.50; supplies $369.37</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees: clerical service $287.46; Americanism, express $8.80; Approved Schools, postage $55.39; printing $34.25; Better Films, postage $2.79; blanks $4.55; expenses $17.46; Building and Grounds, clerical service, $459.96; postage $10.50; supplies $3.55; expenses $40.70; Conservation and Thrift, postage $11.87; paper, $.25; Correct Use of Flag, express, $4.4; postage, $1; Filing and Lending, postage $21.50; pad and tray, $3.60; express, $4.14; Finance, postage, $10; Genealogical Records, messenger, $.60; staples, $2.20; Girl Home Makers, postage, $.75; booklet, $22.50; Handbook, expenses $21.64; Historical Research, services, $9.50; postage $35.50; circles and paper, $14.88; express, $3.88; Patriotic Lectures, postage $2.56; ex-</td>
<td>$3,025.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**

press, $35.88; Radio, services, $15; postage, $25.55; telegrams, $8.67; Sons and Daughters, buttons, $87.09; circulars, $3; postage, $14.37; express, $3.53; Student Loan, postage, $7.50 ........................................ 1,292.97

**Expense—Buildings:**
- employees pay roll, $6,303.57; fuel oil, $2,312.83; electricity and gas, $1,500.44; ice, laundry and water rent, $103.07; hauling, $5.58; advertisement, $1.62; elevator inspection, $2.50; repairs, $318.97; rent apartment and clock, $230.25; supplies, $626.36 ........................................ 11,405.19

- Printing Machine: printer, $315; supplies, $229.08 ........................................ 544.08

- Constitution Hall Events: services, $4,301.36; professional services, $2,500; taxes, 1934 and 1935, $5,295.48; care of organ, $50; lights, $18; book and paper, $10.40; postage, $6; telephone, $16.65; lamp, shades and uniform, $157.15; pay roll tax, $8.92; refunds, $262 ........................................ 12,625.96

- Memorial Continental Hall: services, $155; lights, $50; repairs, $12; refunds, $162.50 ........................................ 379.50

- Magazine: Subscriptions Dept., clerical service, $543.72; blanks, book and envelopes, $105.95; postage, $126.99; telegrams, $29.22; express, $4.51; Editorial Dept.: editing, $34; articles, $106.50; binding books, $3; desk and chair, $106; Genealogical Editor, salary, $150; commissions, $398.83; index, $64.50; refund—subscriptions, $2.80; issues, $3,033.29; cuts, $512.14; postage, $26.54 ........................................ 5,247.99

- Auditing accounts ................................. 120.00

- Collection on check ................................. .50

- D. A. R. Reports ...................................... 22.50

- Duplicate paper fee refunded ........................ 1.00

- Furniture and equipment ................................ 2,002.71

- Interest and premium ................................ 239.20

- Lineage—vols., $2,318.40; express, $19.56 ........................................ 2,337.96

- Printed Minutes of National Board .......................... 5,000.00

- State Regents postage .................................. 61.80

- Stationery ............................................. 413.14

- Telephone and telegrams ................................ 667.08

- Forty-fifth Congress: Credential, services, $751.08; folders and paper, $3.90; telegram, $2.50; House: postage, $27.50; paper, signs and stamp, $5.75; Invitation: postage, $25.53; Page: pencils and pads, $30; Parking: cards and stamp, $24.96; Program: services, $57.20; postage, $8; Transportation: certificates, $28.15; postage, $75; express, $13; Supplies, $6.65 ........................................ 1,046.37

**Total Disbursements** ........................................ 69,469.05

**Transfer to Permanent Fund** ................................... 7,600.00

**Balance** ................................................. $193,534.34

**PERMANENT FUND**

**Balance at last report, December 31, 1935** ........................................ $25,614.75

**Receipts**

- Constitution Hall contributions .................. $5,692.97

- Memorial Continental Hall contributions .......... 252.00

**Total Receipts** ........................................... 5,944.97

**Transfer from Current Fund** ................................... 7,600.00

**Balance** ................................................. 39,159.72

**Disbursements**

- Constitution Hall:
  - Notes Payable ........................................ 22,000.00
  - Philippine Scholarship Fund .......................... 15,000.00
  - Life Membership Fund .................................. 112.50
  - Interest ............................................ 132.00
  - Memorial Continental Hall furnishings ................ 37,244.50

**Total Disbursements** ........................................... 37,244.50

**Balance** ................................................. $1,915.22

**Petty Cash Fund** ........................................... $800.00
### SPECIAL FUNDS

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>$954.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts, Fees</td>
<td>550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable—Constitution Hall</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disbursements: refund</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Owners Loan Corp. Bonds</td>
<td>16,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>16,254.61</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>2,936.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>8,583.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of copies</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: services, freight, postage, supplies, English edition, refund—Texas</td>
<td>11,530.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>6,053.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Approved Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>26,827.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>26,236.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>591.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Approved Schools Scholarship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>1,267.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>141.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>1,408.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,208.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Carpenter Fund for Mountain Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>977.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,142.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liberty Loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>2,726.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements—Pensions</td>
<td>1,005.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,721.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Angel and Ellis Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>$914.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>4,403.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: services, postage, supplies, expenses, contribution, refunds</td>
<td>5,318.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$3,530.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preservation of Historic Spots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>7,096.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>7,096.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1935</td>
<td>$ 56.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>391.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements: books</td>
<td>447.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>273.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>173.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Conservation and Thrift     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Receipts                    | 982.94    |
| Disbursements               | 982.94    |

| Relief                      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Balance, December 31, 1935  | 69.20     |
| Receipts                    | 42.28     |
| Disbursements               | 111.48    |
| Balance                     | 33.27     |
|                            | 78.21     |

| Student Loan                |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Receipts                    | 5,075.80  |
| Disbursements               | 5,075.80  |

| National Defense            |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Balance, December 31, 1935  | 19,269.02 |
| Contributions               | 9,286.45  |
| Disbursements: services, $1,685.73; messenger, $171; postage, literature, supplies, $3,091.52; D. C. pay roll tax, $11.23; refund—Texas, $9 | 4,968.43 |
| Balance                     | 23,586.99 |

| Good Citizenship Pilgrimage |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Balance, December 31, 1935  | $ 2,064.60|
| Contributions               | 3,898.88  |
| Medals                      | 963.70    |
| Disbursements: medals $920.00; Pilgrimage, 1936 $17.11 | 937.11 |
| Balance                     | 5,990.07  |

| Employees Pension           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Balance, December 31, 1935  | 744.00    |
| Disbursements               | 352.50    |
| Balance                     | 391.50    |

| Publicity                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Balance, December 31, 1935  | 2,505.75  |
| Contributions               | 1,657.68  |
| Disbursements: services, $12.70; postage, $19.86; leaflet and paper, $79.25; refund—Texas, $1.20 | 113.01 |
| Balance                     | 4,050.42  |

| Philippine Scholarship      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Balance, December 31, 1935  | 3,908.93  |
| Notes Payable—Constitution Hall | 22,000.00 |
|                            | 25,908.93 |
Disbursements:

- Tuition, Margaret Carl ........................................... $ 600.00
- Home Owners Loan Corp., Bonds ................................ 22,000.00
- Premium, interest and charges .................................. 331.38 22,931.38

Balance ........................................................................... 2,977.55

Total Special Funds ......................................................... $ 51,746.85

RECAPITULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 12/31/35</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Bal. 3/31/36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>$150,287.04</td>
<td>$120,316.35</td>
<td>$77,069.05</td>
<td>$193,534.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>25,614.75</td>
<td>13,544.97</td>
<td>37,244.50</td>
<td>1,915.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>800.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>954.61</td>
<td>15,550.00</td>
<td>16,254.61</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>2,936.59</td>
<td>8,594.09</td>
<td>5,477.09</td>
<td>6,053.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>1,267.35</td>
<td>141.56</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>1,208.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools Scholarship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Schools</td>
<td>977.63</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,142.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Loan</td>
<td>2,726.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,005.00</td>
<td>1,721.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
<td>914.90</td>
<td>4,403.95</td>
<td>1,788.08</td>
<td>3,530.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Historic Spots</td>
<td>56.41</td>
<td>7,066.74</td>
<td>7,066.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>56.41</td>
<td>391.25</td>
<td>273.90</td>
<td>173.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and Thrift</td>
<td>69.20</td>
<td>42.28</td>
<td>33.27</td>
<td>78.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>19,269.02</td>
<td>9,286.45</td>
<td>4,968.48</td>
<td>23,586.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Citizenship Pilgrimage</td>
<td>2,064.60</td>
<td>4,862.58</td>
<td>937.11</td>
<td>5,990.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Pension</td>
<td>744.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>352.50</td>
<td>391.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity</td>
<td>2,505.75</td>
<td>1,657.68</td>
<td>113.01</td>
<td>4,050.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>3,908.93</td>
<td>22,000.00</td>
<td>22,931.38</td>
<td>2,977.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals ................................................... $215,097.23 $240,938.81 $208,039.63 $247,996.41

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

- National Metropolitan Bank ........................................ $246,457.28
- Cash on hand, not deposited ...................................... 739.13
- Petty Cash in office of Treasurer General ..................... 800.00 $247,996.41

INVESTMENTS

- Chicago & Alton R. R. 3% Bonds, due 1949 ($3,000.) ........... $ 2,314.84
- Liberty Loan: Constitution Hall 3% Demand Notes ............... 100,000.00
- Library Fund: Home Owners Loan Corp. 2½% Bonds, due 1949 ... 28,000.00
- U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952 ...................... 500.00
- Life Membership Fund: Home Owners Loan Corp. 2½% Bonds, due 1949 .... 16,200.00
- Southern Calif. Telephone Co. 5% Bond, due 1947 .............. 1,000.00
- U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952 ...................... 500.00
- Mountain School Fund: Home Owners Loan Corp. 2½% Bonds, due 1949 .... 12,000.00
- Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bonds, due 1949 .............. 12,000.00
- Philippine Scholarship Fund: Home Owners Loan Corp. 2½% Bonds, due 1949 .... 22,000.00
- B. P. O. E. of Manila 7% Bonds, due 1936 ...................... 100.00
- Pension Fund: Home Owners Loan Corp. 2½% Bonds, due 1949 .... 8,500.00 $203,114.84

INDEBTEDNESS

- Constitution Hall Fund: Liberty Loan Fund Notes ............... $100,000.00

Sarah Corbin Robert, Treasurer General.
Mrs. Roberts stated that the debt remaining on Constitution Hall now totaled $100,000 in Liberty Loan Fund Notes; that $65,000 had been paid during the past year; and that the pledges made during the last Congress had been paid, with the exception of $3,500 to be taken care of within two years, a most gratifying achievement.

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

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report: From January 1st to April 1st, vouchers were approved to the amount of $194,883.13, which included contributions received for Approved Schools and Americanism amounting to $26,236.17; Preservation of Historic Spots, $7,096.74; Student Loan Funds, $5,075.80.

Under the following items are listed the largest disbursements:

- Purchase of Home Owners Loan Corporation Bonds with charges: $38,775.19
- Notes Payable: 37,000.00
- Clerical Service: 22,914.53
- Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees: 10,787.47
- Magazine: 5,247.99
- National Defense Committee expense: 4,968.48
- Angel and Ellis Islands expense: 1,788.08
- Printing English edition of Manual: 4,162.61
- Taxes, 1934, 1935: 5,295.48
- Professional services: 2,500.00
- Printing Lineage Book, volumes 147, 148: 2,318.40
- Fuel Oil: 2,312.83
- Furniture and equipment: 2,002.71
- Postage: 1,652.22
- Expense of 45th Congress: 1,046.37
- Pensions of Real Daughters and Nurses: 1,005.00

LOUISE B. REED, Chairman.

The President General resumed the Chair. The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, read the report of that committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee met on Tuesday, April 14, 1936, at 9:30 A. M.

The reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company were examined for the months of January, February and March, 1936, and found correct.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE, Chairman.

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved That 174 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Richardson. Carried. Mrs. Robert reported 407 members deceased and 284 resigned.

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

Report of Registrar General

Briefly, I wish to summarize my personal activities in addition to the regular duties of the Registrar General:

1. Instituted the Consent Plan, which placed me personally in contact with chapters during consequent correspondence.
2. Instituted the Reinstatement Honor Roll, designed to overcome the great loss of membership through resignations and non-payment of dues.
3. Compiled Rules and Regulations of the Registrar General’s office in tabulated form, giving separately the application, lineage and service requirements for admission to membership and the substitutes and rulings accepted when required data cannot be obtained.
4. Revised the application blanks to include the residence of the family in each generation, and to include also the consents.
5. Prepared articles each month for the D. A. R. Magazine.
6. Filed state maps showing counties in which we have D. A. R. chapters.
7. Answered many genealogical questions and requests which continually come to our office, although our work is confined to verification of records and no provision is made for genealogical research.
8. Held monthly meetings of genealogists, in order to discuss our problems. All file personal reports of activities.

These, in addition to the usual duties of the office have required practically all of
my time at the sacrifice of social and professional activities.

Four years ago we employed 10 genealogists and 3 assistant geneologists—we now have 6, two of whom give part time to other departments. We then had 21 other employees in our office—we now have 10. To curtail our working force will result in decrease of verification of applications and admissions to membership.

To add to the duties of this already overburdened office seems to me most unwise.

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

Number of applications verified... 1150
Number of supplementals verified... 505
Total number of papers verified... 1655

Papers returned unverified:

Originals .................. 13
Supplementals ............. 16
New records verified ........ 357
Permits issued for official insignias... 132
Permits issued for miniature insignias... 140
Permits issued for ancestral bars... 399

Lue Reynolds Spencer,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer stated that included in the list of applicants was Mrs. Jemima M. Russell Bingham of Hollywood, Calif., through the El Camino Real Chapter, who would be 101 years of age in coming May; and moved That the 1150 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Tomm. Carried.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

It is a privilege to submit the following report with appreciation and gratitude to the State and Organizing Regents who have been most kind in their efforts to strengthen chapter membership, as well as to encourage organization of new chapters.

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

Mrs. Addie Anderson Wilson, Dothan, Alabama.
Mrs. Mary Pierce Folkes Cameron, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.
Mrs. May Royce West, Albion, Nebraska.
Mrs. Lena Allen Meakin, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.
Mrs. Lucy Purefoy Sawyer, Windsor, North Carolina.
Mrs. Ruth Cunningham Johnson, Crossville, Tennessee.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Annie D. Hooker at Stuart, Virginia, has expired by time limitation.

Through their respective State Regents the following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Otta Warren McCommon, St. Clairesville, Ohio; Mrs. Annie D. Hooker, Stuart, Virginia.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Gogebic, Ironwood Michigan; Colonel Thomas Robeson, Lumberton, North Carolina; Arthur Middleton, Lebanon, Oregon; Thomas Carter, Mt. Cross, Virginia.

Helena R. Pouch,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved The acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Gundrum. Carried.

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

Report of Historian General

I have the honor to submit the following report: The office has now completed the six volumes of the Lineage Books required for the year. Volumes 143 to 148 inclusive. They contain the lineage of members admitted in 1919. Each volume contains one thousand records copied from the original manuscripts. Many of them were incomplete and required a great deal of research. Volume 149, which is the first volume on our schedule for next year, is now in the hands of the printer and will be on sale at the Business Office May 1st. Volume 150 has been compiled and compared and volume 151 has been compiled. One more
book has been compiled this year than last. The material for "Guide to Historic Spots," which has been in our office some six or seven years, has been gone over and thoroughly classified. Nothing further has been done on it because of the pending Government publication "The American Guide". It seems wise to see what the extent of that will be before we take any further steps. To publish this work as a National Society now seems impossible, but if the states wish their material returned so that it can be published or used in some form by them, this will be done. The ideal conclusion would be to have it published in a uniform style.

The Historian General has sought interviews with several historians of distinction in special libraries and elsewhere, this being done for the furtherance of good will and understanding between our Society and professional historians and also for the valuable help which has been graciously given her on all occasions.

The Newberry Library in Chicago, one of the great historical and genealogical Libraries of the country, turned over a special member of its staff having a Doctor's Degree in History and placed her entirely at my disposal for a day and a half in order to get out a detailed outline of a proposed series of articles revealing colonial life in all its phases and color as it was lived in those days. It is our hope to run this for a year in the Magazine and to follow it next year by a similar series on the early Republic. It is planned to have reprints of a size that will, folded, fit into a woman's bag so that we may all become conversant with American life through those two periods, reading as we run.

History Anniversaries of the Month have been printed in the Magazine each month and two special articles secured.

This officer has addressed several chapters since the last Board meeting and had the very great honor of representing the President General at the Woman's Congress launched by the Chicago Tribune. Fifteen thousand women attended this three-day forum at which distinguished speakers from all over the country appeared. It was a unique and charming experience to be seated at the luncheon table between Doctor Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, and Jean Hersholt, the beloved star of the movies, now portraying the life of Doctor Dafoe in "The Country Doctor."

Out of interviews with the acting director of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings of the National Park Service, two important things have evolved, one being the request to sponsor Moore House, Yorktown, as a national patriotic shrine and to furnish the room where the terms of surrender were drawn up and the other, to cooperate with the government in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty next October 28th, and to be officially represented at the event by our President General, who has kindly rearranged her Board Meeting for that month, so that she and other members of the Board can attend it.

Finding no complete files of the markers which have been placed by our Society during its lifetime, such a report was requested, these to be concise answers to four questions.

It will require another year at least for all of this to be reported, but already many markers have been listed and eventually a card index will be made so that the files can always be kept up to date.

The report of State Historians is immensely gratifying.

MARY A. GOODHUE, Historian General.

The Chair invited attention to the fact that, with the exception of five Vice-Presidents General, all National Officers, and all State Regents, save Nevada, were present.

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

Report of Librarian General

The report of your Librarian General will be brief prior to a more detailed one to Congress.

A circular letter was sent out in February asking for a report of the year's work from each state librarian. The reports have been tabulated and will appear in the published proceedings of Congress.

The list of accessions which follows represents generous co-operation and com-
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

prises 291 books, 53 pamphlets, 49 manuscripts, 2 charts, 4 photostats, 2 newspapers and 43 book plates.

BOOKS

ALABAMA
Following 2 volumes from Peter Forney Chapter:
Alabama Official and Statistical Register. 1935.

Historic Homes of Alabama and Their Traditions. 1935.

Following 5 volumes presented through Charles D. Poston Chapter:

Messages and Papers of the Presidents. J. D. Richardson. Vols. 7 & 8. 1910. From Mrs. L. R. Hall.

Arizona Historical Review. Vol. 6, No. 1. 1935. From Tucson Chapter.

CONNECTICUT
Following 2 volumes from Mary Clap Wooster Chapter:

Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Vol. 3.

Churches of Mattatuck: Record of Bi-Centennial Celebration at Waterbury November 4th & 5th, 1891. J. Anderson. 1892. From Ruth Wyllis Chapter.


DELAWARE
Historical and Biographical Encyclopedia of Delaware. 1862. From Delaware “Daughters.”

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Following 2 volumes from District of Columbia “Daughters”:
American Legal Records—Select Cases of the Mayor’s Court of New York City 1674-1874. R. B. Morris. Vol. 2. 1935.


Ancestry and Descendants of Deacon David Batchelder of Hampton Falls, N. H. M. J. Greene 1902. From Mrs. Mary E. St. Clair.

Life and Times of Samuel Corton. A. Gorton. 1907. From Emily Nelson Chapter in honor of Mrs. Mary E. St. Clair.


FLORIDA
Following 2 volumes from Pensacola Chapter:


Florida Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1934-1935. From Mrs. Milo M. Ebert.

GEORGIA
History of Pulaski County. 1935. Compiled and presented by Hawkinsville Chapter.

History of Pickens County. L. E. Tate. 1935. From Fielding Lewis Chapter.


History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia. 1891. From Mrs. Sidney O. Smith, State Librarian.

Official History of Fulton County, W. G. Cooper. 1934. From Mr. Walter G. Cooper through Joseph Habersham Chapter.


IDAHO

ILLINOIS
Brief Biographies of the Figures on Display in Illinois State Historical Library. G. L. Osborne & E. B. Scott. 1922. 2 copies. From Springfield Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Eglin Chapter:
Past and Present of Kane County. 1878.

Past and Present of Boone County. 1877.


INDIANA
True Record of Marriages, Deaths, Accidents, Fires, Storms, Etc. in Orangeville and Vicinity Since 1872. W. W. Smith. 1903. From Vanderburgh Chapter.

Following 3 volumes from Iowa “Daughters”:
Biographical and Historical Record of Greene and Carroll Counties. 1887.

Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Hamilton and Wright Counties. 1889.

Past and Present of Shelby County. E. S. White. 1915.

Biographical and Historical Record of Greene and Carroll Counties. 1887. From Independence Chapter.

History of Marion County. 1881. From Mrs. Marley Chapter.

Lee County Geneaesther With City Directors of Kehluk and Fort Madison. J. F. Coffman & Co. 1868. From Mrs. S. M. Martin in memory of her mother Mrs. Jessie H. Meachum.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Mahaska County. 1887. From Mrs. R. R. Robinson through Iowa “Daughters.”


KENTUCKY


LOUISIANA

Following 3 volumes from Caddo Chapter:


Washington's Headquarters Newburgh, N. Y. W. C. Anthony. 1926.

MAINE
Memorial of the 100th Anniversary of the Settlement of Dennysville. 1886. From Hannah Weston Chapter.


The Oxford Hills and Other Papers. C. E. Waterman

MARYLAND


Following 2 volumes from Elizabeth Chew Williams through Maryland Line Chapter:

With Lafayette in America. O. Roberts. 1919.
Index to Volumes 4-5 Historical Collections of Daughters Historical Society. 1939.

MINNESOTA


The Charter Municipal Court Act, Park Commission Act and Ordinances of the City of Duluth. 1891. From Daughters of Liberty Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Williamson Family. L. T. Williamson. 1905. From Miss Lela T. Williamson through Anne Holm Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following 2 volumes from New Hampshire “Daughters”:


NEW JERSEY

Following 3 volumes from New Jersey “Daughters”:


NEW MEXICO

Following 6 volumes from New Mexico “Daughters”:

Mesa Land, History and Romance of the American Southwest. A. W. Ickes. 1933.

“Daughters”:


St. Nicholas Parish and Cathedral. S. W. Reynolds. 1863.


Traders to the Navajos, Story of the Wetherills of Kayenta. F. Gilmour & L. W. Wetherill. 1934.


NEW YORK

Genealogy of Delbert James Haff and Wife Grace Isabel Barse. 1936. Compiled and presented by Delbert James Haff through Orleans Chapter.


From Tiandera Chapter.


NORTH CAROLINA

Family of William Linn Who Came From Belfast, Ireland in 1771. 1932. Compiled and presented by Miss Margaret Virginia Hall.

“Daughters”:

History of First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville. 1938. From First Presbyterian Church.

Flora Macdonald, J. A. Macdonald. 1916. From Dr. C. G. Vardell.
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


RHODE ISLAND


CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF THE FIFTEENTH STATE

From Ohio “Daughters.” Vital Historical Records of Jackson County, Missouri 1826-1876. Compiled and presented by Kansas City Chapter, Missouri through Ohio “Daughters.”

OREGON


PENNSYLVANIA


RHODE ISLAND


SOUTH CAROLINA


TENNESSEE


WASHINGTON


WEST VIRGINIA


VIRGINIA


WYOMING


OTHER SOURCES


FOOTNOTES

Following 6 volumes from South Carolina “Daughters”: Collection of 30,000 Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania 1727-1776. I. D. Rupp. 1898.
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Genealogical Sketch of the Woodbury Family. C. L. Woodbury. 1904.
Bradford’s History “of Plimoth Plantation.” 1898.
Armstrong County, Pa., Her People, Past and Present. 2 vols. 1914.
History of Presbyterian Churches at Quaker Meadows and Morgantown, N. C. 1870-1913. A. C. Avery. 1913.
History of Camden and Rockport, Maine. R. Robinson. 1907.
Papers of New Haven Colony Historical Society. Vols. 4-6 & 9. 1888, 1894, 1900 & 1918.
Morganton, N. C. 1780-1913. A. C. Avery. 1913.
Vol. 53. 1935.
Counties, Ohio. 1896.
Eaton & M. F. Duren. 1935.
L. Bender.
of Guilford Solon Tingley and His Wife Martha Pamelia Rudd. 1898. From Ruth Wyllys Chapter.
Marriage Bonds of Tryon and Lincoln Counties, N. C. C. Bynum. 1929.
Centennial Biographical History of the City of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio. 1901.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA


CONNECTICUT

Brief History of Town of Norfolk 1738-1844. A. Roys. 1847.

FLORIDA


GEORGIA

History of Pike County 1822-1922. R. W. Rogers. From Mrs. Sidney O. Smith.
Berrien Family, Including the Georgia Branch, Descendants of Cornelius Jansen Berrien of Flat Bush, Long Island. From Mrs. J. L. Beeson.

ILLINOIS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Historical Data Relating to Counties, Cities and Towns. 1920. From Elgin Chapter.
John Hauthorn Family. From Mrs. James W. Dansey.

IOWA

Following 2 pamphlets from Iowa “Daughters”:
A Van Metre Family Record. F. C. Van Metre. 1934.

KANSAS


MAIN

Centennial Historical Sketch of Columbus as Gathered From Town Records, Family Records and Traditional History From Memory of Its Aged Citizens 1796-1896. L. Leighton. From Hannah Weston Chapter.

MARYLAND

250th Anniversary Celebration of Founding of Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends 1872-1922. From Miss Harriet P. Marine through General Smallwood Chapter.
Short History of the Lehman Family in Maryland. 1935. Compiled and presented by Samuel A. Lehman through Maryland “Daughters.”
Early History of Virginia and Maryland and Seven Centuries of Lines. W. L. Kussling. From Mrs. James Lee through Baltimore Chapter.
The Chesapeake Bay and Its Tributaries. L. Webb-Peploe. 1923. From Mrs. Laura Webb-Peploe.

MASSACHUSETTS

Following 2 pamphlets from Massachusetts “Daughters”:
Centennial Memoir of Major-General John Sullivan, 1740-1795. T. C. Amory. 1879. From Old Blake House Chapter.

NEBRASKA

History of Alma, Harlan County, 1870-1906. From Miss Mayma Thompson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In Whelwright’s Day. A. T. Dudley. 1931.

NEW JERSEY

Following 2 pamphlets from New Jersey “Daughters”:
Historical Sketch of First Congregational Unitarian Church of Vineland With List of Members. F. D. Andrews. 1919.

NORTH CAROLINA

St. Bartholomew’s Parish, Pittsboro 1833-1933. From Marion James through North Carolina “Daughters.”

OHIO

Shauck Family—History and Chronology of the Families of Elah Shauck and Mary Ann Shauck. 1932. From Miss Edythe Jane Needham.

PENNSYLVANIA

Following 3 pamphlets presented through Philadelphia Chapter:
Compiled and presented by E. Q. A. Ellis.
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. From Mr. James Edgar Gibson.
WASHINGTON


Revolutionary Soldier, Born Monmouth County, N. J. Dec. 27, 1744 died Ross County, Ohio April 24, 1830. From Mrs. J. M. Scott.

Record From James Miller Family Bible. From Ann Freisart Chapter.

How Plevna and Sylvia Were Named. From Crete Chapter.

Church Records of Nebraska City and Kearney City. From Otoe Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following 4 manuscripts presented through Exeter Chapter:

Sketch on Anthony Picking of New Hampshire 1740-1825. From Vice Wendell B. Folson.

Diary of Atzerus B. Pulling, Ridgfield, 1843. From Miss Elizabeth H. Baker.

Following 2 manuscripts from Miss Ella F. Shepard:

Bible Records of John Shepard, Born 1707.

Smith Family Line From Robert of Boston, 1793.

NEBRASKA

About Our Ancestors—Relating to William Taylor, Revolutionary Soldier, Born Monmouth County, N. J. Dec. 27, 1744 died Ross County, Ohio April 24, 1830. From Mrs. J. M. Scott.

Record From James Miller Family Bible. From Ann Freisart Chapter.

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Record From James Miller Family Bible. From Ann Freisart Chapter.

How Plevna and Sylvia Were Named. From Crete Chapter.

Church Records of Nebraska City and Kearney City. From Otoe Chapter.
The Curator General, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, read her report.

Report of Curator General

Gifts to the Museum.


GEORGIA: State Chairman, Mrs. J. H. Nicholson. Cyphering Book, belonging to William Andrews, Revolutionary soldier from Cumberland County, Virginia. His tutor, Mr. Robert Smith, designed the book and set the quaint and sometimes difficult problems for him during 1769-1770. These facts are written in the book in his own hand. Donated by John Houston Chapter, which includes 7 of his descendants in its membership. Picture of the first Continental Congress. Gift of Atlanta Chapter.


Mrs. Tomm stated that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution would soon be known to have the finest collection of book-plates in the world, comprising not only those of the States but those of celebrities throughout the world.

Mrs. Harris of Tennessee presented seven volumes of Tennessee records of wills, deeds, inventories, mortgages and marriages—the balance to be completed between now and June, which the President General and the Librarian General accepted in words of deep appreciation.
NEW JERSEY: State Chairman, Mrs. Levi H. Morris. Pair of gold bracelets, set with brilliants; belonged to Betsy Crego Huson (born Aug. 12th, 1801; married Nov. 8th, 1817, to Calvin Huson). Gift of granddaughter, Harriet Huson Mason, Westfield Chapter. Plate, cup and saucer, of Lowestoft china, part of set used in the family of Frederick Philipse, of Philipse Manor, N. Y. George Washington was said to have drunk tea from one of the cups. Gift of Mrs. Elias Hewitt Sisson and Miss Alice G. Throckmorton, Paulus Hook Chapter. Lace cap and bag (beaded). Bag made by Eunice Bradley Wakeman for her trousseau when she married Ebenezer Wakeman, Jr., April 2d, 1790. Cap made for her daughter Catherine, when the latter was married to Robert Sage in 1826. Gift of great-granddaughter, Mrs. Augusta Catherine Park, Wampum Mill Chapter. Maple arm chair, made in 1793 by Gen. Israel Chapin. Gift of Mrs. Charles D. Cropper, Paulus Hook Chapter.

MAINE: State Chairman, Mrs. Wilber L. Hunter. Two Sandwich glass goblets, "grape pattern". Gift of Mrs. George Allen Howe, Topsham-Brunswick Chapter. Gold brooch, enameled green, with 13 stars design. Gift of Mrs. A. A. Howe, Topsham-Brunswick Chapter.


NEW HAMPSHIRE: State Chairman, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow. Original letter written by Andrew Jackson, while he was President, to Rev. Andrew Crawford. Gift of Mrs. Mary E. Pray, Exeter Chapter.

OHIO: State Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Rexer. Small glass goblet; belonged to descendants of Burwell Day, a passenger on the Mayflower. Gift of Charlotte Christy Hance, last descendant of her branch of the Day family, Miami Chapter. Silver button, initial "C", from the waistcoat of Marimon Cook, soldier of the Revolution. Gift of his granddaughters, Eliza Cook Hitchcock and Elizabeth Cook Parmelee, and his great-granddaughter, Ann C. Hitchcock, Childs Taylor Chapter. Pink Staffordshire teapot, belonged to James Clark, Jr., son of James Clark, Sr., member of the Virginia Militia during the Revolution. Gift of descendant, Miss Lelia Davis, Bellefontaine Chapter. Large light blue spode platter, lace cap and handkerchief; from the estate of Mrs. Lewis Laylin, past Regent of the Columbus Chapter, and given by chapter. Flip glass, brought to Ohio in 1807 from Winsted, Conn., by Simeon Moore, Jr., veteran of the Revolution. Gift of descendant, Mrs. Clement C. Wheeler, Columbus Chapter.


VIRGINIA: State Chairman, Mrs. Mauchlin Niven. Set of needles for use on fishing nets. Used by Gen. Washington at Mount Vernon, and presented to his niece, Mrs. Judge Nicholas Fitzhugh. Gift of a collateral descendant of Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mrs.
Bessie Carter Riely, through the Mount Vernon Chapter.

TENNESSEE: State Chairman, Mrs. Oscar Noel. Tax receipt: 1775. Gift of Mrs. Willard Steele, Chickamauga Chapter.

Cream pitcher, sugar bowl and sugar tongs, all made before 1770. Bequest from Miss Mary B. Lothrop, member at large (Mass.) and for more than twelve years secretary of the Museum, and Curator General.

Georgia D. A. R. will buy a case in which will be placed the relics of the Real Daughters, in honor of Mrs. Julian B. McCurry, of Georgia, National Chairman of Real Daughters.

LOUISE B. REED, Curator General.

Mrs. Bailey of Missouri spoke of the events in celebration of the birthday of General Washington by the Daughters of Puerto Rico, and in their behalf presented an antique Spanish tortoise-shell back hair comb as an expression of appreciation of the affectionate and encouraging message sent by the President General and the National Society, which she had delivered during her recent visit. The Curator General, Mrs. Reed, accepted the gift with appreciative thanks.

Mrs. Bailey expressed appreciation for the privilege of having served on the National Board of Management, and thanked the members for their courtesies shown her during her term as Vice President General, stating she would be thinking of them especially on occasions of the meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Rex of Kansas, on behalf of Mr. Guernsey, presented a miniature of Honorary President General Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Mrs. Shepperd, of Pennsylvania, stated that a miniature of Honorary President General Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook had been sent to the Curator General, Mrs. Reed, and that Pennsylvania had also sent the "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family."

The Curator General, Mrs. Reed, stated that the miniature of Mrs. Cook had been received and accepted the miniatures in words of deep appreciation.

Mrs. Reed stated that Massachusetts had presented a miniature of Honorary President General Mrs. Russell William Magna; the President General stated that miniatures of all Honorary Presidents General had been received.

The Reporter to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

The 38th annual report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution was submitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on November first. It was edited, indexed and prepared for printing. The Reports are now ready for distribution.

RUTH ROSE RICHARDSON, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd, was called to the Chair.

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

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

In the two months since the February meeting, the Buildings and Grounds Committee has given its attention chiefly to preparations for the Continental Congress. All State Rooms have been cleaned and the walls of corridors and halls have been washed. As in a household, with each laundering some curtains fall to pieces. With cleaning also, the braids and bindings of some of the heavy draperies become loosened. These conditions emphasize the importance of each state establishing a fund for the care and maintenance of its room so that regularly recurring repairs may be made as a matter of routine, without necessity of delay to secure action by the State Board. Both time and money can be saved at Headquarters if it is known that the states are prepared to meet needed repairs.

Extensive correspondence was necessary in the adjustment of rooms for meetings incidental to the Congress. The states naturally wish to find their rooms at their
best. On the other hand, Committee Chair-
men who can meet their members only
during the Congress desire their meetings
to be conveniently arranged. The lack of
an elevator greatly complicated the prob-
lem. The Chairman regrets that assign-
ment of rooms could not be made immedi-
ately upon request. Only seven rooms were
available for thirty-five meetings. In ad-
dition, provision was made for twenty
states to use their own rooms, for eleven
other states to distribute seat tickets, and
for the location of Program Committee,
Resolutions Committee, Invitations, special
telephones, Finance, Auditing, Credentials,
Press, Publicity, lunches and flowers.

In February officers and chairman asked
for assignments to announce at state con-
ferences, or to be mailed out in the states
by March first. Until all requests are in,
and the approximate number of seats neces-
sary are known, no one of the thirty-five
meetings can be assigned to any one of the
seven rooms. The Committee has every
desire to co-operate but urges that State
Regents and Chairmen recognize the prob-
lem as a whole, and suggests that, where
hour and place are not known at the time
of the spring conferences, announcement
of the meetings be made with the sugges-
tion that delegates see the bulletin board,
the information sheet or notices in the
D. A. R. Magazine for time and place of
meetings.

The lighting of several of the offices has
been improved. In some cases, the former
lights were still usable, but the progress
of modern invention is so rapid as to justify
the changes. In the Catalogue Room the
use of one of the new lights proved more
satisfactory than the four old ones. The
lighting of the control room of the Library
has been studied. A system devised for the
new Supreme Court Building for securing
greater satisfaction from similar chande-
liers is being studied, with a view to in-
stalling those changes in the Library.

The Committee is still hopeful that a
fairy godmother will sponsor the Document
Room. Tentative estimate for air-condi-
tioning and fire-proofing of the basement
room suggested for use is $3,500.

The Executive Committee adopted a reso-
lation providing for the construction of a
new electric elevator in the rear corridors
of Memorial Continental Hall which will
be referred to the Board for action today.
The estimate for the pointing of the joints
between stones, the corking of the roof and
the cleaning of the exterior walls of Memo-
rial Continental Hall, as presented in a
previous report, is nearly $6,000.

Because of the construction of the new
building for the Interior Department, now
in progress in adjoining blocks, our build-
ings are subject to an unusual amount of
dust and dirt. It seems wise, therefore, to
delay the project for the cleaning of Con-
tinental Hall by sand blast until another
year.

**GIFTS**

The State of Georgia has presented a
desk and chair for the office room in Ad-
ministration Building, given in honor of
the State Regent, Mrs. John W. Daniel.

For the Colonial Library, a tiny Bible
History printed in New York in 1813 which
belonged to the ancestor of the donor has
been given by Mrs. Thomas S. Rogers, Gen-
eral Asa Danforth Chapter, New York.

The State of Iowa is steadily adding to
the collection of antique furniture and
this year has acquired a very distinctive
type wing chair and a Chippendale arm
chair. These have been upholstered in
carefully chosen fabrics in designs of the
Revolutionary period.

The Louisiana State Board of Manage-
ment has placed a handsome trysting bench
in their Spanish Court in honor of the
State Regent, Mrs. J. Harris Baughman.
A diligent search is being made to find a
companion piece with which to honor an-
other Daughter.

Maine has redecorated its State Room
and has secured from a historic old church,
two small footstools showing different
types used at that period. The covers were
given by Hannah Weston Chapter and are
from the old Burnham Tavern.

Maryland has had two old tables refin-
ished and provided with mats of crimson
antique velvet.

Miss March Thoma of Belleville Chap-
ter, Illinois, has given for the Children's
Attic "A guide to the English Tongue," from which some of the most prominent
settlers of Illinois got their first knowledge
of the English Language. The volume, published in 1780, has been added to the collection of early school books, started for that room.

The State of New Hampshire through the Chairman, Mrs. Snow, has added to the collection for the Children’s Attic:

A walnut and maple doll bed with pillows, bolster and bedding, and a doll, Laura, over fifty years old, with an old trunk filled with clothes and belongings. These were the gift of Miss Mable Clark of Exeter, New Hampshire.

A doll, Ruth, seventy years old, named for the mother of the donor, Miss Ella F. Shepard.

A doll, Betsey, given to Elizabeth Sarah Folsom on her tenth birthday May 14, 1836, presented by Mrs. Wendell Burt Folsom.

New Jersey has had the ceiling and sidewalls of its room repainted and the historic Jacobean furniture has been re-caned. This work was done at the School for the Blind.

The Arnold Family Tree, gift of Miss Claribel Crandall of Rhode Island, has been added to the reserve collection of our library where it is available for reference.

West Virginia has purchased a fine old signed Kermanshah rug for their room in honor of Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Curator General.

Mrs. John W. Brookfield of Fairfax County Chapter, Virginia, has given several hundred iris for the grounds.

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT, 
Chairman.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The President General stated that word had just been received that the President of the United States, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, would be present during the opening ceremonies on Monday evening, April 20th; would listen to the report of the President General, would then deliver his address, and remain to witness the retiring of the Colors.

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

That recommendation No. 1 of the Survey be recommended for action of Congress:

That the following recommendations be added to the pension requirements: That no one shall be eligible for a pension who is over 40 years of age when entering the employ of the Society.

That all employees who have reached the age of 70 years be automatically retired at pension rates adopted by the Society, except when she becomes eligible for the next higher pension grade rate within one year after her 70th birthday.

That the National Society reserve the right to retire any employee at any time at pension rates.

That nothing in this act should prejudice the right of the National Society to dismiss an employee at any time, for cause.

Moved by Mrs. McCurry, seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Adopted.

That recommendation No. 2 of the Survey be adopted:

That the net profit from Constitution Hall events be used to pay off Constitution Hall indebtedness, and also used for the creation of a fund to take care of improvements and major repairs to buildings.

Moved by Mrs. Platt, seconded by Mrs. Williams (Fla.). Adopted.

That recommendation No. 3 of the Survey be adopted:

That the sum of $40,000 be set aside from the Current Fund as the foundation of a Reserve Fund for the maintenance and improvement of our properties, and that this fund, except such portion as may be needed for necessary repairs during the current year, be invested and the interest added to the fund.

Moved by Miss Harris, seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Adopted.

That recommendation No. 5 of the Survey be adopted:

That the action of the Board of February 20, 1918, “That State Regents in States having twenty chapters, or less, may receive upon application, not to exceed $15 for postage between November first and October thirty-first of each yearly period, and in States where chapters exceed twenty in number, at the rate of thirty cents for
each chapter in excess of twenty, provided no State Regent shall receive more than $50 during any one annual period," be rescinded.

Moved by Mrs. Nason, seconded by Miss Street. Lost.

That recommendation No. 7 of the Survey be adopted:
That the large certificate of membership and the expensive notification card be eliminated, and a small certificate be substituted, which would result in an approximate saving of one thousand dollars a year. The present certificate form may be issued to new members who request same at a nominal fee of $2.

Moved by Mrs. Gundrum, seconded by Miss Dilley. Adopted.

For presentation to Continental Congress:

Whereas, Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School in Grant, Alabama, and Tamassee D. A. R. School in Tamassee, South Carolina, receive no other support than the uncertain income they receive from the D. A. R. chapters; and

Whereas, These two D. A. R. Schools should receive recognition from the National Society; and

Whereas, It would greatly benefit and aid these two schools to have a certain amount upon which they could depend; therefore be it

Resolved, That $1,000 for Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School and $1,000 for Tamassee D. A. R. School be taken each year from the Current Fund of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Moved by Mrs. Goodhue, seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Adopted.

That by request of Major General Connor, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, the National Society present a cash award instead of a saber to the outstanding cadet in natural and experimental philosophy. This award to be $100.

Moved by Mrs. Bailey, seconded by Mrs. Turner. Adopted.

For presentation to Continental Congress:

The adoption of the design for a marker for the graves of wives of Revolutionary soldiers as submitted by the Insignia Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Platt, seconded by Mrs. Bailey. Adopted.

The following change in the ruling regarding charter membership—The list of charter members must include all organizing members. It may also include applicants who become members of the chapter before the end of the first year following organization.

Moved by Mrs. Turner, seconded by Mrs. Trottman. Adopted.

That a new electric elevator with penthouse and enclosure be installed in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall, the cost to be approximately $10,000.

Moved by Mrs. Williams (Fla.), seconded by Mrs. Alexander. Adopted.

For presentation to Continental Congress:

Whereas, the quota for the work at Ellis Island be restored to 5¢ per capita.

Moved by Miss Clay, seconded by Mrs. Judd. Adopted.

For presentation to Continental Congress:

Resolved, That the resolution of the 28th Congress, April 1919, to the effect that $5,000 be appropriated from the Current Fund and credited to the Magazine as recompense for publishing and distributing the Board proceedings, be rescinded; and

Resolved, That $2,000 be paid yearly to the D. A. R. Magazine for the publication of the Minutes of the National Board of Management.

Moved by Mrs. O'Byrne, seconded by Mrs. Judd. Adopted.

That a safe deposit box be procured and that five members of the National Board of Management be appointed, namely, the President General, Chairman of Finance Committee, Treasurer General, Registrar General and Recording Secretary General, who shall have access to the safe deposit box in the National Metropolitan Bank, and that two of these women shall always be present when the box is opened.

Moved by Mrs. Messenger, seconded by Mrs. Turner. Adopted.
That Mrs. Edgar Puryear be appointed Managing Editor of the Magazine at a salary of $100 a month from April 1, 1936, to April 1, 1937.

Moved by Mrs. Nason, seconded by Mrs. Rowbotham. Adopted.

That $300 be given to Mrs. Edgar Puryear in appreciation for her loyal and devoted service to the editing of the Magazine during the past eight months.

Moved by Mrs. Platt, seconded by Mrs. Bailey. Adopted.

That a sub-committee for the American Indians be authorized under the Americanism Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Thayer, seconded by Mrs. Tomm. Adopted.

That the name of the committee now called “Sons and Daughters of the United States of America” be changed to “Junior American Citizens.”

Moved by Mrs. Turner, seconded by Miss Harris. Adopted.

That we buy the record of the President General’s Lincoln Day address at a cost of $12, for use by chapters through the Filing and Lending Bureau.

Moved by Mrs. Platt, seconded by Mrs. Williams (Fla.). Adopted.

That the National Society approve and gratefully accept the offer of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, to offer an award of $25 to the State Society of the D. A. R. organizing the greatest number of Societies of the C. A. R., and officially reporting such to the latter Society.

Moved by Mrs. Clapp, seconded by Miss Clay. Adopted.

For presentation to Continental Congress:

That the name of the “Historical Research Committee” be changed to “History Committee.”

Moved by Miss Dilly, seconded by Mrs. Richardson. Lost.

Whereas, The scope of the work of the Better Films Committee now involves much more than the mere endeavor to secure Better Films, and embraces such activities as cooperation with other organizations in community work, educational work in the schools and through Adult Study Groups, and establishing and supervising Children’s Programs. It would seem that a more appropriate name for this committee would be Motion Picture Committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the name of the Better Films Committee be changed to Motion Picture Committee.

Moved by Miss Street, seconded by Mrs. Clapp. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read letter received from Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director, National Park Service, inviting the D. A. R. to sponsor the Moore House at Yorktown.

For presentation to Congress:

The acceptance of the invitation from the National Park Service to sponsor Moore House, Yorktown, as a National Patriotic Shrine without assuming any financial obligation except that of furnishing the room where the terms of surrender were drawn up, this to be done through voluntary gifts of funds from the various chapters.

Moved by Mrs. Rowbotham, seconded by Mrs. McCrillis. Adopted.

The acceptance of the invitation from the National Park Service to cooperate in the observance of the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, and that the President General represent the Society at that event.

Moved by Mrs. Gundrum, seconded by Mrs. Trottman. Adopted.

Recess was taken at 12:50 P.M.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:25 o’clock.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Edgar F. Puryear, read the report of that committee.

Report of Magazine Committee

Our financial report for the year shows $5,700.79 over and above our expenses. The total received from advertising is
The gains in subscriptions for the year are 1,023:

- Arizona has gained 4
- Arkansas 9
- California 97
- Colorado 20
- Connecticut 27
- Delaware 9
- District of Columbia 22
- Florida 10
- Georgia 5
- Illinois 138
- Indiana 24
- Iowa 18
- Kansas 8
- Kentucky 32
- Louisiana 23
- Maine 7
- Maryland 27
- Massachusetts 50
- Michigan 21
- Minnesota 24
- Mississippi 10
- Missouri 16
- Montana 7
- Nebraska 12
- Nevada 4
- New Jersey 58
- New York 80
- North Carolina 19
- North Dakota 2
- Ohio 80
- Oklahoma 11
- Oregon 3
- Pennsylvania 65
- Rhode Island 6
- South Dakota 6
- Tennessee 9
- Texas 25
- Utah 9
- Vermont 1
- Virginia 8
- West Virginia 9
- Wisconsin 22
- Foreign 1

The advertising received from States during the past year are:

- District of Columbia—$1,169.52—(Woodward & Lothrop, 1 page for the year.)
- New York—$184.50—(Roosevelt Hotel, ½ page Sept., ½ page October through March.)
- Montana—$110.00—(½ page Montana Power Co.; ½ page Montanans Inc. in January.)
- Colorado—$18.74—(Antlers Hotel, ½ page in January.)
- Nebraska—$40.00—(Woodmen Circle, ¼ page February.)
- Tennessee—$30.00—(Roster of Tennessee Revolutionary Soldiers in Mar. & Apr., 1/16 page.)
- North Carolina—$37.50—(Roster of North Carolina Revolutionary Soldiers, 1/16 page in Mar.; Crossnore School, ¼ page in Apr.)
- Virginia—$15.00—(Roster of Virginia members, 1/16 page in March.)
- New Jersey—$130.00—(Poeter Hand Bag, 1 page in April.)

The Metalcrafts and Cincinnati Regalia Co. ads will continue for six months.

Through a misunderstanding the Magazine did not print the names of New Jersey over the Poeter Hand Bag ad, nor North Carolina over the Crossnore School ad. We are still collecting sale slips from Woodward and Lothrop. With a subscription list of only 245 in the District, we turned over more than $13,000 worth of sale slips last month.

Our aim is 1,000 new subscribers and one page of advertising from each State.

The idea of featuring the States in the issues which carry the State Capitols on the cover has been quite popular. I would like each State to give us a picture of some event in Congress that is of special interest to that State. The next six States to be used are New Hampshire in May, New Jersey in June, New Mexico in July, New York in August, North Carolina in September and North Dakota in October. If your State is one of these, or will be coming soon, start now to select the most interesting picture of something typical of your State for the frontispiece, have an outstanding writer in your State write a story or historical article with pictures, have all your Chapters send their pictures with fifty word captions for the department of Chapter Work Told Pictorially, and send any other item that is of special interest in your State. We would like each State different. The magazine is going to be mailed the 25th of each month, and in order to do this, your material must be in the office by the first of the month.

The fund that is being raised in honor of Mrs. Becker is growing fast. It was started with a contribution of $1,000, North Carolina voted $100.00 at their State Conference, $235.54 was received from the District of Columbia through Mrs. Dalby, $1.00 from Waupun Chapter in Wisconsin, and $6.00 from North Carolina for a cut used. The National Geographic Society loaned the cuts for the color pictures used in the April magazine, at a cost of $3,000. Judd & Detweiler has contributed
through extra service to the amount of $500.00.

We want to double the size of the Magazine, and in order to do this, we will need $10,000. We have $6,000 in sight, and with your help we will soon have the other $4,000. Your contributions to this fund will be gratefully accepted. Chapters may pay for the cost of their cuts if they wish. The cost is $6.00.

We would like every Daughter attending this Congress to take home with her an extra copy of the April issue.

Mrs. James Macbeth has asked me to give a letter of introduction to every Daughter who is planning to travel in the East. A royal welcome will be awaiting her in Shanghai.

D. PURYEAR,
Chairman.

Mrs. Puryear reported the Society’s Organ to be $5,750.79 to the good, and urged the members to patronize those placing advertisements in the Magazine, also that they save sales slips as evidence of purchases, in order that the firms advertising would know they were being favored.

Mrs. Turner of Texas pledged, in honor of the President General, $100 toward the fund for the Magazine, for which the President General expressed appreciative thanks.

The Chairman, Approved Schools Committee, Miss Katharine Matthies, read the report of that committee.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

At a meeting of the Kate Duncan Smith Board held in Mobile, Alabama, on March 17th various matters pertaining to the school were discussed. It was decided that scholarships should be given to but one child at a time in a family in order that other children might have an opportunity to attend school. It was reported that the boys are planting trees and shrubs to improve the school grounds.

My special project for this school is the raising of $5,000 for a Recreation Hall to be known as the Florence H. Becker Hall. It is my desire that every state make some contribution to this Hall in honor of our President General and to show a real interest in one of our own D. A. R. Schools. So far 19 states have paid in or pledged about $2,200. Every Alabama Daughter is contributing to the Hall.

Pennsylvania is completing the Library at Kate Duncan Smith and Ohio is giving a Teacherage, each project to cost $3,000. A Connecticut lady has given $3,000 to build a home for the principal.

It was unfortunate that the notice of the Tamassee Board meeting did not reach me in time for me to attend it, so I have no real report to make. The School entertained the South Carolina State Conference at luncheon on March 5th when a delightful program was given by the students.

Tamassee also needs a Recreation Hall and Vocational Building. The idea is to have one large building with a wing for vocational work, one for a gymnasium, and one for an auditorium. Here boys could receive manual training, extension work for adults could be carried on and physical educational work done. The building would really be a social science center. I hope that we may sometime undertake the raising of money for this building as another project in which each state may have a part and so help our other D. A. R. School.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
Chairman.

Mrs. Taylor of Alabama, for the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, and Mrs. Mauldin of South Carolina, for Tamassee, expressed deep appreciation for the action on the recommendation to give a definite sum to these schools each year, but reminded the members these activities needed continued interest, Mrs. Mauldin stating Tamassee was badly in need of telephone facilities and asking that voluntary contributions of $5 to cover cost of poles therefore be given.

The Chairman of Committee to investigate the service and merits of candidates for the title of Honorary Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. James H. McDonald, read the report of that committee.
Report of Investigating Committee

Your committee elected at the National Board meeting of February 5th, 1936, to investigate the service and merits of candidates for the title of Honorary Vice-President General submit the report of its findings.

The committee’s first meeting was held the day of its election and its second on April 17, 1936.

The service and merits of the six candidates were thoughtfully and impartially considered from the point of view of length of service, offices held, continued activity and interest and the accurate and detailed record furnished by their States.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee, expressed by ballot, that Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle of California, and Mrs. Alvin Valentine Lane of Texas, are the best qualified to fill the two vacancies now existing.

CHRISTINE J. MCDONALD, Chairman.

The Chair read the By-Law covering the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Miss Street of Connecticut expressed appreciative thanks for the very logical and fine interpretation of the By-Law by the committee, and for the work put in in looking over the records and bringing in such a splendid report.

Mrs. McDonald stated that the committee membership represented widely diverse parts of the country, Missouri, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Ohio and Michigan, and they had conscientiously kept from personal equation or personal preference and they had been perfectly fair and the decision had been unanimous.

The President General appointed Mrs. Frank Leon Nason of Massachusetts, Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker of California, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham of Virginia and Mrs. James F. Trotman of Wisconsin to act as tellers. Ballots were distributed, the members indicating their choice, the ballots collected and the tellers retired to count the votes—74 members present.

The President General stated it had been suggested that a bronze tablet be placed in Constitution Hall in honor of Honorary President General Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the originator of the idea of Constitution Hall, in appreciation of her activities in that project, the chapters to have the privilege of voluntary contributions thereto. After discussion as to details, Mrs. McCurry of Georgia moved That it be recommended to Congress that a tablet be placed in Constitution Hall in honor of our Honorary President General Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, each chapter in the National Society to be given the privilege of contributing to this. Seconded by Mrs. Alexander. Carried.

The President General requested that the members reassemble after recess of Congress on Thursday next to attend in a body the reception to be given the National Society by the wife of the President of the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt.

Discussion followed on the subject of the October Board meeting, and October 26 for State Regents’ meeting and October 27, 1936 for the National Board meeting was decided upon.

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

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified 66
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today:
Originals 1,216
Supplementals 505

Total 1,721

Papers on hand not verified April 13, 1935:
Originals 514
Supplementals 1,541

Papers received thru April 18, 1936:
Originals 5,256
Supplementals 1,514

Total 8,825

Papers verified since April 13, 1935:
Originals 5,276
Supplementals 1,560

Rejected:
Originals 54
Supplementals 96
Papers on hand not verified April 18, 1936:
Originals .......................... 440
Supplementals ........................ 1,399
Total ................................ 8,825

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER, Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved That the 66 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,216 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Tomm. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved That 2 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Boyd. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to present my supplemental report.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to our National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:
Metairie-Ridge Chapter, Metairie-Ridge, Louisiana.
John Melchert Vanderpool, Delavan, Wisconsin.

HELENA R. POUCH, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved The acceptance of the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

The Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read the report of that committee: Mrs. Alvin Valentine Lane of Texas had received 61 votes; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle of California, had received 56 votes; being more than two-thirds of the voting body.

President General declared Mrs. Alvin Valentine Lane and Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle duly elected Honorary Vice-Presidents General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, subject to confirmation of Congress.

Mrs. Nason of Massachusetts moved That the ballots be destroyed. Seconded by Mrs. Whittaker. Carried.

Mrs. Baker of Nebraska moved That it be presented to Congress that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution issue an official resignation card, to be sent to each resigned member, so that those members may have official cognizance of their resignation. Seconded by Miss Harmon. Carried.

Mrs. Trotman of Wisconsin, Mrs. Kirkpatrick of Kansas, Mrs. Warren of Maine and Miss Harmon of the District of Columbia, Vice-Presidents General about to retire, expressed appreciation of the privilege of having been members of the National Board of Management, thanking the members for the courtesies shown them, and committing themselves to further loyal service.

The President General expressed the happiness of the Board in the presence of Mrs. Wilbur of China; that they were looking forward to having the Delegate from Puerto Rico during the Congress; and expressed to the retiring Vice-Presidents General and State Regents appreciation of their loyal service, stating they would be missed, but they would always be kept in mind; that the incoming new members would be welcome and would need their support in carrying on the work of the National Society.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, read the minutes of April 18, 1936, which were approved as read.

The President General thanked the members for their great helpfulness and wise counsel, and their willingness to stand up and state their convictions; that she was glad to have discussion, to have them express their opinion.

Mrs. McCrillis of R. I., expressed appreciation of the President General’s fairness, generosity and graciousness in carrying the members through the year.

Adjournment was taken at 4 P. M.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE, Recording Secretary General.
# 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**
1936-1937

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

**Vice-Presidents General**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, 37 Saunders St., Allston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. William Herron Alexander, 500 Meade St., Monongahela, Penna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Emeline M. Street, 259 Canner St., New Haven, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mortimer Platt, 3109 Stadium Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Wm. John Ward, 58 Bellevue Ave., Summit, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Tallulah, La.</td>
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**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.

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

**Registrar General**
Mrs. Luie Reynolds Spencer, Memorial Continental Hall.

**Historian General**
Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, 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.

**Curator General**
Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Memorial Continental Hall.
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ALABAMA
MRS. VAL TAYLOR,
Water Street, Unlontown.
MRS. EUGENE A. RICHEY,
1720 16th Ave., So., Birmingham.

ALASKA
MRS. THOMAS McGRASKY,
P. O. Box 82, Anchorage.
MRS. MORGAN CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS,
Anchorage.

ARIZONA
MRS. CHESTER S. McGRINTIN,
1820 Palmcroft Drive, Phoenix.
MRS. JOHN WALLACE CHAPPELL,
525 E. Speedway, Tucson.

ARKANSAS
MRS. HOMER FERGUS SLOAN,
Willbeth Plantation, Marked Tree.
MRS. CHARLES HENRY MILLER,
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MRS. JOHN W. H. HODGE,
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MRS. WALTER K. REED,
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MISS MARY CLARISSA WELCH,
40 Thomaston St., Hartford.

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MRS. HOWARD G. ELY,
1204 W. 10th St., Wilmington.

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North Church St., Thomasville.

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MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK

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Honorary Presidents General

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MRS. LOWEL FLETCHER HOBART
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MACNA

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ALVIN VALENTINE LANE, 1936

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CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOOL FUND ......................... Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 426 Norton St., 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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RESOLUTIONS ................................................ Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa.
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TRANSPORTATION ........................................... Mrs. Guy D. Rutledge, Kaysville, Utah.

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FINANCE ..................................................... Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS ................................. Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PRINTING .................................................... Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
ART CRITICS ................................................ Miss Aline E. Solomons, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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CHAPTER PROGRAMS ....................................... Mrs. C. A. Meyers, Terrace Park, Ohio.
JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP ....................................... Mrs. William H. Pouch, 185 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

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