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MRS. EDGAR F. PURYEAR
Managing Editor
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
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THE NEW YEAR!

O! there breaks a yet more glorious year, and into it must flow that love of God and of fellow-man that alone can change the world. In the keeping of His commandments will be found the joy and peace and happiness for which men long. Without God, all is as tinkling cymbal and sounding brass—a lesson which is being brought home in the world today.

A spiritual awakening is hovering over the earth. Men seeking unity are finding God, the source of all power and "without Whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy."

OUR America was founded on faith in God. Ours the responsibility to keep her so. As Daughters of the American Revolution, we are dedicated to the preservation of her tradition, to the perfecting of her ways and the education of her citizens.

It is fitting that we should pause and ask ourselves what we individually are doing to make justice and opportunity the birthright of every American; what we are doing to fit citizens to shoulder their responsibilities as well as to exact their privileges. What are we doing to bring courage and faith and hope into disappointed and restricted lives? Have we clothed and fed and served the needy? Have we spoken the word of cheer and extended the hand of friendship? Have you opened the soul of a child? For only as democracy is Christian can she withstand the onslaught of materialism. Democracy and Christianity stand today in opposition to the forces at war for power and control over the lives of men.

MAY unselfish service bind us in bonds of friendship and make us strong in purpose and united in effort, and may the New Year bring you great joy.

Let us walk softly, friend, For strange paths lie before us, all untrod. The New Year, spotless from the hand of God, Is thine and mine, O friend!

Florence Hague Becker.
The Chinese people have made tremendous progress in social and political cooperation during the last generation. Nevertheless, they themselves realize that much greater and more rapid progress must be made if the nation is to maintain its existence in a world where nationalism is militant and where there is no international force to prevent foreign exploitation.

The main obstacles to national unity in China are the large extent of territory, the national geographic barriers, the lack of rapid and easy communications, differences in dialects, illiteracy, foreign interference, and perhaps, most of all, historic background.

Modern mechanical devices can be adopted much more easily than modern social organization. Social cooperation cannot be purchased, like a motor car, or be easily put on, like an overcoat. China is finding that national unity and strength on a democratic basis are not easily acquired.

China's sons of yesterday were educated in the Confucian classics and the eight-legged essay; today they study modern physics and chemistry. The China of yesterday, by which we mean China of 1900 or 1910, was governed by the Manchus, an alien autocracy with the Son of Heaven, who, enshrouded in mystery, lived behind three high walls in the Forbidden City of Peking as Emperor. Today China strives for a republican form of government. The old southern capital—Nanking—has been modernized with wide streets, modern buildings and twentieth century light, telephone, waterworks and sanitation.

China has never, at least since the Christian era, had a centralized government. The National Government today exerts more effective control over a wider territory than has any government in history. Under the Manchus a loose control was exerted over what was known as the twenty-one provinces of China proper. As a matter of fact, this control consisted very largely in the appointment by Peking of governors over the provinces and of district magistrates in the hsien's or counties. These, however, were very limited in their political functions and were controlled largely by local residents.

Social, political and economic control
in old China rested largely with the family and clan. The clan, represented by the village elders, took care of litigation within the clan and between clans, adjusting differences by methods of conciliation, without resort to law; usually, as one writer says, "settlements were made over a cup of tea." The clans looked after peace and order, built the roads and bridges and provided the schools if there were any. The village elders took care of the festivals and the religious rites. China had local autonomy in the sense that each community looked after itself pretty much without reference to outside authorities. It was a country of simple organization inhabited by a pastoral people, concerned mostly with the problem of extracting from the soil the sustenance necessary for a growing population.

The present government of China, controlled by the Kuomintang, or People's Party, has been in power continuously since 1927. It has gradually extended its authority over the whole of China except for that part which has been recently occupied by the Japanese. War lords controlling provinces had to be eliminated. There was for years a bitter struggle against the Communists in central China. The last provinces to oppose the national government were Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the south, and these now have yielded and are now being reorganized by the central authorities. Even in these two provinces the central government has collected the customs, salt and other revenues and maintained certain administrative relationships by mutual agreement.

The present regime has constructed a central government and effected sweeping fiscal reforms. Systems of budgeting, auditing, and accounting have been adopted such as have never been used heretofore. The national revenues have been consolidated, many imposts abolished, and taxation regularized. The national revenues have increased four-fold since 1928. Tariff autonomy has been secured, thus making possible the assessment of duties in accordance with the needs. (China had formerly been limited by the nations to a five per cent effective duty on all foreign imports.) Local imposts have been largely eliminated.

The new China has made significant progress in codifying the laws and in the establishment of modern courts of justice, training police and providing a modern prison system. This has required the training of men as lawyers, jurists and police officers.

The new China has modernized its cities, or rather, this modernization is in process. The narrow lanes of cities like Canton formerly excited the curiosity of travelers. Today wide streets have been cut through dense centers of population in all of the main cities even of the far interior. The old municipalities were without public utilities. Now in all the principal cities modern utilities are installed including electric light, telephone, waterworks, and sanitary facilities. Modern police keep order and regulate the traffic. City parks and playgrounds, unknown to old China, are now quite general.

In communications, so necessary to modern social political and economic life, progress has been phenomenal. Provinces have vied with each other in constructing motor roadways. In 1921 China had 741 miles of motor road. In 1935 the total has reached 53,000. These are for a large part macadamized. Today wherever one goes he sees that all the main centers and the market towns are being connected by motor buses and trucks. Provincial highways are being merged into national trunk lines under an expert adviser appointed by the League of Nations.

The national scheme of railway development proposed by Dr. Sun Fo in 1928 placed an estimate of $10,000,000,000 as necessary to build 100,000 miles of railway proposed by his father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Of this 20,000 miles, costing $2,000,000,000, was to be built during the first ten years. Owing to many difficulties inherent in the situation, it will not be possible to realize this plan in the time suggested but notwithstanding unsettled conditions in China, the world depression and many other constructive tasks to be carried through, railway building is taking place today.

The Hanking-Canton trunk line will soon be completed, which will connect South China with central China for the first time and will make it possible to travel by rail
from Canton to Berlin. The great north-west of China is being connected with the east coast by a new railway. Now it is possible to travel from Shanghai to Sian, the old capital of the pre-Christian era, in less than two days. This was formerly a two months' journey by houseboat and ox-cart. Other shorter lines for commercial and military reasons are under construction.

China has become “air minded.” Planes provide passenger and mail service to the main cities of China. Shanghai and Pe-king, Shanghai and Canton, both journeys of about 1,000 miles, are now brought within a few hours of each other. Chengtu, the capital of the great western province of 60,000,000 people, is now reached from Shanghai in one day where previously it was a laborious journey of from six weeks to two months. The airplane has meant much to those countries where railways have previously been available—how much more to a country the size of China with long distances but without railway connections.

Education is considered by the Chinese as the prime requirement for national unity and strength. A nation which since time immemorial has placed education in the highest category of needs (however, only for the few) and has chosen its officials by literary examinations, has a supreme regard for education. To provide modern education requires the training of leadership, the provision of equipment and huge maintenance expenses. China has made definite progress on plans for a national system which will place a primary school in every township, a high school in every county and a university in the capital of every province, with national institutions as the capstone of a system. China will require that every Chinese child of the 400,000,000 shall be given an education. There has not been time to realize this whole scheme but there were in 1935 17,000,000 students in schools of modern learning and the principal cities of China have become great university centers.

Again the rural problem. China’s leaders realize that eighty-five per cent of the people are farmers and that rural reconstruction is necessary if the nation is to be strong. To this end the League of Nations and the United States are giving coop-
three decades. Furthermore, the process continues today, for a recent report indicates that there were 1500 Chinese in American universities, most of them in graduate work. There is no greater opportunity today for American women than friendly contacts with these carefully selected Chinese men and women, who while abroad, not only study engineering, economics and education but also learn the best traditions of American life; which, they tell us, they experience most impressively in the American home.

That China has made such significant progress in national reconstruction at a time when military pressure of the Japanese from outside and from inside has exerted constant pressure, and when many nations of the world, formerly stabilized and united, have required the highest ability of their leadership and resources to maintain themselves, is certainly a tribute to the ability of the leaders who have succeeded in bringing this about.

The move of the Orient towards the light, at the center of which are the colossal changes in China, can well be considered the greatest movement of the twentieth century. Only a start has been made. It will require the century to complete.

If China could only be given another ten or twenty years undisturbed from outside aggression, one could predict that this part of the world would afford the greatest demonstration yet given of the ability of an ancient nation, with an unbroken history of 4,000 years, to take its place in the making of the new world that is to emerge.

Editor's Note: Since the publication of this article we have received word of the death of Mr. Lockwood, who was in Shanghai for more than thirty years in work with the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. In this period he formed close friendships with present leaders of government and business, ambassadors, cabinet members, bankers, manufacturers. No one could be better qualified to write of the astounding changes which have taken place in China and changes still taking place.

It is with deep sorrow that the National Society records the death of Mrs. E. L. Harris, on December 2, 1936. Mrs. Harris served as State Regent of Ohio 1917-1920, and as Vice President General for the National Society 1920-1923. She was a member of Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland, Ohio.
IT HAS been our stimulating experience to live in Japan, China and Korea, since the end of 1909, and to observe how different are these three peoples in customs and characteristics. In each country are admirable, lovable men and women, with a rich background of arts, literature and history. These countries lie largely within the temperate zone. In traversing them, one sees few dull-eyed women. Among the women are splendid leaders, privileged by educational advantages.

China, Korea and Japan, successively, came under the influence of the teachings of Confucius and of Buddha. It would be charitable to say that Confucius had no high opinion of women; but Buddhism teaches that by nature woman is evil and, to protect society, must be kept in ignorance and seclusion. A thesis could be written on the influence of this statement. China received its Buddhism from India, and China is conservative about foreign ideas. Chinese men are cautious, apt to use experience as a touchstone, and if a man's mother told him that idea of woman was nonsense, the chances are he would believe her. Confucius weighs more, naturally, being home-bred. But in Korea and Japan, the Buddhist religion came with all the éclat of the superior Chinese civilization.

In Korea, Buddhism fell into discredit some centuries ago, but Confucius is revered. Japan has revered both these cults since the seventh century.

In Japan, before the advent of Buddhism, women were equal with men, married whom they chose, and commanded any position their abilities merited. The Indian idea of women’s essential wickedness, with all the prestige which accompanied it, took long to penetrate into the life of a nation which worshipped female deities, and whose great historical figure was a woman, the Empress Jingo, whose valor led forth her armies to conquer an empire.

In the 8th Century the Chinese ideals had made such headway that the governmental system was adopted, including the Chinese family system, which deprived a woman of freedom of choice, and of many legal rights. The effect of this was cumulative up to the Meiji era. Lafcadio Hearn (I believe) wrote that if you unfolded, leaf by leaf, the heart of a Japanese woman, at the center you would find a hard, black kernel. Charged by religious tenet with in-
herent sinfulness, and then deprived of all legal rights! Only a hard, black kernel—possibly of resentment!

By the 11th Century the subjugation of women was still incomplete. So far from being "kept in ignorance and seclusion" some of them were highly literate. A classic known to every educated Japanese, and since its translation ranked with the great novels of the world, is the Tale of Genji. The Lady Murasaki wrote it about 1008 A.D. In this fascinating story of court life, one may gauge the intelligence of contemporary Japanese women, as well as the refinements of music, painting and poetry which prevailed a century before Heloise wrote her immortal letters. A thoughtful reader finds other contrasts beside related cultures: for one, the sense of sin and remorse for misconduct which confirms strikingly "He left not himself without witness."

The dramatic, imaginative power of Lady Murasaki, as well as her range of vocabulary and of knowledge, is impressive. The characters are as real to the Japanese as historical personages. It has been illustrated through centuries in paintings and color-prints. Near Lake Birva is a monastery which holds a literary shrine, a room to which Lady Murasaki often retired to write. The priests, learning of my devotion to her memory, showed to me the sturdy, black-raftered room where the first great novelist—a Japanese lady—contemplated beauty and spun her matchless tale.

The teaching of Confucius, more in accord than Buddhism with the stern Samurai system of the succeeding centuries, came to highest power between the 14th and 18th Centuries. The ideal for Samurai women was a stoical self-abnegation to the interests of her husband or sons. Buddhism had branded woman as inherently wicked, but Confucius hinted that moral training might change her nature. The Japanese rendition of this idea is: "For her no religion is necessary, because her husband is her sole heaven, in serving him lies her whole duty... Yet it is expedient that she be morally trained, in order to be gentle and chaste and not give way to passions inconvenient to others."

In 1868 came the great era of the Emperor Meiji. Universal education was one of the early reforms. Little girls trudged to school with their brothers. Higher education for women is not sufficiently provided, only a quarter of university students are women. The Missions have maintained good higher schools, in which many leaders of thought were educated. In 1877 was opened what became later the Peeresses School. Baroness Ishimoto, author and publicist, received her education there.

Temperance is a live issue. In 1886 Mme. Yajima organized the W. C. T. U. Not only drunkenness but the social evil is on its agenda. Yearning for quicker results, it threw its weight into the suffrage movement, in which Miss Ishikawa is prominent. Not yet successful in the latter, great progress has been made in the other objects. The work of the Y. W. C. A. since 1903 is dynamic. Its outstanding leader for years, Miss Kawai, exemplifies...
the ability of the Far Eastern women to inspire and administer. Mrs. Moto Hani edits her own magazine. Dr. Yoshioka is President of Tokyo Women’s Medical College, which gives a five-year course and which has graduated 2,000 physicians since its founding in 1900. Madame Yoshioka is the first Japanese woman to establish a medical university for women.

In the Japanese character is a strong spiritual fervor. The Samurai system built upon it and also built it up. With fixed purpose, the Japanese women became crusaders. It is safe to predict they will win. Moreover, there is no dead-level in this matter of self-abnegation, many women have refused to conform. Those who know Japanese women well have told me that non-Christian men like to get Christians for wives because they are gentle and submissive—which is significant. Also, there was Madame Hirooka, whom a mutual friend once brought to us for dinner. Madame Hirooka was of the Mutsui family, herself a Captain of Industry, who both looked and acted the part. Psychologists have a name for people of exceptional force and determination, and the womanhood of Japan is not lacking in the type.

In promotion of friendship between nations the Far Eastern women are potent. Many may be cited. I refer to two.

One is the Viscountess Hisaakira Kano, who leaves a memory of ethereal loveliness. Her husband’s work stationed them in different countries. I met them first in Shanghai, where they attended the Community Church, and felt at once Mrs. Kano’s vital charm. They were removed elsewhere soon, but time is not essential to appreciate an exquisite, radiant personality. In Tokyo the acquaintance was renewed. There, in spite of the exactions of Japanese etiquette upon one in Mrs. Kano’s position, she was constant in hospitality to people of other nations living there. For she had been a sojourner in other lands. In 1917 they were stationed in America, where friendship for Dr. and Mrs. Robert Speer led them to reside in Englewood, N. J. Although national feeling against Japan ran high, due to the immigration question, they found only affection and respect. It was a time they counted among their happiest years. This experience of friendliness inspired Mrs. Kano to pledge herself ever to promote good will. In London, Shanghai and Calcutta she threw herself into that effort. In Calcutta she worked with Indian ladies on the Y. W. C. A. Board, and organized English classes for her own nationals, to break down the language barrier, which she regarded as the greatest obstacle to understanding. After eight years away,
returning to Tokyo, it was necessary to teach their children the Japanese language.

Miss Ting Shu-ching of China holds a similar place in affection of many hearts. Miss Ting, for years General Secretary of the Chinese National Y. W. C. A., died recently. A newspaper notice of her death ended with this touching tribute:

"Miss Ting was not only a national figure, who had a big share in moulding life in China during these years of change, but an international figure. The National Office of the Y. W. C. A. is flooded with telegrams and cables of sympathy, not only from all parts of China, but from far corners of the earth—New Zealand, South America, Canada and Europe. The sense of sorrow is shared by groups of women all around the world, for she was not only one of China's great, she was a world citizen, known and beloved, far and wide."

In Korea—have always been able women, good wives and stewards of resources. Isabella Bird Bishop* describes the Queen of Korea as of keen mind and strong character. She sent for Mrs. Bishop often and questioned avidly about English customs and government, in acute contrast to her own backward, graft-ridden realm, and evinced earnest intention to change matters. Her firm character and resistance to invasion led to her assassination. This is not ancient history, many, now living, were in Seoul at the time.

In the days of the Hermit Kingdom education was limited to the influential. Tutors, or small private schools, taught the sons of the literati. Fathers, however, recognizing unusual talent in daughters, allowed them to share their brothers' tutors. The Japanese public school system is doing much for the Korean boys, but as yet, it is said that only a small proportion of the girls have opportunity to attend primary school. The mission schools, which preceded public schools, have educated thousands. So fast has education for women made its place that now an illiterate girl is not considered eligible for a good match.

Mrs. J. W. Paxton of Chinkiang writes: "In no way is the change of the past 40 years more marked than in the status of women. Formerly Chinese ladies were rarely seen walking on the streets. Now, with natural feet, they go about freely. In the interior of Kiangsu Province, in which Nanking and Shanghai are located, few women were able to read. Hardly a non-Christian school in our large city received girls. Now many attend. Government, in the old days, concerned only those paid to manage it; now a school girl of twelve years has opinions and does not hesitate to express them. Most girls claim a right to

* Travels in Korea. I. B. Bishop.
be consulted about their marriage, and new laws permit this. Formerly, respectable men were not ambitious to be soldiers; now farmers, merchants, even professional men, are eagerly drilling after working hours, while school girls are required to take first-aid training, and attend lectures on aviation and self-defence. In churches and other organizations women hold high offices; they command respect and their influence is widely felt.”

Lately, I saw two truck loads of girl athletes en route to the Stadium, clad in jerseys and shorts, which displayed muscular brown legs—a far cry from pallid ladies tottering on bound feet.

It is hardly ten years since Chinese women began to participate in social events with their husbands. Now at social affairs where Chinese and Western people meet, Chinese wives accompany their husbands and add their charm and ready wit to the occasions.

Laws governing women’s status have changed greatly. She may marry whom she likes; may take government examinations and hold office; where formerly they had no inheritance, now in intestate proceedings, daughters, married or single, inherit equally with their brothers; a man may no longer will away all from his daughters. Formerly laws were interpreted for men in one way; for women another; now the same interpretation holds. A man could divorce his wife on seven counts; now laws grant equal standing in divorce. A group of women at Nanking secured the passage of a law that no man could take concubines into his home. Men who already had “small wives” may keep them; but women have a weapon to protect against future transgressions.

In education great advance has been made. The Government schools provide for girls. Mission Schools here, as elsewhere, constituted the entering wedge.

It is the 50th birthday of Gen. Chiang, which all China celebrates. Hangchow, where I write, rings with celebration. Last night a torch light procession, with bands and drums, ushered it in. Miles on miles of uniformed middle and higher school students of both sexes carried aloft paper floats. Hundreds of the Peach of Longevity and similar emblems passed by. Also paper airplanes, cannons and half a mile of gunboats. It looked like patriotism.

When one reflects what was happening in these three countries—to take one period, for instance, the early sixties, in Peking—in Pyeng Yang and at Shimoda Bay, where Townsend Harris wrote his memorable Journal, the changes seem incredible. For the women, what a new day! Proud must be the missionaries who instructed and inspired so many of these prospective leaders of thought among them. Behind the teachers stand the bulwarks of church women at home—of whom we all are a part—justified in sharing this pride. Those who help make America a human place for the young strangers who study there, little realize how far their influence goes.
History of the Shanghai Chapter

Cornelia Richardson

Recording Secretary, Shanghai Chapter

THE Shanghai Chapter is now twelve years old, and entitled to history. It began with a charter membership of seventeen, to which it added within four years twenty-seven others, only six by transfer.

Mrs. H. S. Dickerson was appointed by the National Board prior to her departure for China as Organizing Regent. She found in Shanghai a small coterie of members desirous of forming a Chapter, who promptly transferred to National membership. In December, 1922, this group assembled to organize. Due to distance, progress was delayed. When Mrs. Caroline Holt was appointed State Regent for the Orient, and paid a visit to Shanghai, affairs moved swiftly. In June, 1923, the group again met, signed papers and elected officers, some of whose names recur through the minutes to the present day. Unfortunately, families are apt to be transient, which is our most discouraging feature. Before the Chapter received recognition the invaluable Mrs. Dickerson removed to America. She rendered fine services there by representing us at Continental Congress, and other ways. On April 24th, 1924, the Chapter was recognized. The first regular meeting was held November 6, 1924, at the home of Consul-General and Mrs. Edwin Cunningham. Mrs. Wilbur, Acting Regent, outlined the aims and work of the Society, and the Consul-General addressed us on patriotic services he deemed appropriate. Since that time the Chapter has held meetings of unfailing interest.

Two of the seventeen charter members lived far away in West China and at Kuling, a mountain in Central China. Our members have been scattered throughout China and America. We speak dialects of both American seaboard, as far north as Maine, as far south as Texas, and all the area within. Our Roll of Honor, oddly enough, has been nearly half of Connecticut soldiers. The Regents are as follows: Mrs. Dickerson, Michigan; Mrs. Wilbur, Ohio; Mrs. Dunbar, Maine; Mrs. Roberts, Colorado; Miss Thomason, Texas; Mrs. Thompson, New York. Our current officers add to the above list New Jersey, California and China. We are no insular body.

Shanghai has vicissitudes. During our early years as a Chapter, the Foreign Settlements barricaded themselves from invading Communist armies and for a brief time were under curfew law. The appointment of the first State Regent had to be confirmed by telephone because women were not allowed on the streets, due to Chinese riots. In 1932 our members engaged in relief work for thousands of refugees crowded into the Settlements. The annual report of that year graphically describes events.

As before said, the meetings are of unfailing interest. Besides various reports of National Committee work, the members have provided fine historical papers. The Literary Department of the American Woman’s Club, founded in 1918 to study Chinese Civilization, published several volumes of its papers. These were presented to the Library of the D. A. R. for this reason: women found eligible to the D. A. R. were nearly all active in this Department and had produced many of the papers—as well as the officers. (As one member remarked, “the Literary Department just transferred to the D. A. R.”)

Naturally, historical papers gave no difficulty, such as Contributions of the Plymouth Colony and of several original States to the ideals of America; Huguenots in America and their Provenance; how the Adoption of the Constitution affected American Affairs; George Rogers Clark, and Music written in the time of George Washington. At least twice yearly meetings include the husbands. Addresses have been given on occasions, by Judges of the American Court, Consuls, Admirals, a Major of Marine Corps, College Presidents and Professors, the Superintendent of the American School, an English clergyman and an American editor. A tribute was paid to the Society by the President of the
University of Shanghai, Dr. Herman Liu, at one of these times: "When I was helping to launch the Good Citizenship Movement of China, I borrowed the Constitution of your Society. These precepts have gone all over China teaching patriotism to our people; for which I now give grateful recognition."

Our first project was to help raise the Philippine Scholarship Fund. In part, this was done by cooperating in mutual sales of native art-crafts with the Philippines Chapter. Patriotic Education has been constantly on our agenda, with prizes for the Seventh and Eighth grade pupils of the Shanghai American School. When vigorous winds whip the School flag to tatters, we are relied upon to replace it; the American troop of Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls also modestly mention their requirements. We gave a Church flag to the Marines’ Church. A chair in Constitution Hall bears our name, and is in memorial to the beloved Mrs. Holt. A Library utensil and other gifts to our National Hall and committees have been contributed. We have contributed to urgent calls for local relief. We attend all National observances, and place a handsome floral piece on the War Memorial for Shanghai men who died in the World War as we attend Armistice day service. Our gala day is Washington’s birthday, when our husbands are guests, with others, and we are addressed by some public man. As would be expected of the children of pioneers, many of our members have been missionaries, at present we have five, and our past regent, Miss Thompson, is Librarian of the University of Shanghai. Our present Regent, Dr. Thompson, instructs the American youth in Latin, and two others teach there. Of those who have comparative leisure, is our Mrs. Macbeth, who upon request meets visiting Daughters at ships. Work for American Navy men in port has always been done by our members, individually, or in touch with other organizations, or by special parties. We give them a touch of home by invitations to meals, and cooperate with the Chaplain of Marines or the Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. upon request, as hostesses. Several are to be found in this capacity at the Y. Sunday night supper’s for the men, and at a recent dinner of Community Church for 150 Marines, six of our members brought food for a tableful, and presided over it. One of our women spent four summers at Chefoo, where the Navy does summer practice, helping the wives of the Navy Y. Secretaries promote social projects for the men: parties, dances, excursions. We are engaged in collecting vital statistics of Americans who have lived in China, and are now deep in other plans for the coming year.

We find in all the Overseas reports odd unanimity of complaint as to scattered and transient membership, and the popularity of their members as officers of other organizations. But at the same time their achievements fill us with pride—not to say a sense of awe, and perhaps of desire to emulate them.

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The National Society records with deep sorrow the death, on November 17, 1936, of Miss Flora P. Fernald. Miss Fernald served the Society faithfully and well as Secretary for the President General for many years. She was a Member at Large of the National Society.
My Conception of Happiness

If I had all the material things that my heart could desire, would I then be happy?

Hardly—for I know that my heart is insatiable, and that I would ever be longing for things unattainable, and unobtainable. The fisherman's wife in the fairy tale, was not satisfied with the throne and the palace, that the magic fish had given her, but even asked for power over the sun.

How true that represents the human heart. And suppose I were vested with the absolute power to control and direct man, would I then attain happiness? A vain hope, for I know that such power would not win for me the love and confidence of men, but rather their fear, and their secret hatred.

To engage in a work that is worth while, and feel that I am giving my best to the work; to love with all my heart and feel that I am loved in return; to control my desires and wants to the level that is within my power to realize and satisfy; to have enough of the necessities and comforts of life in order to have time and opportunity for the enjoyment of art, music, and literature; and to obtain the power of cooperating with my fellow men, by gaining their love and confidence:

TO ME, THESE CONSTITUTE HAPPINESS.

Damiana Dolorico Ambrosio

Editor's Note: Mrs. Damiana Dolorico Ambrosio is a Caroline E. Holt Scholarship nurse who obtained her diplomas in Public Health Nursing and B. S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University in 1924-1927. The Tribune, the largest newspaper in Manila, had a contest and offered a prize for the best article on "What Constitutes True Happiness." The above won the contest and $2,500.00.
Philippines, My Philippines.

Sung to Tune of Maryland, My Maryland

I love my own my native land
    Philippines, my Philippines,
To thee I give my heart and hand,
    Philippines, my Philippines.
The trees that crown thy mountains grand,
    The seas that beat upon thy strand,
Awake my heart to thy command,
    Philippines, my Philippines.

Ye Islands of the Eastern sea,
    Philippines, my Philippines,
Thy people we shall ever be,
    Philippines, my Philippines.
Our fathers lived and died in thee,
    And soon shall come the day when we
Lie down with them at God's decree
    Philippines, my Philippines.

Yet still beneath thy ardent sky,
    Philippines, my Philippines,
More numerous sons shall live and die,
    Philippines, my Philippines.
In them shall breathe the purpose high,
    The glorious day to bring more nigh,
When all shall sing without a sigh,
    Philippines, my Philippines.

Thy past has little known of peace,
    Philippines, my Philippines,
From want and war without release,
    Philippines, my Philippines,
Then speed the day when evils cease,
    And happiness for thee increase
The days of plenty and of peace,
    Philippines, my Philippines.
The Philippines came under the sovereignty of the United States through the ambition of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1898. He sent Dewey to Manila to destroy the Spanish fleet immediately war with Spain was declared. In the treaty formally closing the war, Spain ceded the Islands to the United States. But a policy to retain the Philippines permanently was never established, and Congress recently set the Islands up as a Commonwealth with their own constitution, to be completely independent after July 4, 1946.

The Commonwealth was inaugurated November 15, 1935. The period intervening since 1899 had been one of constant preparation for the Islands’ eventual independence. The American policy toward the Islands was a consistent one, non-partisan in character, and the vote on the independence act conformed to this attitude. From the time they were given a law-making body, and even from the beginning, Filipinos asked for independence and their candidates for public office took independence as the slogan of their campaigns. The result is that the Commonwealth came into existence without a firm ideology for its foundation. Many problems facing it have hardly been discussed; and the character of its government, whether liberal or conservative, is hardly to be determined. This situation, deplorable, was perhaps unavoidable.

The reader can readily see why vital matters were laid aside in favor of independence. Two men oppose one another for a public office, a seat in the legislature or a provincial governorship. One honestly wishes to lay real issues before the voters; but the other, avoiding these issues, keeps harping about independence—to him the only possible issue. The honest man is
WATER BUFFALO. THE "CARABAO" IS THE DOMESTIC ANIMAL ON THE PHILIPPINE FARM, AND THE MAINSTAY OF THE MAN WHO MAKES HIS LIVING BY HAULING HEAVY LOADS. HIDE LIKE AN ELEPHANT, HORNS LIKE A MAMMOTH OX, AND A TEMPER THAT CANNOT BE RELIED UPON, HE IS STILL NECESSARY TO PHILIPPINE LIFE

constrained to take up the challenge, else his opponent will make him out, in the voters' eyes, lukewarm toward the great patriotic issue. He lays aside the issues of immediate importance, turns demagogue himself and converts all his speeches into perfervid harangues for independence.

This is what universally happened, and there is much of human nature and human fallibility in it. The people failed of independence with the puny arms of war they could oppose to the great strength of the United States, and won their cause finally through the sheer force of unremitting forensics. They were, however, at all times, most appreciative of the actual preparation America was making for their independence. They liked the democracy of American institutions; in the necessary preparation for independence, they did, within the limitations just described, their full part.

Thousands of isles and islands make up the Philippine archipelago, but the smaller areas are politically attached to the larger islands numbering eleven and making up the forty-nine provinces. In the north, Luzon comprises some 42,000 square miles and is the largest island where some seventy per cent of the business transacted in the Islands is confined. In the south, Mindanao measures nearly 40,000 square miles; on the whole it is a vast and fertile wilderness yet to be populated by settled farmers and communities. Between Luzon and Mindanao lie the Bisayas, large and cultivated islands where a third, possibly more, of the population lives. Negros is one of these islands; making up two provinces, it is the primary sugar-cane region of the Islands.

The Philippines are two days' steaming from Hongkong, on the coast of China, across the China sea. Their northern islands, far north of Luzon, are in sight of Formosa, belonging to Japan; and from southern islands of the Sulu archipelago Borneo is separated by no prodigious channel, dugouts under good sail making the crossing in a matter of hours. The Turtle islands, indeed, still belonging to the Philippines, lie within a few miles of Sandakan harbor, Borneo. Guam, of the Marianas and belonging to the United States, is just over 1,400 miles east of the Philippines. From Guam, a Pan American Airways station, to Manila by the new "Clipper" planes cruising about 140 miles an hour, is hardly more than half the distance of Honolulu from San Francisco.
The Philippines are surrounded by close neighbors and have always enjoyed considerable intercourse and commerce both with China and Japan. Their people who have been christianized are the true Filipinos; they are Malays with mixtures of other bloods, Chinese particularly. The people have a fine and ancient culture, which their modern education is teaching them to explore and reappraise as their basic ancestral heritage; they were, however, broken loose from its moorings during three troubled centuries, and their nationalism only began asserting itself with the founding of overseas trade through the agency of England and New England, at the period of the Napoleonic wars and the emancipation of Mexico, Central and South America from Madrid.

The rupture of Mexico with Spain ended the long galleon commerce between Acapulco and Manila while the downfall of Napoleon opened the Islands to general world trade through five ocean ports. New England's ocean trade was flung as wide as the seven seas at the time, with the best and lowest-cost ships in the world, and the boldest masters and seamen; and soon, at the ports in the Philippines that Spain had opened upon Britain's demand, "Bostoneses" from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island led the field—as they did likewise in the China trade out of Canton.

The American civil war ended this American ascendency on the Pacific, and it has never been restored.

In the Philippines however, America regained ascendency in commerce in 1909 and immediately later, when trade between the Islands and the United States was placed by Congress on a duty-free basis. This will change materially only with the advent of Philippine independence. It is not "dollar" diplomacy; it is merely incidental to the altruistic Americanism that has tutored the Islands in ways of democracy and aimed at their complete preparation for self-government.

The Philippines, comprising land measuring nearly 115,000 square miles of fecund tropical fertility with well preserved forests protecting source streams and mountains, can support a large population of perhaps eighty million inhabitants. The population doubled, practically, from 1903 to 1918, and is now estimated at not less than seventeen million. The public school system, founded thirty-six years ago, is a national pride, there are 1,200,000 children in school and literacy rises rapidly. Many countries are not so well educationally as the Philippines are. They are socially well prepared for their promising future; they have scarcely any national debt, their taxes are comparatively low and their natural advantages for industrial development are very promising indeed.

The Islands are a happy land to visit, inhabited by a pleasant and hospitable people who bear close acquaintance. Their President, Manuel Luis Quezon, truly a popular idol, plans the hotels now wanting in the provinces to make travel comfortable and convenient to all the main points of interest.
Wherever Americans go in the Philippines, they will find the influence of their country very noticeable. There is nowhere an attitude of despair or desperation, and the contrast between the Islands and other oriental countries is very marked. This is particularly true as between the Philippines and oriental colonies, so that Americans find pride in seeing how well their country has carried on in the Islands from the viewpoint of popular welfare and the national rights and dignity of the Philippine people.

In history as it is sometimes written, the Philippine people have seldom been fairly treated. In the future as it will be observed by means of convenient facilities for rapid travel over the expanse of the broad Pacific, the people as they really are will be recognized for many enviable virtues and their country will therefore stand in a light altogether different than that shed on it through the gloomy past. For such reasons the American community in the Islands is a permanent one; there are of course many who come and go, but the body of the community, some five thousand persons, or possibly seven thousand now, makes its regular abode in the Islands amid great contentment and security.

D. A. R. Handbook

Every State and Chapter Officer, State and Chapter Chairmen should own a copy of the D. A. R. HANDBOOK; every new member should be presented with a copy. Price, 20 cents, or 6 copies for $1.00.
THE idea of organizing a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Philippines originated in the mind of Mrs. Caroline E. Holt. After many discouragements, the Philippines Chapter was organized in Manila, January 4, 1913. The Organizing Regent was Mrs. Lobingier and the charter was issued August 24, 1914, Chapter number 1170. This chapter was the third outside of the United States.

When the chapter was organized it was decided that the chief objective of the Philippines Chapter would be to carry out among the Filipinos the stated objects of the National Society which relate to education and securing of blessings for mankind; therefore from the beginning the chapter's outstanding work was the Philippine Scholarship Fund and helping girls through their hospital training.

In 1913 the D. A. R. Continental Congress authorized the Treasurer General to open an account to be known as the Philippine Scholarship Fund for the benefit of worthy Filipina girls, high-school graduates, to be sent to the United States for post-graduate work in nursing and public welfare service. Mrs. Holt was made chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Fund Committee. This fund, $20,000.00, was completed in April 1926, through her untiring efforts. Of this amount the Philippines, Mrs. Holt being State Regent, subscribed $4,500.00. Pennsylvania, Mrs. Holt's own state, subscribed the next largest amount, $2,150.00.

To the National Board, to the committee members, to the army of contributors in our National Society, and to friends, the Philippines Chapter and the student beneficiaries are deeply grateful.

Mrs. Holt also obtained by applying to the Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, the authorization for free transportation on Army Transports for beneficiaries of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In August, 1927, Damiana Dolorico-Ambrasio, the first nurse to receive the benefit of the Scholarship Fund, returned from the United States, having received her B. S. degree at Columbia. She is so charming and has done such good work along public health and social service lines, visiting, teaching and supervising, that it is a matter of pride and pleasure to have helped her to
Celerina Trinos-Miguel, the second beneficiary, left Manila in July 1928; she received her B.S. degree from Columbia University in 1931. There being delay re her return transportation, she did work, while waiting in obstetrics at the Lying-in Hospital, New York City, and worked as a general staff nurse when and after this hospital was incorporated with New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center. Upon returning to the Philippine Islands this splendidly equipped nurse established herself in the Province of Laguna, and is doing excellent welfare work and public health nursing. These nurses are pledged to return to the Islands and give at least three years' service to their compatriots along the lines in which they have been especially trained.

The third D. A. R. Scholarship nurse, Miss Margaret Carl, American-Filipina mestiza, began study in February at Teachers College, Columbia, where she is doing good work—a most promising young woman.

Miss Josefina Abad, the fourth beneficiary, arrived from Manila in August and began work at Teachers College, Columbia, in September. Of course everything is new and interesting to her, and she is enjoying it all. The energy, interest, and enthusiasm of these two young Filipina nurses, now studying in Columbia, lead to belief in their ultimate success in helpful social service work upon their return to their native land.

In addition to this National Society Endowment, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Philippine Islands established the Rebecca Parrish Memorial Fund, an endowment which provides for the expenses of a Filipina nurse in training in the Mary Johnston Hospital in the city of Manila. This was completed in 1922. Dr. Rebecca Parrish, in whose honor this fund was named, is our State Chaplain and one of our most distinguished Daughters. In 1906 she founded the Mary Johnston Hospital for Women and Children. Located in one of the poorest and most thickly settled parts of Manila, it is a living monument to the devotion and ability of this gifted woman. She was for many years and until her return to the United States for permanent residence in 1933, in charge of this hospital.

Both Mrs. Ambrosio and Mrs. Miguel are graduates of the Mary Johnston Hospital, having had their expenses paid from the Rebecca Parrish Memorial Fund during their three years of training; so they are D. A. R. girls and proudly call themselves so.

The Philippines Chapter also provides for the training of either a Moro or an Igorot girl in St. Luke's Hospital, Manila. This expense, $7.50 per month, is paid from Chapter funds.

Miss Montaya Salih, a Moro girl who graduated in 1919, was the first to benefit by this training in St. Luke's School of Nursing. She did noteworthy Red Cross work in Jolo where she held clinics for Moro mothers and their babies. She is now head nurse in the Bishop Brent Hospital, Zamboanga, and has done and is doing wonderful work, especially in surgery.
The reports of the excellent work done by all the nurses whom we have sponsored in both these hospitals make us feel that it has been well worth all the efforts. Letters of gratitude received from these young women bespeak their deep appreciation of what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done for them.

Every phase of War Work undertaken by the National Society met with quick response. The Philippines Chapter was the first Far Eastern organization to contribute to the Red Cross. Our first benefit in 1915 netted $500.00 which was sent to our Treasurer General, the active membership then being only 20. In 1918, the D. A. R.-Nelly Young Egbert Auxiliary to the Red Cross Chapter was formed. In one year the Auxiliary turned over to the Red Cross Chapter more than 16,000 garments and other articles, and the sum of $5,000.00. Of this money $3,200.00 was made in nine days. The members took charge of “Tea Cup Inn” at the annual carnival held in Manila, and their enthusiasm and the generosity of the public made this sum possible.

In 1925 a benefit was arranged from which $900.00 was realized. Of this $450.00 was given to the Scholarship Fund, and $450.00 to the Seamen’s Church Institute, Manila Branch. Some time previous to this “A Dream of Fair Women—Tableau Vivant,” brought $750.00 for the Scholarship Fund.

The Daughters of the American Revolution contribute every year to the Fund for the Eradication of Leprosy instituted by General Wood, and send gifts to the Leper Colony on the Island of Culion. Also they keep up their membership in the American Guardian Association for American Mestizas, which General Wood helped to organize and in which he was deeply interested.

Nor has another object of the National Society, the marking of historic spots, been neglected. February 28, 1930, a bronze tablet marking the spot on the wall of historic old Fort Santiago where, August 13, 1898, the United States Flag was first raised officially over the Philippine Islands, was dedicated and unveiled with appropriate and impressive civil and military ceremonies, consisting of short addresses by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, Honorable Dwight L. Davis, and Major Wilhelm of the Department of the United States Army, music by the Thirty-first Infantry Band, and Miss Alice Davis,
daughter of the Governor General, to assist with the unveiling.

The Chapter has under advisement the question of replacing one of the old drawbridges leading into the Walled City, as its part in the Government campaign for beautifying Manila—already a beautiful city. The residents have come to realize the importance of preserving so perfect an example of a Spanish walled city. This historic old wall is an outstanding feature of "Manila Beautiful." The Chapter further considers the marking of the scenic Benguet Road leading to the famous mountain resort of Baguio.

On February 22, 1933, our State Historian, Mrs. Verne E. Miller, represented the D. A. R. at the dedication of the monument to George Washington at San Lazaro Hospital, Manila. This is the only monument to George Washington in the Philippine Islands. It was made by leper Boy Scouts—the first leper Boy Scout troop to be organized in the world.

Several framed copies of Old Ironsides have been given to prize winners in the schools, on historical subjects. Beautiful flags were given to the Red Cross Hall of Service at its dedication, and to a school in Bontoc. Money at various times has been given to local charities and to needy Americans—also gifts.

Besides the local work which the Philippines Chapter has accomplished, it has given to Constitution Hall two chairs in memory of two Distinguished Daughters, Miss Mary Polk and Mrs. Holt, and a standing brass lamp in memory of the late Governor General Leonard Wood, and sums of money at different times amounting to $170.00.

It has contributed to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial in honor of our first President General the quota required for eligibility as an honor state.

Across the Pacific in the Philippine Islands we are also deeply interested in Tamassee, our D. A. R. Industrial School for the mountain children of South Carolina—"Children of the Hills." Our Chapter has given to this living memorial at Tamassee, $250.00; and so the tablet on one of the front pillars of the All States Dormitory honors the Philippine Islands. We give as much as we can every year to this and other of our educational projects. We wish we could help them all.

The Chapter always pays the yearly quota asked by the National Society for the Ellis Island, National Defense, Manual for Citizenship, and Publicity Committees.

We have raised these sums of money which we have used in these various ways, by assessments, by giving benefits and tableaux. We have had a number of Bridge-Mah Jongg Teas which netted us three to
five hundred dollars each. Our total membership is 38.

Individual members have presented a chair and a lovely silver basket to the D. A. R. Museum, a chair and a thousand dollar rug to the New York Room in Memorial Continental Hall, now known as "Founders Room."

Our activity is not confined entirely to education and social service. The year 1923 was distinguished by the visit of Mrs. Guernsey, ex-President General, and Mrs. Hunter, ex-Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., who were making a tour of the world. A delegation of the local chapter met them at the boat on their arrival, and all the members had the pleasure of meeting them and hearing them talk at a reception given in their honor at the home of the State Vice Regent. An event not to be forgotten in 1926 was the visit of another D. A. R., Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, wife of the Senator of New Hampshire. The Chapter gave a luncheon for her and took her and her son on a tour of the fine old churches of the Walled City on Christmas Eve. In 1929 a luncheon was given honoring a group of young people under the chaperonage of Mrs. E. S. Gregory, ex-State Regent of North Carolina. The two boys and the two girls making up this party were the winners in a contest limited to young people of high-school age, which had as its reward a trip around the world, for the best papers prepared on the subject "The American Flag." This same year a musical was given in honor of a Daughter, the wife of the Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands. This pleasant affair was given at the beautiful seaside home of one of our members in the glow of a sunset such as only Manila can produce.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Honorary State Regent of the Philippine Island, was Organizing Regent of the Philippines Chapter, its first Regent, and the first State Regent of the Orient, 1914-1922, appointed by the National Board in 1914.

Family Associations

The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite your cooperation. Send the name and address of the Secretary of your Association to the Registrar General to add to the list.

The Reynolds Family Association
Mrs. Anna C. Rippier, Secretary,
413 3d Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

The Boone Family Association
Miss Bess L. Hawthorne, Secretary,
La Place, Illinois.
The importance of the University of Puerto Rico is not limited to the opportunities that it offers to the Puerto Rican youth. This is a part of its role, and doubtless a very important one, for it is almost inconceivable that an island with a population of over a million and a half inhabitants be without an institution of higher learning, where the advancement of science be promoted, and the academic preparation of the youth be carried on. But this is not the only role of the University of Puerto Rico.

The fact that the Island of Puerto Rico is a possession of the United States offers to North American students an exceptional opportunity to become familiar with the Spanish language and culture which prevail in the Island. Inasmuch as this island was discovered and colonized by Spain, it has a Spanish tradition which will hardly be eliminated and which can be well studied here by those interested in knowing and understanding the ideals and culture of the Spanish people inhabiting this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Spanish language is spoken practically by everybody in Puerto Rico. Moreover, the Spanish spoken by the cultivated
people of the island is of the best kind that can be learned, and it can be learned both theoretically and practically without any limit whatsoever.

The importance of getting acquainted with the Spanish language, literature and traditions is for the North American people not only of an academic nature, but that acquaintance is also of practical value, if the efforts to accomplish a true Panamericanism are to succeed. Besides speaking a different language, the people of the United States differ from those of the South American continent in their attitude towards life, and any effort towards the establishment of true, friendly relations between Anglo-Americans and Latin Americans should take into consideration this difference and be preceded by mutual and intelligent understanding.

Perhaps we might truly say that in America there are two different philosophies of life: one of them, sentimental and romantic, tends to keep itself towards the positive facts of life. The first of these two philosophies characterizes the attitude towards life taken by the Spanish-American people; the other philosophy is characteristic of the people of North America. And, neither the people of the South will be in a position to understand and sympathize with the people of the North, nor the people of the North will be able to assume a sympathetic attitude in regard to the people of the South, unless there is between them a mutual understanding of their respective views of life.

The University of Puerto Rico not only offers an opportunity to the people of the North to meet and become familiar with the Spanish-American culture, ideals and language, but it also offers to Latin Americans a real opportunity to learn and understand the English language and the Anglo-American culture. Though both the Spanish language and culture prevail in Puerto Rico, the English language is taught in all the elementary and secondary schools, as well as in the University, where the teaching is carried on in both languages.

The students from the North will necessarily feel quite at home, because not only does the Island belong to the United States but also the English language is widely spoken and taught. The students from the South have all reason to feel at home for the Spanish language is everywhere spoken and, in many respects, the customs and habits of the people of the island do not differ greatly from their national habits and customs. Besides they will also notice here the influence of the North American ideals, and by observation and study they will easily get an inside view of such ideals.

The interest awakened by our University among South and North American students is already shown by the number of young men and women who are at present enrolled. Notwithstanding the fact that the facilities afforded to these students have not been exceptionally great that enrollment has reached during the present year a total of twenty-seven. And the interest in coming to study here has so increased that several scholarships have been granted to that effect by the governments of Venezuela and Colombia to a number of their most brilliant students.

Attention

There will be a European Number of the Magazine devoted entirely to the Chapters in Europe. The date for this issue will be announced later.
Our Lady of Bethlehem

> LUCILLE K. RAMÍREZ DE ARELLANO

The picture hangs over an altar in the church of San José, in the city of San Juan. It shows the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus at her breast. It is painted in oils, and although more than four centuries old, its colors have not lost their rich glow. A wrought silver frame enhances the beauty of the picture.

Speaking of this painting, an historian who wrote in the sixteenth century, said: "... it is a small picture, about twenty-four inches long; of great antiquity, having been in the convent more than a hundred years, but as beautiful as if it had just been painted; this holy image was many years in the dormitory of the convent, and tradition says that the angels loved it, and would come to sing near it at vesper-time; and the inmates of the convent, as well as the people of the town, have always held it in great reverence."

About a hundred years after that sixteenth century historian was in his grave, San Juan was attacked and besieged by the Dutch under Boudoin Henry. For many days the siege continued. Finally the Dutch commander grew impatient: The Spanish governor, Don Juan de Haro, evidently one of these troublesome people who do not know when they are beaten, showed no signs of surrendering the city. General Boudoin Henry sent a message to Governor Juan de Haro, to the effect that, if the governor did not give up the city at once, he would destroy it by fire. Governor de Haro's answer was both decisive and heroic: "There is plenty of wood and stone to build it again."

Boudoin Henry kept his word and set fire to San Juan. Many public buildings, including the Fortaleza, the bishop's palace,
and several churches were more or less damaged by the flames.

The picture, Our Lady of Bethlehem, was still hanging over an altar in the convent. It was taken down by the priests, and concealed with as many other sacred relics as they had time to gather together, in the crypt below the main altar.

Boudoin Henry could not take San Juan, even by fire. So he sailed away, at last, and the work of reconstruction was begun. The convent was rebuilt, and the sacred relics brought up from the crypt and restored to their places; but for some reason or other, the beautiful picture, Our Lady of Bethlehem, was forgotten, and left alone in the cobwebs and darkness of the crypt.

One night, a novice was praying before an altar in the convent. The next day he was to take the solemn monastic vows. He had been kneeling for a long time before the altar, and while his body was weary, his spirit felt exalted and uplifted. He was all alone. The altar lights, dimly burning, could hardly dispel the shadows of the large room. Suddenly the silence was broken—someone not far away was singing the words of an old Latin hymn, sweetly, clearly, softly. The novice raised his head from his clasped hands. He could see no one. Rising to his feet, he followed the voice; he was led to the High Altar. Still he saw no one. The singing seemed to come from below.

“Someone is in the crypt!” thought the novice. “We must open it up at once.” So he went for help. When the marble slab that covered the opening into the crypt was removed, the priest held a torch down into the blackness below and called, “Come up, in the name of God!” But no one came. Warily they descended the steps. Guided by the song, they were led to the place where the picture, Our Lady of Bethlehem, stood forgotten in a corner. Then the singing ceased.

“It is Our Lady of Bethlehem,” said the oldest priest, softly. The others remembered to have read of the holy picture, and of the angels that sometimes sang by its side.

Reverently the ancient painting was taken and hung in a place of honor in the chapel above. In after years, it was moved to the church of San José, where it hangs today. The novice was always happy to think that the angels had come again on the last night of his novitiate.

Additional Chairmen of Junior Groups

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<td>Delaware County (Pa.)</td>
<td>Miss Helen Lloyd Irving, 21st &amp; Chestnut St., Chester.</td>
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<td>Donegal (Pa.)</td>
<td>Miss Mary Lee Forney, 85 Spencer Ave., Lancaster.</td>
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<td>Germantown (Pa.)</td>
<td>Miss E. Jeannette Cameron, 6431 Emlen St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.</td>
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Juan Ponce de Leon, known in American history as the man who discovered Florida one beautiful Easter morning, was with Columbus on his second voyage when he discovered Puerto Rico, and was no doubt one of the group that landed, November 19, 1493, and claimed the island in the name of the sovereigns of Spain.

In 1508 Ponce de Leon came back to Puerto Rico at the head of a colonizing expedition. The first Spanish settlement in the Island was made across the harbor from the present city of San Juan. They called it Caparra. Years later, in 1519, it was deemed advisable to move the village Caparra to the higher land across the bay. The old Conquistador, Ponce de Leon, opposed this removal from the original site. In displeasure that his wishes were disregarded, he sailed for Florida leaving official troubles behind.

It was on this expedition, his second to the mainland, that Ponce de Leon was wounded by an Indian arrow, from the effects of which he died not long after, in Cuba.

Meanwhile, as an expression of love and high esteem for what Ponce de Leon had done for Puerto Rico and civilization, the royal authorities of Spain ordered built for him a spacious fortress residence. The construction was begun in 1521. It was first known as La Fuerza, afterwards Casa Blanca.

Casa Blanca was the first stone building on the island, and is the oldest residence in the Western Hemisphere, continually being occupied as a home. The large rooms, high ceilings, immense windows, tile floors, numerous porches, narrow outside stone and brick stairways leading to the magnificent garden below, the surrounding
high stone walls, at once give one the impression of an ancient castle.

One of the daughters of Ponce de Leon married Garcia Troche and the honor of occupying Casa Blanca fell upon them. The four centuries that this grand old place has been in use, has added honor and glory to its appearance. Since 1898 Casa Blanca has been the home of the commanding officer of the United States troops in Puerto Rico. It has been cherished, and most carefully preserved by each of its occupants in turn. The terraced gardens are filled with flowers, tropical palms, shrubs, and trees of many varieties. The garden is wholly the work of American women. The wife of each commanding officer seems intuitively to take stock of what is needed to add beauty to the place. The additions made are most frequently imported; if this continues, we have every reason to believe the garden will soon become the best collection of all known tropical plants.

The present occupants are Col. and Mrs. John W. Wright. Mrs. Wright is now making an elaborate addition and hopes before leaving to have not only native orchids but those of other countries trailing from the most picturesque places, making of it a veritable fairy land.

The garden, I feel sure, can better be visualized by the accompanying photographs taken by our Vice President, Mrs. Mildren E. Stuckert.
How to See San Juan

R. W. Ramírez de Arellano

THAT mass of fortifications looming up as one approaches San Juan from the sea is El Morro—San Felipe del Morro—the fortress that Drake could not take, that Boudoin Henry could not conquer, that compelled Harvey and Abercromby to sail away without realizing their dreams of conquest.

In August, 1508, Ponce de Leon, knight-dreamer and companion of Columbus, discovered this harbor and gave it its name, Puerto Rico, Rich Port. These waters have seen fighting against the Carib Indians in 1529; a naval combat with Drake’s fleet in 1595; a victory over the Dutch in 1625; Sampson’s bombardment of San Juan in 1898. Here have floated canoes, sailboats, steamers, gunboats, men-of-war; here have been reflected the Los Angeles, the Spirit of St. Louis, the American Clipper. This bay has given back the silhouettes of bohios, stone houses, palaces and castles; of walls built to hide the too-revealing outline of a rising city. It has felt the dredge bringing forth earth to fill the swamps with new soil on which to build that series of docks, centers of great future commercial activity, and these modern structures mirrored now in waters that once glassed thatched Indian huts.

By the close of 1508, Ponce de Leon had founded Caparra on the southern side of the bay, but the location proved unsuitable; it was too far from the harbor, and unhealthy. So in 1519 the King approved removal to this present site on the islet where stands the city proper of San Juan, founded as the capital in 1521.

Facing us as we enter the city is the Federal Building. Farther off, to the right, the new Custom House. Right, front, and left, banking institutions, for we are now in Puerto Rico’s Wall Street—the Calle de Tetuán, or, as it was once called, the Street of the Good Love.

Let us enter Santa Ana, one of the city’s oldest chapels. Remodeled, but still preserving the original architecture. That
painting above the altar at the left is one of the oldest works of art in San Juan, so old that the artist is forgotten. To this chapel seafarers came in the old days, the moment they landed, to give thanks for reaching the island in safety.

At the head of the street is another chapel; the Chapel of the Santo Cristo.

The Cathedral. Built to be destroyed in the flames when the Dutch fired the town in 1625. Rebuilt again, and completed at the beginning of the XIXth century. Here is Ponce de Leon's tomb. Castile weeps above the urn holding the Conquistador's remains, and the old flag droops over the monument. In the center the epitaph:

"Under the Pontificate of His Holiness Pio X and during the days of Bishop Monsignor William Jones, there were transferred to this Cathedral from the Church of St. Thomas de Aquinas (now St. Joseph) where they had been since 1559, the remains of Juan Ponce de Leon, a native of Tierra de Campos, of whose hidalgo lineage his great deeds gave clear proof. A soldier at Granada, a captain in Hispaniola, a conqueror and governor in San Juan de Boriquen, discoverer and first Adelantado of Florida; brave soldier, able leader, loyal vassal, honest administrator, loving father and hardworking and persevering colonizer. He gave his soul to God and his body to the earth in Havana (June 1521). To his venerated memory and in honor of the Christian civilization introduced by his efforts, firmly founded by his courage and diffused by his diligent cooperation over this rich Puerto Rican land, the Spanish Casino of San Juan consecrates pious homage. In the year of our Lord, 1909."

Then the coat of arms: the first quarter with the three islands, Boriquen (Puerto Rico), Bimini, and Florida—which Ponce de Leon always thought to be an island. The second quarter, the lion representing the great family of Ponce de Leon.

Here too is a tablet in memory of Bishop Manso, our first Bishop and the first Inquisitor of America. In the crypt with his remains are those of representatives of the Church, Governors, and distinguished men of the early days.

This altar is that of our Lady of Providence, Protector of Puerto Rico. Religious exercises in her honor at the end of each year still constitute one of the most solemn ceremonies celebrated in the Cathedral.

Let us go to the northern part of the city. At our left is the seminary, a century old, wherein were formed the men who became the leaders of the past century in arts, sciences, philosophy and government. Next is the Bishop's palace, occupied for its purpose in 1733 and remodeled in 1772. Illustrious men have sat in the episcopal chair of our island. One of them gave El Bernardo to Spanish literature; another, Fr. Zengotita, helped defend the city against Harvey. The only native Bishop, Dr. Juan Alejo Arizmendi, prepared the work for establishing the seminary which Bishop Gutierrez de Cos was to open.

As we turn north, we come to the Plaza de Santo Domingo (now San Jose). Here is the statue of Ponce de Leon, pointing toward Caparra, the original settlement, and made from guns captured from the English during the siege of 1797. Behind it is the Church of St. Thomas de Aquinas (now St. Joseph), where the remains of the Conquistador rested from 1559, when they were brought over from Havana by his grandson, till 1908, when they were removed to the Cathedral. That large crucifix is the "Christ of the Ponces." Doña Isabel Ponce de León, daughter of the conqueror, looked out of the windows of her home, Casa Blanca, one morning after a terrible storm, and saw a box floating on the ocean. She sent her Indians to bring it in; and when the box was opened, the crucifix was there. In the old days, whenever there was a drought, the residents of San Juan used to take it out in procession, for it had come floating upon the waters, with the expectation that their prayers would bring the rain.

Besides the church, the monastery. First seat of high learning in Puerto Rico. From its classrooms men left for other places in America as governors, university professors, judges. In that corner of the patio our pirate, Cofresí, was shot with his companions. In this building, where our Supreme Court sat until recently, Boudoin Henry had his headquarters when he burned the city in 1625.

We have before us now El Morro-San Felipe del Morro. Begun in 1539 and ended in the last days of the XVIIIth century, this fortification was a school of patriotism, for on these very walls and ramparts stood the men who downed those great captains of England and Holland who had considered Puerto Rico an easy prey. In that cell across the patio were imprisoned in 1887 by a tyrannous governor, until
released by order of the King, the patriots whose names are on the tablet in the wall. In this, known as the “Chinaman’s cell,” was once imprisoned Muñoz Rivera, the great patriot who secured autonomy for the Island in 1897 from the Spanish Cortes and the Jones Act in 1917 from the United States Congress. Down here in this dark, damp and ill-smelling dungeon died the first victim of Puerto Rican liberty, Don Buenaventura Quiñones. Here in this underground passage are the marks of Sampson, the United States Admiral who bombarded the city in 1898. On this platform at the end of the passage, were stationed the guns that killed Drake’s right-hand man in 1595, and the American captain, William Cook, who tried to get into the harbor in 1823 without presenting his papers to the Island’s authorities.

Such is the Morro, our Morro; four centuries of heroism.

Just as San Felipe guarded the entrance by sea, San Cristóbal guarded it by land. San Cristóbal, not so old as El Morro, took its name from the victory of Puerto Rican forces over the English and French pirates who had settled on the neighboring island of San Cristóbal—in English, St. Christopher or St. Kitt’s. There by the beach is the Haunted Sentry Box, finally walled up and abandoned as a sentry post because so many were the soldiers supposedly taken away by the Evil One. San Cristóbal could protect the city in every direction—north, south, east, west. The line of defenses down there is the Abanico, so called because it looks like an open fan.

As we pass from San Juan proper for a visit to San Gerónimo we notice a striking contrast. Schools, cultural societies, libraries, the Capitol, the School of Tropical Medicine, standing on ground consecrated by the blood of those who fell in battle against the invading forces of Lord Cumberland.

There is San Gerónimo, the little castle which withstood the main attack in 1797. Across from it, on the site of that beautiful home, were the batteries of Harvey and Abercromby.

On the other side of the bridge are handsome residences, splendid hotels, first class roads, modern hospitals, everything that bespeaks progress. Back in the old capital with its stone houses and narrow streets, designed for men on horseback, not for motor cars, is the City Hall, or Cabildo, facing the oldest plaza in the city. In this building is a picture of St. John, patron saint of San Juan, attributed to Murillo. Here also is the coat of arms of the city, painted by Campeche and displaying the proud legend granted by the King:

“For constancy, love, and fidelity, this city is noble and most loyal.”

Above the arched doorway is the inscription: “Love the light of Justice, all ye who are in charge of the people.”

The Fortaleza, Government House, belongs to three periods, and shows in walls and architecture the three different epochs.

In the back, the beginning. Two round towers, the first, on the right, completed in 1533. A fortress, abandoned later when San Felipe del Morro was constructed. Under this tower a vault where many a time gold on its way to Spain was hidden, to keep it from falling into the hands of pirates. Later on, a residence for the governors, just as it is now, but still used as a
treasure and custom house. Finally, a palace—Santa Catalina. In 1846 the last addition was made, and in 1848, the main hall was inaugurated as the Throne Room. Beside the door through which we enter stood the throne, covered and canopied in red damask; the canopy surmounted by the two worlds and the two columns of Hercules. Besides the steps leading to the dais, two lions in bronze, and back of them two columns with silver ribbons and adornments to hold the cords of the drapery.

In the Throne Room official celebrations were held. Under the canopy hung the picture of the King, whose direct representative on the Island was the governor. In the old days no furniture embarrassed the hall. There was only a console at the other end of the hall, totally gilded, full of minute carvings, resting on two eagles that used to support a clock. The shells over the doors represent Spain, Castile, the coat of arms of Puerto Rico, Minerva protecting the arts, Peace, Justice, Constancy, Fidelity, Strength, Charity, Mars, Vigilance.

Visit the other rooms, go up to the roof and examine the old vertical sun-dial, come down again, and look at the arms of Prim, one of the greatest Spaniards of the past century, for some time governor of Puerto Rico. In the Throne Room, on the 11th of February 1898, took place the greatest event under the old regime; the Ministers of the Autonomous Government of Puerto Rico were sworn into office. Kneeling with their left hands on their hearts and their right on the Gospels, they took oath to govern on behalf of the Nation and of the Island of Puerto Rico. But they were not to exercise their hard-won autonomy. On the 17th day of October, 1898, the flag of Spain waved for the last time above the Fortaleza. At sunset the flag brought by Columbus was hauled down; and next morning the Stars and Stripes were raised above the Fortaleza’s storied walls.

### Magazines Needed

The supply of September and October 1936 magazines is exhausted. We will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies will return them to this office. The postage (7¢ for September and 4¢ for October) will be refunded. Send to Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Puerto Rico Chapter

BLANTON WINSHIP

Governor of Puerto Rico

The enthusiastic initiative of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who make their home in Puerto Rico inaugurated some years ago the Puerto Rico Chapter of the D. A. R., as a new home, beyond the limits of the continental United States, for the patriotic ideals of this great organization of descendants of the brave men of the American Revolution. To my mind there are unique features of usefulness and inspiration about this latest addition to the list of the chapters. This beautiful island, a center of Spanish culture and tradition long before it came under the folds of our flag in 1898, is a new home of freedom with a noble history. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, and conquered in 1508 by Juan Ponce de Leon, it was for four hundred years a colony of Spain, and a center of romantic drama in the centuries-long Spanish-British-French-Dutch struggle for the new world. Since 1898, following the lines of development common to the earlier organization of all of our States, except the original thirteen colonies, it has had a free territorial government under the United States; and since 1917 Puerto Ricans have been full-fledged citizens of our common country. Puerto Rico’s sterling loyalty to the Nation was magnificently shown during the World War, when some 20,000 of its sons joined the colors, to share, with their brothers of the mainland, the sufferings and sacrifices of that great struggle.

Along with progress in political development and in industrial and commercial pursuits, Puerto Ricans have come to consider George Washington an ideal and an inspiration, as do the citizens of our original United States. No nation can long survive without the ties of unity and sentiment represented by its popular heroes. And so the Puerto Rican chapter of the D. A. R., consecrating itself to the great task of keeping fresh in the minds of the people the undying memory of the greatest of Americans and his compatriots and their ideals of liberty, contributes in no small degree to the development of splendid citizenship in our Island.

The small extent of this insular territory, in contrast to the vastness of our continental States, is one of the reasons that the Island is so little known by the average continental American. One of my cherished hopes is that this great organization of American women may, before long, arrange to hold one of its national conventions here in Puerto Rico. There is nothing that could better bring home to the realization of the average citizen of the mainland the fact that Puerto Rico is actually a part of the Republic, sharing alike in the ideals of American liberty and in devotion to our country, than for the Daughters of the American Revolution to hold one of their great conventions here in this island paradise. No land is more interesting or colorful than this place of tropical beauty, rich in historic memories, and in monuments of colonial days.

It is my earnest hope, therefore, that the members of this outstanding patriotic order, coming from their homes scattered throughout all of our States, may soon enjoy the gracious Spanish-American hospitality of their sisters and friends here in Puerto Rico.

[ 40 ]

THE Havana Chapter, D. A. R., was organized October 23, 1907, by Miss Mary Springer. During the existence of the Chapter much worthwhile work has been accomplished, and this in spite of the fact of our ever shifting membership, for in Havana, as in most foreign capitals, the foreign population is here today and gone tomorrow. We have forty-six members, representing twenty-three States of the Union, but over half of this number is, at present, residing in other countries.

We try to keep in touch with our absent members through chapter and personal letters, and, as an innovation this year, we are to have a Non-resident Members Day on our program when letters and messages from absent Daughters will be read.

Naturally our work in Cuba is limited, for many lines followed in the homeland cannot be carried out on foreign soil, but we have been able to contribute to many National D. A. R. causes, including donations to Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall. Two chairs were also given to Continental Hall. Other donations have been made to the Berry School in Georgia, and to the Indian work at Berry School, to the Tillowloy Fund, the Philippine Scholarship, the Caroline Scott Memorial, and the Harding Memorial.

We have recently purchased a square foot of ground at Kenmore, and made a small contribution to the National Society D. A. R. Scholarship Fund. In 1929 our Student Loan Fund was created and thus far five students have been assisted in pursuing their education, and this year marks our third one-hundred-dollar Scholarship to Tamassee. Many essay contests, on patriotic subjects, have been held for American pupils, and prizes awarded, and from time to time the Flag Code has been taught in private American Schools.

In 1932 a splendid patriotic celebration, commemorating the George Washington bi-centennial, was held in our Chapter rooms, and a religious service under the auspices of the D. A. R. was conducted in Holy Trinity Cathedral.
The grave of Admiral Duquesne, a Revolutionary soldier with the Lafayette forces, who died in Havana and was buried in Colon Cemetery, has been marked, and flowers are placed upon the tomb at appropriate times.

On May 30th our D. A. R. joins with other patriotic organizations in a short memorial service, and places a wreath at the American Legion Mausoleum, where rests our American dead.

One of the earliest activities of the Chapter was a yearly pilgrimage to the wreck of the U. S. Battleship Maine, lying in Havana Harbor. With flowers and an American flag, our small group of patriotic American women, together with a minister from one of the Protestant churches, made the short trip from land to the wreck in the Gypsy, a small private yacht loaned for the occasion. The flag and flowers were placed upon the masthead of the ship, which stood above the water, and a short prayer was said. At one of these yearly meetings a bronze marker bearing the names of the Chapter members was affixed to the masthead. Later, when the wreck was raised and towed out to sea for burial, the masthead bearing the marker was sent to Arlington National Cemetery, where it now marks the last resting place of the victims of the Maine. The Maine was raised in 1912 and the relics placed in a small wooden building where they remained for many years. During that time our D. A. R. yearly visited the spot where the relics lay "unhonored and unsung," and ever mindful of the supreme sacrifice paid by those men who lost their lives while serving in line of duty to their country, we kept before the public the necessity of providing a suitable shrine for those precious relics.

In 1925, the Cuban Government erected the very beautiful Maine Monument overlooking the blue waters of the Gulf, near Havana's magnificent harbor. There, on February 15th, the anniversary of the wreck, our Chapter, together with other patriotic American organizations, gather at an early morning hour, almost before Havana is awake, for a short memorial service. Standing on the base of the flower-laden monument, guarded throughout the day by a detachment of Cuban Marines, the warm blue sky overhead and the sparkling waters of the Gulf stretching away to the homeland where, at last, rest the men of '98, the impressive service is read. Later in the morning the Cuban Government pays honor to our dead. There are addresses by the President of the Republic and other high dignitaries and a splendid review of Army and Navy troops. During the ceremonies airplanes circle low, dropping flowers upon that spot dear to all true Americans.
ON THE Isthmus of Panama, where it is summer the year around, many families have come from the United States of America to make their homes, because of the Panama Canal. Some came to help "dig the ditch," others have come since the great engineering feat was accomplished to do their parts in the big organization which is needed to carry on the operation incident to "locking through" the commerce and travel of the world. Approximately two thousand miles from Washington, D. C. (via air-line) is the strip of territory, fifty miles in length and ten miles in width, which was ceded by a Treaty with Panama to the United States of America, leased in perpetuity, and in this Canal Zone reside some 21,190 employees who are occupied in various capacities, clerical and mechanical, to operate transits through the famous waterway, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Besides civilian population there is a large quota of Army men and their families, and in a lesser degree, the United States Navy is represented. Across the Isthmus are small towns, "posts" and "bases," with school and church facilities, fine hospitals, medical doctors and surgeons, and in each there is a "commissary" where food, clothing and extra luxuries may be purchased only by those who owe their living to the Government of our United States of America, without payment of "duty." The Canal Zone is presided over by a Military Governor, on whose responsible shoulders affairs, both great and little, are placed. The Panama Canal is an independent branch of the U. S. Army.
service, and is directly under the control of the Secretary of War, who represents the President. This arrangement results in a distinct type of community life, where even residences are apportioned according to rank and seniority of service, and furnished similarly. There are no immigration nor unemployment problems on the Canal Zone. Among the white people employed, there is a small percentage of foreigners (English, Spanish, French, and other nationalities), but preference is always given to North Americans, who constitute what is known as the “Gold Roll.”

On the “Silver Pay Roll,” there are a few American negroes, but the vast majority are West Indians from Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad (British possessions) and most of them are employed as laborers, all are “housed” and given “privileges” by the Government of the United States. When these loyal subjects of the King of England terminate their employment, they leave the Canal Zone and may be repatriated. Nor are there any agitators against the Government in the Canal Zone. Any “trouble maker” is either deported or sent into safe-keeping in the insane asylum or, if necessary, in the Gamboa Penitentiary.

The Panama Canal was completed and opened for traffic in the summer of 1914, and after a decade had passed, the organization of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was discussed. A descendant of Revolutionary soldiers from the Virginia Colony, Mrs. Anne Rogers Prieto, a member of the “Bonny Kate Chapter” of Knoxville, Tennessee, was the Organizing Regent. Mrs. Ruth M. Weaver Phillips of Pennsylvania encouraged and aided Mrs. Prieto in her attempt to organize, as did Mrs. Luce and Mrs. Thornton, and on June 23, 1925, these ladies and a few others interested met and talked seriously of taking steps toward forming a Chapter, at the same time electing Mrs. Prieto as Chairman. Other meetings followed in the ensuing months, until in December, 1925, an Organization Meeting was held in the Governor’s House, Mrs. Meriweather L. Walker, the Governor’s wife, becoming one of the Charter members, together with the Regent, Mrs. Luis Carlos Prieto, Miss Edna Andrews (Whitver), Mrs. Donald Thompson Baker, Mrs. Allen S. Boyd and her two daughters, Miss Annie Boyd (Bartholomew) and Mrs. Richard G. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas S. Booz, Mrs. Harry Burgess, Mrs. George C. Chevalier, Mrs. H. H. Evans, Mrs. J. C. Ewing, Mrs. Harry Falk, Mrs. Henry Goldthwaite, Miss Marjorie Higley (Clark), Mrs. Edwin L. Luce, Mrs. Anna Pomeroy, Mrs. J. F. Phillips, Mrs. C. H. Thornton and Mrs. Louis Towns-
ley. So it is that the Panama Canal Chapter always celebrates its birthday on December 14th.

It is not a large Chapter and probably never will be, owing to the peculiar geographical and political situation and character of its membership. Changes are taking place year by year, only two members of the Chapter can call this part of the world their “home” in the true sense of the word—the Organizing Regent, whose husband is native to Panama and the writer, whose husband has been an exporter and merchant in Panama for twenty-five years. These two members are the only ones of the Chapter who live outside the Canal Zone. The City of Panama, which is the capital of the country “just across the street” from the Canal Zone (“Fourth of July Avenue” is the name of the street), is on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, where Ancon, Balboa, and Pedro Miguel are located, and has a population of 61,000 plus, cosmopolitan in race and color. The “Gold Coast,” as the Atlantic side is called, furnishes only two Chapter members, who live in Cristobal, adjacent to Colon. Fifty miles is quite a distance to come for the purpose of attending an afternoon meeting, especially when railroad, steamship line, or airplane must be used for transportation, as there is no automobile road across the Isthmus.

Although comparatively small in number, the average attendance at a meeting being twenty-five, enthusiastic members, such as those who belong in the Panama Canal Chapter can make projects go, when they attempt, as has been proven. It is a harmonious, friendly organization placed by circumstances next door to a foreign country. Cooperation in a whole-hearted manner is the keynote of the meetings, which take place monthly throughout the year, with the exception of July and August, omitted not because of extreme heat at that time of the year, but for the reason that schools are closed then and many families of the Zone take their vacation “leaves” and go to the States.

Places where the meetings have been held have been varied as it has not been deemed feasible to have a Chapter House. A great many meetings are held in the Hotel Tivoli, which is operated and owned by the United States Government, where a delightful shaded pergola is put at the disposal of the Chapter, with a large American flag spread across one end, and palms, flowers, and birds as a setting for the circle of chairs. Meetings are held frequently in the homes of the members, sometimes at the American Legation or at one of the clubs in Panama City. One meeting last year was a picnic, when a drive of 85 miles was taken into the interior of Panama, a luncheon of native foods served there at a typical ranch house of the country, after which the meeting was held. Such a meeting also took place in town several years ago when the luncheon was prepared and served by young students of the Escuela Profesional of Panama, who afterwards gave songs in Spanish and their fiesta dances in costume, attractive and charming. The children, girls, and women are beautiful in “pollera” dress which is brought forth for carnival and on other special occasions, and most graceful and pleasing in their modest but coquettish dances. In passing one might remark that their thoughtfulness and courtesy put Americans many times to shame, and they are royally gracious entertainers.

The Organization meeting of the Chapter took place in the Governor’s House in the Canal Zone, located on Balboa Heights, on a sightly rise of ground, overlooking the Pacific entrance to the Canal, in the midst of tropical verdure, fine tall trees with brilliant blossoms, flowering shrubs and a well-laid garden. Other meetings have since been held there, well remembered luncheons have been given and anniversaries have been celebrated there, so that the Governor’s House seems to be particularly associated with the Chapter festivities, and memories of two of our members, wives of Governors, Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker and Mrs. Harry Burgess. Mrs. Mary Lillington McKoy Burgess, originally of Wilmington, N. C., answered to the roll call in the Great Beyond on June 21, 1933. Two other Charter members, Mrs. Katherine Starbuck Thornton and Mrs. Anna Hyde Pomeroy, have passed on to Life Eternal and are remembered affectionately.

The Chapter meetings take place on the last Monday of the month at four in the afternoon, the usual procedure being to
gather informally around the tea table before the meeting is called to order so that when all are assembled and the members seated, there is no interruption in the business of the day. Usually several members join in entertaining at one time so that during the year the honor of being hostess is shared by all.

One of the first projects attempted by the Chapter was the furnishing of a dormitory in the Children’s Home, a charity established by an American and operated under the supervision of the Episcopal Board of Missions. The Home for orphaned girls is located at Bella Vista, a suburb of Panama City, and depends largely upon Americans living in Panama, the Canal Zone and the United States for its livelihood. The dormitory is not only furnished with twenty beds but kept in condition—twenty-five dollars being set aside annually for renewing worn sheets, pillowcases, etc., painting the walls and floors, as it is in constant use. A brass plate on the door bears the insignia of the D. A. R.

Early in the career of the Panama Canal Chapter, interest was aroused in the building of the new Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C., and it was decided to raise sufficient money to purchase a chair for the Chapter, also a flag to be used in processions at the time of Continental Congresses, and a contribution of money was sent toward the building fund. The Chapter has had three accredited delegates to Congress, Mrs. George C. Chevalier in 1931, Mrs. J. Clarence Myrick in 1935, and last May, Mrs. Louis Townsley. Mrs. Edwin L. Luce was present in 1926, and was appointed a member of the House Committee, and Mrs. Worden H. Cowen, at that time an associate member, visited the session of Congress in 1929.

In June 1928, the institution of a yearly prize for the encouragement of the study of American History, in the Canal Zone High Schools (there are two, one on either side of the Isthmus) was decided upon, and has been continued yearly since. The highest ranking student in each school is awarded five dollars from the Panama Canal Chapter. A five-dollar gold piece was the original intention, but now the winner may choose between a medal or a check for that amount. So far the money has been preferred to the D. A. R. medal. The Chapter also gave the schools framed pictures for the Assembly Halls, portraying scenes from American history.

On Flag Day in 1932, Mrs. Harry Burgess, wife of the (then) Governor of the
Canal Zone was asked by the Chapter to present an American flag to the Balboa High School. The next year a companion flag was given by the (then) Regent, Mrs. Richard G. Taylor, to the Cristobal High School, in the name of the Panama Canal Chapter.

The assembling of Seaman's Libraries was begun in 1934, during the regency of Mrs. Richard G. Taylor, and efficiently handled by Mrs. Elwyn Greene, ex-regent until the retirement of her husband from service with the Panama Canal in a high official capacity. Mrs. Donald Dent ably assisted Mrs. Greene and the work is now in the hands of Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Murphy. It is believed that the maintenance of this travelling library fills a need for those American seamen, who must go on long, slow and isolated voyages in the course of their duty.

For the past three years the Chapter has been especially interested in a young mountain girl of North Carolina, whose education in the D. A. R. approved school at Tamassee was undertaken. She might be mentioned as the outstanding and peculiar charge of “her ladies.” Her letters are enjoyed and hopes for her future are as sincere as though she were almost kin. For her sake, Christmas cards with lovely photographic views of beauty spots on the Isthmus are being sold by members this year. To help pay for her tuition, the not-so-very agreeable business of selling tickets for a “Benefit” is undertaken once a year. Besides Ethel Haskett, the Chapter has a protégé (Christopher Burrell) whose tuition has been paid for two years by a “Friend”—a fine, large-hearted man who prefers to hide his identity. He became interested in the school through reading an article about the “D. A. R. Scholarship Girl,” which was printed in the local newspapers, and offered one hundred dollars for anyone whom the Chapter might select as being deserving. It was thought that a man should be Godfather to a boy (despite the romance of “Daddy Long Legs”), and Dr. Cain recommended Christopher for the beneficiary, as he was a fatherless thirteen-year-old with seven younger than he to be raised by his mother. One can imagine the rest of that story without telling! How sincerely the help is appreciated by the courageous mountain mother and her ambitious young son is shown by their thankful letters which are received from time to time.

Regarding motion picture censoring, the local D. A. R. is in a position where it would be useless to protest if pictures were not of the type which is considered “the best.” The Canal Zone Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds decides what shall be shown under their jurisdiction and in the city of Panama.

On special days of patriotic significance, the Chapter is always represented by one or more members. Imposing ceremonies are held in the U. S. Army cemetery at the post of Corozal on Memorial Day, under the auspices of the veteran organizations, and a seat is reserved on the platform especially for the D. A. R. Regent or whomever she may designate to represent her, together with the Governor of the Canal Zone, the President of Panama, Foreign Diplomats, American Legion representatives, Army and Navy officers and other officials. On the Fourth of July it is customary to hold exercises of a patriotic character in connection with the day's sports and races, in the Stadium at Balboa, over which the Governor of the Canal Zone presides, and a box is reserved for the occupancy of the Daughters.

The personnel of the Panama Canal Zone Chapter is unique as compared with States Chapters, although in common with the other Overseas Chapters, the members are drawn from all over the United States of America. They are recruited from Massachusetts to Texas and from New York to California, the length and breadth of the Continent. This mixture of localities might be likened to a bouquet, the members being represented by their State flowers, each of a different variety, together combined and making a harmoniously hued combination. Be that as it may, the very fact that miles, and many miles, separate the members from the land of their birth and allegiance does not diminish but rather increases the loyalty that each one feels for the welfare of the “Stars and Stripes,” the glorious heritage from ancestors who fought and bled in the War of the American Revolution.

It is not often that a book of valuable technical reference is as attractive reading as this book of Mrs. Gahn's. It is in four parts. Part one, The Shorelines, gives us a modern as well as old time view of the Potomac River, the highway to Washington. It was this route Henry Fleet, the first land promoter of what is now the District of Columbia, took when he came up the waterways on a trading expedition shortly after his arrival from England in 1623. He was then captured by the Indians and held for five years.

The Maryland Records: Lord Baltimore in encouraging this expedition of 1634 allowed 2,000 acres to each settler bringing to the colony five men between fifteen and fifty years of age, for a yearly rental of 400 pounds of good wheat. The area in Maryland now included in D. C. before 1700 was called New Scotland Hundred and was a part of Charles County. The Court then divided the counties into "Hundreds." In 1694 the capital of the Province of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis.

The Virginia Records: A history of the records of the Horsing-Alexander tract given by Chas. W. Stetson in Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Vol. 35-36, 1935; "The grants of lands in the Northern Neck were recorded in large folio volumes, now stored in the Capitol building at Richmond. In 1785 the Legislature of Virginia passed an Act for the Safe Keeping of the Land Papers of the Northern Neck, directing the removal of the land grant books to Richmond. Only a few pages are missing and a few mutilated and torn. Begun in 1690 the records grew to twenty-five volumes before Lord Fairfax's death in 1781.

Although Mrs. Gahn thus gives us most of the sources she drew her material from, few would have had her skill and patience in digging out and arranging her facts.

Part two. Illustrated with a map (frontispiece) drawn by Andrew Ellicott, engraved by P. A. F. Tardieu, Paris, 1815, giving the numbered divisions and "key" of the original eighteen land owners in the District of Columbia. There is also a plate in this section of the Horsing-Alexander Tract, Virginia Surveys of 1693-1741. "Horsing Patent" of 6,000 acres was assigned to John Alexander for six hogsheads of tobacco. Alexander, living down the Potomac in what is now King George County, was the immigrant ancestor of the family of that name for whom Alexandria, Virginia, formally called "Belhaven," was renamed. An interesting sidelight is that Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair, National President of the Children of the American Revolution is a direct descendant of John Alexander, and is a resident of Alexandria. The information contained in this part of the names both of the people and description of their first plantations is invaluable to anyone interested in the people who laid the foundations of our capital city.

Part three. In the time of the Indians; gives early disputes, and treaties and incidents relative to the settlers and the Indians.

Part four. Some old documents, excerpts from "Narrative of a Voyage to Maryland," by Father Andrew White.


After reading Mrs. Whiteley's delightful account of Gen. Washington and His Aides you will feel additional interest in each one of the thirty-two aides and secretaries who served their chief during the eight years of the Revolutionary War—some for only a few months, others for several years. Mrs. Whiteley gives a connected story of the adventures of the aides right through the Revolution. All the adventures of the aides begin and end with their Chief, and a delightful human picture of Washington emerges from the story. If only as another light on the great Washington it is well worth your attention.
TOP, MUNSON COTTAGE; CENTER, THE ANNE ROGERS MINOR HOME ECONOMICS COTTAGE; BOTTOM, OHIO COTTAGE FOR TEACHERS
Two Days on Gunter Mountain

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman of Approved Schools.

TWO days at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School on Gunter Mountain are an interesting and enlightening experience, or at least so it seemed to the National Chairman of Approved Schools who visited there in November. Such a visit fills one with a feeling of mingled joy and regret—joy that so much has been accomplished, regret that the needs are yet so great.

I arrived on Gunter Mountain with Mr. and Mrs. Earle in mid-morning and spent the rest of the day in visiting in the homes. These were crude slab cabins propped up above the ground on piles of stone with plenty of room for hens, dogs and chickens underneath. The chinks in the walls for the most part were not filled in so that there were great cracks for the winds to enter, holes even showed in the roofs. Some attempt was made to cover the cracks with newspapers or pages torn from magazines. The cabins were one room, and a loft with sometimes a lean-to. The more prosperous ones had two or three rooms but all very primitive. One or two large beds, a few chairs, a chest or a cabinet and sometimes an oil stove comprised the furniture.

Two or three generations are usually living in these places. There is always a baby and a raft of children—anywhere from six to fifteen.

The people are very hospitable, asking one to “come in and set a spell.” The invariable greetings are “Howdy” or “How are you-all.” Their reply to the latter question when asked of them is “Tole’able” or “Poorly,” never “Well” or “Fine.”

We had dinner that noon with Mrs. Campbell (pronounced Camel) who has one of the better homes in the tiny town of Grant. Mrs. Campbell is a mother to the whole community. Her table was bountifully laden with two kinds of meat (chicken and pork), sweet potatoes, two kinds of salad, beans and tomatoes with fruit and cake for dessert. A neighbor had come in to help serve.

Two of the visits after lunch were in the company of the School’s Home Economic teacher who took us to see her students’ projects. Each of her pupils is required to carry out three definite home-improvement projects during the school year. Thirty-nine students are working them out
this year and Mrs. Martin must make three visits to each of their homes.

In one home, at a total cost of $7.00, the girl and her mother had covered the walls of two rooms with “velvet,” a kind of insulating material, and then papered them. Window sashes and sills and the doors had been painted a light brown while the iron beds had been scraped down and painted the same color. New bed spreads and curtains in colors to tone in with the woodwork and beds had been made. In the second home only the kitchen had been improved, with freshly painted walls and linoleum on the floor. This girl’s next project will be the dining room which is a real problem as it has six doors.

Supper that evening was served by the girls in the Anne Rogers Minor Cottage. The table was very attractively set and the girl who was hostess for the week presided very nicely at the head of the table. Grace, by the National Chairman, was followed by a delicious menu capably served by the waitress for the week. All the food (except the flour for the biscuits) had been raised on the Mountain. The menu was tomato juice, fried chicken, stuffed baked potatoes, string beans, tea biscuits with scuppernong jelly, canned peaches, peanut cookies and coffee. This meal was entirely planned and carried out by the girls. An oil stove is used for cooking but one difficulty in preparing a meal is the water supply. The well is 165 feet deep which is a long way to haul up water by a windlass. Sixty pails a day are required for seven people.

At six o’clock classes for adults are held in the vocational building. These usually last one hour and a half. That evening the women were filling a mattress with cotton and corn husks for Mrs. Campbell. Mountain people usually fill mattresses with straw which has to be changed every year, while the cotton and husk ones will last much longer. The work had been begun another evening and at the end of this class period the mattress was filled and the end sewed up—already to be tacked.

A visit to the men’s class did not make one want to stay long as the diseases of hens were being discussed. There is a great rivalry between the two classes for the best attendance. So far the women are ahead.

At 7:30 a program was given by the grammar school students and here the great need for Becker Hall was most apparent. The auditorium normally seating about 400 held about 600 while approximately 200 more crowded the halls and corridors, or leaned in the open windows. All ages were represented in this audience from the babe-in-arms to the great-grandparents. The youngsters had had very little time for rehearsal and the first graders were making their first public appearance but they went through their program of songs like veterans. Two little plays were put on by some of the older students—one showing what they were learning about health and the other depicting scenes from the books they had read. The program ended with a short talk by the National Chairman.

The next morning the National Chairman inspected the new buildings and took pictures of them. The log library is most attractive with three large rooms. One room is the library proper, one a class room and the third a museum for things native to the mountain people which may later be used for books if necessary. One thing the school greatly needs is books for the library on almost every subject but particularly good reference ones. Practical health books are very much wanted as are Home Economic, Vocational Training and Agricultural books. Good fiction and story books for little children can be used in unlimited numbers.

Munson Cottage is the attractive home of the Principal and his family. The National Chairman was a guest here and found it most comfortable. It is well arranged and the rooms are of good size. Ohio Cottage at the other end of the campus was not completed but the vocational teacher and his wife were there. Other teachers will live in the cottage when it is finished. Munson Cottage is stone, while Ohio Cottage is wood. Already a few residents in the community have erected copies of the three cottages for their homes. This is what the Daughters had hoped would happen.

Near Munson Cottage a barbecue pit has been made and a circle of half-log seats arranged. Around the circle that morning some dogwood trees were planted with a simple program by the students. One tree
was planted by the National Chairman, one by Mrs. Earle and others by various members of the school board.

A meeting of the Kate Duncan Smith Board was held at eleven followed by a lunch which was cooked and served by the Home Economic girls in the Vocational Building. The girls had made attractive favors of small gourds on which faces had been drawn and orange paper hats put on.

After lunch the National Chairman planted some ivy at the log library and then came the thrilling moment when she broke ground for the Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall. A simple program of songs by the children and brief talks by Mr. Leatherwood and D. A. R. members marked the occasion. The building is to stand between the library and Munson Cottage.

Further visits were made to mountain homes and a busy day ended with a barbecue. Chickens were cooked over the pit and there was an abundance of potato salads, bread, cake and coffee. “A good time was had by all.”

Everything at Kate Duncan Smith School shows that the money given by the Daughters has been carefully and wisely spent. The school is only twelve years old but already its influence on the community shows. Morals are better, early marriages are not so common and some homes have been improved. The poverty of these people, however, is pitiful and their physical condition shows it. All are undernourished. Some of the children come to school without breakfast and bring no lunch. Their more fortunate companions share with them. Here the school may help by serving hot soup or cocoa at noon. It cannot do this without money, however, and any contributions for such a purpose will do a great deal of good.

The school is now the proud possessor of one cow, one pig and fifty hens. The boys in the vocational classes take entire care of the livestock and of the selling of milk and eggs. This will eventually bring a little money into the treasury to be used where most needed.

Last year the school had a resident nurse but now lacks one. A nurse is really a necessity and it is to be hoped that one may soon be secured. The D. A. R. can contribute money toward her salary and her medical supplies. The County Health Department makes periodic examinations of the children, does some vaccinating and leaves a record of what each child needs. The school does what it can to correct the physical defects but a nurse could do more.

The county furnishes books for the first two grades but the students in the upper ten grades must buy their own. The majority of them cannot afford to purchase books so they use those belonging to others. The school must use the books prescribed by the county and these are changed about every five years so every book serves at least five students. Would that the D. A. R. could start a book fund at the school so that the necessary books might be obtained for the use of the students!

All school supplies such as pencils, pads of paper, note books, crayons, flash cards, etc., are much needed. Members often say they cannot afford to give to the schools, yet ten cents will buy ten pencils to make ten children and one teacher happier.

Old clothes that are clean and whole are gladly welcomed by the folk on Gunter Mountain. One little girl told me “I ain’t got no hat.” And winter coming on! Let’s send her one—and a warm coat. Also some for her brothers and sisters and parents.

A point that should be remembered in connection with Kate Duncan Smith School is that money for scholarships is not really needed as this is not a boarding school nor one where the pupils pay for anything except school books. It is much more essential that money be sent for food for the undernourished children, for nurse’s supplies, for books and school supplies and for supplies for the cottages.
National Officers and Committees

Americanism

On February 18, 1927, five Commanders-in-chief of Veteran Organizations meeting in Washington gave this definition of Americanism: "Americanism is unfailing love of country; loyalty to its institutions and ideals; eagerness to defend it against all enemies; undivided allegiance to the Flag; and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

On September 29, 1936, Franklin D. Roosevelt said in a speech: "Never was there more need for true Americanism than there is today."

In the nine years that have passed between the two utterances Americanism has become more definite. It has become an active mental trend, an almost spiritual activity, for it calls into action love of neighbor, self-reliance, thrift, a conscious effort to clarify our thinking and an eagerness to show the confused or indifferent thinker the completeness and benefit of the American plan.

Americanism includes alertness to subversive influences which would encourage class and race hatred or religious intolerance, whether it comes from the pulpit, press or individual. It includes a definite knowledge of the privileges of our form of Government, our duties as citizens as well as our rights. Are we, the natural born citizens, careless, critical and ungrateful? If so, what do we expect of the naturalized citizens who regard us as a model? The Americanism Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, functioning as it has over a long period of time, has been a great factor in awakening the "man in the street" to the vital necessity of Americanism in its highest sense, this sense is far removed from Facism, which is extreme Nationalism, as it is from Communism which is extreme Internationalism.

Would this not be a time to go farther and awake the educational group to the desirability of having in our schools a more definite teaching of Americanism? Should not our educational systems have basic information which enable our youth to protect themselves against economic racketeers? The youth who leaves our high schools should understand in an elementary way how government must be conducted to make the country prosperous and contented. Business can be operated to benefit both capital and labor. This information has been collected and is called economics. Governor Bradford, who was Governor of Plymouth Colony, wrote a four-hundred-page book on the experiences of those "Godly and sober men" who tried Communism under circumstances most favorable and how it failed. Those young people who will be running our Country need to know the history of the American government from the economic standpoint. Education is a vital part of the true Americanism so needed today.

Cheryl E. Pflager, Vice Chairman, Central Division.

Correct Use of the Flag

Flag Lesson No. 2

Saluting the Flag

1. Men salute by removing the headdress with the right hand and holding it at the left shoulder.

2. Women salute by placing the right hand over the heart.

3. During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those in uniform should give the hand salute. The salute to the Flag in a moving column is given when the Flag is six paces away and is held until it has passed.

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

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

6. To stand correctly at attention, place heels on a line, as close together as possible. The feet should be turned out equally at an angle of 45 degrees. The knees should be straight but not stiff. The hips should be level and drawn back slightly, the chest lifted and arched, the shoulders square and falling equally, the arms hanging straight down without stiffness. The backs of the hand should be out, the fingers curled naturally, the head erect and square to the front, the eyes looking straight forward, the weight of the body resting equally on the heels and balls of the feet.

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

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

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands.

One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

At the words “to the Flag,” the right hand is extended, palm upward, toward the Flag and this position is held until the end, when the hand, after the words “justice for all,” drops to the side.

However, civilian adults will always show full respect to the Flag, when the pledge is being given, by merely standing at attention, men removing their headdress. Persons in uniform should render the right-hand salute.

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**FLAG LESSON No. 3**

_A Practical Questionnaire_

1. Q. Who is the present president general of the D. A. R.?
   A. Mrs. William A. Becker.

2. Q. Who is your state regent?
   A. .................

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

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

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

6. Q. Who composed “The American’s Creed”?
   A. William Tyler Page.

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

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

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

10. Q. Is the actual “Star Spangled Banner” of our national anthem still in existence?
A. It is. The national flag which flew over Fort McHenry in the war of 1812 is carefully preserved in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. It was this flag which thrilled Francis Scott Key when he saw it still waving over the Fort on the morning of September 14, 1814.

12. When used on a speaker’s platform the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker’s table nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be, on the speaker’s right.

13. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

14. When it is displayed with any other flag against a wall or in the open, from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag’s own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON, National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

Do you know who the JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS are? They are Clubs for Youths, six years of age and over, and sponsored by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There are 1,550 of these clubs with a membership of over 49,000 boys and girls in all parts of the United States. Junior American Clubs are the outgrowth of the original Children of the Republic organized in 1902, thirty-four years ago, in Ohio, for the purpose of giving to “underprivileged” children the opportunities enjoyed by American children. The “Children of the Republic” were from foreign families and it was a far-sighted vision that conceived this idea that today realizes the vital need of banding all children together, whether foreign born or not, to teach them the right ideals of Patriotic American Citizenship.

The name, Junior American Citizens, clearly defines and symbolizes the meaning and purposes of the activities of the Clubs, sponsored by the N. S. D. A. R., with Mrs. William A. Becker, Chairman Ex-Officio, and Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, National Chairman. The programs for use in all clubs are arranged and activities promoted by Chairmen or their Leaders, and they may be organized in schools, parochial, public or private; or in community centers, churches, halls, or private homes. The programs embody everything we can possibly promote for the building of character, a desire for education, a love of home and country, and clean, moral habits.

Every activity carries with it the highest ideals of American patriotism and national defense. Our aim is to help give every possible child an opportunity to enjoy health and happiness and to know that he can be a useful, self-dependent, successful man or woman by trying to make the most of his life, beginning in the formative years.

When the name was changed from Children of the Republic to Sons and Daughters of the Republic (to avoid confusion with the C. A. R.) the age of eligibility was lowered from nine to six years, and no upper age limit is made. Again the name was changed to Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., and at the last N. S. D. A. R. Congress to JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS. We feel that we can expand our activities to meet the present needs in the great confusion in our social and economic conditions so directly affecting all youths. It is desirable to build large clubs from the group from six to fourteen years—then we have the guidance of the child through the early impressionable age, through the dangers of adolescence years, building the men and women for their places in the affairs of state and government—for many of the boys and girls of our clubs will be found in the front ranks of future America, if they are rightly guided and trained today to realize their obligation within a very few
years. We have an average of very intelligent children, many of whom we have sought out, interested in education, and they are now graduates and occupying responsible positions, and they will always thank the N. S. D. A. R. for the privileges they received in the clubs we sponsor for their benefit. They are all Christian, moral and worth while children of whom we are justly proud, for they are doing us honor.

To be a patriotic American citizen, to love our country and to help protect it from all enemies, and to love the Stars and Stripes and keep our Flag free from any desecration—and to take his place in the ranks for NATIONAL DEFENSE—are the ideas upon which our programs and activities are all based, and it is possible for all club leaders to make very lasting impressions upon the children if the clubs are made interesting. Children are going somewhere! They are in constant unrest and seeking amusement. Even young children go to movies and many places alone where dangers constantly lurk. Is it not better then that we, as National, State and Chapter Officers, lend our best efforts toward one of the most vital and important activities sponsored by the N. S. D. A. R. at this critical time among youth, and make doubly sure that we are making our full contribution to America now, and of the future, and doing, to the best of our ability in each chapter throughout America to safeguard children from the un-American influences we must realize are growing up around them like mushrooms? If we could only visualize that great army of almost 50,000 boys and girls—OUR boys and girls of the Junior American Citizens' Clubs—marching together with a flag over their shoulder, following their club color bearers and color guards—wouldn't we feel a bursting pride in our hearts to know that they are the fruits of our efforts—the children whom we have brought together and can feel sure are FOR AMERICA ALWAYS?

But these are not enough! There are millions of children not under our guidance and protection not “mothered” by the N. S. D. A. R., whom we must enroll if we hope to meet that challenge of subversive enthusiasm.

Clubs are not hard to organize—whether in schools or elsewhere—but of course the work necessary to be done in clubs organized in the usual way of a few members at a time means more personal time of the leader. Just invite your neighborhood children into your home for a social evening and effect your organization, following the Handbook of the Junior American Citizens. From this the activities may be directed as the locality calls for with games, plays, scrap books, story reading and story telling, essays, home movies, sewing, in fact anything to interest and instruct a child at play. For the older ones, participation in every possible patriotic event and massing of colors—to keep them “patriotic conscious.”

Filling the child’s mind with the right kind of thoughts will help to guide it in the right way. Clubs are financed in any way the chapters can arrange to provide the necessary funds; by personal contributions, a budget plan or giving entertainments for the purpose. Expenses need not be high where chapters work together to provide whatever activities and “treats” the D. A.R. leader desires.

If we are to do our full duty in the face of facts today and keep the children safely within the ideals of our organization as inherited from our patriotic ancestors, we must realize the necessity of forming Junior American Citizens’ Clubs in every city, state and hamlet and country district. When our senior members who have been members of the clubs for years and depended upon them for the most pleasure and training they received—for their homes did not provide them—we realize the great good we are accomplishing and that it must be augmented by thousands of children before it is too late. We are proud of the record that Juvenile Courts seldom have a member of our clubs sent to them.

I would love to quote from many of the members of our Junior American Citizens’ Clubs but space is limited and I can only say that they appreciate the fact that they have greatly benefited by membership that guided the way. The present generation has a challenge that must be accepted and overcome. Whatever we can do to train our boys and girls to do to preserve AMERICA will be doing the greatest good for youth.
We must overcome our enemies. We invite every chapter to help.
(Miss) Elizabeth Malott Barnes,
National Vice Chairman, D. C.

Conservation

The whole world is becoming more conservation-minded than ever before in its history. Not since the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt has our Government made such strenuous efforts to conserve its natural resources as at the present time, by acquiring more land constantly, for national forests, parks, wild life refuges and other purposes.

We are at last aroused to the waste of the past and its dire results, by erosion, deforestation and the extinction of some species of our wild life that depends on them for their breeding places. Trees are the mother of conservation. They first gave us food, shelter and clothing. We must protect and restore them.

Women are interested in conservation as never before. They are forming societies for this work alone. Their influence over men is tremendous in the protection of our natural resources, especially fire and the axe in our forests and parks, and the gun and the rod unnecessarily.

Our trees must be replaced. The Government is reforesting constantly. There are 64 service nurseries in various parts of the United States which supply the trees and shrubs. The C.C.C. boys are doing much of the work, cleaning out the underbrush, planting the young trees and building highways through the forests for our recreation. There have never been as many people in our national playgrounds, as this past season, enjoying nature's handiwork. Will we help to protect it? Eleven states are fortunate in having a D. A. R. Forest: Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Will other states follow their example?

The new year is before us with its conservation problems. We must work them out. May every Daughter take for her slogan, "A tree for every member and a Becker Boy or Girl for every chapter." This will accomplish both natural and human conservation, and bring happiness to those who need it, as well as to all mankind.

Mrs. Avery Turner,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

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
THE SMARTEST GIRL IN TOWN (RKO)
Ann Sothern, Gene Raymond.
An enjoyable comedy built around a young model who aspires to marry money so that she may own beautiful gowns. There are a few complications but she finally finds her millionaire by following the dictates of her heart. A. Y.

THEODORA GOES WILD (Columbia)
Irene Dunne, Melvyn Douglas, Thurston Hall, Thomas Mitchell.
It's a very clever comedy in which a small town girl author incognito of a sexy best seller, "goes wild" when the book's illustrator threatens to expose her secret. A. Y.

COME AND GET IT (United Artists)
Edward Arnold, Joel McCrea, Frances Farmer.
In this excellent adaptation of Edna Ferber's novel, Edward Arnold gives a fine interpretation of a lumberjack who violates all business ethics and moral codes to attain wealth and power, not realizing that happiness and love could not be bought. The background is Wisconsin's forests and lumber camps in 1884. A. Y.

UNDER YOUR SPELL (Twentieth Century-Fox)
Lawrence Tibbett, Wendy Barrie, Gregory Ratoff.
Tibbett, an operatic barytone, tired of being constantly publicized, breaks with his manager and retires to his ranch in the Southwest. A spoiled young heiress follows him to keep a contract to sing at her party. A battle of wits and wills ensues which is entertaining and gives Tibbett's beautiful voice an opportunity to save the picture. A. Y.

REUNION (Twentieth Century-Fox)
Jean Hersholt, Rochelle Hudson, Slim Summerville, the Dionne Quintuplets.
The locale is the same as, but the story is quite different from the other productions in which the Dionne Quintuplets are featured. This picture has to deal with the 3000 persons that Dr. Luke
has brought into the world. Of course, the five children are the outstanding attraction. A. Y. C.

FLYING HOSTESS (Universal)
William Hall, Judith Barrett.
A very good airplane story showing how modern air lines select and train flying hostesses. The acting is consistently good and much interesting information is given on the mechanics of the modern airplane. A. Y.

TARZAN ESCAPES (M-G-M)
Johnny Weismuller, Maureen O’Sullivan, Benita Hume.
This latest of the Tarzan films is beautifully photographed in the African jungle. When a band of men arrive to take home the English girl, Tarzan is caught in a trap, but soon rescued by his animal friends. Too exciting for very small children, otherwise family picture.

THE BIG SHOW (Republic)
Gene Autry, Kay Hughes, Smiley Burnette.
A western with a rather unusual plot. A stunt man doubling for a motion picture star who goes on vacation without informing his studio finds himself a star. There are some interesting scenes of the Texas Centennial. A. Y. C.

LOVE ON THE RUN (M-G-M)
Joan Crawford, Clark Cable, Franchot Tone.
A very pleasing and highly amusing comedy romance. A girl forsakes the man she is about to marry and in her escape falls into the hands of a reporter, who sees his great opportunity. Their experiences will be enjoyed by the entire family.

REMBRANDT (United Artists)
Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester, Gertrude Lawrence.
An English made picture of the life of the famous Dutch painter, played by Charles Laughton. This picture is out of the ordinary and shows some rare art treasures. A. Y.

PENNIES FROM HEAVEN (Columbia)
Bing Crosby, Madge Evans.
A light story containing many pleasing melodies. This picture will appeal to all of Bing Crosby’s fans as well as many others. Family.

GENERAL SPANKY (Hal Roach Production)
Spanky McFarland, Phillips Holmes.
The picture is a burlesque melodrama, intended exclusively to entertain the youngsters, but should appeal to those elders who get a laugh out of childish antics. The story covers the adventures of a small boy in the South during the Civil War. Family.

EMPTY SADDLES (Universal)
Buck Jones, Louise Brooks, Harvey Clark.
Buck Devolin takes up a deserted range and turns it into a dude ranch. As a great attraction for his guest thrill-seekers, Buck stages a sham renewal of the old cattle-sheep man feuds. The warfare turns into the real thing and real bullets are substituted for blank cartridges. Exciting riding and shooting. A. Y.

BANJO ON MY KNEE (20th Century-Fox)
Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea, Walter Brennan.
Adapted from Harry Hamilton’s novel, the picture tells the quaint, colorful story of shanty boat life on the Mississippi. Scenes of the native haunts of these shanty folk have been made around the vicinity of New Orleans. A. Y.

LADY FROM NOWHERE (Columbia)
Mary Astor, Charles Quigley, Thurston Hall.
A manicurist, only witness to a murder, goes into hiding to avoid testifying against a famous gangster, and of course she is discovered. A rather mild gangster picture with a new and amusing climax. A. Y.

LEGION OF TERROR (Columbia)
Bruce Cabot, Marguerite Churchill.
The plot of this picture is very similar to the Detroit Black Legion scandal and is a good reproof against the ever increasing menace of secret terror organizations. A.

BORN TO DANCE (M-G-M)
Eleanor Powell, Una Merkle, Sid Silvers, Frances Langford.
A musical extravaganza with lavish settings, dances and songs with a large cast including several groups of radio and stage specialty performers. A. Y.

THE GARDEN OF ALLAH (United Artists)
Marlene Dietrich, Charles Boyer, C. Aubrey Smith.
This story of the Trappist monk who breaks his vows, and ventures into the world of joys and pleasures and then returns to the monastery for penance is one that will make a lasting impression. The artistic direction, and the beautiful desert scenes are magnificent in color. An outstanding production. A. Y. Older children.

MAKE WAY FOR A LADY (RKO)
Herbert Marshall, Anne Shirley, Gertrude Michael.
Made from Elizabeth Jordan’s book, “Daddy and I.” June, the motherless daughter, suspects her father is in love with a writer who moves to town, but later finds it is her teacher whom her father loves. Everything eventually comes out all right and the happy relationship and understanding between father and daughter is delightful. A. Y. Older children.

WINTERSET (RKO)
Burgess Meredith, Margo.
An exceptional picture, real drama, gripping, moving and thought-provoking. A young man
embittered by the unjust execution of his father, determines to clear up the stigma left on his father's name. Most of the action takes place in the slums of New York.

**Shorts**

**MUSICAL CHARMERS** (Paramount)

Phil Spitalny and his girl orchestra present well chosen vocal and instrumental numbers with a particularly attractive silhouette. Very good. Family.

**PACING THE THOROUGHBREDS** (20th Century-Fox)

Bluebloods of the turf in several countries put through their paces in preparation for the races. Unusually interesting pictures. Family.

**RHYTHM OF THE RIVER** (Paramount)

Darkies singing in the moonlight on a Mississippi River boat and on the dock. Exceptionally beautiful photography and lazy, soothing music. Family.

**VIOLETS IN SPRING** (M-G-M)

The handy-man plays Dan Cupid and practices applied psychology on two young people in the office. Charming entertainment. Family.

**WONDER SPOTS OF AMERICA** (Columbia)

An attractive travelogue of the natural beauty spots of the United States, which includes a brilliant portrayal in Technicolor of the caverns of the Shenandoah Valley and the wonders of Niagara Falls. The sound effects of falling water are interesting and the accompaniment of Rubinstein music appropriate and pleasing. Family.

**FUN IN THE FIREHOUSE** (Universal)

Good dancing and several songs interspersed with fair attempts at comedy. Family and Junior Matinee.

**IN MY GONDOLA** (Columbia)

A Technicolor cartoon of a gondola ride, with lobsters and swordfish for excitement. Family and Junior Matinee.

**PUPPET'S SHOW** (Universal)

Oswald Rabbit's puppet show is interrupted by a saucy bee. Good fun for the family.

**VITAPHONE INTERNATIONALS**

(Vitaphone)

An interesting variety of acts, acrobatic and tap dancing, harmonicas, Chinese juggling, etc. Family.

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**Radio**

AFTER journeying in six states during the month of October, I have come to the conclusion that the Managers of the Broadcasting Stations are among the most delightful and courteous men I have ever met.

Arriving in Terre Haute, Indiana, the morning the State Conference of Indiana was to convene, I found no arrangements had been made to broadcast any session of the Conference. With the State Chairman of Radio of Indiana, we proceeded to W.B.O.W. Broadcasting Station and after a most pleasant interview with the Program Director, we secured an hour's broadcast for the opening session of the Conference and then were asked if we would like any other broadcast. Securing a broadcast at such a late time has its drawback, because very little publicity can be given and the masterful address given by Mr. J. Raymond Schultz, A.B., M.A., should have been given publicity and then too, the speaker was disappointed that he did not know his address was to go over the air, as he told me he would have liked to have had his little family listen in.

Journeying over to the State Conference at Reading, Pa., I met up with the same situation, no broadcasts had been arranged. After contacting W. R. A. W. Broadcasting Station I was given a period for a broadcast on Wednesday afternoon at 5:45 P. M. and then to my amazement was asked if I would like to have the same period the next day, which of course was promptly accepted.

The broadcast on October 22nd at Reading, the Announcer said, "was one of the most unusual and interesting that had ever been put on that station." Fourteen women speaking for one minute each, sent messages over the air pertaining to their particular work in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among those taking part were Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Treasurer General; Mrs. William Alexander, Vice President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Walter S. Williams, State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Arthur P. Shanklin, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs.
John Logan Marshall, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, District of Columbia; Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, State Regent of Kansas; Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. William Wagner, Organizing Secretary, C. A. R.; Mrs. H. C. McEldowney, State Corresponding Secretary of Pennsylvania; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Ex-Vice President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, National Chairman of Approved Schools, and your National Radio Chairman presented each one to the unseen audience.

On Thursday, Mrs. William A. Becker, our President General, gave a splendid broadcast, making an appeal for the youth of our country and calling upon our organization to foster and aid the young boys and girls of our nation. Mrs. Harper D. Shepard, State Regent of Pennsylvania, also gave a most interesting message.

In New York, I contacted the Brooklyn Broadcasting Corporation, whose Program Director had written me offering time on the air. As a result of this meeting, Mrs. Grace Brosseau, former President General, and now Honorary President General, D. A. R., and Miss Marie Buddé, a pupil of Madame Queena Mario, Metropolitan Opera star, will broadcast from W.B.B.C. Brooklyn Broadcasting Corporation, Saturday evening, January 2nd, at 8 P. M.

Many interesting broadcasts are being arranged for the New Year, the most important being a nation-wide hook-up on Washington's Birthday, the program to be announced in the February issue of the Magazine.

Mrs. A. T. Stearns, Radio Chairman of Indiana, has sent me twenty-five interesting broadcasts which have been given in Minnesota under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, taking for their subject the important historical events, discoveries and inventions taking place during a presidential term from George Washington's term up to 1920. These will be placed on file in the Filing and Lending Bureau, Memorial Continental Hall.

MRS. HARRY K. DAUGHERTY,  
National Chairman.

Historian General

THERE are two activities which the Department of History wishes you to regard as urgent. Will you please give these your immediate attention?

First. By resolution of the Congress of last April, our Society accepted the invitation of the National Park Service of the government to provide funds, through voluntary subscription, to furnish what is called the Surrender Room at Moore House, at Yorktown, Virginia. An illustrated article about this house appeared in the October number of the Magazine. Won't you please read it if you have not already done so?

The room we are to furnish is, as the name indicates, the room in which the terms of surrender were drawn up following the surrender of Cornwallis, which closed the Revolutionary War.

Although some contributions have come in, the chapters have, perhaps, not sensed that this is an important action of the National Society, and it may have been overlooked. Cannot our chapters be 100% in responding to this wonderful invitation? Please ask your chapter or board at its next meeting to send $2.00, if possible, or $1.00 if you can spare only that. This gift will be greatly appreciated.

Second. The next important line of action to which we want to urge your serious attention is that of getting to our office as promptly as possible the information regarding ALL D. A. R. markers which have ever been placed by your state since the organization of our Society. A card index of all markers is being made in the office of the Historian General and it is imperative that we have the information as quickly and steadily as possible.

The cards of the file are 4" x 6" and bear the following headings: Name of Chapter; Location of Marker; Description; Date Placed; By; Commemorating.

It is impossible to stress this necessity too greatly as the clerk in this office cannot proceed without the information on the above questions. Please send it directly to the office of the Historian General, Memorial Continental Hall, making at the same time a duplicate account of the matter for your State Historian.
A few letters have been received from chapters stating that a list of markers had been sent to our headquarters some years ago. That leaves us in the uncertain position as to whether that list, providing it can be found after all this time, brings the matter up to date. We shall be very grateful if you, as the present Chapter Historian, will espouse this cause faithfully and thus place the whole project in a position of taking on permanency through the card index.

If it is possible to obtain them, we should like to paste on the back of each card a snapshot of the marker reported. But please do not delay the other information on this account. When the photograph is sent, write the identifying data on the back of it. It can then be pasted onto the proper card.

We are happy to announce two new markers and a new history medal. The new town marker is of bronze and blue, size 18" x 24" and is now available at $29.50 each, or two exactly alike for $49.50. As has been before stated, these are suggested for marking the two main entrances to towns. The iron post is not included in this price and can be provided by local authorities, it is thought. The post should be painted in bronze to match the marker. The lettering and figures on the marker are limited to 300 words or figures. These markers are obtainable through Metalcrafts, 712-720 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. Please see their announcement in the advertising section of this Magazine. The insignia of the Society will appear at the top of the marker, rather than at the base, as originally designed. The inscription for a marker should give, first, the name of the town, then the date it was founded, and the rest of the letters allowed for some important historical information about the town. The copy for the inscription should be carefully edited before sending it to the manufacturer with the order.

At the request of Missouri, a new marker for the graves of wives of Revolutionary soldiers has been developed by Newman Bros., 660-670 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The price will be $7.75.

A new history medal in bronze at $1.00 each is also announced. This is the fourth in a collection of history medals, which are handsome and extremely appropriate for essay contests on historical subjects. They sell as follows: Gold, $6.00; gold on sterling silver, $4.00; sterling silver, $2.00; bronze, $1.00. There are obtainable through Mrs. R. P. Sweeny, 405 Crescent Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Inquiries regarding historical maps have been made. There are no strict regulations about these maps except that they must have been made during the current year; in other words, they cannot have been submitted before this year. The large maps naturally allow greater possibilities for legible notations about the sites marked. If preferred, a separate index may be sent with the map. Some of our finest maps last spring measured approximately a yard to a yard and a half at their greatest dimension. There is no object in seeking uniformity in these maps, as originality and beauty of design, as well as accuracy, are the qualities which we want.

The article on French relations with America during the Revolution, by Dr. Louis Charles Smith, which has been running in our Magazine, has been printed in attractive pamphlet form. These will be especially enjoyed by superintendents, principals and history teachers and we hope that you will avail yourselves of the opportunity to make a gift to these educators. The availability of this history in a concise form was eagerly sought by a number of educators last fall when the subject was so generally considered at the time of the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty.

Many requests were made of the National Park Service, and in response to their urge we are offering these reprints. Here is your opportunity to prove the quality of our contribution to the educational field. The pamphlets may be had through our office at 25 cents each, or five for $1.00. A lower rate can be offered for twenty-five or more. We hope that every chapter will avail itself of this opportunity to make a gift of such distinctive value to its schools at this low cost. I am sure that it will add immeasurably to the status of our Society with the educators.

Because of the many demands upon the treasury of every chapter, suggestion is made that individual members be asked to
purchase these as gifts to the educators of their community.

We trust that you are securing some important manuscripts and early documents for our collection. It would be well to consult the State Librarian or State Historian at your state capital regarding the value, as a rare manuscript, of the paper which you propose sending.

We are glad to report that various inquiries have been made regarding the Ferris prints, and are glad to remind you again of their beauty and desirability.

It is imperative that we call your attention to the necessity of absolutely verifying any spot which you propose marking. This will avoid unpleasant and sometimes serious controversies which may ensue.

And last, as well as first, please remember the Surrender Room of Moore House, and the information about all the markers which have been placed.

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE,
Historian General, N.S.D.A.R.,
Chairman, Historical Research Committee.

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

KNOWLEDGE is power, but ideals are armor. And the people who most need that armor are the young. To them come the choices of which way to go, and what things to follow. And in an attempt to promote the appreciation of strong character, our Society is offering annually a pilgrimage to Washington to a high school girl from each State. As yet this project is not fully understood, even by our own members. But it is one of the best things we have ever undertaken, and we feel confident that as the years go by, and its real value is learned, it will take a high place in our affections and interest.

As a Society, we owe a great deal to Mrs. Becker, our President General, and to Mrs. Magna, who just preceded her in that office. For both of them have continually emphasized our responsibility in helping to develop the right leadership among American young people, and our obligation to present high ideals to them.

This idea of an award to high-school girls whose strength of character is outstanding was developed in the National Board in 1934, and by them presented to Continental Congress of that year. It was approved there, and submitted to the States as a project for the following year. There was so much emphasis just then being put on our herculean effort to free the Society from debt, and to complete the payments on Constitution Hall, that insufficient publicity was given to this new enterprise. But even so, seventeen high-school girls were brought to Washington by their States in April 1935, each one having been chosen as excelling in dependability, service, leadership and patriotism. An impression was made on the D. A. R. delegates and officers from all over the United States, and the project was taken up by other States. In 1936 there were 42 girls in the group who were the guests of the National Society in Washington at our Continental Congress in April.

By now it had been discovered that the plan was too loosely drawn, and many State Regents requested the Resolutions Committee to find a way of controlling the project. Up to this time, April 1936, the President General had acted as chairman, assisted by the chairmen of four national committees and all the State Regents, each one already carrying heavy responsibilities.

A resolution was passed by Continental Congress creating a standing committee for this work, based on the general plan of national committees in the D. A. R., and providing funds by a per capita quota of five cents per member throughout the Society. Ever since last May we have been doing the best we can to find the right ways to make this understandable to everyone, and a means of inspiration to as many as possible.

The United States is so big; and our educational system is not Federal. Every State has its own; many of them are directed by people who are not always ready to listen to D. A. R.'s talk about character building. And while we have members in every State, not all of them are willing to sacrifice time and energy and money to convince their communities that while knowledge is power, ideals are armor. Nevertheless, in every State except Nevada, we have had the plan outlined and committees
appointed; and in many of them the school people are welcoming it with enthusiasm. We are making real progress—trying not to hurry too fast, and hoping that what we do accomplish will prove a permanent value.

Remembering then, that the outline was created by Continental Congress by resolutions passed in 1934, 1935 and 1936, and that whatever basic changes are made must come before that governing body, we have the following project.

The members of the senior class in every public high school may choose by vote three girls of their number who excel in dependability, service, leadership and patriotism. Notice that the first distinction comes from the young people themselves. The faculty then decides on one of those three girls to become the school's representative, and her name is sent to the State chairman of this committee. She and her associates, by whatever method they agree is best for that State, select the winning girl and two reserves. If the girl chosen cannot accept, the second may take her place, and if she cannot go, the third shall be given the opportunity. This is not a prize contest based on competitive marks, or favoritism, or personal popularity; but a careful selecting of girls who are recognized by their classmates, their teachers and our Society as potential leaders among the women of tomorrow.

When the group reaches Washington, a busy five days lie before them. We shall do all we can to inspire them, and to fill their minds with happy memories. At the hotel they will be placed three in a room; widely separated States together, to quicken their appreciation of the size and unity of our country, to open possibilities of interesting friendships, and to overcome any sectionalism they may have packed in their busy but immature minds.

We shall take them to as many as possible of the places which interpret our national history and our government; we shall squeeze in some frolics and fun. We shall try to create an understanding of our Society's interest in them, and our hopes for them. They will be honored at the first night session of Continental Congress, and will share some other socially thrilling events.

And when we send them home—ah then the import of all this will become evident. In every State there will be an eager young woman bursting to tell her experiences. Our 1936 girls have spoken before men's and women's clubs, P. T. A.'s, school assemblies and many of them over the radio. One girl has been on the air 20 times since she came home. One so interested a commercial club before which she spoke, that when they learned she couldn't go to college because she did not have the money necessary for it, they provided it, and off she went to college. One was widely publicized as the winner of this Pilgrimage when she spoke at a patriotic event in her State. When another enrolled at the University, she found a fellow Pilgrim there from another State. They call themselves a club now, and will be on the lookout each year for new members. A high-school teacher wrote that a junior girl known to have cheated has said that she'll never do it again; because next year she will be a senior, and she wants to be honorable, so she can enter the D. A. R. contest. A State Superintendent of schools in a letter of warm congratulations to the Society upon this work, states that the Pilgrim from his State is now in the University very largely because of the inspiration received from this award. Others' stories are equally interesting but lack of space keeps them from this article.

Last April we asked the girls: "What did you know about the D. A. R. before this contest?" And most of them said, "I never even heard of the D. A. R." But they have a decided opinion of us now, and it is not anything at all like that of Henry Mencken or Nicholas Murray Butler!

And besides the girls who go to Washington, the families, schools and communities that are their immediate background, interested in us because of what we did for those particular girls, we have touched countless other people in this project. Only one girl from each State can win the big award. But every high school can enjoy seeing its own best girl citizen honored by the presentation of our medal. Chapters are asked to sponsor as many schools as they can, keep the contest interesting, and after it has closed, to present medals to the schools' representatives. The
National Society pays for the big award; community friendship is fostered by chapter gifts. Any contest is made more appealing if there is a tangible result promised; presenting these medals and displaying the committee posters are worth while investments for every chapter. The medals cost a dollar each and posters ten cents each, both secured from Memorial Continental Hall.

Class room discussions are carried home to family discussions; they reach out into many other directions. The qualities of good character receive fresh emphasis; their value is newly appreciated.

Who indeed could measure the possible inspirations growing out of this work? And each succeeding year, it will be repeated. For youth is mankind's eternal frontier. We who are the present dominant generation, if we are wise, will possess this ever new frontier in the name of the ideals we hold dear. They in their turn will face a still newer frontier, which we cannot ever see. And if we do right, if we are faithful, besides learning that knowledge is power, they will also know that ideals are armor.

Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, National Chairman.

National Membership

The outstanding work of the National Membership and the Genealogical Records Committees is reflected in the many applications daily received at Headquarters. Probably in no other department of the Society is the value of the Genealogical Records Committee work so appreciated as in our Research Department of the Library, for through these records the verification of many applications is made possible. The systematic outline presented by your National Chairman indicates her thorough knowledge of the subject, the needs of the Society, the availability of desirable material and the means by which this material may be obtained.

Beneath the roots of tangled weeds
Afar in country graveyards lie
The men whose unrecorded deeds
Have stamped the Nation's destiny.

Our present requirements of proof of lineage through genealogies, which can be verified by Bible, tombstone and marriage records; by wills, deeds, mortgages, etc.; and official proof of service sometimes seem too strict, yet experience teaches the need of these regulations. Through this means we are correcting and completing earlier records and laying the foundation for easier verification in the future.

In answer to many questions the working sheet, which is included in the set of application blanks, is not now required, if you are using the new blanks, which contain the residence of the family in each generation. The set of blanks (two applications, one working sheet and one chart) may be had at five cents per set by sending orders and money to the Treasurer General. These may be ordered by anyone.

After every meeting of the National Board a list of the new members, with national numbers and date of admission, is sent to the Chapter Registrar. This information, together with the changes reported by the Treasurer General, is also sent to the State Registrars and State Regents. As soon as the required clerical work is completed the duplicate application is returned to the chapter. It is sent personally to the member-at-large. Certificates of membership are sent direct to the member as soon as engrossed.

Our Consent Files are growing rapidly. All information that this consent covers must be through correspondence. It is not permitted to see or copy a paper.

We have had many inquiries in regard to the information published in the Magazine about additional copies of the Revolutionary ancestor rolls, as published in our Lineage Books. This is a copy of the index—list of ancestors through whose services the members listed in each volume have joined our Society. The price of this index is twenty-five cents each. All sales must be final. This ancestor roll must not be confused with the Lineage Books, which cost three dollars per volume. A special offer for the purchase of Lineage Books follows:

For each new standing order received before March 1, 1937, the end of our D. A. R. fiscal year, two lineage books will
be given free for postage only, twenty-five cents each book. Or, for each order for lineage books received before that date to the amount of $25.00, two books will likewise be given for the twenty-five cents each book, to cover postage. The selection of free books may be made from any issues between volumes 45 and 125.

Available lineage books and their prices are:

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We suggest that you buy the book that contains your own lineage.

Our membership is growing and withdrawals are decreasing. Avoid restrictive by-laws which discourage applications for membership. The Society needs the many fine patriotic women who cherish the ideals of their forefathers and who wish to perpetuate the knowledge of their deeds through the records preserved in our archives.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
National Chairman.

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**Distribution of Manuals**

There have been numerous complaints in regard to the limitation of free distribution of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship. The answer is very simple.

We have a certain amount of money to use for this purpose. Naturally we must conserve. This money will produce and distribute just so many books and these are given in quantities to Chapters in a manner deemed fair. Any quantities beyond this distribution must be paid for in some way. To charge the cost of printing which is approximately two cents per copy is the fairest way.

This is a very small charge but the National Society cannot assume even that on the tremendous output. It is therefore imperative that this charge be made even though your National Chairman personally regrets the possibility of any restriction in regard to our books.

For the benefit of the entire membership, let me explain that Chapters are limited to 2000 books for free distribution; all over that amount will be 2 cents each, plus mailing or freight.

SUSANNE WATSON WARD,
France and the American Revolution

A Short History of the French Participation in Our Struggle for Independence

LOUIS CHARLES SMITH, B.S.; M.A.; S.J.D.

The past three installments covered the early years of our struggle for independence and the work of our emissaries to France, Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, who were sent to the court of King Louis XVI to secure the much needed aid of that country. The adventures of LaFayette and the coming of D'Estaing with his fleet were both described in interesting narratives. The December installment ended with the story of Rochambeau and his army arriving off Newport and the establishing of their headquarters at that place.

Much more could be said of the fine cooperation given by Rochambeau to the colonists in their struggle for independence. The following quotations, however, are sufficient evidence of this. On July 12, 1780, two days after Rochambeau's arrival on the American shores, he wrote to General Washington: "I have arrived full of submission and zeal and of veneration for yourself and for the talents you have shown in sustaining a war that will be forever memorable." And shortly thereafter he addressed the President of the Continental Congress: "We are your brothers and we shall act as such with you. We will fight your enemies by your side as if we were one and the same nation." The French troops possessed a deep respect and love for Washington, for in 1781, at Newport, the French celebrated Washington's birthday on February 22 by a parade, a salute and a general holiday. This is said to have been the first public recognition of the day. In addition to this quite evident respect for the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, the French soldiers rendered themselves generally agreeable not only because of the politeness which characterizes their nation, but also because of the genuine interest which they felt in the American cause.

British Movements at This Time

The presence of the French fleet at Newport soon became known to the English, who immediately took advantage of the situation by proceeding to bottle it up in Narragansett Bay by the efficient use of the British fleet. For the time being Rochambeau's army was compelled to be idle as it had to remain with the French fleet. At this time Washington's army was busy holding the strategic position at West Point on the Hudson, while the main British army in the north was located at New York. The British now planned to capture Washington's army at West Point and then proceed to Newport and there capture the French forces. Discovery of Arnold's treasonable cooperation with the British was made just in time to prevent a major catastrophe to the American cause, and the possible capture of the American and French forces which, of course, would have ended the war. The year of 1780 and the first part of 1781, however, passed with neither side gaining any great advantage, though numerous battles had been fought at various places on both land and sea, many of them proving very disastrous to some of the American forces.

Cornwallis Takes Control

Following the defeat of the American and French forces at Savannah and after the French fleet had left our waters, Sir Henry Clinton proceeded to carry out his long-awaited plan to conquer the southern
colonies. To this end he took from New York a large part of the British force and joined the English Commander Prevost at Savannah. Clinton's first move was to capture Charleston, which he was able to do quite easily, for his army was much superior to that of the Americans under General Lincoln. Having thus gained control of South Carolina, Clinton was satisfied with his work and so returned to New York with the greater part of his army, leaving 5,000 men under the command of Lord Cornwallis to hold the gains already made and to continue the conquest of the south.

From Charleston the British campaign covered many engagements with the American forces, starting with Gates' ignominious defeat at Camden. This good fortune of Cornwallis did not continue and we find that he did not fare so well in his attempt to add North Carolina to the English conquests, and in May, 1781, we find him at Petersburg, Virginia, making plans to conquer the powerful state of Virginia and thus retrieve whatever reputation he had lost in the Carolina campaign.

LaFayette's Part After Rejoining the Continental Army

At this time the youthful LaFayette with but 3,000 men, many of them inexperienced in military tactics, had been stationed at Richmond. With his inferior force he dared not attempt to check Cornwallis by any direct action. But Cornwallis had plans of his own. He intended to commence his activities by capturing LaFayette and his army. LaFayette, however, earlier schooled by Washington and Greene in the graceful art of opportune retreat, left Richmond for a more secure position in the north across the Rapidan. His forces by now had increased to 4,000, and still later to a larger number by Steuben's added 1,000; and he was, therefore, in a position to cause Cornwallis some annoyance. The British commander sensed this and changed his tactics, thinking it better to have his army near the seaboard where it might easily contact the British fleet. Thus, in August, 1781, we find Cornwallis pushed by LaFayette to the vicinity of Yorktown, the latter securing himself on Malvern Hill, to await developments and further instructions from Washington.

To LaFayette goes the credit of having forced Cornwallis into that small neck of land at Yorktown surrounded by deep water. As the Battle of Yorktown later proved, this afforded one of the greatest opportunities in all military history—and it was made possible by a Frenchman on land and the later assistance of a Frenchman on water, the Comte de Grasse and his French fleet.

Importance of Naval Supremacy in the American Revolution

The main reason why Cornwallis permitted a retreat of his forces to Yorktown was that up to this time British naval supremacy was not questioned in American waters. It was not until the Revolutionary War had commenced that the Americans even started to form the nucleus of a navy. While the American naval commanders, John Barry and Paul Jones, won important naval engagements, nevertheless we never possessed a navy, as such, during the war. Because of the lack of a navy New York had been lost to the Americans since the beginning of the war, as later the lack of an effective naval engagement had prevented victories at New York and Newport in 1778. As we shall see, the only time Washington had control of the seas was at Yorktown. If he had had control of the sea at the time of the siege of Boston, he would have ended the war five years earlier; but he was not fortunate enough to have the French allies with their powerful navy at Boston as he did later at Yorktown.

Likewise, if we had had a good American navy, we could have removed the British blockade at Newport in 1780 and thus released the French fleet, and at the same time made available for Washington's use the whole of Rochambeau's army. But something else was to occur that was to release Rochambeau's French troops from their idleness at Newport. Washington was planning a momentous campaign to the south which was to be effective from the standpoint of both the rapidity and the secrecy of its movements. In this scheme a French fleet from the West Indies was to
supply the necessary naval strength and, not realized by Washington at the time, the French were also to furnish the largest number of fighting men to take part in the engagement.

Washington Plans to Capture Cornwallis at Yorktown

The first plan of Washington and Rochambeau was to capture New York. Arriving at the Hudson the united forces lay encamped for a number of weeks. It soon became apparent that it would be impracticable to make a general attack upon New York without the aid of a superior naval force. Communications between Rochambeau and Comte de Grasse, then in charge of the main French fleet in the West Indies, had impressed the latter with the distress of the Southern states and above all Virginia, which had nothing with which to oppose the inroads of Cornwallis except the ever watchful and alert body of troops under LaFayette. As the attack upon New York was being contemplated, a message came to Rochambeau from de Grasse stating that he would sail from San Domingo with his entire fleet and 3,200 land troops for the Chesapeake Bay. At once the two generals, Washington and Rochambeau, resolved to abandon the attempt to capture New York and, instead, to enter upon a campaign against Cornwallis, then held by LaFayette at Yorktown.

It was on July 21, 1781, that the American troops under Washington crossed the Hudson at Stony Point, the French under Rochambeau followed two days later. The two armies took different routes, both endeavoring to make every appearance that an attack upon New York was being planned. However, the forces quickly marched past the vicinity of New York, and passing through Philadelphia on their way, headed for Yorktown.

De Grasse arrived at Yorktown a little before Washington. The Admiral was delayed in landing the French land forces, under the command of Marquis de Saint-Simon, because he was forced to undertake a naval engagement with the British fleet, under Admiral Graves, which had unexpectedly arrived. De Grasse was the victor from the start, and Graves, with damaged ships, seeing the French fleet of de Barras, freshly arriving from Newport, quickly withdrew from battle and sailed for New York.

Thus the French had full control of the waters of the Chesapeake. Cornwallis was doomed. He could not escape. As the days passed even Cornwallis realized that he was slowly losing ground but he lived in the hope that a British fleet of sufficient strength would rescue him. Such a fleet, however, was not anywhere close to Yorktown.

The End of the War

The beginning of the end came on the night of September 29, 1781, when Cornwallis sacrificed certain positions which gave the American and French forces command of his inner defenses. Finally, on October 19, Cornwallis capitulated, his whole army being surrendered as prisoners of war, the American band playing the British tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," as the enemy laid down their arms. The French had at last won for us the victory which proved to be sufficient to decide the outcome of the war. Without the assistance of the French fleet to control the waters and the most effective cooperation of the French troops under the leadership of both LaFayette and Rochambeau, Washington could not have made the trip from the north to Cornwallis' position in Virginia and there have won the Battle of Yorktown.

Great indeed was the victory at Yorktown for it brought to a successful and decisive conclusion our war for independence. It is well to point out that there were more Frenchmen taking part in the Battle of Yorktown than there were Americans. In addition to this our own men were using arms and powder furnished by the French and were wearing uniforms and eating food which were purchased with money loaned us by the French. Many of the French officers in that battle represented the finest and noblest of French families. The names of LaFayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse and de Barras have already been mentioned. But there were others who, while not as familiar to us, were as useful as any who took part in the war. There was the worthy and excellent general, the Baron de Viomesnil, who brought a gallant brother, the Viscomte, with him. There also
were the brilliant and accomplished Major-General, the Marquis de Chastellux, the magnificent Duke de Lauzun, Comte Axel de Fersen, who was a Swedish nobleman and aide of Rochambeau, the brave young Duke de Rouerie, who was known under the modest title of Colonel Armand, Comte Matthieu Dumas and many other prominent and worthy Frenchmen.

George Washington, the Father of His Country

The memories of these gallant Frenchmen will ever remain sacred to us. But among all of these heroes at Yorktown there was the army's Commander-in-Chief who at all times acted as an inspiration to both the French and American forces and whose leadership led them to victory. It was George Washington who commanded with majestic dignity and military genius at Yorktown. What a glorious day it must have been for Washington! From the siege of Boston, where he obtained his first triumph, to the crowning siege of Yorktown more than six long years had passed, years filled with anxieties and trials. He had passed through the terrible winter at Valley Forge. He patiently and successfully overcame his critics in Congress and the effect of the mutinies which had taken place in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In addition to all this he had experienced the treachery of Charles Lee, the treason of Arnold, those many discouraging defeats of battle which broke the very morale of his forces, the insufficiency of supplies of men, money, munitions, food and clothing, and the many other distressing responsibilities which fell upon his shoulders and the burden of all of which he gladly accepted that our independence might be won.

As Washington stood among the French forces at Yorktown his thoughts must have gone back to the time when, as a youth of twenty-one, when he was sent as commissioner from Governor Dinwiddie to demand of the French forces their authority for invading the king's dominions. Or perhaps he reflected upon the occasion when at twenty-three years of age he was the only mounted officer who escaped the French bullets at Braddock's defeat. There at Yorktown he stood among the relatives of the same Frenchmen, many of whom were the flower of the young aristocracy of France; and this time they were his saviours who now fought with him against the same English nation which they had battled many years before. Washington this time was having the French fight with him instead of against him.

Thus did France help win for us the independence which is ours today. Perhaps if France had not come to our aid the indomitable spirit of the Americans would have succeeded ultimately anyway, but of that there is reason to doubt. We need only to review the history of the American Revolution in all its phases to conclude that without the military, naval and financial aid of France the Declaration of Independence might have been but a mere manifesto of unsuccessful rebels instead of the great charter of a free people.

Instead, today we exist as a great nation, one of the mightiest in the world, all of which was made possible by the excellent leadership of George Washington and the most gracious assistance given us by the French people as the result of the Treaty of Alliance of February 6, 1778.

Yorktown, a Costly Victory for France

The French received little or nothing as a direct result of their alliance with the colonies. King Louis XVI's reward was the guillotine, for there can be little doubt but that the French participation in the American Revolution did much to encourage the revolution in his own country which, while apparently inevitable, might have been greatly delayed, or even avoided by a later and more able ruler than Louis XVI. Heavy indeed were the increased taxes placed upon the shoulders of the poverty-stricken French peasant so that there might be sent to America money, war materials, yes, even whole armies and fleets. We cannot help but conclude that from the King to the lowest subject in France a supreme sacrifice was made that our independence might be won.

Millions of dollars were spent by France in assisting us. In addition to this unusually heavy item being charged against her already greatly deranged finances she gave the colonies approximately 11,000,000 livres, in the form of cash or interest remitted on earlier loans, for which repay-
ment was never demanded or offered. The total amount of loans secured by the colonies through French aid totaled 35,000,000 livres, all of which was later repaid in full by the United States government.

When the treaty of peace with England was signed in 1783, France neither asked for nor received any additional territory. Little indeed had France gained by her participation in our struggle for independence from England. The primary objective which France had hoped to attain, that of increasing her chances of becoming a world empire and destroying those of England, was never fully realized. Many were the fruits of victory at Yorktown for the Colonies, while France actually left the battlefield a pauper. Our own first president, George Washington, well expressed our debt to France when he wrote that our obligation to that country called for "the most unalterable gratitude."

Our Gratitude to France

So let us occasionally look back through the pages of history and read again that part which covers the period of the American Revolutionary War. As we once more reflect upon the great sacrifices made by both the Continental Army and its French allies and the tremendous price they paid in life and fortune that freedom and liberty might be ours today, it should instill in us a deep sense of responsibility to maintain those republican institutions which the wisdom of our forefathers established, so that we may transmit them unimpaired to our posterity even as they did to us. That we may feel more secure in our American form of government let us view those existing in other countries today, and we can be truly thankful to France for having assisted us in preventing the Declaration of Independence from having become a mere "scrap of paper," an exhibit of rebel doctrine in the British museum.

To the Frenchmen who died in the Revolutionary War for American independence, we bow our heads in deep reverence and offer to them, their brethren and their country everlasting thanks for having so nobly assisted us in establishing the United States of America. It was the sword of France that stayed the hand of England from hanging as traitors those very American patriots who later became the authors of our Constitution, without which our system of government would perish.

The Gift of the French People to America

The glorious spirit of friendship inspired by the French alliance with the United States has been passed on from generation to generation in both nations and today we are blessed with this most precious heritage. As evidence of this lasting friendship between the people of one great nation for that of another, France, in the latter part of the nineteenth century presented to the citizens of this country a token of their esteem and good will, the Statue of Liberty! How truly symbolic was that gift; for it was through the assistance of France that we were originally enabled to secure our liberty and independence from England!

This year we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the unveiling and dedication of the Statue of Liberty, which took place on October 28, 1886. The idea that such a gift should be made to the United States on the part of the people of France had its inception in the minds of a group of men who met in the home of Edouard de Laboulaye, near Versailles, in 1865. It was their original proposal that France participate in some fitting manner in the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and that that might best be done by the gift of a memorial. To this end the gifted young Alsatian, Auguste Bartholdi, was selected to create a design for such a memorial. This talented sculptor immediately set sail for the United States so that he might do his work in local atmosphere. It was as he entered the New York harbor that he conceived the Statue of Liberty, a gigantic goddess symbolic of equality and justice holding aloft the torch of freedom. Bartholdi's design was accepted but it was not until 1875 that the actual raising of funds was begun. As it was definitely the plan of the French committee in charge that subscriptions should be received only in small amounts from the people throughout France and that none of the money should be furnished by the French government, the statue could not be completed for the centennial celebration, the last franc needed to complete the fund being received in 1882. In
the meantime difficulty was had in locating a place for the statue in this country and arranging for a suitable and substantial foundation. The President of the United States, complying with Bartholdi’s wish, permitted the use of old Fort Wood on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor as the site for the statue. The cornerstone of the foundation was laid on August 5, 1884. The statue itself arrived from France on June 19, 1885, its three hundred sections having been carefully crated for the journey across the sea. Construction of the pedestal, the erection of the statue, and other necessary details having been completed by the Fall of 1886, the unveiling and dedication of the statue took place on October 28, 1886, in the presence of the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland; members of the French mission which included M. de Lesseps, A. Lafaivre; Bartholdi and thousands of French and American citizens.

Today the Statue of Liberty still stands at the entrance to America’s principal gateway, a lofty and noble memorial of the respect and admiration of one great people for another. It is, of course, well known to us that the unselfish devotion and friendship which can exist between individuals to the extent that they are willing to die in each other’s stead is indeed the most tender and moving of all human relationships. Great as this may be as an inspiration to youth and a solace to age, nothing human is so beautiful and sublime as when two great peoples of different nationality and language transmit through the generations a friendship of such strength and noble purpose that the people of one erect on the land of the other a monument of the love which time can not destroy, a memorial to the foundation of all man’s happiness, Liberty.

Let it be our fervent hope that there may never die the fire of freedom and liberty set forth by the spark of American determination and desire for representative government and fanned into an inextinguishable flame by the most gracious assistance of France in the American Revolution. Likewise, may the flame of the torch of the Statue of Liberty, ignited by that same fire of freedom kindled in the War of American Independence, ever radiate its light throughout the world so that in time its rays will pierce the darkness of political ignorance and social oppression beyond our waters, and liberty will have enlightened the world. Let the Statue of Liberty also remain a symbol of everlasting friendship between two great republics of the world, France and the United States of America.

Junior Poster Contest

Three prizes, $20—$10—$5, will be given to the winners of the three most suitable posters to be used at State Conferences, Chapter meetings, or wherever there are Junior D. A. R. activities, or a display of Junior D. A. R. literature.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTEST

Any D. A. R. member may compete.

Posters to be approximately 12 by 16 inches.

Designs should be sent to the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on or before March 1, 1937.

Name and address of member, with name and location of her chapter should accompany the design and should be marked “Junior Poster Contest.”

A committee of five Chairmen of Junior Groups will be appointed to judge the posters and select the winners.

The prizes will be awarded at the Junior meeting on Tuesday, April 20, 1937, at the Mayflower Hotel.
Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. On the back of the pictures please write the name of the Chapter, city and state. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay $6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.


COMMENORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF ANGOLA, IND., POKAGON CHAPTER DEDICATED TO THE PIONEERS OF STEUBEN COUNTY, A NATIVE BOULDER. IT BEARS AN ENGRAVED BRONZE TABLET AND OCCUPIES A PROMINENT CORNER ON THE COURT HOUSE LAWN FACING THE PUBLIC SQUARE. THIS IS THE SITE OF THE FIRST COURT HOUSE OF STEUBEN COUNTY, ERECTED AND PRESENTED BY CALE AND GILMORE. THEY WERE FOUNDERS OF ANGOLA, PLATTED BY THEM IN 1836. A NUMBER OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN ACCOMPANYING GROUP ARE DESCENDANTS OF THE PIONEERS.
State Conferences

OREGON

Wahkeena Chapter was hostess to the 23rd State Conference of the Oregon Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was held in Portland, the City of Roses, on March 23, 24, and 25, 1936. Mrs. Mark V. Weatherford of Albany, State Regent, presided. The Campbell Court Hotel was official headquarters.

The State Board of Management held its regular meeting on Monday evening, March 23rd, following a dinner at the Campbell Court.

The State Conference was officially opened on Tuesday morning at the Masonic Temple. Following the procession of State and National Officers escorted by the pages, the meeting was called to order by the State Regent and greetings were extended by Mayor Joseph K. Carson for the city of Portland and by representatives of other patriotic organizations.

The outstanding feature of the opening session was the address by the State Regent, Mrs. Mark Weatherford, which testified to the splendid service which she has rendered to the State Society during her term of office. This was followed by reports of officers, chapter regents, and other routine business.

The luncheon on Tuesday honored our Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Viva Austin. A splendid address, "Good Citizenship," was given by Mrs. Nanny Wood Honeyman, State Representative to the Oregon Legislative Assembly.

During the afternoon session an address, "U. S. Army in Peace," was given by Major H. J. Bagwell, of the U. S. Army Recruiting Office. At 4 o'clock a lovely tea was given by the hostess chapters honoring Mrs. John Y. Richardson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbarr, Vice President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Past National Officers, and National Chairmen.

National Defense was the topic of the Tuesday night meeting with addresses by Mrs. John Y. Richardson, National Vice Chairman of National Defense, and Dr. Raymond Staub, Regional Director of National Air Defense, who delivered a masterly address, "Wanted, Adequate Offensive Defense for the Northwest."

Wednesday's luncheon honored the Board of Governors of the Champoeg Memorial Log Cabin and was featured by an address, "Pioneers of Champoeg," by Fred Lockley, the Journal Man.

On Wednesday afternoon the newly elected State Officers were installed and at 4:00 P. M. the Memorial Service, directed by Mrs. A. H. Workman, State Chaplain, was held at St. Stephens Episcopal Church.

That evening a banquet was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Multnomah Hotel honoring State Officers and State Officers elect. The address of the evening on "The True Principles of Americanism," by Hon. John P. Winter, was a real inspiration. A reception for new officers was held immediately after the banquet.

MRS G. GLENN HOLMES,
State Corresponding Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The twenty-third annual Conference of the South Dakota State Organization, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Lead, S. D., in the Baptist Church, on September 4th and 5th with the Black Hills Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. Harold T. Graves, Vice-President General, of Jamestown, N. D., was the honored guest of the Conference. We were specially happy to have her attend our meetings and contribute information and ideas as well as friendly advice pertaining to our D. A. R. work.

Promptly at 9:45 on Friday morning Mrs. E. P. Rothrock called the Conference to order. After the usual opening exercises, Judge W. R. Curnow gave the address of welcome to the members of the Conference in behalf of Mayor Casner of Lead, and Mrs. Bern Coggan, Regent of the Black Hills Chapter, gave the welcome for the hostess chapter. Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, State Vice Regent, gave the response for the warm welcome. Mrs. Harold T. Graves, Vice-President General, was formally introduced and gave this thought for the Con-
ference, "Ideals are incentives, but their actual importance lies in their achievement."

Miss Mary Hawley Perry, Sioux Falls, was appointed to serve as Page for the Conference.

At 11:30 a Memorial Hour, prepared by Mrs. J. A. Wilson, State Chaplain, was conducted in her absence by Mrs. R. B. Lyons of Mitchell. Mrs. Grace Graham of Deadwood and Mrs. Orem of Belle Fourche assisted her.

Luncheon was served to the delegates by the Baptist women in the church parlors, where old friends met, new friendships were made and plans for the coming year were discussed.

Mrs. T. Krueger and daughter, Ruthabeth, of Deadwood, opened the afternoon session with two violin selections. Mrs. Earle B. Williams accompanied them on the piano.

Mrs. E. J. Ericson of Lead gave the report of the Credentials Committee. The reports of the Endowment Fund Committee and the Board of Management were followed by reports of all the State Chairmen of National Committees.

At the close of the afternoon session a trip was made by the delegates to the museum in Deadwood and other points of interest of the "old West."

At 7:00 P. M. a banquet was held in the Highland Hotel, which was attended by all the delegates, honored guests, and some of the husbands. A delightful program of music and readings entertained the guests during the dinner, which was served at the well-appointed tables. Black Hills birch-bark was used for the place cards and favors. Mrs. Bern Coggan introduced the State Regent, Mrs. E. P. Rothrock, who in turn presented the various guests. Each Chapter Regent was presented and in turn presented her delegates. Mr. Charles Hayes of Lead, whose mother was a D.A.R., gave a short talk on "Keeping the Red with the White and the Blue of Our Flag." He stressed giving the youth the proper education along all lines that would be helpful to build up the right and true frame of mind for better government and better living. He disclosed the facts of Communism in America today, and urged that the D. A. R. women look more closely to the work of their own communities for and against better government.

Mrs. Harold T. Graves, Vice-President General, delivered her address on "The Way Forward." She pointed out that educating our youth today was our only hope for National Defense. Education is our way forward and youth is the means. Conceiving the ideal as well as following out the ideal is the best means of holding youth today to the steadfast principles of better living and better government. Communism destroys all private life and this point should be brought into the light so as to show the youth what advantages our government has against the disadvantages of Communism. Youth must be taught the errors of false doctrines. Youth of today is the only answer to our problems.

Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Rothrock were presented with gifts of Black Hills gold.

A breakfast at the Latch-String Inn in Spearfish Canyon on Saturday morning, Sept. 5th was a feature of the second day of the Conference.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to the reports of the Budget Committee and the Resolutions Committee and the election of the following officers:

At the adjournment of the Conference, a delightful tea was served at the home of Mrs. W. R. Curnow, on Ridge Road, overlooking the picturesque city of Lead. The delegates discussed tentative plans for the work of the year, the issue of the magazine that would contain South Dakota stories, and the kind invitation of the Paha Wakan Chapter, Vermillion, to attend the Conference next year with them. Many of the delegates stayed in the Black Hills to see the various sights, while others hurried to their homes some five hundred miles away.

(Miss) Mary Hawley Perry,
State Chairman of Press Relations Com.

WYOMING

The 22d annual State Conference of Wyoming N.S.D.A.R. was the guest of Jacques Laramie Chapter in the city of Laramie, August 20 & 21, 1936. All delegates and visitors were housed in the dormitories of the State University and meetings held in the new Liberal Arts Building on the campus, which arrangement added much to
the convenience and enjoyment of the guests.

Thursday morning August 20, after pro-

cessional of State Officers escorted by

pages, carrying National and State flags,

the Conference was called to order by the

State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Cooper. The

usual opening formalities were observed,

and devotions were conducted by First

Vice Regent, Mrs. Hubert Webster.

Our distinguished honor-guest, Mrs. Wil-

liam A. Becker, President General N. S.

D.A.R., out of a vast fund of information

imparted much of inspiration and interest

to the Conference throughout.

Distinguished Colorado visitors to the

Conference were Mrs. Clarence Adams,

State Regent; Mrs. Schuyler former Vice

President General and past State Regent;

and Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, Past State

Regent. Four Past State Regents of Wy-

oming were in attendance, Mrs. Bryant B.

Brooks, Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, Mrs.

John Corbett, and Mrs. Alfred Johnson.

At an Open Meeting Thursday evening

in the Auditorium of the Liberal Arts

Building, Dr. A. G. Crane President of the

University welcomed the assembly in an

address, giving emphasis to the importance

of work for the development of youth into

patriotic American citizens. Mrs. Becker's

address, which followed, rang with a deep

earnestness and concern for the youth

movement being conducted by the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution and

stressed the importance of seeking divine

guidance and wisdom in our efforts to

train our boys and girls in American ideals

for future citizenship. She explained the

work undertaken by the D.A.R. project,

"Junior American Citizens," where under

friendly and interested leadership youth is

being taught reverence for the flag, and

love of the country, they shall ere long rule

as citizens and voters. Mrs. Becker also

discussed the valuable work being done at

Ellis Island where D.A.R. is the only wel-

fare organization functioning.

Wyoming is justly proud of Dr. Grace

Raymond Hebard who for many years has

occupied the Chair of History at University

of Wyoming. Dr. Hebard's informal ad-

dress was one of the outstanding features

of the entire Conference. Throughout the

years Dr. Hebard has labored for the ad-
vancement of the civil rights of womanhood

and it is doubtless due largely to her efforts

that Wyoming was the first State to grant

the right of suffrage to women; the first

State to call women to jury service; the

first State to elect women to the State Legis-

lature; the first State to have a woman Gov-

ernor; and the first State to send women to

a National political convention.

Dr. Hebard recounted all these triumphs

for her sex with a becoming modesty, and

closed her speech with the prediction that

many of those present would yet see a

woman President of the United States.

State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Cooper's an-

nual report evidenced a distinct step for-

ward in every department of State work;

and the reports of State Officers, Chapter

Regents and State Chairmen tingled with

an electric spark of enthusiasm and interest

that not only registered worth while accom-

plishments for the past year but promised

much for the future of Wyoming D.A.R.

Among the several enjoyable social

events of the Conference was a garden party

Thursday afternoon on the lovely lawn of

the A. A. Slade residence. Also the delight-

ful dinner Friday evening at the Country

Club, where a splendid program of dra-

matic readings, vocal and instrumental

music was provided. Laramie is blessed

with an abundance of musical talent which

contributed generously to the enlivening of

the programs throughout the session, while

a wealth of gorgeous bloom, flowers in

baskets and bouquets, added their sweet

voices to the general harmony of the as-

sembly.

The close of the dinner marked the close

of what was, in the opinion of many, the

best Conference meeting of the twenty two

held by the National Society, Daughters of

the American Revolution in the State of

Wyoming.

Mrs. E. Skillman Allen,

State Corresponding Secretary.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin's fortieth annual State Con-

ference of the Daughters of the American

Revolution was held at the Elks' Club in

Kenosha, on October 1-2-3, Kenosha Chap-

ter acting at hostess.

Following a State Board meeting on

Thursday morning and a luncheon for
State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents, a group meeting of State Chairmen and Chapter Regents provided an opportunity for presentation of plans and discussion for the year’s work.

At 4 o’clock the D.A.R. were entertained at a delightful tea at the Woman’s Club and a visit to the home of Mrs. Harry M. Baldwin, where interesting antiques and early American period furnishings were on display.

The pre-convention activities were brought to a close in the evening when “Singing Pictures,” under the direction of Mrs. Everett McNeil, was presented at the First M. E. Church.

Eighteen reproductions of the work of famous artists were shown by living subjects, with appropriate musical numbers.

Mrs. Edward Randall, State Registrar and General Chairman of the convention, entertained the State Board and honored guests at dinner preceding the evening’s entertainment.

The bugle call and procession ushered in the formal opening of the conference on Friday morning. Our gracious State Regent, Mrs. George Baxter Averill, presiding at all sessions.

Our distinguished guests were presented and extended greetings to the conference. They included our National Officers, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Historian General; Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education; Mrs. Raymond G. Kimball, National Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; State Regents Mrs. John Logan Marshall of South Carolina, and Miss Bonnie Farwell, Indiana; Past Vice President General Mrs. James Trottman; Past State Regents Mrs. Joseph A. Branson, Wisconsin, and Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, Philippine Islands; State Director C. A.R. Miss Lydia Wakeman.

Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were given during the morning session.

Mrs. Averill, State Regent, in her message to the Conference stressed the importance of work with the young people. Urging the formation of Junior groups within the Chapters, interest in the student loan work, support of the C.A.R., and the adoption by every Chapter of a “Becker” boy or girl, giving not only material aid but encouragement and interest as well.

Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Historian General, told of the National Board’s acceptance of an invitation by the Government to furnish a room in Moore House at Yorktown, where the terms of surrender of Cornwallis were drawn up.

Mrs. Goodhue urged all Chapters in the State to have a part in this by donating funds. Town markers to be placed on the main arteries of travel by the D.A.R. and the collection of rare manuscripts were projects also stressed by Mrs. Goodhue.

Mrs. Raymond G. Kimball, National Chairman of D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, spoke on her experiences last spring with the 42 girls chosen by the States to go to Washington. She told of the interest which has been developed in the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage and expressed the hope that 48 states would send representatives next year.

Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education, urged the Daughters to work for peace and to protest against the radical groups that are trying to tear down our National Defense, attempting to build a government contrary to our Constitution.

U. W. Peterson, from the Milwaukee office of Federal Bureau of Investigation, spoke on “Criminal Detection and Apprehension.” He complimented the D.A.R. on its work of instilling the proper ideals into the hearts of the people, declaring if we want law and order, we must work for it.

The small group meetings during the conference, one for Regents, a breakfast for Chapter Treasurers and Registrars; round table discussions on National Defense led by Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman; one on Chapter program planning led by Mrs. P. R. Minhan, all proved to be most helpful.

The “work-shop” was another interesting feature of the Conference. Here one found pictures of special events and also maps and pictures of historic spots marked by Chapters, scrap-books of press clippings, bulletins on the Filing and Lending Bureau, maps showing the location of Chapters and the study plans for the Committee on Education.
Mrs. W. F. Dexheimer, of the Janesville Chapter, was awarded the prize for the best scrap-book on press clippings.

One of the high lights of the convention was the state dinner on Friday evening in the Elks’ Club ball room. Guests were seated at long tables prettily decorated with fall flowers.

The address given by Judge Sveinbjorn Johnson, Professor of Law at the University of Illinois, was on “Progress and the Law.”

The informal musicale by the Schroeder Ensemble and a group of songs by Miss Mynette Beard, were well received.

The State Conference unanimously endorsed Mrs. George Baxter Averill for Vice-President General and also made her Honorary Past Regent.

The reports of Chapter Regents were given on Saturday and Representatives from three of our approved D.A.R. schools brought messages from their respective schools. Mrs. John Logan Marshall of South Carolina, representing Tamassee; Miss Denise Abbey, North Carolina, Crossnore; and Dr. J. D. Brownell, Northland College.

Resolutions passed by the Conference:

“That Wisconsin, acting in harmony with the National D.A.R., take necessary steps to promote and carry on a suitable observance and celebration of the passing of the Ordinance of 1787, and the 150th anniversary of the Acquisition of the Northwest Territory.”

“A resolution that the Wisconsin D.A.R. reaffirm their confidence in and loyalty to the principles of the Constitution, and that they assist in all possible ways the observance in 1937 of the 150th anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution.”

The morning session closed with an impressive memorial service in memory of our beloved dead.

The service was conducted by Mrs. Robert Perry, State Chaplain.

The newly elected officers were presented at the afternoon session.

Wisconsin is happy to announce and welcome our new Chapter, The John Melchert Vanderpool Chapter of Delavan.

**Florence Wescott James, State Historian.**
through the courtesy of Station WBOW. A State Regent's reception, under the direction of Miss Mary Alice Warren, personal friend of the State Regent and former State Director, was a brilliant affair.

Wednesday was devoted to a pilgrimage to historic Vincennes, sixty miles away, where Illinois Daughters joined Indiana Daughters in luncheon at historic Harrison Mansion and the unveiling of a beautiful bronze marker on the Mansion, the gift of Indiana Daughters. The inscription on the marker reads:

GROUSELAND

Home of
William Henry Harrison
First Governor Indiana Territory
1800-1813
Preserved and owned by Francis Vigo Chapter
Marked October 14, 1936
Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution

Fitting it was that the State Regent who fourteen years ago led the State in raising a $10,000.00 endowment fund to aid Frances Vigo Chapter in the restoration and preservation of Harrison Mansion, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Delphi, should unveil this marker. Miss Farwell, State Regent, presided, and Mrs. Leo Schultheis, regent of Frances Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, presented to Mrs. Wilson a gold pin designating her as Honorary Harrison Mansion Trustee. Once again in true Continental Congress fashion, the cameras clicked and the unveiling ceremony became a happy memory.

Miss Farwell, as state chairman of approved schools in Indiana, won the hearts of chapters in days gone by, when she requested gifts of tooth brushes and washcloths for the children of the Tamasse School! Her humanitarian side has developed through the years, Indiana Daughters said, when at this Conference she, as State Regent, announced that through funds placed at her disposal each car, which was to make the trip to Vincennes and return, should receive free ten gallons of gas! “Something for nothing,” the world over makes everybody happy. The D.A.R. stickers, the trek to Deep Rock station for the gift of gas gave the smile that lingers to all the Daughters. In the afternoon, Indiana joined Illinois Daughters in a ceremony across the Wabash River at Vincennes, when the corner-stone for the Lincoln Memorial was laid.

At seven o'clock Wednesday evening back in the Mayflower banquet room, Miss Farwell presiding, speeches on the “Old Northwest” were made by the following State Regents: Mrs. John Heaume, Ohio; Mrs. S. J. Campbell, Illinois; Mrs. George B. Averill, Wisconsin; Miss Bonnie Farwell, Indiana. Others who participated in the program were: Vice-Presidents General —Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Bryne, Indiana; Mrs. Asa Messenger, Ohio; Mrs. Eli Dixson, Illinois; Past Vice-Presidents General — Mrs. James Crankshaw, Indiana, Mrs. Charles Herrick, Illinois, Mrs. James Trottman, Wisconsin; National Officers — Mrs. Julian Goodhue, Historian General, N.S. D.A.R.; National Chairmen—Mrs. Vinton E. Sission, National Defense, Illinois, Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty, radio, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Virginia Jenckes, Representative to Congress from Indiana; Miss Louise Kleiser, Regent Fort Harrison Chapter, Terre Haute.

Other out of state guests were Mrs. Mabel McNicol, Boulder, Colorado, and Mrs. Frank B. Duncan, California.

At the close of the evening program, nominations for new officers were made. One candidate, only, was presented for each office, and the election the next morning ratified the nominations. Miss Farwell was unanimously endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General from Indiana, at the Continental Congress in 1937.

State officers’ reports were made at the closing session on Thursday morning. These reports, showing much state and National work well done, will be summarized by the State Regent at the close of her term of office in April. Sufficient to say in this review of Conference proceedings, that a delightful, inspirational, colorful and harmonious 36th annual meeting came to a close promptly at noon on October 15, in Terre Haute. New officers who will take up their duties in April are: State Regent, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, Franklin; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, Greencastle; Recording Secretary, Miss
Mary Hill, Madison; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Hostetter, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Priest, Marion; Registrar, Mrs. T. C. Fraser, Warsaw; Historian, Mrs. Winfield S. Crum, Lafayette; Librarian, Mrs. Shepherd Crumpacker, South Bend; Chaplain, Mrs. Oren E. Ross, Winchester; Northern Director, Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, La Porte; Central Director, Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Danville; Southern Director, Mrs. Floyd Atkinson, French Lick. The 1937 State Conference will be held at French Lick Springs Hotel.

MINDWELL CRAMPTON WILSON,
State Chairman of Press Relations.

NEW YORK

The Forty-first Annual State Conference of the New York Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Seneca Hotel, Rochester, October 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1936, with Irondequoit Chapter as hostess.

New York Daughters were again this year highly honored by the gracious presence of our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker.

On Tuesday evening, a banquet in honor of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, and the State Regent, Mrs. William H. Clapp, was held. Over five hundred guests were in attendance. Greetings were given by the National Officers, Visiting State Regents and the Past State Regents of New York. The banquet speaker was Mr. Cameron Beck, Director, New York Stock Exchange Institute, who brought us a timely message on "Leadership for Tomorrow." Congratulating us upon the work we were doing with young people, Mr. Beck urged a continuation of our efforts and influence in training youth for leadership. He stressed the virtues of our forefathers, saying "if America is to go forward, it must go back to the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers and the old virtues of duty, honor and pride in work."

On Wednesday morning the Conference was formally opened by the State Regent, Mrs. William H. Clapp, who presided at all sessions.

Hon. Charles Stanton, Mayor of Rochester, extended a most cordial welcome, as did Mrs. Arthur E. Sutherland, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter. Brief greetings from distinguished guests and kindred societies followed.

A most inspiring address, given by our President General, Mrs. Becker, was broadcast through the courtesy of Station WHAM. Mrs. Becker stressed the need today for consecrated leadership and the early training of our youth in citizenship and loyalty to American government and American ideals. The eradication of radicals from the faculties of our schools was strongly emphasized. In closing, Mrs. Becker urged each chapter to have a youth project and challenged us to take the road of service to youth and all mankind.

The State Regent, Mrs. Clapp, in rendering her annual report, reviewed the many accomplishments and numerous activities of her office. New York State has 175 chapters, with one chapter in process of formation. One new chapter, Golden Hill, was organized on November 23, 1935. On June 1, 1936, there was a total membership of 15,709, an increase over depression figures. All chapters were reported 100 percent in payment of national and state quotas.

At the afternoon session the reports of State Officers were continued. These reports, showing activities along all lines, were most encouraging. The State Treasurer's report showed the state to be in splendid financial condition.

On Wednesday evening the members of the Conference enjoyed a most delightful program.

Thursday and Friday mornings were devoted to reports of State Chairmen. These reports showed much outstanding work accomplished. Suggestions for the work for the coming year were also given. New York State ranks second highest in Postcard Reviews used; much has been accomplished in Americanism through the splendid co-operation of newspapers and motion picture producers. The sum of $11,847.70 was given to Approved Schools, with 59 scholarships to Tamassee, 10 to Kate Duncan Smith, 1 to Crossnore and 1 to Lincoln Memorial College; 60,562 trees were planted and the suggestion made that trees be planted in honor of the Sesqui-centennial of the Constitution. Over $4,000 was spent for historical research, 458 revolutionary soldier grave records were received.
for Volume XI, which is being compiled; and $801.57 was spent for prizes given for the encouragement of the study of American History in our schools. The $10 prize offered by the State Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine to the chapter securing the most advertisements, in terms of revenue was awarded to Manhattan Chapter, New York City; and the $10 prize offered to the chapter chairman securing the largest number of subscriptions was awarded to the Manhattan Chapter Chairman, who had secured sixteen new subscriptions, making with the renewals a total of fifty-three subscriptions. Mrs. Charles Nash, Chairman of Fort Crailo Committee, submitted the final report for that committee. With the securing of the 17th century portrait of "The Dutch Burgher's Wife," the furnishing of the Susan de Lancy Van Rensselaer Strong Room, Fort Crailo, is now complete. Mrs. Nash presented a gavel block, taken from a 94-year-old beam at Fort Crailo.

Thursday evening the members enjoyed a musical treat at a concert, at Cutler Union, given by John Marshall High School Choir and the Inter-High Orchestra. This was followed by a reception and art exhibit at Memorial Art Gallery.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: that a fund to be known as The Friendly Fund, in honor of the present administration be established, this fund to be raised by a per capita tax and to be used as a help to Daughters who may be in need of assistance in meeting obligations to State and National Society, and that this fund be a nucleus to which voluntary contributions may be added.

Resolutions providing funds for Approved Schools, New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall and a Supplement to the New York State History.

Three State Directors were elected; Mrs. Charles O. Worden, Mrs. Robert McClellan and Mrs. Lewis H. Van Tassel.

Following the adjournment on Friday, the members enjoyed the privilege of a scenic motor trip to points of interest about the city.

ELIZA L. RUSSELL,
State Historian.
jecting into the report her fine personality and loyalty.

Mrs. John Logan Marshall, State Regent of South Carolina and a member of the Board of the South Carolina D. A. R. school "Tammassee," was presented and spoke interestingly of "Tammassee"—its objects, aims, and accomplishments.

The address of the afternoon was given by Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman of National Defense. She presented the work of her committee clearly and convincingly.

Committee reports continued throughout the afternoon.

The State Officers Club held its annual dinner at 6 o'clock. The new State Officers were welcomed into the club. There was much merriment as each member talked for two minutes on the subject, "The High Points of My Administration."

Wednesday evening was "Regents' Evening." "Regents' Evening" has proven to be most interesting. With each Regent allotted three minutes in which to report the entire activities of her chapter for the year, her report was concise and in rapid succession she told of the splendid work accomplished.

It was a delightful moment when Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, was announced and escorted by her pages to the platform. When presented she completely captivated all with her charming and gracious manner. It was an honor and a pleasure to have her present through the remaining sessions.

Professor Joseph Herndon, Superintendent of Schools of Platte County, addressed the assembly on Junior American Citizens Clubs.

One of the surprises of the conference was the masterly address, "The Personnel of the Constitutional Convention," by Dr. Bertha Booth of Hamilton, Missouri. It was received with so much enthusiasm that it was voted that this address be printed in the Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Missouri State Conference. Mrs. Becker, President General, requested that a copy of this address be sent to the National Society, and there be printed for distribution.

Mrs. Becker, President General, conducted a round-table in the afternoon. All D. A. R. members and guests were invited to join in this meeting.

In the spacious and picturesque garden of the Elms Hotel, from 4 to 5 o'clock, a tea was given honoring the President General, State Officers, and distinguished guests.

The State Banquet, held Thursday evening, honoring Mrs. William A. Becker, President General, was a most enjoyable and gala occasion.

Friday morning, the closing session was for the most part devoted to final reports of the Resolutions Committee, Committee on Credentials, and the reading of minutes by the Recording Secretary.

MRS. OTTO CHARLES PREUSS,
State Historian.

Pennsylvania

THE Abraham Lincoln Hotel at Reading, Pa., was the scene of an extremely engaging four-day conference, with Berks County Chapter hostess to delegates and members of which Mrs. Helen Davis Rothermel is Regent and Miss Emily M. Schall general chairman of the sessions from October 20th to 23rd inclusive. Meetings were held daily and encouraging reports given.

Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, State Regent, presided ably over the sessions and her undaunted courage as well as the cooperation of officers and chairmen revealed a wealth of activities and accomplishments during the past year.

There was evidenced a closer link between Chapters and the State Administration due to a better understanding as to how we shall function, defined by State Officers while on tour the past several months when they attended numerous State Divisional Meetings.

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, State Chairman of Approved Schools, arranged a unique breakfast at the hotel Thursday, October 22d, at 7:15 a. m. Replicas of the log library being built by the Pennsylvania Daughters at Kate Duncan Smith School, Grant, Alabama, graced the tables; gifts of a scholar from this school and Mrs. H. D. Sheppard. Favors were made by Crossnore pupils and lent an added touch to the occasion as well as galyx leaves so typical of southern verdure. Able talks were given by representatives of our mountain schools.
and Mrs. Forney presented the financial report of the log-library project.

It was her daughter, Helen Frances, a Junior Member of Donegal Chapter, who received a platinum brooch with crystal bearing family coat of arms as a memento for outstanding heroism while with a fishing party at Beach Haven August 8th. A heavy sea overtook them about two miles from shore and Emanuel Heigh, one of the twenty men of the expedition, was knocked unconscious and toppled overboard. It was she who dove in and rescued this person weighing two hundred pounds, administering first aid while the boat headed toward shore. Miss Forney, needless to say, is an accomplished athlete and a graduate of the Bouvé School, Boston, Mass. The award was presented by Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, National Chairman of Junior Groups. The Junior D. A. R. also presented her with a pin. Our Junior Group work has made tremendous gains this year.

There was much interest manifested in the membership contest and Pittsburgh Chapter received the $100.00 offer, the personal gift of Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, for acquiring the most members this year.

Student Loan report was most encouraging with Mrs. Ira R. Springer, Vice State Regent and State Chairman of this vital work, at the helm.

Major projects of an historical nature were:

Two large boulders of native stone weighing about eight tons each dedicated by local chapters to the glory and memory of Revolutionary patriots.

Restoration of a room at Fort Necessity, Fayette County, Pa.


The State Dinner was brilliant and relaxing for the speaker of the evening, Mrs. James E. Gheen, was not only a humorist but a philosopher as well.

Mrs. William A. Becker, President General and champion of the great Youth Movement, was given a reception by the Juniors Thursday evening, October 22d. Prior to it she was dynamic in her appeal to the Pennsylvania State Society to uphold the Youth program as set forth by the National Society.

Just before the close of the Conference Friday noon, a resolution was adopted as follows:

Protest against the proposed closing of Moore Road in Montgomery County, Pa., on the grounds that it is of great historical importance and a highway that relieves the Valley Forge section of traffic congestion. The resolution states George Washington and other great American figures used this road.

All other activities of our State Society showed steady gains which concluded one of the most constructive conferences in the history of the Keystone State.

CONSTANCE BAYARD BEIDLEMAN,  
State Press Relations Chairman.

Tennessee

THE thirty-first State Conference of Tennessee Daughters of The American Revolution was held in Nashville, November 5th, 6th and 7th.

The State Executive Board met the morning of the fifth, recommended the endorsement of all National Resolutions presented; a change of State By-laws so as to empower appointment of Parliamentarian by Regent, and make all State officers eligible to three-year term, beginning 1938; also recommended that the National By-laws be changed so as to give honorary State Regents a vote in their respective State Conference. These recommendations were passed by the Conference. The Regent was empowered to appoint the following special committees: Listing Pioneer Families by Counties; Pioneer Preachers; Pioneer Teachers; and the Collecting of Family Traditions. These lists will be bound and through the State Historian placed in the State Library for future use. It is hoped that the furniture used will be that which at one time belonged to Tennessee’s three Presidents—Jackson, Johnson and Polk.

In the Round Table Discussion by Chapter Regents, the Good Citizenship, Junior American Citizens, and Approved Schools were of especial interest.

Mrs. Becker’s address was the main fea-
ture of the Conference and was given at noon on the 6th so that Tennessee Daughters from all over the State might hear her. Her subject was “Youth,” and over four hundred Daughters were present. Mrs. Becker later was extended the courtesy of broadcasting over WSM, WLAC, and WSIX, while in Nashville.

The social features of the Conference were in keeping with the historical program outlined—a breakfast at the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, by members of the Directors of the Ladies Hermitage Association; a tea by Rachel Stockley Donelson Chapter at Tulip Grove, built by Jackson for his secretary and nephew, A. J. Donelson, and in which it is said more Presidents have been entertained than in any other home of the South; a breakfast by Mrs. Meredith Caldwell at Belle Meade Mansion, built by General Harding and known for famous race horses; a pilgrimage to Clover Bottom, established in 1780 and on which was located Jackson’s race track; Cleveland Hall, built in 1837, and to Hermitage Church, erected in 1823, by citizens of Hermitage Community. Memorial services were held in this church and the wreath taken by the President General to the Hermitage to be placed on the grave of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. On Thursday the State Board and distinguished guests were given a luncheon at Belle Meade Country Club by Mrs. Chas. Gilbert, Regent of Cumberland Chapter; Major and Mrs. Rutledge Smith were hosts at a buffet supper to the entire Conference of two hundred, Thursday evening. Friday at one o’clock Mrs. James Glenn entertained the Conference at the Centennial Club with a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Becker and of Mrs. Smith. Friday evening at eight o’clock was the annual banquet when a Historical Costume Parade was given by the Junior Groups complimentary to Mrs. Pouch, National Chairman of the Juniors. At this banquet, the State Regent, Mrs. Smith, presented to Mrs. Becker a gavel made of hickory wood cut from the Hermitage, mounted in silver, bearing a genuine signature of “Andrew Jackson.” The Executive Board presented her with a volume of “Homes and Gardens of Tennessee.”

Words of welcome and greeting were given the Conference on the opening night by Governor Hill McAlister, city officials and kindred societies. The local Daughters of the Confederacy presented distinguished guests, the ten local Chapter Regents and the State officers with corsages, and the Daughters of 1812 honored all D. A. R. officers and 1812 officers with a reception following the opening session.

An interesting feature was the presentation of “The Landing of the Pilgrims” by a group of children from Pleasant Hill an Approved School of Tennessee. The leader, little Susan Webb, was adopted by the State Board as a Becker Girl.

The 1936 Conference goes down in history of Tennessee Daughters as inspirational rather than retrospective, since no reports were given of past work but plans outlined for the coming year.

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**Junior Groups**

Three prizes of $10—$10—$5 will be offered to the chairman of a Junior Group or Junior Committee who reports the greatest number of Juniors entering the chapter between April 1, 1936-April 1, 1937.

One prize of $10 will be given to the Special State Chairman for Junior Membership who reports the greatest number of Junior members brought into her State membership during the period between April 1, 1936-April 1, 1937.
Queries

(b) PALMER. — Wanted parentage of James Palmer born 1792 at Delevan or Deliville, a small hamlet near Ossining, Westchester Co. N. Y. His 1st wife was Deborah—born in Conn. & their chil. were Henry, Murmeth, James, Richard, Wm., Susan, Sarah & Margaret. The vital records of Penn Yan, N. Y. give date & place of birth of Wm. as 1824 in Delevan. Prob. all the chil. were born there. They removed to Canandaigua, Ont. Co. N. Y. where Deborah died 2 Mch. 1842 aged 50 yrs. James died there 1875 aged 83.—Mrs. Martie Wood Durand, 718 Garland St., Flint, Mich.

15801. COOLEY.—Wanted proof of the marriage of Azariah Cooley, 1704-1734, of Brimfield, Mass., son of Benj & Margaret Bliss Cooley, & his wife Rebecca Dicks. Said to have been married in 1730.—Mrs. Clara Preston Allen, 354 Mayes St., Jackson, Mississippi.


(b) DAVIS.—Wanted ancestry of James Davis of Mecklenburg Co. N. C. whose daughter Elizabeth born 1794 married Joseph Steele, Lancaster Co. S. Car. Wanted also maiden name of his wife & names
of other children. Eliz. Davis Steele moved to Georgia 1824, to Pike Co. Mo. 1830 & to Putnam Co. Mo. after 1850. She died there 1858.

c) STEEL-STEEL.—Wanted all information possible of Wm. Steele born in Ireland, came to U. S. 1792 & settled in Lancaster Co. S. C. with his parents. Served in War of 1812, then settled in Va. Want infor. of his descendants.

(d) BOOTH.—Wanted parentage & ances. of each of Hannah Melissa Booth born Palmyra, N. Y. 1820. She was reared by an aunt in Ashtabula, O., married Wm. Wesley Maltby in Ashtabula in 1841 & moved to Indiana, Iowa, then Olathe, Kansas. Her bro. Ephraim lived in Lowell, Mich.; sis. Eliza mar. — Underhill; sis. Lucy mar. Morgan Robinson & had chil.; Sue, Sophia & Alfred. Lived in N. Y. State until after the Civil War. Alfred was killed in Battle of Gettysburg; Sue married James Weeks, Quaker & had sons Anthony, Wm., Jean, Harry. Hannah Booth Maltby's children were: Alfred, Lydia Marie, Franklin Benjamin, Helen Marr & Edward.


15808. REESE.—Wanted ancestry with Rec. in line & all infor. possible of family of Jacob Reese born 1779 & also of his wife Elizabeth Baumgartner born 1780. They were married in Bucks Co. Penna. & removed to Zanesville, Ohio 1800. They were the parents of 12 children. —Mrs. Mae A. Engle, 502 South Main St., Winchester, Indiana.

15809. HASTINGS.—Wanted parentage with their place of residence, of Mary Elizabeth Hastings who was born 24 Dec. 1799, died 1867 & is buried in the cemetery at Homer, N. Y. She married 25 Jan. 1817 Joseph Baxter who was born 4 Dec. 1795 & died 9 Aug. 1829. He lived & died in Whitesboro, N. Y. Their daughter Mary Elizabeth Baxter married George Larchard Murray of Homer, N. Y. —Mrs. Mildred B. Weaver, 86 Harkimer Road, Utica, N. Y.

15810. SHAFFER-SCHAFFER-SCHAFFER.—Wanted given name, name of wife & all information possible, including Rev. rec. in line, of — Shaffer whose daughter Margaret married Cornelius Timmerman. —Miss Jeanne Reese, Newton, Kansas.


(a) ZELL—Wanted full birth dates of Anthony Zell born 1785 & also of his wife Susan Thomas born 1792. Both are buried in Lower Merion Meeting House grounds, Lower Merion, Penn. —Mrs. Percy J. Lawrence, 2417 West 21st Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

15812. CROCKETT.—Wanted parentage & maiden name of 1st wife of James Coon. Her given name was Mary & they moved from Prince Georges Co. Md. to Berkeley Co. W. Va. 1790 & died 1798. Their chil.: Eleanor born 4 May 1752, Jean born 24 Dec. 1753 & Wm. Young born 22 Mch. 1755. Eleanor Coon married a Wilson, wanted his given name & parentage. —Mrs. R. C. Bryant, 1915 16th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

15813. COON.—Wanted parentage & maiden name of 1st wife of James Coon. Her given name was Mary & they moved from Prince Georges Co. Md. to Berkeley Co. W. Va. 1790 & died 1798. Their chil.: Eleanor born 4 May 1752, Jean born 24 Dec. 1753 & Wm. Young born 22 Mch. 1755. Eleanor Coon married a Wilson, wanted his given name & parentage. —Mrs. R. C. Bryant, 1915 16th St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

15814. BLAKEY.—Would like to correspond, regarding publication of a Blakey Genealogy, with descendants of Churchill Blakay born 27 Feb. 1686 who married 30 Nov. 1710 Sarah George. Their children were: Thomas, Margaret, George, John, Robert, Betty, Jane, Sarah, William, Susanne & Catherine. —Mrs. Sue A. Kress, Caldwell, R. 4, Idaho.

(a) HALLOCK.—Wanted parentage of Esther Hallock whose father drew a Rev. pension. She married Isaac Dempsey who served in War of 1812.—Mrs. Ruth Dempsey Purdy, 2693 Northland Ave., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

15816. HARRISON.—Wanted parentage names of children & all infor. possible of Michael Harrison, born in Tenn. 16 July 1796. When 16 yrs. old served as drummer boy in War of 1812, in 5th Reg't Kentucky militia under Capt. Thomas W. Atkinson. He married in Ky. Rachel Rupert, 1792-1878. They moved to Fayette Co. Ohio, thence to Whiteside Co. Ill. in 1852, where Michael died 2 Dec. 1863. Was he the son of Capt. Michael Harrison who mar. 1784 Margaret Ragan in Va.?


15817. TURNER.—Correspondence desired with descendants of Pasco Turner of Nansemond Co. Va. whose pre-Revolutionary house was standing until quite recently. Wish information of his sons & their descendants—Mrs. E. H. Clark, 470 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.


15820. RICHARDS.—Wanted ancestry Rev. record & all information possible of Nathaniel Richards of Conn. born 1745, died 1808. married Molly Olmsted.—Mrs. Dorothy D. Pine, Upper King Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

15821. HELLER.—Wanted ancestry of Amelia Heller born about 1791 prob. in Md. Her uncle Daniel Heller was born 1753 & died 1844. Amelia married 1806 Capt. John A. Brewer of the War of 1812. She died 1881 in Illinois.

(a) DICKERHOOF.—Wanted ances., maiden name of wife Fanny of Andrew Dickerhoof who lived in Cumberland Co. Pa. at beginning of 19th century. Any information of them will be appreciated.—Mrs. David E. Dickerhoof, Jamestown, Kansas.
The Revolutionary War pension applications of the soldier and his widow contain such valuable information that a special searcher has for several years been employed in the Registrar General’s Department to make extracts from the Pension Records as an aid in the verification of application papers. These records are subsequently typed, bound and placed in the D. A. R. Library. Realizing that this information should be made available to our members, we now publish some of these extracts.

Lue Reynolds Spencer, Registrar General.

Hinman, Timothy, born July 21, 1762. Residence at date of application—Derby, Orleans Co., Vermont from 1795. (W. 1,607; Certificate 11,487; Bounty Land Warrant 14,765-160-55; Application dated April 13, 1818; Service—Connecticut, issued June 3, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818, at $8 per month from April 13, 1818.)

He enlisted in the fall of 1776 and served to the Spring of 1777 in Capt. David Hinman’s Co. (no relationship stated), Col. Enos, Conn, Regt.


In the Summer of 1779 he was detached and served in Capt. Henry Ten Eyck’s Co. Col. Meigs Light Infantry, was discharged May 20, 1780, and returned to Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn.

In the Autumn of 1780, he enlisted and served in Capt. David Porter’s Co. Col. Mead’s Regt. was discharged in the Spring of 1781.

In the fall of 1781 he enlisted and served in Capt. Ephraim Hinman’s Co. was discharged in the Winter of 1782.

All his services were performed as a private or a non-commissioned officer.

June 29, 1820—Timothy Hinman aged 58 yrs, resident of Derby, Vt., resides with his son Hoel, states that his wife Phebe is 51 yrs. old, his son Timothy aged 15 yrs. dau. Katharine aged 13 yrs. and son Porter aged 2 yrs.

He died April 29, 1850.

Hinman, Phebe, widow of Timothy, born November 5, 1769; residence at date of application—Derby, Orleans Co., Vermont. (W. 1,607; Certificate 676; Bounty Land Warrant 14,765-160-55; application dated August 3, 1850; Service—Connecticut, issued Oct. 14, 1850; Act of July 29, 1848, at $96 per annum from April 29, 1850.)

Phebe Hinman declares that she is the widow of Timothy Hinman, who was a Rev. Soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved Mar. 18, 1818.

She was married to Timothy Hinman at Woodbury, Conn., Dec. 12, 1876, by Rev. Noah Benedict, her name before said marriage was Phebe Stoddard, said Timothy Hinman was referred to as Judge Hinman.

Family record — marriages. — Timothy Hinman to Phebe Stoddard, Dec. 18, 1786; Laura Hinman to Luther Leland, Aug. 9, 1811; Albert Hinman to Mrs. Eliza Cummings, Aug. 1, 1815; Clarissa Hinman to William Forbs, Dec. 21, 1820; Olive Hinman to Samuel Blake, Dec. 17, 1823; Hoel Hinman to Mary E. Forbs, Oct. 7, 1824; Ezra Hinman to Mrs. Betsy Swetland, Apr. 26, 1826; Timothy, Jr., Hinman to Mrs. Betsy Nelson, Feb. 13, 1827; widow, Laura Leland to Jacob Bingham, Dec. 16, 1827; Cathrine Hinman to Horace or Thomas Steward (not clear), Feb. 2, 1830; Porter Hinman to Mrs. Mary P. Wilder, Aug. 17, 1836; Hoel Hinman of Anony, N. Y., to Mrs. Betsey B. Chase, April 13, 1837; Derby, Vt.

Births.—Timothy Hinman, b. July 21, 1762; Phebe Stoddard, b. Nov. 5, 1769.

Albert Hinman, b. Dec. 29, 1788; Laura Hinman, b. Jan. 12, 1791; Hoel Hinman, b. Jan. 22, 1793; Olive Hinman, b. Apr. 16,
1795; Ezra Hinman, b. May 4, 1797;
Erastus Hinman, b. May 6, 1799; Clarissa
Hinman, b. June 20, 1801; Timothy Hin-
man, 2nd., b. June 18, 1804; Catherine
Hinman, b. Oct. 26, 1806; Sanford Hin-
man, b. March 4, 1809; Porter Hinman, b.
Jan. 26, 1812.

July 30, 1850, Benjamin Hinman of
Derby, Vt., aged 76 yrs. declares that he
is a distant relative of Timothy Hinman,
dec'd. I was acquainted with him and his
wife Phebe (Stoddard) Hinman in Conn.
they moved here in 1795, etc.

Orleans Co., Vt. (no date given), Isaac
Hinman of Derby, Vt., aged 63 yrs. declares
that in May, 1777, Timothy Hinman en-
listed and served 3 yrs. (no relationship
stated).

There are no further family data on file.

HOUSTON, ARCHIBALD, born October 26,
1751. Residence at date of application—
McNairy County, Tenn. (W. 295; Cer-
tificate 22,058; Application dated July 12,
1833; Service — North Carolina, issued
Sept. 30, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832, at
$73.04 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

Archibald Houston was born Oct. 26,
1751, York Co., Pa. He resided in Rowan
Co., N. C., when he enlisted and served as a
private in the N. C. Troops as follows:

From Sept., 1776, for 6 mos. in Capt.
George Davidson's Company, Col. Alex-
ander Martin's Regt.

From June or July, 1777, for 3 mos. in
Capt. Gilberth Fall's Co.

From the Fall of 1777, for 3 mos. in Capt.
Francis Cunningham's Regt.

From the Fall of 1778 for 5 mos. in Capt.
Gilbreth Fall's Co., Col. Locke's Regt.

In June, 1780, he served 10 days in Capt.
Davidson's Co., Col. Locke's Regt., and
was in the battle of Ramsour's Mill.

In the fall of 1780, he served 60 days
and was in the battle of Fishdam Ford.

In 1781, one month in Capt. Winn's Co.

In 1782, sixty days in Capt. William
Alexander's Co., Col. William Polk's Regt.,
was in a skirmish at Thompson's Fort.

Archibald Houston died March 18, 1836.

HOUSTON, ROSANNA, widow of Archibald,
aged 88 yrs. Residence at date of applica-
tion—McNairy County, Tenn. (W. 295;
Certificate 3,960; Application dated April
24, 1843; Service—North Carolina, issued
December 18, 1843; Act of March 3, 1843,
at $73.04 per annum from March 4, 1843.)

Rosanna Houston declares that she is the
widow of Archibald Houston, who was born
in York Co., Pa., moved with his father to
Rowan Co., N. C., when he was 9 yrs. old;
continued there 4 or 5 yrs. after the Rev.
then moved to Ky, later to the middle part
of Tenn., then settled in McNairy Co., Tenn.

He was a Rev. Soldier and U. S. pen-
sioner under the Act of Congress approved
June 7, 1832.

She was married to Archibald Houston
Oct. —, 1784, in Rowan Co., N. C., her
name before said marriage was Rosanna
Cunningham.

There are no further family data on file.

KIBBE, LOVE, widow of Lemuel, aged 88
yrs. Residence at date of application—
Somers, Conn. (W. 21,530; Certificate
1,715; Application dated September 19, 1837;
Service—Connecticut, issued January 17, 1838; Act of July 4, 1836, Section
3, at $26.67 per annum from March 4, 1831.)

Love Kibbe declares that she is the
widow of Lemuel Kibbe, who was a Rev.
Soldier.

He was residing in Somers, Conn., April,
1775, and a few days after the battle of
Lexington he marched with the troops to
Roxbury, Mass., under Capt. Samuel Felt
and served a few days.

June, 1776, he enlisted and served 7 mos.
in Capt. Samuel Wells' Company, Col.
Gay's Conn. Regt., was in the retreat from
Long Island and in the battle of White
Plains.

May, 1777, he enlisted and served 2 mos.
in Capt. Solomon Wake's Co., Col. Samuel
Chapman's Conn. Regt.

She was married to Lemuel Kibbe Jan.
19, 1774, at Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn.,
hers name before said marriage was Love
Parsons, they were married by Rev. John
Bliss at her father's (no name given) home.

Lemuel Kibbe died Aug. 17, 1827, in
Somers, Conn.

Aug. 10, 1839, Elias Chapin of Eliott,
Erie Co., N. Y., and has resided there 1 yr.,
he was born Feb. 6, 1751, in Somers, Conn.,
and lived there 31 yrs., then moved to
Staffield, N. Y., until 1821, then removed
to Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., and
resided there until May, 1836, he states
that he was well acquainted with Lemuel
Kibbe, deceased of Somers, Conn., he enlisted with him June, 1776, at Somers as volunteers in the Conn. militia, served under Capt. Wells', Col. Gay's Regt., they both belonged to the same company, etc. This deponent is a pensioner under the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1832.

Sept. 13, 1837, Daniel Parsons of Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., aged 84 yrs., aged upwards of 60 yrs. declares that at his father's house in Ellington, deponent was present and saw his sister, Love Parsons married to Lemuel Kibbe by Rev. John Bliss, etc.

Sept. 19, 1837, Orin Kibbe of Somers, Conn., aged 45 yrs. declares that he is a son of Lemuel Kibbe, who died Aug 17, 1827, and his mother is Love Kibbe.

Sept. 19, 1837, Frederick Kibbe of Somers, aged 74 yrs., a U. S. pensioner, declares that after the battle of Lexington his father (no name given) and his two sons Amariah Kibbe and Lemuel Kibbe went to Roxbury with the troops, etc. When deponent's brother went to Roxbury in 1775, he was a married man, his wife was Love Kibbe nee Parsons and had at the time of the battle of Lexington, one child.

In 1837, Walter R. Kibbe was residing in Somers, Conn., and states that he is a nephew of the widow Love Kibbe.

In 1837, one Amariah Kibbe, Jr., was clerk of the Probate Court of Somers, Conn. (no relationship shown).

There are no further family data on file.

KINNISON (KINNISTON), DAVID, aged 56 yrs. Residence at date of application—Sodue or Lyons, Ontario Co., N. Y. (S. 42782; Certificate 11,692; Application dated May 6, 1818; Service—Massachusetts, issued June 11, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818, at $8 per month from May 6, 1818.)

David Kinnison states he is 56 years old in 1818, and then in 1820 he says he is 79 years old (no explanation given as to this discrepancy in his age).

He enlisted in the Province of Me. for a term of 3 years or during the war, March, 1780, under Capt. John Gooden marched to West Point, N. Y., and was placed in Capt. Sewell's company, Col. Sprout's Regt. Mass. Line, was discharged in the summer or Fall of 1783 at Phila., Pa.

June 14, 1820, David Kinnison aged 79 years a resident of Gates, Genesee Co., N. Y., states that his wife died June, 1819 (name not stated), leaving several small children, his family consists of himself, 1 son named Nehemiah, aged 11, and 4 daughters, Elizabeth aged 17, Mary Ann aged 14, Lucretia aged 7, and Polly aged 5.

He served in the War of 1812. He enlisted Feb. 2, 1813, at Watervile, Mass., served as a Corporal in Capt. A. F. Hull's Company, 9th Regt., U. S. Infantry under the command of Col. Covington, was at the Battle down the St. Lawrence River in which Col. Covington was killed, served until the close of the war. Nov. 11, 1813, he was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, the second day of the battle of Williamsburg, Upper Canada, the ball entered the under side of the hand and came out near the center, towards the middle finger. He was confined in the general hospital at Charlestown and was discharged at Boston, Mass., May 13, 1814, then returned to his home in Waterville, Kennebec Co., Me. This wound caused contraction of 2 fingers and rendered them and his thumb almost useless. He was pensioned from May 14, 1814, on account of disability from said wound, also allowed 100 acres of bounty land on warrant No. 14607 under the Act of 1812 for service in the War of 1812. At this time his hair was black, his eyes were black, complexion dark, height 5 ft. 6½ inches, occupation, farmer. He relinquished his disability pension and received a pension for his services in the Rev. War. He died Feb. 24, 1852.

Sept. 20, 1815, Abraham Wellman of Reedfield, Kennebec Co., Me., late a corporal in Lt. David Chandler's Co., U. S. Infantry, declares that he was in the battle of Williamsburgh, Upper Canada and was with David Kinnison after he was wounded. At one time they served in the same company, then deponent was transferred to Lt. Wm. Foster's Co. Sept. 20, 1815.

No further data on file.

SANFORD, ELIHU. Residence at date of application—Woodbridge, New Haven Co., Conn. (W. 5,974; Certificate 11,658; Application dated March 25, 1818; Service— Connecticut, issued June 11, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818 at $8 per month from March 25, 1818.)
He entered the service of the United Colonies Feb. 7, 1777, served as a Corporal in Capt. David Smith's Co., Col. John Chandler's Conn. Regt., was transferred and served as a Sergeant in Capt. David Darrance's Co., Col. Samuel B. Webb's Conn. Regt., length of service 6 yrs. on the Continental establishment.

Elihu Sanford, discharge was signed by Gen. George Washington, certifying the faithful services of Elihu Sanford, Sergeant from Feb., 1777 to June, 1783 and he has been honored with the badge of merit for 6 yrs. faithful services.

In 1819, Harvey Sanford, son of Elihu Sanford was a merchant of New Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., and in 1853 was 68 yrs. old.

Elihu Sanford, d. Oct. 9, 1839, in Bethany (formerly a part of Woodbridge), New Haven County, Conn.

Sanford, Nancy, widow of Elihu, aged 75 years. Residence at date of application—Bethany, Conn. (formerly a part of Woodbridge). (W. 5,974; Certificate 3,491; Application dated May 25, 1853; Service— Connecticut, issued January 21, 1854; Act of February 3, 1853, at $120 per annum from February 3, 1853.)

Nancy Sanford declares that she is the widow of Elihu, who served during the Rev. War as a sergeant and a U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed March 18, 1818. She was married to Elihu Sanford Jan. 14, 1838.

"Elihu Sanford and Nancy Carrington both of Bethany were married by me Jan. 14, 1838. (Sgd.) Lyman H. Atwater, Minister of the Gospel."

Nancy Sanford died July 5, 1853, and the pension due her was paid to her surviving children: to wit, Henry A. Carrington, resident of Bethany in 1854.

John B. Carrington, a resident of New Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., 1853, aged 42 yrs.

William Carrington, a resident, Charleston, S. C., in 1853.

The name of no other wife of soldier is shown than Nancy.

There are no further family data on file.

Tucker, Reuben. Residence at date of application—Prince George Co., Va. (W. 6,315; Certificate 15,413; Application dated May 4, 1819; Service—Virginia, issued October 25, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818, at $8 per month from May 4, 1819.)

He entered the service Feb., 1776, served as a private in Capt. Thomas Ruffin's Company of Infantry, 6th Va. Regt., commanded by Col. Buckner.

He was in the battles of Brandywine and at the surrender of Mud Island Fort. He was discharged by Gen. Weedon, Feb., 1778, at Valley Forge, Pa.

April 28, 1819, Joshua Heath of Prince George Co., Va., declared that Reuben Tucker served with deponent for 2 yrs. in the 6th Va. Regt. during the Rev. War.

It is stated that Reuben Tucker lived in Prince George Co., Va., eight or ten years prior to 1795.


Tucker, Lucy, widow of Reuben, aged 76 years. Residence at date of application—Prince George Co., Va. (W. 6,315; Certificate 6,737; Application dated March 11, 1842; Service—Virginia, issued August 26, 1842; Act of July 7, 1838, at $80 per annum from March 4, 1836.)

Lucy Tucker declares that she is the widow of Reuben Tucker, who was a Rev. Soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed March 18, 1818.

She was married to Reuben Tucker Aug., 1783, in Dinwiddie Co., Va., her name before said marriage was Lucy Daniel. They were married by Parson Jesse Lee.

Their children: Jane, b. May 17, 1786; John, b. Nov. 6, 1788; Richard, b. Feb. 22, 1791; Reuben, b. May 1, 1792; Eliza, b. Feb. 23, 1795; Martha, b. May 1, 1798; Abraham, b. Jan. 11, 1802; Nancy, b. Feb. 1, 1803; Drewry, b. July 11, 1807; Polley, b. Feb. 18, 1810.

There are no further family data on file.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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