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Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

ELISABETH ELICOTT POE, Editor

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, National Historical Magazine, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR, National Chairman,
National Historical Magazine Committee

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00; Two Years, $3.00

Copyright, 1942, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
SAINT MEMIN: Theodosia Burr, Daughter of Aaron Burr.
DEAR MEMBERS:

DURING the last few weeks our hearts and souls have been torn with the anguish of sending our beloved young men into the horrors of war. We have thrilled to their heroism and magnificent bravery while our sympathy and concern for the sorrow of their loved ones has been beyond expression.

It is entirely too soon for any of us to have the spirit of the Spartan mother. But we all know that we must be worthy of the sacrifice of the men and must work harder than ever before to keep faith with them. How gladly would we give our lives to have these heroes return to continue their useful services on earth.

Our journey through life brings many adventures. But each one fades into memory very quickly. We can only hold them as they pass, but we can train ourselves to remember the happy hours and so continue our journey to meet once more with those we love in the beautiful land of remembrance.

These are days of trial and apprehension and no one knows what the morrow will bring to any of us. In spite of and, perhaps because of this, the Daughters of the American Revolution never falter in their duties to the Society, even with the constant calls made upon them for emergency service to their country.

For months the chapters and individuals have given generously of themselves and their substance. In the last week a call has gone from the National Society for each locality where there are chapters to have a centralized War Relief Service directed by our own D. A. R. members.

The idea originated in New York City with Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, Regent of General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, where twenty-two chapters, members of Greater New York City, have combined to do work for all of the branches of the service for the Red Cross; U. S. O.; Civilian Defense; books for Merchant Marine Library; Bundles for America which includes supplies for our mountain schools, Indian children and rural and urban districts; sale of Defense Saving Stamps and Bonds and hospitality service for visiting Daughters in hotels and homes glad to give of their time in this center of war activity.

To prepare for the establishment of the Washington Center, the National Society, through the cooperation of the Curator General, cleared and packed away the treasures in the north wing of the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall. In this beautiful room at headquarters the National D. A. R. War Relief Service is ready for action. Mrs. John M. Kerr is General Coordinator and will arrange for aides to serve for each of those departments. This center is under the direction of no one organization but is a D. A. R. project which should be developed far and wide through this nation, giving our own D. A. R. members that sense of unity for service to all groups of war work under our own D. A. R. flag—for God and Country.

When these lines meet your eyes, God willing, the President General will have had the happiness of meeting and talking with the members of the West Coast and North Central Division. These women have given the country a splendid example of what loyal D. A. R. members consider their duty to the Society by conducting chapter and state meetings as usual, under difficulties perhaps, but still carrying on. There seems to be no record of any cessation of D. A. R. work during the last World War. On the contrary, the report of these years show even greater activity in the committees while planning, working and raising money for the auxiliary war associations.

After fifty-one years of untiring devotion to our D. A. R. projects surely we must continue in 1942 even greater endeavor to aid the country and our own Society.

In April let us gather in our beautiful buildings at Washington, filled with enthusiasm to hear our annual plans when the present and future achievements of the Society may be perfected.

"May the Lord watch between thee and me while we are absent, one from another."

Faithfully,

Helen P. Eich
Saint Memin, Painter of the Post Revolution

By Pattie Ellicott

An enduring record of the inspiration, courage, genius and patriotism of those who lived in the early days of this country could be found in a composite picture made from the miniature engravings of statesmen, heroes, patriots and fair ladies of the post Revolutionary period by Favret de Saint Memin.

These portrait engravings were made by this Frenchman in the last years of the 18th Century and the first of the 19th Century when the smoke of the war of the Revolution had passed away. Many heroes of that strife still walked the earth to view the freedom and opportunity their valour had won for the new republic.

With the artistry of genius and great attention to detail this artist, who evolved a system of miniature engraving which remains his own, gave us a picture record of superb historical value. On this deathless scroll of art St. Memin engraved the lineaments of Washington, Jefferson, and other early patriots with faithful adherence to their facial characteristics.

The candid accuracy of this French artist, in a day when the camera was unknown, in recording the passing parade of the great, preserved for posterity, the features, the manner of head dress and the raiment of his subjects. These would have been lost, to a great degree, if we had had to depend solely on the written word or the portrait painting of the usual artists of that day who liked to endow and embellish their work with imagination rather than reality.

Portraits Held Valuable

Not only are these portrait engravings treasured as a record of great men and well known belles of post Revolutionary days but they are valuable because he turned aside from the great to give us a faithful pictorial chronicle of the private citizen, the men and women and children who formed that great company of new Americans. He furnished an enduring record of the cross section of ways of dress and appearance of all types and ages of that day.

A perusal of the collection of these profile pictures in the collection of more than eight hundred examples of Saint Memin at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, treasured in the homes of descendants of Revolutionary patriots, in private collections and in historical society exhibitions takes us through many varying phases of costume and head dress showing how rapidly the styles changed not only for women but for men when the nation was young and as adventurous from a sartorial sense as in a patriotic one.

Realism Employed

There was an elegance and delicacy about the art of Saint Memin which redeemed the sometimes ruthless realism employed in depicting the profile of a gentleman or even a lady with a slightly hooked nose, a too prominent chin, or with hardly any chin at all.

Some of the portraits in the Saint Memin collection are rather a shock to
the general impression of people of the Revolutionary period. These conceptions are engendered of course by paintings by other artists of these same individuals.

The portraits of Washington, while they are pervaded with the majesty of the man of destiny, do not look much as the portraits of the Father of His Country by the Peales, Gilbert Stuart and others of that day. This French youth still in his twenties in Washington’s last years doubtless caught the fire of greatness that was Washington’s. But he did not come to this country until 1793 and did not begin to paint our great men seriously until 1796, just three years before the death of Washington. Therefore he did not have the opportunity to know Washington as did older contemporary artists. The records say the portrait was drawn from a bust.

Saint Memin saw Thomas Jefferson in Virginia. Therefore credence must be given to the emphasis placed on the bulging forehead, jaunting out chin and direct gazing eyes and even the appearance of heaviness he stressed as characteristic of the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

Some of us may feel disappointment that the Jefferson Saint Memin portrays does not conform to an idea of Jefferson towering high above all his neighbors on the heights of Monticello.

The bushy wind-tossed hair we have read about seems over white and somewhat lanky in the Saint Memin picture.

Present Pictorial Parade

In the pictorial parade of the post Revolutionary great by Saint Memin are in addition to Washington and Jefferson, James Madison and William Henry Harrison.

Saint Memin came to this country in 1793 with his father. They were French aristocrats seeking asylum from the ruin brought upon the family by the French Revolution. The Saint Memins arrived in New York with one faithful servant. Faced with the necessity of earning a living young Saint Memin, adept at drawing, took up the art of engraving. He developed his talent in crayon drawing. He had studied watchmaking and painting in France. His first attempts at portraiture were in the form of etched silhouettes. From that nucleus he developed his crayon drawing and later his portrait engraving. The engravings which have contributed most to Saint Memin’s fame were made from life size crayons reduced by a pantograph to about two inches in diameter. The reduced head was then placed within a circle on the copper plate and the details worked out with a variety of tools, many of them invented by the artist for the purpose. Each of his subjects received a crayon portrait framed and a copper plate and 12 proofs. Saint Memin charged five dollars for the entire collection from a gentleman but ladies had to pay thirty-five for some unknown reason.

He also used water colors. Many charming Saint Memin paintings are landscapes and small engravings of public buildings, quaint city taverns, churches, aquatints of buildings for a new town to be called “Azylum” to be built on the banks of the Susquehanna as an asylum for French refugees.
Profiles Predominate

While most of the Saint Memin portraits are profiles the few full face portraits are considered excellent by art authorities.

The technic used by this French artist has been of great interest and sometimes despair to the artists of his day and the throngs that have come after him.

Those acquainted with this technic will explain that the crayon drawings from which the engravings were made were drawn with the aid of a mechanical device called the "physionotrace" which permitted the likeness of the sitter to be drawn with mathematical accuracy. Then this artist traced the life size profile or full face on pink tinted paper, and then filled it in with great delicacy and sympathy with black and white crayon. Most of them are sixteen by twenty-two inches.

Then the crayons were reduced by means of the pantograph to the size of the portrait engraving, usually about two inches in diameter. One of the reasons for the delicate perfection in shading achieved by Saint Memin, envied by artists, was the roulette he invented. This forms the model for many present tools. He excelled as a printer also and the proofs pulled by him stand out from among those taken by less skillful hands from his copper plates. Some of these plates, in existence today, have great value.

This French artist exercised his talents not only in the little Old New York of post Revolutionary days but in other centers of the new country, drawing and painting Virginians, Marylanders, Pennsylvanians, South Carolinians and other post Revolutionary worthies.

Corcoran Has Over 800 Examples

His inventive genius, combined with his art, made it possible for him to be very prolific. The work that, at first, required two weeks of his time, could be accomplished, after he completed the invention of his tools and method, in only three days. It is probably owing to this facility that he was able to produce over eight hundred medallion-portraits in twelve years.

After the Revolution women and men alike paid much attention to raiment and arranging of their hair, the style of their coat collars, stocks and shirts. All were eager to sit for Saint Memin. His fame traveled before him. His studio, no matter where it might be set up, attracted a flock of the celebrated men and women of that day until practically every person of note was immortalized in a Saint Memin medallion. In the first place, he was the "Vogue," a reason enough in those days as in these. In the second place his portraits were of rare artistic value and in the third place they were only $25 for men and $35 for women as against the $100 charges for portraits by Gilbert Stuart and other artists of that day.

The most valuable collection of Saint Memin works belongs to the Corcoran Gallery of Art through whose courtesy the pictures on these pages are reproduced. This collection was acquired by the late W. W. Corcoran with some subsequent additions. It consists of more than 800 portraits, silhouettes, crayon drawings, small views including a rarely beautiful picture of the Siege of Savannah.
The story of how this collection of Saint Memin's work which was so created over such a wide area and so widely owned came into one collection is a very interesting one. He always kept two or three of his prints and when he returned to France in 1814 he took them with him. After his death in 1852, at the age of eighty-two, two collections were made of them and sold to collectors. In the course of the years they were brought to America. One had been collected by Henry Stevens of London who brought it to this country and tried to have Congress purchase it. But Congress was not "Saint Memin-minded" at that time so William W. Corcoran grasped the opportunity to secure the treasures for the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Treasured by Art Gallery

That the founder and donor of the Corcoran Gallery of Art had real foresight cannot be denied. These medallion portraits have proved to be an inexhaustible source of delight to those who treasure the early history of this country. Many of those who visit the exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery take intense satisfaction in finding their own ancestors among those pictured by the master craft of this Frenchman in 12 years of avid portrayal of our ancestors. Some of the most prized pictures of the old buildings and scenes of those days are those given us by this portrait artist, Saint Memin. From Washington he went to picturesque old Richmond and Norfolk and thus to South Carolina where he did a prodigious amount of work, centering his activities on Charleston and the great men and women of that area. He returned to New York in 1810.

Returns from France

After that he returned to France where he practiced his art to the great admiration
of his fellow countrymen. When he returned to America in 1812 his fame had been firmly established in France and this country. He remained here until 1815 when he returned to France to live. In 1817 he was appointed Curator of the Museum in Dijon, France, which he held until his death in 1852.

In Richmond incidents of his visit are still remembered. He was there, we learn from the records of the Valentine Museum in Richmond, as early as July 1807 and advertised after the methods of those days that he was at "his lodgings in Mrs. Harris's house nearly opposite the Custom House and begged leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the City of Richmond that he takes and engraves likenesses in a style never introduced before in this country."

Life in Richmond was at a high tempo in those days. The great John Marshall was the presiding judge at the trial of Aaron Burr which was causing a furor throughout the city and throughout the land. Here was a rich opportunity for an artist's brush. Here he had much chance to see and study the physiognomies, the costumes and manners of those who had made and were making history. Some of his best works were portraits of John Marshall, John Wickham and William Wirt, judge and the two lawyers in the trial, also handsome Aaron Burr himself and others who figured at the trial or in the gay social life of the Virginia capital.

One of the best liked portraits which has to do with Richmond is that of Theodosia Burr, the faithful daughter of Aaron Burr, whose tragic loss at sea makes one of the epics of sorrow of the early history of this nation and of Burr. This portrait, like the small one of Washington and that of William Bradford, was not made from life. Instead Saint Memin used a painting from life by Vanderlyn made when Theodosia was in her very young maidenhood. It is considered one of the very finest of the Saint Memin engravings.

**Crayon Portraits**

Two of the most important items in the Corcoran Gallery collection are the crayon portraits of William Wirt as Attorney General under President Monroe and his wife. The portrait simply marked in the collection as "Mrs. Adams" is one of the most engaging of all the fair ladies which Saint Memin depicted with its delicate chiseled features, snowy intriguing cap and neckwear. But like so many of the Saint Memin portraits because of lack of full initials and description of the rank and title of the person and the fact that Saint Memin usually engraved a mere name on the plates there has been much doubt over just which "Mrs. Adams" this might be. Few of those who have studied the faces of Mrs. John Adams, wife of the second President of the United States, and those of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, wife of the sixth President of the United States, doubt that this attractive portrait is of Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

**Identity In Doubt**

There is also speculation as to just which Benjamin Harrison is the subject of the portrait by Saint Memin. Many authorities believe that it is the grandson and not the son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence and the nephew and not the
brother of William Henry Harrison. The portrait is that of a young man.

There can be no doubt the Alexander Hamilton's portrait is that of the father of our financial system who was killed in the famous duel with Aaron Burr; the high bred sensitive face of Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the Battle of Lake Erie; or the handsome face of young Meriwether Lewis, who with William Clark formed the famous Lewis and Clark expedition which blazed the trail for progress of the new nation across the country, are in the Corcoran collection.

There is a real resemblance to beloved Nelly Custis in the Saint Memin portrait of her willful fascinating sister Eliza Custis, also granddaughter of Martha Washington who, as Mrs. Thomas Law, presided in the Law house still standing in the nation's capital. She was said to be the winner of the first divorce suit ever granted in the United States of America.

Mrs. Foxall's Portrait

Mrs. Foxall's strong, intelligent face and her simplicity of dress are of interest to Washington although with his usual lack of attention to such details Saint Memin has left her initials off. As we view this portrait in the Saint Memin collection in Corcoran Gallery one realizes she was probably one of that great clan identified with the early days of the Federal City, especially Georgetown. They were owners of the famed Foxall foundry family that served the Revolution. We like to believe the story about the British soldiers on the way to the Foundry who were struck by lightning and that the old Foundry Methodist Church in Georgetown was built by Foxall in gratitude for the safeguarding of his property.

No man performed as important a deed in the first days of our nation as the man who administered the oath as President to George Washington. We gaze with reverence at the face of Chancellor Livingston in the Saint Memin collection.

John Van Ness, whose portrait is included, was the husband of Marcia Burns Van Ness, daughter of old David Burns, pathfinder of property and development in the nation's capital.

We walk up from the Corcoran Gallery after viewing the portrait of Stephen Decatur, naval hero, among the Saint Memin immortals, and feel a twinge of sorrow at the thought that the old Decatur house on Lafayette Square is destined to fall before the onslaught of time and a desire to expand government building as will the home of Dolly Madison across the park.

We find the portraits of many of Maryland patriots, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Luther Martin, William Hensley Tilghman, John Tayloe, founder of Mt. Airy, the family mansion, in Virginia; Captain William Bowie and his wife Margaret and many others.

From South Carolina we find lovely Mrs. John Stoney and a number of members of the McNeill clan who had so much to do with the early history of that state; James Wilson and Robert Wilson, Captain Jacinth Laval and many others.

The Biddle family is represented among the Pennsylvanians in the collection. These include James Biddle and George Biddle as part of that family without whom the history of the Keystone State cannot be written.
Then there is a miniature of Frederick Kuhl, member of the Council of Safety of Philadelphia, also of a family high in the annals of the city. Other names that strike a familiar note to those who study the history, past and present, of Philadelphia, are Thomas and William Rodman, rather austere looking gentlemen with well arranged perukes and clear determined features. There are countless others of these Philadelphia and Pennsylvania fathers, for Saint Memin found great popularity in Philadelphia.

There is to be found in the collection at the Corcoran Gallery Mrs. DeWitt Clinton, wife of the Governor of New York State, who constructed the Erie canal; portraits of the artist himself and his father and sister; Ralph Izard and his wife, Governor Winthrop Sargent and many others. Each of individual interest to historians and patriots alike.

All illustrations through courtesy of Corcoran Gallery of Art

C. A. R. Convention Cancelled

On February 12, 1942, a regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution was held in the Board Room. As National President, I recommended to those present, for their consideration and action, the subject of cancelling the 47th annual convention. Due to the war conditions and housing problem, I felt that it was not wise to hold the convention as scheduled for April 24-26. The members of the Board voted unanimously to accept the recommendation to cancel the 47th annual convention. A telegram was sent immediately upon adjournment to Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, as follows: "Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, Pres. Gen. D. A. R., care Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California. The National Board of the Children of the American Revolution voted today to cancel 1942 convention due to war conditions. Our deep appreciation for the proffered use of Continental Hall and our renewed pledge of loyalty to you during your term of office and at all times—Louise Moseley Heaton, National President."

It was hard indeed to ask that a precedent standing since 1895 be broken, as well as be denied the pleasure of presiding over my first convention, but much harder to deny those girls and boys their convention. However, as National President, I did that which I felt was the logical action for the organization I have the privilege and pleasure of serving.

Louise Moseley Heaton,
National President,
National Society Children of the American Revolution.
Saving Cancelled Stamps

THE project of collecting cancelled United States stamps to send to Queen's Hospital, London, England, for their children's work has appealed to a great many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and stamps have been sent in by them from many parts of the country. The idea of collecting such stamps for this purpose was not initiated by the D. A. R., but making use of something which is usually thrown away has appealed to all at this time and the fact that our effort will aid little children makes the appeal even stronger; and so we have been happy and enthusiastic about giving our cooperation to the group of friends of Queen's Hospital in this country who have been doing it—in smaller amounts—for several years. As someone has said, "For Americans this project is conservation; for the English children it is help." For purposes of reporting the amount of assistance given this worthy movement by members of the D. A. R., the work has been placed under the Conservation Committee where it comes naturally under our human conservation work for children.

Queen's Hospital, which is entirely dependent on subscriptions and is called one of England's voluntary hospitals, is located in London's east side or slum district and has 211 beds; its branch in Brexhill—"The Little Folks' Home"—has 44 beds. The stamps are sent directly to the Hospital which gladly accepts them. It sells them to firms in England which pay them 37 cents a pound and this money is used for the support of children's cots at $250 each. Earlier the cost of supporting a cot was $150 but, like other things in these days, the price has "gone up." To what use the stamps are put by the firms which buy them is not definitely known although rumors and unintentional misstatements about their use have crept in. It is known definitely, however, that their sale by the Hospital is one means of providing income to support their children's work.

The United States Post Office has made a thorough investigation of the project and has found it a genuine charity.

After the stamps are received in this country they are sent to a private home where they are packed in bags and held until such time as space is available on a British ship carrying hospital supplies. The bags must be delivered at the docks on very short notice as the ships sail secretly.

That the Hospital needs and uses these cancelled stamps is shown by its answer to a cable of inquiry recently sent from this country. On January 25 a cable was received from the Hospital saying, "Still receiving stamps. Most grateful for them."

We are glad to know that 1000 pounds of stamps were sent over in January, of which 26½ pounds came from D. A. R. members. Mrs. Louis A. Gillet, who has been receiving and packing the stamps we have sent, has turned over this work to:

Mrs. Arthur Fullerton
16 DeKay Avenue
West New Brighton
Staten Island, N. Y.

and in the future all collections of cancelled stamps should be sent to Mrs. Fullerton. We are asked to cut or tear the stamps from the envelope leaving on the paper backing and a small border of paper around the stamps. Stamped envelopes cannot be used.

EMELINE A. STREET,
National Chairman,
Conservation Committee, D. A. R.

(Note. Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, on March 6 received the following telegram from Mrs. Louis A. Gillet of Beacon, New York, former chairman of the Cancelled Stamps project):

"THE STORY THAT STAMPS ARE USED FOR DYES IS NOT CORRECT AND IS IMPOSSIBLE. LAST WEEK I WAS GIVEN PERMISSION TO SAY THAT THE POST OFFICE DEPT. HAD THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED THE WORK AND I HAVE NOT BEEN INSTRUCTED TO CURTAIL MY ACTIVITIES. THEY ARE SATISFIED THAT THE STAMPS ARE GOING TO A CHARITY AND THAT THE DYE STORY WAS A MISUNDERSTANDING BY A COLLECTOR NEW TO THE WORK.

V. C. GILLET."
Sacagawea
The Shoshoni Girl Who Guided the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Shores of the Everywhere-Salt-Water (The Pacific Ocean)

By Louise Hartley

Sacagawea, the Shoshoni Indian girl-wife, who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Coast, was the first woman ever to perform such a daring task. But there was a reason back of her great courage. With chin up and fire in her eyes, Sacagawea with papoose strapped to her back, led the explorers over several thousand miles of savage wilderness to her homeland, from which she was abducted in childhood.

It was after President Thomas Jefferson commissioned young Meriwether Lewis, the Beau Brummel of Washington, D. C., at that time, 1804, that Sacagawea first met the explorers. Ever since the acquisition from the French Government of that vast tract of land, known as the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, very little knowledge was obtainable concerning the country west of the Missouri River and beyond. However, it was definitely known that savage Indians and wild buffalo roamed the plains.

Lewis, his close friend and co-commander, William Clark, with a party of explorers, left St. Louis, Missouri, May 4th, 1804, after many delays at Camp Dubois, and “proceeded on under a gentle brease up the river,” with their little fleet. In accordance with a governmental contract, a daily record and journal was kept, recording all findings relative to flora and fauna, habits and customs of Indian tribes, bird and animal life and weather conditions, mapping and charting as they advanced up the Missouri.

Explorers Make Camp

By the time they reached the Mandan Indian village in North Dakota the weather became so cold and severe the explorers decided to make camp here and build a small fort, for safety from the savage red men.

It was while building this stockade during the winter of 1804-5 that the white men learned of the presence of a young Shoshoni Indian girl by name, Sacagawea in the nearby Mandan village. This camp afterward known as Fort Mandan, was located a few miles above the present site of Bismark, North Dakota.

Realizing what a great asset this girl might be, as their path to the western shore was routed through her native country, Montana, Lewis and Clark little by little, obtained Sacagawea’s history from the close mouthed Indians, who daily watched with great interest the building of the fort.

The explorers now much liked and called by the Indians, The Long Knife and The Red Head, respectively, learned: that during a bloody battle between the Minitarees and a little band of Shoshoni Indians, when
her mother and sister were killed and her father, the Chief, was scalped, Sacagawea was snatched up by a bold warrior and hurried away to a strange far-away village, “to the East.”

Upon arrival the agile girl, now about thirteen, jumped from the bare back of her horse and before her captor could lay hands on her, leaped to the ground where she stood trembling “with small head high and shoulders lifted.” From this “flying to the ground,” she was given the name of Sacagawea, which means “Bird Woman.”

Sacagawea Lost by Wild Crow

Both the warrior, Wild Crow and his squaw, Cold Flower, became very fond of the girl and she lived happily with them until a great catastrophe overtook her. During a drinking and gambling bout when Old Crow lost all of his fine buffalo robes, and in fact, most everything he possessed, to a not too scrupulous French Canadian by name, Charbonneau, little Sacagawea was included in the loot.

Old Crow was unwilling to give up the little Indian girl and pleaded with Charbonneau not to take her but the Frenchman knew a prize when he saw one. Neither did Sacagawea want to leave these kind people but she knew as every Indian woman did, that a command from menfolk was law. So she gathered up the gambling trophies for her new master and was taken away by the Frenchman to his lodge in the Mandan village.

Here she served as slave girl to Charbonneau and his squaw, The Old One, for several years but was now known as “one of Charbonneu’s three squaws or wives. One of the first men to visit the expedition party camped on the river bank was this lazy French interpreter, who offered his services to the white men, but never once was he known to pick up a log or help in the manual labor about camp, until compelled to by Clark.

Because he was the husband of Sacagawea and also that they needed very badly someone in the party familiar with the language and signs of the Minitarees, the Blackfeet and other tribes, Charbonneau was engaged to go on the mission, provided that he would bring the Shoshoni girl. Whereupon they moved into the fort confines. On February 11, 1805, the little Indian girl presented Charbonneau with a fine robust baby boy, who also accompanied the expedition and became a great favorite.

The little Indian mother now about 18, worked feverishly on a wardrobe for herself and baby to be used on this trip to her native land. As she beaded belts and moccasins, embroidered blankets, fringed leather skirts, she remembered only too well the horrible massacre in which she lost so many of her loved ones and wondered if any of her own people were alive and living on the Snake river.

Journey West Begins

At last in the spring, the little fleet, repaired and loaded, was ready to start on that hazardous journey west. It was Sunday afternoon of April 17th, 1805 the banks of the river were lined with friendly Indians, some imploring them not to go, others wishing them Godspeed. Proud little Sacagawea, with her precious baby strapped to her back, stood erect and dignified in the stern of the boat, knowing full well the importance of her mission with this party and womanlike, knowing that she was the envy of every woman and man of the village, the only woman in the party. Although she left her native land a slave, she was returning in an important role, interpreter for these noble white men. With a song in her heart, she waved farewell to her friends upon the shore.

The patient little Bird Woman was devoted to her White Chiefs and was very grateful to them for allowing her to come along as an interpreter and to visit her native land. But the constant delays and the slow progress of the boats at times was almost unbearable. At times she was sorely tempted to start out on foot, but the thought of her little son and the hazards she would encounter, the savage Blackfeet and wild animals, made that course impossible. Besides she had promised to guide her kind American friends to the “Everywhere-Salt-Water” and return. She was honor bound to do it, so do it she would—and did.

Great Hardships on Journey

The journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition relate great hardships, exposures and illness along the way. They apparently never regretted taking the Indian girl along for she was a source of great com-
Fort to them, mending their clothes, helping with the food, digging wild artichokes, herbs, and wild berries. One notation as follows, “The wife of Charbono our interpreter we find reconciles all the Indians, as to our friendly intentions a woman with a party of men is a token of peace.”

At another time when Lewis and Clark were away from the boat in which they kept their provisions and important papers it tipped over and the following notation is found, “This accident had like to have cost us dearly; for in this perogue were embarked our papers, instruments, books, medicine, in short almost every indispensably necessary article to insure the success of the enterprise . . . the Indian woman to whom I ascribe equal fortitude and resolution with any person on board at the time of the accident, caught and preserved most of the articles which were being washed overboard.” It goes on to say that a few days later, in recognition of this service, they named a river in honor of her.

Sometime later, when Charbonneau, Clark, Sacagawea and her baby were exploring along a river, a storm burst suddenly upon them. The party found themselves facing a torrent of water and the Indian girl and baby would have drowned had it not been for Clark’s presence of mind in pulling them up the side of a hill, her husband having scrambled up ahead of them neglecting his family.

**Sacagawea Reunited With Kin**

Four long months Sacagawea traveled with her companions before she reached her native land but on August 17th she was reunited with her people. “Shortly after Capt. Clark arrived with Charbono and the Indian woman, who proved to be a sister of Chief Cameahwait,” the journal related, “the meeting of these people was really affecting, the interpreter and squaw who were before me at some distance, she danced for the joyful sight, and she made signs to me that they were her nation.”

After a visit with her people, the expedition traveled on and on until at last on November 8th, 1805, Sacagawea did see the “Everywhere-Salt-Water” and the “big fish” she had so hoped to see. Thus the mild and gentle Bird Woman had rendered her country an invaluable service, by being the guiding star to the Lewis and Clark expedition which blazed the trail to the Pacific Coast.

Authorities: North Dakota, Historical Quarterly; Bird-Woman, by Schultz; Lewis & Clark’s Journals; Star of the West, by Ethel Hueston.

**Grandmother’s Poetry**

BY IRENE RENWICK FOSTER

I like the swing of poems
That Grandma used to write;
If set to fiddle music
You’d dance away the night.

So very bright and tuneful,
With pathos here and there
And measured by the rocking
Of her old-fashioned chair.

No beating of the tom-toms
Nor wail of “licorice sticks”
Just Grandma dreaming poetry
While her knitting-needles click.
The Fifty-First Continental Congress

It is imperative that the program for the 1942 Continental Congress be constructive.

Most of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who attend this Congress will do so at a sacrifice; many of them will be obliged to stay in homes not convenient to our buildings. The Program Committee realizes that this Congress must be designed to give Information and Inspiration. It is more necessary than in normal times that our members be informed concerning the various ways in which we will be called upon to assist our country during the present emergency. We are endeavoring to give you information from those in our nation’s Capital who are in a position to give us enlightenment. This is most vital to the success of our work and the degree of assistance that will be possible for us to render.

Several outstanding men have accepted our invitation to appear on the program. We expect to add many more for through this medium the entire membership can be reached.

For your entertainment, as “all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” some outstanding talent has been secured. The Baltimore & Ohio Glee Club, with one hundred voices, will appear on the Tuesday night program.

Complete outline of the program will appear in the next number of the Magazine.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR, Chairman, Program Committee.
Half-Forgotten Romances of American History
John Marshall—Mary Ambler

IN an old-fashioned notebook, in which a certain law student named John Marshall “of the forest” made commentaries on the sometimes prosy lectures of good Professor Wythe of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1780, we find inscribed in a bold schoolboy hand: “Miss Marie Ambler,” “Miss M. Ambler,” “Miss M. Ambler—J. Marshall,” and again: “John Marshall, Miss Polly Am”; “John, Maria,” “John Marshall, Miss Maria,” “Miss Molly Ambler,” conjuring with the sweet name of his love in every conceivable fashion.

This practice dates back to the caveman drawing crude pictures with pointed flint on the rough walls of his cavern home of the fair damsel who had attracted his primitive soul. Every generation of lovers has played the same game and thrilled with the magic of seeing the mystic letters bring the vision of the lovely ones to the captivated swains.

That the austere spirit of the great Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the man who made American nationality a finished thing, should ever have been about such romantic business comes as somewhat of a shock to the preconceived notions of him in majestic robes of office, propounding the dictums of the third branch of the government.

Yet the man Marshall was a very human being. In reading over his life it comes as a distinct surprise what an impressive figure he made even in his first manhood in the perilous days of the Revolution.

John Marshall, Legislator

Another glimpse comes of John Marshall, as a legislator in the Virginia state assembly, standing staunchly by his compatriots of the hills in fighting some of the measures promulgated by the barons of the tidewater—those lordly planter souls in whose keeping the destinies of the Commonwealth had been placed, they believed, by Divine Providence. By his side in these conflicts was George Washington, the young deputy from the Mt. Vernon district whose fine instinct for liberty and righteousness was discernible even at that early period. These men were of a race of giants, although they knew it not. It was a strange trick of fate that a group of men all residing in practically the same geographical district should so hold the fate of this nation in their hands.

Within thirty years had been born, in the hundred miles of that section of the Old Dominion, such sturdy souls as George Mason, James Madison, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, and last, but not least, George Washington. How different the story of America would have been without them we can only conjecture. Almost of a certainty, its destiny would have been altered and Freedom delayed for many weary years.

Historians have been prone to point out the curious similarity in mental make up of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall. This kindredship was more than accidental. For Thomas Jefferson was the great-grandson of John Marshall the great-great-grandson of William Randolph and Mary Isham. Few other American couples have been so noted for the high caliber of their descendants. For, not content with being the ancestors of the above mentioned, they were also the progenitors of Light Horse Harry Lee, father of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Edmund Randolph, Washington’s first attorney general, John Randolph of Roanoke, and, in
a later generation, George Randolph, Secretary of War under the Confederate government.

It was from his mother that this strain of gentle blood came to John Marshall.

On his father's side it was not from gentry but from the plain people that sturdy Thomas Marshall drew his patronymic. The words “of the forest” used after Thomas Marshall’s name told its story to the wiseacres. That meant the poorer folks whose log cabins in the deep woods were shelters for the men who were constantly broadening the frontiers of the commonwealth. The first John Marshall of whom we have any record was John Marshall the great-grandfather, who possessed some two hundred acres of poor, low marshy land located on Appomattox Creek in King and Queen County.

Albert J. Beveridge, the master biographer of Marshall, says: "Beyond his paternal grandfather or at furthest his great-grandfather, therefore, the ancestry of John Marshall, on his father's side, is lost in the fogs of uncertainty. It is only positively known that his grandfather was of the common people and of modest means."

**Father of Soil Royal**

Be that as it may be, Thomas Marshall was of the soil royal. He had a noble, patriotic mind, was devoted to the cause of education, prominent in the Episcopal Church in Virginia, and served God and man well. He had a passion for self-improvement, and after his hard labor of the day as a pioneer farmer he would sit late into the night to study. Such a father may well be accounted one of the pillars in the make-up of the man who was afterwards to be the great Chief Justice of the United States, the master of American constitutional law.

T. R. would have rejoiced in the size of the family good wife Mary Keith Marshall brought into the world. By the time Thomas Marshall had raised the roof tree in what was then the wilds of Prince William County, now Fauquier County, John, the eldest son, was born—to be exact, September 24, 1755, eleven weeks after Braddock's defeat.

This good task accomplished, Dame Marshall set about duplicating it and persisted until fifteen sons and daughters were sheltered in the tiny log cabin and the subsequent home, thirty miles westward in a valley of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This little building still stands, a monument potential to the man who spent in it his childhood and young maturity, even unto his eighteenth year. This was not a log cabin but a frame house built of whip-sawed uprights and boards, and it meant a step upward in the world. This house conformed more nearly to the social, religious and political status to which Thomas Marshall aspired.

**Simple Boyhood of Marshall**

It was this simple, wholesome environment that John Marshall passed the formative years of his life. As he grew out of childhood into boyhood, the rumblings of trouble with the mother country began to be heard. England’s tyranny and England’s taxes were the topics around the fireplaces of this rude settlement. Thomas Marshall became sheriff of the county and senior warden of the Episcopal Church, at one and the same time. The church called a young divine from Scotland about this time, James Thomson by name, who lived with the Marshall family and supplemented the instruction given the children by father and mother. This man Thomson was a man of considerable parts. It is interesting to learn that his descendant in direct line, James M. Thomson, editor and publisher of the New Orleans Item, married Miss Genevieve Champ Clark, daughter of the then Speaker of the House and Mrs. Champ Clark. The Thomsons have given good account of themselves in every generation of American life since the days of the first James Thomson.

A little later John Marshall was sent to the academy conducted by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, a Scotch scholar and uncle of the British poet Campbell.

Then set in the tides of the Revolution. Space prevents a full description of the part John Marshall played in it, but it was a man's part. He was appointed lieutenant of a company of young frontiersmen in his nineteenth year. The title of the organization was the Culpeper Minute Men, and they were up to the minute when it came to fighting. He knew the rigors of Valley Forge, Iron Hill, and many other battlefields. His father, now Colonel Thomas Marshall, only saw his brave son, who was in Mad Anthony Wayne’s division,
at rare intervals. Back at home Mary Keith Marshall prayed for her soldiers beloved in the field and cared for the younger children.

In the spring of 1779 Washington sent the dashing John Marshall to Virginia to take charge of some troops to be raised there. On this mission he visited Colonel Marshall, in command of the forces of Yorktown. Cupid saw an opening and dashed in through a chance introduction to Jacquelin Ambler, once Yorktown's richest man, now ruined by the war, living in humble quarters but with a bevy of fair daughters to attract the swains of the time.

**Marshall Attends Yorktown Ball**

A ball was announced the week after John Marshall arrived in Yorktown. Colonel Ambler saw that the good looking officer was invited. The fame of Capt. John Marshall of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment of the line had reached the little town, and many a feminine breast fluttered at the chance of meeting the hero.

**Mary Ambler and Marshall Meet**

Mary Ambler, 14 years old, and diffident and retiring, astonished her friends and sisters by telling them not to trouble about John Marshall that “she, for the first time, had made up her mind to go to the ball, though she had not even been at dancing school, and was resolved to set her cap at him and eclipse us all.”

And little Mary kept her word. When John Marshall was presented to her, both fell in love at first sight. Therefore, John Marshall tarried at Yorktown. The company was slow in organizing, but he did not hurry them. He read poetry to Mary by the hour and wooed as ardently and as steadily as he had fought.

Then came nearer the end of the war, and John Marshall entered William and Mary College, only twelve miles from Yorktown. Needless to say, his wooing proceeded at the same time.

After six weeks his college course ended. With real daring he went to Fauquier County and there was admitted to the bar. Still the troops were not raised and, after waiting a year without a command, Marshall resigned his commission.

The famous phrase, attributed to Marshall which he is supposed to have said in a confidential mood years after he had married Mary Ambler, is worthy of repetition:

“... I would have had my wife if I had had to climb Alleghanys of skulls and swim Atlantics of blood."

After his election to the legislature John Marshall undertook matrimony and was married in Richmond on January 3, 1783, to Mary Ambler, long his love.

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**Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth**

BY ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH

Say not the struggle nought availeth
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.
FASHIONED from soft crewels there grows within the confines of this fan a veritable garden in which flourish carnation, rose, tulip and strawberry—old favourites from a large group of designs which includes the humble potato blossom and artichoke.

The Colonial needlewoman obtained her patterns from England or improvised her own by drawing her designs in ink on her homespun linen ground. Birds, beasts and flowers, both English and Oriental, figured in the patterns to be stitched in coloured crewels. Some of the best examples of this embroidery show that the thickness of the woolen thread corresponds to the thread of the woven linen ground. There were limits to the colours obtainable in the 17th and 18th centuries but wools dipped in the home-made vegetable dyes of that period retain their true, soft colours to this day.

Much of our crewel needlework came from New England as does this fire screen fan. It once belonged to Mary Ingalls Hooper of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who married Francis Blacken in 1817. She was the great great grandmother of Fanny Steele O'Brien, Sacagawea Chapter, Olympia, Washington—through whom the Museum received the fan.
DEMOCRACY is more than a form of government. It is a set of the soul. It is freedom; and freedom must not be traded for a "mess of potage." Freedom was not given to us, it had to be fought for. We have always been free; that is our national heritage. If we wish to remain free we must again fight for it.

When the Spirit of Liberty chose a goodly land in which to set up her abiding place she was supported by a virile, fearless, freedom-loving people, who fought their way to a free government, and by fortitude and dogged persistence conquered a continent. The Spirit of Liberty is in danger today. We, her children, are called upon to furnish the oil of defense to keep her torch alight in this storm of evil origin. This we will do; no one shall prevent us.

In the brief span of one generation the whole world has again become involved in the awful tragedy of war. Its influence and effect reach into every phase of our national and individual lives, calling for unity and sacrifice in order that we may survive as a free nation. Fortitude and courage built America and fortitude and courage will preserve it.

Preparedness Stand Recalled

Our 2,560 chapters are geared into the national program for all-out defense. We
have had fifty years of training to meet this emergency. We are now putting that training into practical service, as we did in the Spanish American and World Wars. We have stood firm through the years for a powerful navy and marine force, an incomparably superior air force and an army thoroughly equipped for modern warfare. In short, for all-out preparedness. Until recently this stand of ours was exceedingly unpopular, but we have never receded from the position we took on this question fifty years ago.

National Defense today means something quite different from what it did twenty-five years ago. Total war in which we are now engaged means not only military activity on land, sea, and in the air, but it involves every phase of the life of every man, woman, and child in this country.

Training Courses Cited

All over the United States our members are in training in First Aid, Nurses' Aide, Home Nursing Service, Braille (this last in preparation for teaching blinded soldiers to read). They are ready for ambulance and motor corps driving. They are volunteering for training in caring for children in nursery schools. Many such schools will be needed to care for children whose mothers will take the place of men in industry. Others are trained as wardens, and as watchers in airplane interceptor posts. Thousands are working for the Red Cross.

But you say: "What can I do?" "I am not strong enough to take a man's place in industry as many women may have to do." "I am not equipped to give volunteer hours of work in overcrowded 'defense' offices as a stenographer and typist. I cannot spend hours at night in an interceptor post nor keep watch as an air raid warden. I am physically unable to do these things."

Well, how about this; could you not say to the young housewife: "I will care for your children for a certain number of hours a week, either in your home or mine, while you do defense work." "I will care for the shut-in in your home certain hours and release you for war relief work."

"You are an expert automobile driver, but the expense of donating gasoline and oil, keeps you from volunteering in the motor corps. I will underwrite this expense, and you may join the motor corps." You can learn home nursing so as to be able to nurse your own sick ones.

You have an extra room in your home, perhaps. You could do nothing better than to offer its use to your Chapter as a War Relief Work Center.

Letter Writing Plan

You can select a young soldier from your town and keep a record book for him. Put into a scrap book his name, the date of his induction into service, his company, any data regarding his military service—as far as possible enter where he is serving. Write to him. Send him clippings from your home town paper. He will love to know what is going on at home. Send him postal cards and stamps. He will not need food. Service men are well fed. But he wants personal friendship and interest. He wants to know what is happening at home, so that when he returns he will not feel lost and a stranger.

Many boys have no one to take this personal, home interest in them. The scrap book record will be invaluable to him and later to his community as an historical record.

This personal work is especially practical where there are no camps or forts, so that the town boys are sent away from home immediately. And do not forget the clippings.

Even now our young men are on the high seas on their way to far-flung battle lines. Soon the calls for war aid will come. As fast as such requests come to us from the War and Navy Departments they will be relayed immediately to the chapters.

We shall demonstrate that we love our Country better than ourselves, our comfort, our social engagements and our pocket-books.

The iron that was in the blood of our ancestors is in ours. We shall go through the flames of martyrdom before this Armageddon is over, but that fire will light again the torch of Liberty that is almost extinguished in this dark world.

If we have not known sacrifice heretofore, we shall know it now. If we have to deprive ourselves of many things that we thought were necessities, we shall learn deprivation and suffer it gladly.
One of our friends sent attractive National Defense leaflets and posters to children at Christmas. One little boy, delicate and unable to participate in school activities, took his Christmas package to school. The teacher asked him if he would like to give the poster of the “Preamble to the Constitution” to his class to have framed as a gift to the school. He was delighted! His father, an engraver, offered to engrave it on copper; the manual training class made the mounting, and on graduation day the gift was presented. A little boy who never before had had any contribution to make was supremely happy—because someone had sent him a package which he could share with others.

The Denver Chapter of Denver, Colorado, has furnished a Motor Corps unit to the Civilian Defense.

Oregon Daughters have provided educational posters for Servicemen’s Recreation Halls and Air Base center.

A Junior American Citizens Club has been organized at Neighborhood House. This club has interested itself in providing posters and educational leaflets to the Negro Y. M. C. A. classes and to the Public School.

In conformity with the program of the National Society, the Havana Chapter, D. A. R., has for several years sponsored a patriotic contest among American children in Cuba. The contest this year is on “The Constitution of the United States and its Historical Background.” One hundred questions without the answers were published in the Havana Post; out of that number twenty are to be selected for the final contest. Chapter members will assist in preparing the students for this contest. Cash prizes will be awarded in each grade group.

To increase the interest in meetings, to help members become better informed citizens and to develop initiation, one chapter in Oregon announced a program under the general theme, “Defending the American Way.” The subject for February is “Defense of American Standards” and for March “The Acceptance of Citizenship Standards.” The April program will be a debate.

Nebraska has inaugurated an every member drive to take part in the nation wide Victory Book Campaign. Postcards were sent by the State Chairman of National Defense to each Chapter Regent announcing the particulars of the drive and the goal—ten million books for the men in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The United States Army has answered the charges of radical discrimination leveled against it, not with mere words, but by deeds. The armored force officials at Fort Knox, Kentucky, announced that their first casualty of the war was a negro soldier killed in the Philippines on December 8. In honor of this youth, Private Robert H. Brooks, the chief of Armored Force ordered that the main parade ground be named Brooks Field. An elaborate ceremony was planned for dedication. When it was learned that Brooks parents were Kentucky share-croppers, Major General Bever touched on this in his speech as follows:

“For the preservation of America, the soldiers and sailors guarding our outposts are giving their lives. In death there is no grade or rank. And in this, the greatest democracy the world has known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis.”

The William Paterson Chapter of New Jersey has furnished the “Day Rooms” of two companies of the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Dix. One member furnished a room for the Medical Corps. Besides furnishing the “Day Rooms,” this chapter added to the comfort of the men at Fort Dix by filling and sending 365 kits.

Girl Scout Troop 1-14 writes from New York in response to a package sent airmail, special delivery: “There are no words with which I can express my thanks to you for mailing the copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence to me at such a fast rate . . . thank you from the bottom of our hearts. Please find enclosed fifty cents for your special mailing cost, and we would enjoy sending fifty dollars to your wonderful organization (if our troop treasury would permit).”
D. A. R. War Relief Rooms

P L A N S to establish war relief work rooms in all of the great centers of activity of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been announced by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General.

These work rooms will be available for all members of the patriotic society for all kinds of war relief work, Mrs. Pouch said.

Owing to the courtesy of the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City a huge central work room has been opened. This work room is for the members of the 22 D. A. R. chapters in Greater New York City. Credit is due Mrs. Harry McKeige of 1473 E. 45th Street, Brooklyn, for this idea of unified D. A. R. War Service.

In national headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, a center has been opened in the north wing of the D. A. R. Museum. Visiting Daughters will be welcomed and their services appreciated, and the chapters in the District of Columbia with their many hundreds of members will be active workers. Mrs. John Morrison Kerr has accepted the General Directorship.

As soon as quarters can be secured work rooms will be opened in other large cities, Mrs. Pouch announced. She said:

"The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has pledged its resources and its energies toward winning the war by intensified war relief service in which these work rooms will play a prominent part.

"We are coordinating our efforts in every way. We are speeding up our work in every way. The war relief work rooms in cities where we have large numbers of members will centralize and expedite our work and stimulate interest in eligible women who should join our Society.

"These work rooms will be opened every day, six days a week. They will be filled with D. A. R. workers for the duration, providing accommodations for doing all manner of war relief work.

"Thousands of our members already have volunteered for this relief work and other thousands will soon join in this great work of doing something for those who need assistance."

In the D. A. R. National War Relief Service Room knitting, sewing, and gauze work will be done for the American Red Cross and recreation circles. Bundles for Americans including clothing for the Approved Schools, National Defense service for Girls and Men, Help to Boy and Girl Scouts, comfort bags for soldiers, sailors and aviators, books for the U. S. O. Victory Drive for armed forces, Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds, books for Merchant Marines, Blood Bank Donors, and Hospitality Committee for visiting Daughters.

D. A. R. Chapters Unite in War Work

M E M B E R S of the 22 chapters of the D. A. R. in Metropolitan New York have organized a war relief program in which 3,500 women are taking an active part. Believing that "In Union there is Strength", all the chapters in Greater New York area are cooperating in one central body so that they can accomplish more than if each chapter acted individually. This will continue "for the duration."

Accordingly, the D. A. R. War Work Committee has been organized, with headquarters at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, where every day in the week, from early morning until evening, Mondays through Saturdays, members will be on active service duty. A production center is being developed here where machine and hand-sewn garments will be made.

Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, former New York State Recording Secretary, has been elected Chairman, directing the entire group. Other officers are Mrs. Charles F. McGoughran, vice-chairman; Mrs. John Welchel Finger, secretary, and Mrs. Victor Frederickson, treasurer. The advisors and Advisory committee are Mrs. Alexander W. Whiteford with regents of all chapters in Borough of Manhattan; Mrs. Edna Richards Finney with regents of all chapters in Borough of Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth J. MacCormick with regents of all chapters.
in Borough of Queens and Mrs. E. A. Fullerton with regents of all chapters in Borough of Richmond.

Committees have been appointed to have charge of Purchase of Defense Stamps and Bonds; Projects—Mobile Canteen Kitchen Unit; Collection of Used Stamps and Vital Material Aids to Government; Insignia; First Aid Classes—Day and Night; Canteen Classes; Production Management; Liaison Committee; Junior Membership Classes; Finger-printing; D. A. R. Booths and a committee of the C. A. R.

Chapter groups have been assigned certain days for service at the headquarters' workroom at the Hotel Roosevelt, as follows:

**Mondays**—Abraham Cole; Battle Pass; Elizabeth Annesley Lewis; Ellin Hardin Walworth; Women of ’76.

**Tuesdays**—Pt. Greene; Ft. Washington; Golden Hill; New Netherlands.

**Wednesdays**—John Jay; Knickerbocker; Major Thomas Wickes; Manhattan; Richmond County.

**Thursdays**—Mary Murray; Mary Washington Colonial; Matinecock; Rufus King.

**Fridays**—New York City; Staten Island; General Nathaniel Woodhull; Washington Heights.

**Saturdays**—Junior Committees.

Any member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, visiting New York City will be welcomed by the Greater New York D. A. R. War Work Committee at the Hotel Roosevelt.

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**English War Ration Cookery**

No. 2 in Series

The National Historical Magazine has obtained a few more war ration recipes from England. They are published in the hope that they may serve as examples in food conservation.

**Savoury Leeks**

Prepare some leeks and boil them until tender—not mashed—in salted water. Drain them well. In a casserole put some slices of lightly toasted bread that has been freed from crust, and put the leeks on top. Cover with plain white sauce—or tomato sauce, if preferred—and sprinkle thickly with grated cheese. Bake in a good oven until the cheese is melted and browned lightly.

**Curried Vegetable Soup**

Curried vegetable soup is a good dish for a cheerless, cold day. Prepare and cut into small dice one apple and enough mixed vegetables to fill two large breakfast cups—celery, leek and carrot makes a good mixture. Parboil half a pound of potatoes, skin them and cut them into slices. Melt about an ounce of dripping—or bacon fat—and in it fry the vegetables for a minute or two; do not let them take colour. Then add the potatoes and a level dessertspoonful of curry powder and continue to cook for a few minutes; add one and a half quarts of light stock and bring to the boil. Stir in a dessertspoonful of chutney, a pinch of salt and two tablespoonsful of rice. Let all simmer for about an hour, mashing the potatoes smoothly with a wooden spoon during the cooking. Add a few drops of vinegar and serve. Vinegar left from walnut or other pickle gives the soup an excellent flavour.

**Bacon and Potato Dumplings**

Another good cold-weather dish, these can be made with from four to five ounces of scraps of fat bacon left from American or other boiling bacon, four ounces of mashed potato, seven ounces of flour, a saltspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, pepper, salt and a dust of grated nutmeg and water for mixing. Mix all the dry ingredients together and bind to a firm smooth paste with cold water. Make into balls; put them into gently boiling water and cook for half an hour. Let them drain well before serving with brown gravy, or sauce preferred.

**Cocoa Pudding**

With six ounces of flour mix one ounce of cocoa and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub in three ounces of fat and add two dessertspoonfuls of sugar. To about one and a half gills of milk add a few drops of vanilla essence and mix well with the dry ingredients. Pour into a greased pie-dish and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.
Easter Pie

In normal days Easter was the season when every cook showed her skill in the making of special pies. A delicious custard pie or, as some called it, "a raised custard," was a typical Easter delicacy, and easy enough to produce in peace-time. In war-time we can still have an Easter pie, and it can still be delicious if carefully made. First of all, make a piece of potato pastry with three ounces of flour and mashed potatoes, a saltspoonful of salt, and two and a half ounces of fat. Knead until smooth. Prepare and cut into neat pieces two or three good-sized potatoes, two carrots, and two sticks of celery. Wash and then chop a good bundle of spring onions, including the green part. Melt two ounces of dripping in a frying pan; put in the vegetables and fry for a few minutes, letting the vegetables absorb the fat. Season this mixture with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg and chopped parsley; put it into a pie-dish, and to it add a breakfastcupful of water in which an Oxo cube has been dissolved. Cover with the rolled-out pastry, and bake for an hour in a moderate oven.

Peas and Spring Onions

Another pie—and one to be recommended—is made with a pint of cooked bottled or packet peas, a pound of spring onions, a little chopped mint—the dried mint may be used—one pound of potatoes and a quarter-pint of milk, seasoning. Chop lightly and fry the onions until coloured in a little hot dripping. Boil and mash the potatoes, adding a little milk or margarine. Put the cooked peas into a greased pie-dish and season them with salt, pepper, and mint. Next put in the fried onions; moisten with the milk and cover with the mashed potatoes. Dot the top with pieces of margarine, and bake for an hour in a moderate oven.

As Savoury or Sweet

Do you bake your own bread? If not, get the baker to supply you with about three-quarters of a pound of bread dough. Roll it out and cut it into squares about two and a half inches square. For the filling take a small tin of salmon; break it up and season it with salt, pepper and a little vinegar. Put a little of this on each square of dough; moisten the edges and secure them. Put them on a warm tin, cover with a cloth and leave in a warm place for a few minutes, then bake in a quick oven for twenty to thirty minutes.

A little stiff jam—apricot is good—stiffened with finely chopped nuts, may be used as filling to make a sweet. Marmalade would make another filling, or apples stewed to a stiff sauce and sweetened with a little honey. Allowed to go quite cold all these pack well.

Cottage Casserole

Take half a pound of American bacon that has been soaked in cold water for at least twelve hours. Cut the fat from it and divide it into small cubes, and cut the lean into thin, small rashers. Put the fat into a saucepan over a low heat and fry for a few minutes. Then add a pound of carrots scraped and cut into slices, a bayleaf and six peppercorns. Put on the lid and simmer gently for fifteen minutes, then put all into a large casserole. Put in the lean rashers, and a pound of potatoes cut into halves. Between the layers put some small balls of veal stuffing—made from a packet of prepared ingredients for veal stuffing; mix together a tablespoonful of flour, a tablespoonful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of made mustard; add a gill and a half of water and add this to the contents of the casserole. Put on the lid and simmer for an hour. Have ready some runner beans—about three quarters of a pound—stringed and cut up. Add them to the casserole, put on the lid and cook again from twenty to thirty minutes. Serve in the casserole in which it was cooked.

Blackberry Pickle

If you can spare two pounds of sugar from your ration, make this excellent pickle. Also allow six pounds of blackberries, two ounces of dry mustard, two ounces of ground ginger, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, two pounds of apples, six ounces of salt, two teaspoonsful of ground mace and one quart of vinegar. Pick over the blackberries, peel, core and quarter the apples and put both into a pan. Add the other ingredients—except the sugar—and simmer for an hour. Then add the sugar and continue to simmer for two hours, or longer, until the mixture is thick. Put into jars, tie down securely, and keep in a dry place.
THE thought in the minds of all today is National Defense, and our readers will be interested to know that the Motion Picture Industry is cooperating 100% with the government in this important field.

This year of 1942 will undoubtedly be an extraordinary one for all of us and it is a satisfaction to realize that, although one department of our work is carried on in what seems to be a field of entertainment, it is nevertheless sharing with motion pictures in the building of national defense.

Within the industry budgets have been altered to conform with government requirements for material. Plans for location and exterior night shooting have been cancelled, as have been all scenes calling for beach or sea shots. Studio working hours are limited to daytime schedules—9 to 5. Arrangements have been made to turn over to the government all mechanical equipment in the studios which it might use.

Skilled technicians within the industry have volunteered their services and many of the top men (Capra, William Wyler, Robert Montgomery, Walt Disney, Doug Fairbanks, Jr., Garson Kanin, etc.) have resigned to take active duty in the signal corps or wherever they might serve. Set and model designers, sketch artists and special effects men have been catalogued and placed on call in the camouflage section of the army or navy.

A War Activities Committee has been created in order that the screen may most effectively serve the All-Out Victory Program. This Committee is an outgrowth and expansion of the Motion Picture Committee Cooperating for National Defense, which was formed two years ago. Mr. Francis Harmon, well known to many of us, is the Executive Secretary.

Army training films have been made and their production speeded up within the past weeks.

John Ford, who is a Lieut. Commander, has put into more intensive action the cameramen and sound experts who make up “Hollywood’s Own Photographic Unit” to serve the navy afloat and ashore.

Writers, directors and players marshalled their talents to provide a flow of entertainment for the U. S. O. camp shows.

Walter Disney has made a special contribution in devising a new method of training navy lookouts, observers and pilots in recognizing our own and other nations’ sea and aircraft. Animated cartoon technique is combined on the same film with live or actual photography and model photography. These films are shown to navy personnel at ships and shore stations to augment the present methods of learning plane and ship outlines by a study of silhouette charts.

Motion Picture entertainment itself is a vital force in keeping up the nation’s morale, and many pictures have been keyed to today’s newspaper headlines and radio flashes. The following titles will indicate this trend: PACIFIC BLACKOUT, CANAL ZONE, A YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD, JOAN OF PARIS, THIS ABOVE ALL, SABOTEUR (Alfred Hitchcock), WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC, WAKE ISLAND, LISTENING POST, CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS, etc.

This is all most encouraging and is in line with what our President recently said: “The American Motion Picture is One of our Most effective media in informing and entertaining our citizens . . . (it) has a very useful contribution to make during the war emergency.”

THE Junior D. A. R. Membership Committee of Lady Washington Chapter, Houston, Texas, is carrying on valuable work as the Hostess Committee of the Soldiers’ Service Bureau. The Bureau, sponsored by the Houston Chamber of Commerce, is a local service organization begun in April for the purpose of meeting some of the needs of soldiers on leave from nearby army training camps, Camp Wallace, Camp Hulen, and Ellington Field.

When local newspapers carried the story of the opening of the Soldiers’ Service Bureau, Mrs. Clifford B. Ray, Chairman of the Junior Group of Lady Washington Chapter, offered to the Chamber of Commerce the assistance of these young women in any
phase of work which would contribute to the success of the project. The offer was immediately accepted, and the request made that the members of the group function as a hospitality committee for serving refreshments to the soldiers on week-ends, and otherwise making them feel at home in availing themselves of the many conveniences and services offered by the Bureau.

The Hostess Committee, composed entirely of members of this Junior Group, has complete charge of every detail of hostess activities carried on every Saturday and Sunday, and week-end holiday. The spacious room in which the Bureau was first opened is now furnished as a comfortable clubroom with the many gifts of furniture, musical instruments, desks, game tables, books, etc. sent there by countless interested friends. Here the lonesome soldiers, on leave from their camps, are received with a cordial welcome and sincere interest in their happiness and welfare.

Refreshments of cold drinks, coffee, tea, cookies, and other dainties are served every Saturday and Sunday. Most of the food served is contributed as gifts from local merchants and organizations. At the beginning of the project, all the refreshments were prepared and served by the members of the Hostess Committee, but as time passed and the number of soldiers being served each week-end greatly increased, a plan was formulated for accepting the aid constantly being offered by other organizations. Each week-end a different organization, under the rigid supervision of the Hostess Committee, has charge of the serving.

The hospitality work of the Soldiers’ Service Bureau, carried on by the unceasing efforts of the Junior Group of Lady Washington Chapter, continues to meet adequately the needs of an ever-widening field of service. On the first day that the Bureau was opened, using thirty-five dozen cookies and five pounds of coffee, the Committee served two hundred soldiers—all who dropped in. Now, after a few months, using many times that amount of food, these young women successfully supervise the serving of eight or ten thousand of “our boys” every week-end.

Mrs. E. R. Barrow is the Senior Sponsor.

**DOROTHY CLYCE SMITH**

**Chapter Handles Defense Stamps**

Jonathan Dayton chapter in which Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham holds membership and of which Mrs. Frank J. Parker is regent, has been operating a defense saving stamp booth, located in the heart of Dayton, in front of the court house at Main and Third streets, since December 10th. More than $30,000 in stamps were sold to passers-by during the first month and over 11,000 stamp books were issued, which means that at least that many persons have started on their way to defense stamp saving. The sales have continued to the present in like proportion.

The idea of a defense stamp booth at the intersection of Dayton’s busiest thoroughfares, was conceived by Chester R. Hinkle, of the staff of the radio station, WING. With the aid of other Dayton firms the attractive booth was built and the Daughters of the American Revolution were asked by Mr. Hinkle to operate the stand, on the historic day that war was declared with Japan. Immediately twenty members volunteered and pledged to carry on for the duration.

Two members are on constant duty from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., every day except Sunday. A complete working organization has been perfected by the national defense chairman, Mrs. C. H. Watson.

The booth is thought to be the first of its kind in Ohio.

**Other Members D. A. R. Headquarters First Aid Class**

Four names, all in a row, were inadvertently omitted from the list of the D. A. R. Headquarters First Aid Class, as published in the February Magazine. They are Ida MacWhorter, Mary Moler, Margaret Norton and Erma O’Neill.

But if distractions manifold prevail,
And if in this we must confess we fail,
Grant us to keep at least a prompt desire,
Continual readiness for prayer and praise,
An altar heaped and waiting to take fire
With the least spark, and leap into a blaze.
In this dark hour, the Star-Spangled Banner is a potent stimulant in our forward march to ultimate VICTORY. No less timely than the action of the Congress of the United States in finally authorizing Frances Scott Key's song as our national anthem in 1934 is the narration of the inspiring birth of the song itself.

"Though many have complained because they cannot sing it, as it contains notes "too high" and notes "too low,"" concludes Miss Bakeless, in The Birth of a Nation's Song, "it is a song that simply would be sung." It is perhaps owing to this, she adds, and to the fact that it is not a marching tune that turns up in every parade, that it has not been played and sung to death.

Agreeing with the author that the song "reserves itself for ceremonies," this reviewer of the historic narrative should like to feel that the Star-Spangled Banner translates our deeds throughout each day into impressive ceremony.

"O! say can you see, by the Dawn's early light?" Every true American feels a thrill when drawn to his feet by the opening chords of that song, and the thrill is deepened for the American, young or old, who knows the dramatic and stirring story of how the national anthem came to be written.

Katherine Bakeless' book tells the historical facts of Key's visit to the British fleet in September, 1814, to rescue his friend Dr. Beanes; his detention while the Battle of Fort McHenry was being fought, and the experiences of the terrible night when the sight of the Stars and Stripes floating over the fort at dawn gave inspiration for the writing of our now official national anthem. It also introduces a plot dealing with an actual boy and girl of old Baltimore who, though heretofore unsung by history, shared in the creation of the song.

This latest number of the University of Missouri Studies should not only be of interest to students of French, American, and English literature, history, and politics, but to all patriotic Americans. If professorial, it is authentic as well, with more than 100 pages of bibliographical information covering the Revolutionary period, and whether or not one agrees with the multiple interpretations the reader's attention is certain to be absorbed in the dramatic presentations.

In April, 1775, the long continuing quarrel between Great Britain and her North American colonies flamed into open warfare, the introduction of the Study states.

The news of this event was slow in reaching France, because of the imperfect means of communication then available. As a result, France burst into red flame. The highest hopes were entertained for the success of the noble American warriors, whom the subjects of Louis XVI already honored by the title of "insurgents" rather than by the opprobrious term "rebels" preferred by the English.

To the average French citizen, the "American War" (guerre de l'Amérique) was a glorious occasion. The French populace loved to think of the splendid deeds of "the inhumanly unselfish Washington, the flaming Lafayette, the canny Franklin," while they were still fresh in memory. They turned yearningly back toward them when a veil of years had blurred some of the less essential details of the picture. To enhance and prolong such pleasurable sensations, the pens of their poets, novelists, and dramatists were soon busy retracing the episodes of the story. While so doing, they concerned themselves not only with the warlike effort of their own people but also with that of the American allies, even during the period when the latter were coping alone with the full might of Great Britain.
Each treatment of the subject necessarily took on a particular coloring from the author who composed it and the time in which it was written, but the essential details preserved a remarkable unity and sameness down the years. That doubtless arose from the integrity of character, according to Dr. Fess, among the great actors on this stage of history.

Washington, Lafayette, and the others, by the powerful one-ness of their genius, were able to give mankind, once and for all, a definition of their own epoch.

Dr. Fess observes that if the question is asked, what contribution the literature makes to an historical appreciation of the American Revolution, the answer must be, “Very little, because of its factual inaccuracy.” The reasons for that are varied, he says, explaining that most of the authors represented had no first hand contact with the American scene, and apparently did not bother to consult textbooks of history or geography before beginning to write. In some cases, the Revolution served merely as a weapon in French political battles, so was not studied for its own sake.

The teaching of this literature, both in content and form, is excellent. In it, the duties of rulers and people are indicated with directness, simplicity, and a vigor that often makes passages worthy of insertion in standard anthologies of superior French writing.

THE COASTS OF FOLLY—by Joel Williams, 274 pages. Published by Reynal & Hitchcock, New York. $2.

American patriots who read Mr. Williams’ pleasant romantic story should regret that the author did not give more serious thought to his treatment of the one important historical character, General Francisco Miranda, the Spanish military leader in Rochambeau’s contingent in the American Revolution, whose genius as soldier and statesman should have received more recognition.

General Miranda, after outstanding service in the American Revolution and in the French Revolutionary Army, where he commanded a division under Dumouriez, made his first attempt to liberate South America by force of arms when he led a filibustering expedition to his native Venezuela in 1806. This initial incident in the historical background of the tale was the sailing of Miranda from New York aboard the Leander with 200 volunteers. The Spanish-American revolutionary leader put in at Port au Prince, where he chartered two additional smaller vessels to relieve overcrowding.

Miranda’s little squadron sailed direct for the mainland. With Spanish authorities alert to the invasion plans, a landing at Ocumare was frustrated. Miranda’s smaller vessels were captured and ten of the sixty North American prisoners were executed at Puerto Cabello, climaxing the expedition which is said to have had the blessings of President Jefferson.

In Mr. Williams’ romance, a young liberator, Paul Cartier, was a member of that ill-fated expedition, but not the succeeding one which occurred three months later when General Miranda made a successful landing and started the war which liberated a continent. This time Miranda sailed from Jamaica with the blessings of the British Government and force of 500 men.

The author has young Paul Cartier describe the unsuccessful expedition. Paul, evidently lacking the ideals of Miranda, tells how he was induced to hazard his life on the perilous mission by the spell cast over him by Dona Lucia de Salas y Montalva. Lucia’s uncle and guardian, Colonel Juan de Salas, had brought the girl with flashing black eyes to New York from Caracas on a trip to confer with Miranda regarding the preparations for the expedition.

When Paul first met Lucia she was already betrothed to Don Diego Garcia, who had been charged with the important duty of arranging the purchase and stowing of arms and ammunition. Burning with noble patriotism, Lucia attempted to instill the spirit of the expedition in her lover but Paul was not responsive to her idealistic pleadings.

Embarking on that first expedition, Miranda had toasted, in New York, “the Coasts of Glory” and the success of the mission. Cartier, who had escaped from a Spanish dungeon in Venezuela, mocked this ideology in cynical terms.

The great Miranda found no such easy escape, fortunately for South America.

LEE P. HART.
It has recently been said, in connection with the development of the motion picture, that no art has ever been so shaped and influenced by its audience as the art of the cinema. From the early days of 1900, when the motion picture was just emerging as a business and the pictures shown needed merely to move, to the gradual development of full-length features as the chief program of entertainment, audience approval has been noted by the producer and popular demand has had its effect upon the type of picture produced.

Popular demand naturally changes with popular taste. This sometimes is noticeably affected by world events and economic crises. World War No. 1 left an indelible imprint upon the people of this country and consequently upon the motion picture industry. Foreign countries ceased to be important film-producing centers and the United States gained supremacy in motion picture production and exhibition throughout the world. Serial films and newsreels became more popular, as did the longer comedies, and war films and films with strong nationalistic tendencies were in great demand. In the 1920's, with increased wealth and attendant extravagances, American moviegoers wanted more and lavish films, and this period was marked by the increase in the quantities of pictures and by expensive productions with high-salaried film stars. In 1929, when the depres-
sion hit this country, people flocked to the movies as a means of escape. Fortunately, the introduction of sound had but recently been made to motion pictures and the novelty of the talkies also attracted crowds. The motion picture industry was thereby able to weather a very critical period and to make successfully the transition from silent to sound equipment which greatly increased audience appeal.

During recent years the motion picture industry has shown definite signs of maturity and stability. Coincident with this has been a growing demand by the public for better films and the consistent production of many pictures of exceptional merit. What effect the present war may have upon motion pictures is a matter of speculation, but their present value, however, in bolstering morale has already been recognized and their importance in our national defense should not be minimized.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, through their National Officers and their East and West Preview Committees, have long taken an active part in the promotion of better films and have endeavored, with other interested articulate groups speaking for a large part of the community public, to bring about a closer cooperation with the motion picture industry. However, in the last analysis, the burden of responsibility for the production of better motion pictures rests with the audience. The attitude of the movie going public is the determining factor in the type of picture produced. "Actions speak louder than words," and what is expressed verbally, whether it be constructive or otherwise, must be followed up by the most effective means of communication to the theaters—box-office receipts. Public approval of better motion pictures must be interpreted in terms of their popular support.

Listed below are a few of the current motion pictures previewed by our East and West Preview Committees, giving in each instance a brief synopsis of the picture and cast, together with audience suitability.

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. Audience classifications are as follows: "Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family," all ages; "Junior Matinee," suitable for a special children's showing.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS (Warner's)

A story of a group of Canadian bush pilots, who join the Royal Canadian Air Force, and their experiences in flying bombers across the Atlantic. The story period is that just preceding America's entry into the war and the training and work of the R.C.A.F. pilots are pictured on a broad scale. It had been filmed in Canada with the co-operation of the R.C.A.F., the Canadian Air Marshal W. A. Bishop plays a part in the story, and in two sequences Winston Churchill's voice is heard over the radio. There is an amazing realism to the film, heightened by the Technicolor photography, greatness of the subject, and fine acting, that places it among the outstanding pictures of the war and of the film year. It is one of the not-to-be-missed. Adults and Young People.

THE GOLD RUSH (Charles Chaplin - U. A.)
Director: Charles Chaplin.

A re-edited version of the silent comedy produced by Chaplin in 1925 with dialogue and music added. Believing that the world needs laughter today as never before Chaplin is bringing back to the screen one of the most famous of his comedies in which he plays the role of the Little Fellow, a lonely, pathetic figure among hundreds of others making their way to the Klondike in search of gold. As with all his pictures, this is a comedy-satire with man's lust for money as the subject of his wit. The present generation will have an opportunity to see the type of film that made Chaplin great and the older generation will have nostalgic memories of the silent film days as they see it. Family.

THE GREAT MAN'S LADY (Para.)
Director: William A. Wellman. Cast: Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea, Brian Donlevy, Katharine Stevens.

A romantic, fictional drama of pioneer days told in retrospect by a 103 yr. old woman, revealing her influence on the life of a great and well-loved Senator who, out of a youthful vision, achieves the building of a great city on the plains. The reminiscences cover a period of some ninety years and are necessarily episodic. The direction of the love story is artistic, the settings lavish, and the acting sympathetic and convincing. Adults and Young People.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS (RKO)

An adaptation by Orson Welles of the Booth Tarkington novel which was awarded the Pulitzer
Prize in 1919. The period covered in the story is from 1885 to about 1913, and the entire action is played against the background of a midwestern city typical of the business and manufacturing activity of the day. The story is an analysis of the social scene of the time and of the characters who figure in it. Tarkington drew a true picture of American life and Orson Welles has faithfully followed the pattern in his screen adaptation. The cast and their characterizations are excellent. Adults and Young People.

**WE WERE DANCING (MGM)**

A gay, sparkling, fast moving farce comedy evidently designed for light, diverting entertainment. It concerns two penniless refugees, a baron and a princess, society spongers, each of whom plans to marry American wealth, but who meet, fall in love and marry. The realities they face are amusingly presented. The cast is well chosen and each role is well played for its comedy value. The story is based in part on Noel Coward’s “Tonight at 8:30.” Adults and Young People.

**AYANK ON THE BURMA ROAD (MGM)**

A timely, dramatic story of the conflict waged to keep open China’s lifeline over the battle-scarred passes of the famed Burma Road. Romance and excitement are combined with a significant emphasis on the heroic struggle of the Chinese for existence. The dangerous route of the Burma Road, with its caravans of trucks loaded with supplies and ammunition for the fighting Chinese, is thrillingly pictured through the eyes of a husky New York cab driver who goes to China to drive a truck convoy. A well told, well acted drama of the present day. Adults and Young People.

The following shorts are well worth your attention. Ask your theatre manager to bring them to your neighborhood theatre.

1. **SOLDIERS IN WHITE** (Warner’s). Two-reel Technicolor. It describes for the first time on the screen the heroic activities of the Army Medical Corps. Filmed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with the complete cooperation of the United States Army. Family.

2. **THE NEW SPIRIT** (Disney-Treasury Dept.). A Donald Duck Technicolor cartoon produced by Walt Disney for the Treasury Dept. which emphasizes in graphic fashion the need of paying income taxes as speedily as possible. Family.

3. **HISTORIC MARYLAND** (MGM). A visit to the United States Naval Academy and historic sites in Baltimore and Fort McHenry. Family.
4. THE GREENIE (MGM). A splendid subject on Americanism. It tells of a young, timid Polish refugee and the way in which he wins the respect of the neighborhood "gang." Family.

5. MAIN STREET ON THE MARCH (MGM). A factual screen survey and vivid report to the public of America's first line of defense—the Production Line—in the total war now being waged. Excellent. Family.

6. MEN FOR THE FLEET (Fox). The training of enlisted men to man the ships of the United States fleet is pictured. Family.

7. DUTCH GUIANA (Fox). Timely scenes in this rich aluminum producing Dutch colony recently placed under the protection of American troops. Family.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

The American Indians Committee

Pearl Harbor as interpreted by the Indians

The following is quoted from a letter recently received from the Arizona Vice Chairman, Mrs. Hester Wishaar: "Our Navajos are all war-conscious and are showing an excellent spirit in their primitive way. The morning after the attack on Pearl Harbor, some long-haired Navajos came in from the reservation, presented themselves armed with old guns, pistols and clubs and announced that they had come to enlist in the army for Uncle Sam. Their interest in the war is remarkable, considering their meager knowledge of the outside world."

The New York Vice Chairman, Mrs. Walter Hendricks, reports that the Tonawanda Indians are promoting the sale of Defense Stamps. Hand-bills were circulated which read as follows:

INVITATION

To the people of the Tonawanda Reservation

Attend the

BIG DEFENSE RALLY

Friday Night, JANUARY 9th

8 o'clock at the

COMMUNITY BUILDING

Object: To Sell Defense Stamps for Uncle Sam.

PROGRAM:

1. Exhibition military drill by the company of the 65th Regiment. Home Guards of Buffalo, of which Russell Hill and Clark Printup are members.
2. Prominent speakers to be heard.
3. Basket Ball Game—

   Soldier Team vs. Tonawanda Braves

To see all this, all you do is purchase Defense Stamps for YOURSELF—no other charge. Come and help make it a big night. Stamps will be on sale at the Community Building.

Community Board.

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX,

D. A. R. Indians Committee Chairman.

Radio Committee

Hello Folks:

As this goes to press we have two more Heirs of Liberty programs, "GEORGE MASON" enacted by Donald Cook and represented by the descendant, Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce Brook Ritchie and "ANDREW JACKSON." His family will be represented by Mrs. Moncure Burke. These programs have been very instructive and enjoyable and we wish to voice great appreciation to the Department of Justice and the National Broadcasting Company for producing these programs and it has been a great honor to represent you and express our appreciation to these artists who have presented these programs. Much enthusiasm has been shown.

A REAL RADIO TREAT—ALMA KITCHELL, our Air Hostess on many occasions, will speak to us at the Radio Round Table to be held on Wednesday, April 22nd, at 3:15 P. M. in the Officers Club Room, second floor, Administration Building.
Let me share with you my “fan mail”.

**NORTH DAKOTA**—Mrs. F. Leland Watkins sent us a very interesting history about some of our Christmas carols. This was produced in a very attractive brochure form for distribution.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Mrs. Thurston Wishart has a very fine radio program, broadcasting through November and December. Congratulations!

**MICHIGAN** is radio minded with many fifteen minute programs going on the “air” under the supervision of Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy.

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Mrs. Welch England writes they have four radio periods in the month of February. They have interesting material available for these.

**OREGON**—Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, State Regent, wrote that her State Chairman for the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage and she had a fifteen minute program and had a fine audience of young people. Upon her return home several high school girls called her to ask further about the Pilgrimage.

She also outlined a program that would be given on the Woman’s World Program by their State Chairman of National Defense.

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Mrs. John George Daub of Pittsburgh has been very active with the radio this year, producing suggestions and scripts for assistance to her Chapter Chairmen throughout the State, all of which is extremely interesting. For assistance to all other Chairmen I hope we may be able to publish considerable of this in our year book.

**KANSAS** again had a full schedule on the “air” for the months of January and February—Congratulations, Miss Adelaide Jane Morse, State Chairman of Radio.

So—

**Daughters Adopt Radio!**

WDAR signing off—until next month.

**MYRTLE M. LEWIS,**
National Chairman.

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**Filing and Lending Bureau Committee**

**FROM** different sections of the country reports are coming to me about constructive programs being used from this Bureau. What has been done by one group may be helpful to others, so Mrs. Eva Whipple Clearman, Chairman of F. & L. Committee of the District of Columbia, was asked to write a short report of her committee activities. Her report, full of excellent ideas, follows:

**MRS. FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,**
National Chairman.

**Filing and Lending Bureau**

**District of Columbia Committee**

**BY EVA WHIPPLE CLEARMAN**

The Filing and Lending Bureau was created for the purpose of furnishing material for chapter programs. To this end the District of Columbia Committee, now independent for the first time, and, therefore, by the District, considered as a new Committee, devoted its first year’s work toward acquainting our sixty chapters with the functions and contents of the National Bureau.

However, we concentrated our efforts on the essay or article, pointing out its value from an historical standpoint plus its possibilities for unique and diversified chapter programs. With this article and that, as a basis of information, and a bit of realism injected from place of staging, costumes, impersonation . . . we reconstructed a picture of Colonial Thanksgiving preparations by a visit to the Colonial Kitchen (Oklahoma Room) in Memorial Continental Hall; held a Christmas period party in the former home of a Revolutionary soldier; celebrated Washington’s Birthday by an imaginary trip to Sulgrave Manor, England, etc. Of six programs in all, each was an actual demonstration of how Bureau material may be used for chapter programs.

This year we are taking up the lantern slide lectures which contain a wealth of information and entertainment and represent no small investment of money, time and effort. In this phase of the work a projector was all important. Since no chapter, for its regular program, could afford to pay a rental of 7 to 10 dollars for a commercial projector, our Committee, in Oc-
October, voted to purchase one for the use of all District D. A. R. units. However, our treasury was bare. So on November 6th, we held a card party benefit, from which we realized a sum sufficient to purchase the projector itself, a Baloptican, costing $140.00. Through personal and chapter donations the balance needed for screen, carrying bag and tax, was received early in January, 1942. Such speedy and generous response speaks volumes for the spirit of unity in our District and the warm-hearted cooperation of our members. The Committee wishes to extend thanks to these members for their help and to our National Chairman, Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, for her warm approval and support.

At a rental of 25 cents, the projector already has gone out to several chapters, and new applications for its use constantly are coming in. As the machine is a combination projector and shows not only lantern slides, but opaque objects such as post cards, pictures from magazines or books, photographs as well as pins, jewelry, figurines—even tapestry—many delightful programs have been the result. In a recent Committee program on "Quilts" it played an important part in showing patterns and designs.

The Filing and Lending Bureau, made up of first hand and family accounts of manners and customs and events in the history of our Society and Nation, affords us an unique means of bringing the past very close, of realizing more keenly our rich heritage. It also promotes the growth of the individual who writes a paper, a play or plans a program by providing an outlet for her talent and resourcefulness. Thus, it informs and stimulates effort. In what better way can we strive for patriotic education?

Junior American Citizens Committee

J. A. C. Dates for Your Continental Congress Calendar

April 22, 7:45 A. M.: Breakfast—Mayflower Hotel, dining room—$1.00. Make reservations now with Mrs. Russell H. Stine, 2920 12th St., N. E., Washington, D. C. Tickets must be purchased from Mrs. Stine, or at the J. A. C. Exhibit Table, before Tuesday afternoon, April 21. Inspirational meeting; prizes awarded.

April 22, 3:00 P. M.: Committee Meeting—National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall. Here's our chance to really talk things over.

April 23, Morning Session of Congress: National Chairman's Report, followed by J. A. C. Demonstration.

You are anxious to organize Junior American Citizens Clubs in your community? Why not tell your school directors what other educators believe about this D. A. R.-sponsored work? Next month's Magazine will present the views of a Superintendent of rural schools in Maine. This article gives a bit of the picture as seen by Miss Pearl Milner, Principal of Castellar Street School, near the down-town business district of Los Angeles, California; there, all 550 pupils—Kindergarten through Sixth Grade—are Junior American Citizens, and she has noted a marked increase in initiative and in a sense of social responsibility since they became club members.

It was the day after Pearl Harbor. Los Angeles radios and newspapers warned that the Pacific Coast might be next. The children studied their teachers' faces: did these grown-up friends believe that bombs would soon fall here? Miss Milner, to whom they always turned for comfort and help, looked so tired and sad. The A6 Grade (forty boys and girls of Mexican, Chinese, Italian, Hindu, Czech, Indian and "plain American" descent)—the Thomas Edison J. A. C. Club—wished that somehow they could show her that they sympathized and that they would all try hard to keep things going as usual. Then they remembered: once she had said she hoped some day they would memorize the Civic Creed, in the J. A. C. Handbook.

All Monday they practiced. Tuesday, at the morning assembly of the Fourth, Fifth,
and Sixth Grades, after their own J. A. C. Creed, they swung into the Civic Creed:

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are His children, brothers and sisters, all. We are citizens of these United States of America, and we believe that our Flag stands for self-sacrifice, for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be true citizens of our country, and we will show our love for her by our works..." They saw their Principal’s eyes fill with tears—and they knew she understood.

Last Fall, the Los Angeles Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Vierling Kersey, sent out questionnaires asking how each school was promoting National Defense, in terms of Conservation, Health, Thrift, etc. Under the heading of "Unity", Castelar Street School reported:

"We feel that the real unifying influence in our school is that of the Junior American Citizens Clubs. The one common denominator among our children, who represent so many racial groups, is the fact that they are all living under the protection of the American Flag.

"We open our weekly assemblies with the Club Flag Ceremonial, repeating in concert the J. A. C. Prayer, the J. A. C. Creed, and the American’s Creed. This in itself has a definite influence upon the morale of the children.

"But more important than this is the fact that the children are actually living the precepts and teachings of the Junior American Citizens. One rather serious case of misbehavior was taken care of entirely by one of the Clubs. The two boys involved were reproved by the members of the Club, and were admonished to always say to themselves: ‘When I am faced with right and wrong, I’ll try to make right choices and strengthen my own character.’ (Direct quotation from the J. A. C. Creed.)

"Another instance of ‘lack of responsibility,’ was taken care of in the same way. The Club decided that they needed to strengthen their own character.

"Our Health and our Safety Club each has for its motto: ‘I’ll strive to make my body strong and well, and keep it free from accidents.’ (Again, from the Creed.)

If in any room the daily review of “Current Events,” which includes school problems and outside news, concerns matters of particular interest, the class becomes a Club, guided by its pupil President. Meeting thus, the children discuss freely the need to save food, materials, time and strength (“I must keep well, so I won’t take up the time of doctors and nurses who are very busy now”); “I can do more to help my country if I am healthy”—to work—and to get along peacefully together (‘there’s too much fighting going on anyway!’)

The transition has been made from the period of National Defense to that of sturdy, confident National Offense. Junior American Citizens Clubs helped children to make this change with the least possible confusion and alarm. The clubs have proved their right to a permanent place in our war-time program.

HELEN GRACE HARSHBERGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshberger),
National Chairman,
Junior American Citizens Committee.

Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs
Northern Division

THE Northern Division includes the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont.

At a meeting recently held in Massachusetts, the State Chairman asked each Pilgrim to


PRACTISE Good Citizenship by working for the Red Cross.

SHOW Good Citizenship by signing up for some branch of National Defense.
The following slogan and aim were adopted at this meeting:

"Pass It On Through the Red Cross."

"Every Pilgrim a Properly Informed Citizen When of Age."

A Club parting song was adopted—"Land of Our Hearts" by George Whi
tfield Chadwick. If you are not familiar with this song, why don't you get a copy of it, as you too might like to sing it at your meetings.

The State Chairman from Vermont reports that several of their G. C. P. girls are now members of the D. A. R. and she speaks of them as loyal, dependable workers.

I would like to pass along to you the following comments made by the New York State Chairman:

"Most of the Pilgrims like to have the D. A. R. keep in touch with them. They are responsive. Their attitude toward the D. A. R. is helpful to our organization and will help in public relations. The follow-up work of this Committee really is effective. Much more of it needs to be done."

The State Chairman from Connecticut reports that she has appointed several D. A. R. members as assistants. They are contacting the Pilgrims in their State to find out what kind of work the girls are doing and whether or not they need assistance of any kind. They are also urging the Pilgrims to lead in defense work in their communities.

ETHEL B. BISHOP,
(Mrs. Enos R. Bishop),
National Vice Chairman,
Northern Division.

National Historical Magazine Committee

The following article is written for those Daughters who are proud of their native states or of the states in which they now reside.

SEVERAL years ago I attended a large and splendid D. A. R. meeting in a rather distant State. The meeting was held in an attractive hall on the shores of a lake, beautiful far beyond the average. I searched my memory in vain for any reference I might have ever heard to this beautiful, inspiring spot. The Daughters within that State knew about it, but seemingly many others do not, for to my inquiry, "Have you ever visited Lake A. B. C. D.?" I always get the reply, "No, where is it?"

More recently I was a visitor within one of the Central States. While there I was graciously and delightfully entertained at an old, old inn, now under the supervision of the Daughters. It is historical in its background, restful in its setting and a thoroughly delightful place in which to pause for a meal or a month. Again I felt chagrined that I had never heard of its existence.

No doubt each of you has found some beautiful or historic place or some vital center within your own State which you wish greatly that other Daughters might visit and enjoy. Of course you can't tell each one individually of that place of which you are justly proud. But wait a moment, you can do just that. With your State Regent, State magazine and press chairmen visit the place of which you are proud. If there is a keen business manager he will readily see the value of bringing "his place" to the attention of the Daughters, their families and their friends through the medium of our own magazine. A little real effort on your own part can bring us an advertisement from every State in the Union. If these advertisements do not come in, shall we believe that your State has no place to talk about, or is it just too much effort, or worse, not worth your while? My own State chairman has already secured an advertisement from one of the places of which we are mighty proud—the largest hotel in the world.

Will you do your part? Yes? Then let's have that advertisement!

ETHEL S. ZIMMERMAN,
Vice-Chairman in Charge of
Central States.
A Bit of Northwest History

ON November 11, 1941, Chief Whatcom Chapter, Bellingham, Washington, dedicated a D. A. R. marker on the site of the old Telegraph Road. This ceremony marked the consummation of the Golden Jubilee project begun almost three years before, which came to fruition on this sunny Armistice Day in 1941. The State Regent, Mrs. Starr Sherman of Walla Walla, made the formal dedication with these impressive words:

"Nothing is ever really ended until it is forgotten. Whatever is kept in memory still endures. Therefore, I, as State Regent, dedicate this marker placed by Chief Whatcom Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in grateful recognition of the significance of the Telegraph Road."

The Telegraph Road is and was a part of the colorful history of the old northwest, and of American history. It followed old Indian trails of other centuries where hunting and war parties and special hunters had passed again and again to and from what is now the site of Bellingham on Bellingham Bay.

Officially, it was begun in September, 1857, as a project to open up the rich valley lands of the Nooksack River to the new settlers. The ordinance read "Superior of District No. I will proceed forthwith to cut a pack trail to the Noot-saak river opening with this rich valley land; said trail to be cut not less than six feet wide, and the fallen timber across it to be cut not less than eight."

This trail was completed the next year, and shortly afterward gold was discovered in the Fraser River mountains of Canada about forty miles from the little settlement on Bellingham Bay. The little town, of probably less than a hundred people, suddenly found itself grown in a few weeks to a tent city of 12 to 15 thousand miners and prospectors, all anxious to get through to the gold fields in the Canadian mountains. Excitement was high and feelings were tense. It was then decided to cut the Noot-saak Trail through to the Fraser River in the Canadian border. Captain W. W. DeLacey, engineer of the U. S. Army, was selected for this project and under his direction it was completed. It was then known as the DeLacey Road or the Fraser River Gold Trail.

During this time young Capt. Pickett was in command of the U. S. troops on Bellingham Bay stationed at the stout stockades know as Fort Bellingham. It was well that he was in command, for the sudden influx of the miners, with the inevitable percentage of restless adventurers, made the situation not an easy one to control. This was the same Capt. Pickett who a few years later, as Gen. George Pickett of Virginia, became one of the immortals of the Civil War as he led his valorous "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg.

The excitement of the gold rush and the gold fever eventually died down. The British Governor Douglas of Vancouver Island decided that the miners must come to Canada for miner's licenses, and so the later prospectors and miners found their way to the Canadian mountains through the English settlements of Victoria and Vancouver. Still the old wilderness road remained intact, winding its way through spruce and fir forests, by mountain foothills, and the shores of Puget Sound.

And then an ambitious project arose that brought significance again to the old trail, the Atlantic Cable had not yet been laid. In fact its vision of spanning the Atlantic was not generally credited. A group of enterprising men in New York...
City conceived the idea of connecting New York and London by way of telegraph through Alaska and Siberia. This line was to extend from San Francisco north into Canada and Alaska, across Bering Straits into Siberia, Europe, and finally London. It was a far-flung plan, and much of it was actually completed.

When the lines from San Francisco reached Bellingham Bay and its growing settlements, the old Fraser River Gold Trail was followed northward. John Fravel was appointed chief engineer, and under his direction lines were run north to New Westminster, Canada, and from there fully 800 miles farther north toward the border of Alaska. Now the old pioneer trail received its final name, The Telegraph Road. And that was what it really was.

In 1866 the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern, and the ambitious schemes of establishing communication between New York and London by way of Alaska and Siberia was forgotten.

Yet still the old roadway through Bellingham and Whatcom County was maintained locally, and kept open by Fravel and his corps of engineers. Many a new settler found his way along it to his pioneer homestead. It became a helpful part of the road system of Whatcom County, and even today portions of the paved highways of the region follow the pathway of the old Telegraph Road. Something of its spirit was expressed in the address given by Mrs. Edward Edson at the Marker Dedication on Armistice Day. Mrs. Edson said in part: “Today we are glad to place a marker on this road, that those of us today will not forget, and a younger generation coming on may learn something of the hopes, something of the disappointments and heartaches that went along with this old Telegraph Road.”

The spot marked by Chief Whatcom Chapter is at a turn of the old Trail where it skirted what is now Cornwall Park, crossed Squalicum Creek, which in early days determined the site of the pioneer settlement, and turned due north to the Canadian border. The marker consists of a natural granite boulder, weighing about two tons, found on the estate of a beloved Chapter member, the late Mrs. C. X. Larrabee, whose plans and efforts had done much to make this dedication possible. Prominently placed on the front surface of the boulder is the bronze Chapter marker bearing the national insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, beneath which is this inscription:

“Here passed The Old Telegraph Road which followed the telegraph line planned to connect America with Europe by telegraph; a project abandoned with the completion of the Cyrus Field cable. Over this pioneer outlet to the north thousands of prospectors filed into Fraser River gold fields, 1858-59.”

City officials of Bellingham and representatives of pioneer and patriotic organizations joined with Chief Whatcom Chapter in the program of dedication. Bugler Sterling G. Umphenour, of the Albert J. Hamilton Post of the American Legion, sounded the bugle call, and this was followed by the salute to the Flag, led by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. William M. German. Bugler Umphenour then played “America.” Miss Delia Keeler, the chairman of the marker committee, introduced the speaker of the day, Mrs. Edward Edson of Lynden, who told with beauty and cleverness the story and significance of the Telegraph Road. The marker was unveiled by Frances Larrabee and Breckinridge Milton, two grandchildren of the late Mrs. C. X. Larrabee. Miss Keeler then presented the marker to the city of Bellingham, and it was accepted by Mr. Deane Seeger of the city council, representing Mayor Burleigh E. Hanning, who was absent on account of illness.

The State Regent, Mrs. Starr Sherman, made the formal dedication of the Marker to the pioneers of the Northwest. The ceremony closed with the benediction by the Reverend John King Mitchell, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church.

A GROUP of 50 American sailors and 10 British sailors passed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day in Williamsburg, Virginia, as the guests of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mrs. Rockefeller entertained a similar group of soldiers at Thanksgiving dinner this year. Arrangements for choice of the men were made through Rear Admiral Manley H. Simons, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and through Captain Sir Archi-
bald Cochran, R. N., at present in Norfolk. The group consisted of 25 men from the Naval Air Station in Norfolk, 25 from the Naval Training Station there, and ten British sailors from an English ship in Hampton Roads.

The men arrived in Williamsburg Christmas Eve, and attended the Yule Log celebration at the Williamsburg Lodge, after which they had dinner and attended the movies.

On Christmas morning after breakfast they were taken on a special tour of the exhibition buildings, following which they were entertained at a reception by Kenneth-Chorley, president of Colonial Williamsburg, acting as host for Mrs. Rockefeller in her absence. After Christmas dinner at the Lodge, the men returned to Norfolk late in the afternoon. Through the courtesy of the College of William and Mary, about 50 of the sailors stayed at Old Dominion Hall, a college dormitory, and the remainder stayed at a guest house in town.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of Williamsburg Chapter D. A. R.

Carter Braxton Chapter Celebrates

CARTER BRAXTON CHAPTER, D. A. R., of Baltimore, Maryland, attained its 23rd birthday January, 1942, and celebrated the day at the Baltimore Country Club with State officers present. This was the 15th consecutive year that our present State Regent, Mrs. George Hamilton Stapp, has attended the celebration.

The Regent is Mrs. Forrest Ivan Cronkhite and each Regent who has so ably carried on the work of the Chapter was present.

Mrs. Sarah F. Wright, the Hostess of the day was assisted by

- Mrs. William A. Sailer.
- Mrs. Joseph P. Healy.
- Mrs. Frank G. Edmondson.
- Mrs. Edward Forrest Davis.

We honor and revere the name of Carter Braxton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence and for whom our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Letitia Pennell Wilson, chose from amongst the ancestors of the Honorable William Tyler Page, an Honorary Member of our Chapter. His two daughters and his sister, Mrs. William Lee Stiles, and her three daughters are among the Charter members.

Mrs. Wilson saw the Chapter grow from its infancy to great usefulness until 1927. Her years covered those of the World War and she saw where there was need for Student Loan Scholarships and so organized it, and stressed it as her foremost project.

She was affable and kind, and a great leader in our work and beloved by all the members. Her passing in December 1935 was a glorious "Sunset after a storm," eternal life after a weary illness. She was gently laid away in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, beside her family there.

It has been in the intervening years our desire to suitably mark her grave and at last in late 1941, a marble marked with the D. A. R. Insignia, so inscribed, has been placed at her grave.

ETHEL CLOSE BUCKEY,
First Vice Regent and Chairman of Genealogical Research.

Junior Department Michigan Chapter

THE Junior Department of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter is in its seventh year of existence and has a membership of about 55. This year we are very proud to have as an active member of our group Marion Brooke, who is the Vice-Chairman of the 1942 Junior Assembly. Under Marion’s able leadership the Page group, numbering between 28 and 30 members, functions efficiently for the help of the Chapter.

Mrs. Charles C. Andrews is again a most capable President of our Junior Department and has as enthusiastic cohorts Mrs. Ellsworth K. Kramer, as First Vice-President, and Mrs. Harold I. Tanner, as Second Vice-President. Mrs. Frederick B. Fisk is the Recording Secretary and Mrs. C. Clark Ross the Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Leslie G. Wrigley is treasurer. Mrs. William F. Streit and Mrs. Hansel D. Wilson are our Directors.
We opened the activities of the present year with a membership tea on Sept. 15 in the home of Mrs. Ellsworth Kramer. Mrs. Hansel Wilson was hostess at our first business meeting of the year on Oct. 13.

Mrs. Leslie G. Wrigley and Mrs. Robert B. Rutherford were co-hostesses at the November 10th meeting. An informal party was given in the evening of Nov. 14 at Newberry House (the Louisa St. Clair Chapter House). The entertainment consisted of amateur movies taken by members of our group, dancing, and a box social around midnight.

Our Regent, Mrs. Raymond H. Berry, entertained the Junior Department at a lovely Holiday luncheon on December 8 in her beautiful home on Lake St. Clair. Marion Brooke opened her home to us for our January 12 meeting.

In addition to these functions a large number of our group meet weekly to do Red Cross work under the leadership of Mrs. Henry B. Hopper.

Jane Erickson Rutherford
(Mrs. Robert Bruce Rutherford),
Chairman of National Historical Magazine for the Junior Department.

Fingerprinting Sign of Patriotism

FINGERPRINTING became a sign of honor and patriotism in Lynn, Mass., recently when members of Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter, D. A. R., went to the Lynn Police Headquarters in a body to have their fingerprints taken and made a permanent part of the official records.

So far as is known, this is the first time that a well organized and well known body of women have taken such action.

The Chapter was the first in Massachusetts and probably in the United States to set the example to other Chapters and to prove to other women that there is no stigma attached to fingerprinting and that it can be a highly important and patriotic act in these troubled times.

While assisting aliens in the fall of 1940 in their registration, Mary Vose Potter, Founder and first Regent of the Chapter, found a widespread antipathy to the fingerprinting because of its association with criminals. Believing that this feeling could be removed if a body of women with a patriotic background voluntarily were fingerprinted, Mrs. Potter communicated with J. Edgar Hoover of the F. B. I.

He approved highly of the plan and sent on the necessary blanks. Arrangements were made with the Chief of Police of Lynn and headed by the Regent, Mrs. William LeRette, the Chapter went through the complicated form of fingerprinting, with Patrolman G. M. Donovan doing the inking.

This act of the Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter has received much attention from the newspapers and similar actions in other communities would have an equally good effect, and no one knows in these days of possible bombing but that a D. A. R. fingerprint might be a means of identification.

Mary Vose Potter.

Faith

In these days, when attack after attack almost beats down the bravest defences of the faith, it is well to remember this fact, and to know that God has made provision for, and can take care of, the defence of His own truth. Nothing can destroy it. Each age contributes its quota of spoils to Him Who has gone forth conquering and to conquer, and this age will prove no exception to the rule it makes way to another age equally under control, and equally destined to serve the high purpose of the true King of men.
THE National Committee for the 1942 Junior Assembly, Daughters of the American Revolution, is made up of girls scattered from one end to the other of this country of ours. Because of the type of work which they have undertaken, and by virtue of the loosely knit organization that the Committee must of necessity be, the work of the individual members becomes more drawn out and detailed. Thus each officer spends many weary hours in letter writing, in working up plans for local, and district, meetings, and does her utmost to bring together the individual members under her leadership and those in the rest of the Committees throughout the country. They must, naturally, therefore, be unknown to but the few who meet with them each year in Washington, though their names become known through results obtained.

For this reason, your editor thought it fitting that these fine girls who have served us so faithfully during this year, be allowed to come to each of you, and to tell you what she has in her heart. This, then, is our tribute to them, and our way of saying “Thank You.”

DEAR JUNIORS:

Little did we realize when we met together last April, that before another April rolled around we Juniors would be faced with war. As members of the Daughters of the American Revolution we were already deeply aware of our responsibilities as patriotic citizens, and because we have accomplished so much by working together it has taken very little time for us to throw our energies into war work.

We have two new Junior Chairmen this year who are in charge of war work. Mrs. Minster is Chairman of the Red Cross Committee. Let us be sure that we report all of the work we do to her, we must do more and more Red Cross work. To help out on the home front we are forming Junior D. A. R. Motor Corps throughout the country. This is a most important committee and I urge you to support your Chairman, Miss Jenkins, in any way you can. Form as many Motor Corps as you possibly can and stand by for orders from our Chairman.

I do want to stress the fact that although we are all working overtime to meet this National Emergency, we must not forget our regular Junior projects. We must continue our support of our Approved Schools, and our Scholarship Fund. It is part of our job to keep our American way of life going on as near normally as possible. Not only must we undertake new tasks, but we must also keep up those projects we have pledged ourselves to carry on. This is a big order, but I know that we will not be found wanting.

This year of 1942 finds all of us girding ourselves to fight a good fight to keep our Liberty a true and shining light. I believe that our Junior Assembly in Washington which will be held on Monday, April 20, in the Chinese Room at the Hotel Mayflower, will be an inspiration to us all. It will give us an opportunity to take stock of our work and to make definite plans for another year. It is only by personal contact with Juniors from all parts of America that we realize fully just what it means to be a Junior Daughter of the American Revolution.

Your National Junior Board has tried very hard to arrange the time of the Assembly in such a way that it will be possible for all Juniors attending Congress to take part in the National Junior Assembly. The Junior Breakfast will be held in the Chinese Room at 8:30 A. M. Following the Breakfast the Assembly will start at 10:00 A. M. This is your meeting, we want it to be an inspiration to all who attend it.

I am thrilled by the splendid reports of moving pictures taken by Juniors of their activities. These pictures will be shown at the Assembly as the program. If you have not taken any pictures as yet, do see if you can’t do so before April. We shall
cut reports down to the minimum and let the pictures tell their own story.

Serving as your Junior Assembly Chairman has given me a rare privilege of appreciating all the wonderful things you are doing and has made me realize all the work that goes into a National Junior D. A. R. Assembly. But when all is said and done, You Are The Assembly! So won’t you please make every effort to be with us on April 20, so that together we may gain new inspiration and courage to face the future, and at the same time show our “Aunt Helen” and Mrs. Harris how much we appreciate their leadership in this momentous year of 1942?

Faithfully yours,
JOAN DAMON RICHARDS,
Chairman 1942 Junior Assembly.

DEAR JUNIORS:

My work as First Vice Chairman of 1942 Junior Assembly has been to compile the lists of all Junior Committees throughout the country, and to contact the State Chairman for the names of the chairman of each group, her address, and the name of the Junior Committee or group. Believe it or not, but some States have not sent in any reports yet. I have already sent off two lists to Mrs. Frank Harris, our National Chairman, and the third list is all printed and in her hands.

Will the Chairman of each committee try to bear in mind that she is to get in touch with her State Chairman as soon as a new group is formed, and she in return will send me the new names and addresses.

Could we start out now with plans for next fall. You must have your election of new officers completed by the end of June. It would be a great help to your State Chairman, and National Chairman, and to whoever is in charge of getting the lists ready, to have them in as early as possible.

I do want to thank all of you for your grand co-operation this year but we still have lots of room for improvement.

OLIVE WEBSTER,
First Vice Chairman of 1942 Jr. Assembly.

DEAR JUNIORS:

Present war conditions have served to make us more proud and appreciative of our membership in the D. A. R. organization. As members we have acquired the habit of spending a portion of our time, energy and money in the interest of civic and national betterment. Consequently in a time of emergency, as in the present war crisis, we are willing and prepared to double our efforts in the aid of national defense. Realizing the urgent need for the cooperation of everyone in this war program we Juniors intend to concentrate our attention on defense activities. We are cooperating as groups in red cross work and as individuals in civilian defense work. We know the necessity of spending money wisely; to us the purchase of a defense bond means an investment in our future government as a democracy. For our excellent training in preparation for this program we are grateful to the D. A. R. organization.

MARION L. BROOKE,
Vice-Chairman 1942 Junior Assembly.

DEAR JUNIOR MEMBERS:

I am happy to be asked to write a few lines for the Junior department of the Magazine.

Miles separate the East and the West. Miles separate the three D. A. R. chapters in Utah, but they are interesting miles filled with scenic beauty, and miles filled with pioneer history of the joining of the East and the West by ox cart, pony express, telegraph and railroad, making it possible to reach across those miles and greet you.

There are few Juniors in Utah, but the few we have are serving their respective D. A. R. chapters in responsible positions.

The visit of Mrs. Florence Harris our National Chairman and Mrs. Mable Dickens, will long be remembered. We gained much from their visit, and the interesting and instructive manner in which they sold Junior Membership to us.

Sincerely,
MRS. SARAH STEWART,
National Vice Chairman.
DEAR JUNIORS:

A printed page of data means more to a Recording Secretary than to anyone else—for to one, whose privilege it is to record the meetings of such a worthwhile organization, the value of printed help is most appreciated. Thanks be for the Junior Page in our National Historical Magazine! Through your Junior Page I would send greetings from Florida to Juniors elsewhere, and I can best do that by telling you of a lovely entertainment that the Junior Group of St. Petersburg held in December. The ball-room of the Suwanee Hotel was decorated as for a wedding—but not for one but for many—for the “Pageant of Brides” was the program of the evening. Beautiful dresses of brides from away back in the 1800’s to our bride of today were modeled by the Juniors as music appropriate to the occasion was played. A narrator gave the interesting story of each dress. Dresses even belonging in trousseau of olden times were shown. The silver taken at the door was given towards a scholarship at Tamassee. It was a beautiful entertainment and worthy of Junior pride.

SALLY ABERNATHY,
Recording Secretary.

DEAR JUNIORS:

As one looks upon a bud one does not know what the flower will be; as one sees the morning sky one cannot tell what the day will bring forth; but knowing the rose we anticipate the bud will grow into a lovely blossom and viewing the beautiful clear sky we look forward to a perfect day. So one surveys the Junior Membership Committee. It is still in its infancy but we know the possibilities are there. Our splendid organization has had the power to influence, to interest and to unite all the Daughters into a perfect whole working together for the high principles and lofty ideals for which we stand. Realizing this I am happy to express my deepest appreciation, greatest admiration and unbounded faith in the Juniors.

Our Western Division is perhaps the smallest group with only five states but size has no significance or relation to its enthusiasm or accomplishments. The growth has been steady, the interest increasing and the potentialities immeasurable.

As the rosebud unfolds in radiant beauty, may our Junior Membership Committee grow and extend its influence until the future will see a wide awake and earnest Committee in every chapter in every state. A goal which will bring such rich rewards is not too high to seek.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA H. JAMES,
Vice Chairman.

We Who Remember

BY MARGARET ANDERSON

Some say we are stupid to cling to our memories,
But are not old houses mellow and sweet,
Holding the echoes of glad generations,
Their laughter and tears and hurrying feet?

Some say that our dead are a part of our households,
But can we forget their affectionate care,
The tales that they told or their intimate counsels,
The sight of their faces transfigured in prayer?

For just as the branches of trees long since crumbled
Now nurture the roots of the young tree and tall,
So still we are guided by hands that have loved us,
And truths of the past are a part of us all.
Children of the American Revolution

Its Origin

IDEAS, masters of action, control results. The idea that resulted in the founding of this National Society was voiced to me by my husband, the originator and publisher of a special literature for children in books and the “Wide Awake” and other magazines. The idea was: “American children and youth should have their own historical societies in cities and country communities.” This was said in 1889. We were both too engrossed with definite literary work to take up additional burdens. But the idea remained, and after his death I recognized it as my duty and privilege to do what I could along that line.

The opportunity came. In 1894 I founded the “Old Concord” Chapter, D. A. R., of Concord, Massachusetts. I was invited to make the response to the address of the President General D. A. R., at the Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1895. It then met in February in the little church of Our Father on L Street. When writing my response, I was continually reminded that here was the time to present the Cause of the children. It was pioneer work, like breaking a path through the wilderness. But it had to be done. It came like a surprise, and I cannot say an agreeable one, to the Congress. But an understanding of the matter brought them to an unanimous vote that such an organization should be formed, and vesting full power in me to organize it. I removed to Washington to devote myself to the labor. The constitution was worked out and adopted; the organization was incorporated and the National Society Children American Revolution stood before the world among the institutions of liberty and progress.

It was the first national society of its kind devoted to the Cause of the Child. The Charter was prepared (see “Story of the Charter”), the certificates and application blanks and all the necessary apparatus for the running of the organization were provided, and in May, 1895, the first local society, the “Old North Bridge,” of Concord, Massachusetts, with the first national member, Margaret M. Lothrop, as its little secretary, was started on the up-hill and difficult task of winning encouragement and workers for its extension. For it was really (like all pioneer work) ahead of its time. Believers were few that it was essential for children to be trained to citizenship. But the band of noble, devoted women, who rallied around me during the founding and the six years of my National Presidency, believed in the cause. All honor to the faith of the National Board C. A. R. in those early and hard days—a faith that blossomed into such beautiful fruitage.

Its Methods

This National Society, being a training school for the older patriotic societies—it was important that the children should be gathered into its ranks as early as possible, while the impressionable years preserved their values. And as the older societies had their time limits for entering, these “set the pace,” as it were, for the juniors pressing forward. Naturally, this makes an organization of two streams, one continually entering, the other passing out. The entering members have no age limit, the little ones coming in at any period of their small lives, many parents enrolling them at birth, anxious for them to have this sacred benediction.

A study of our Constitution is essential to a complete understanding of the methods of the Society. Several planks are in its platform essential for children and youth, and vital to their interests. Simple but definite regulations are laid down whereby the young American boy and girl are raised to the dignity of growing citizens of the Republic, with all its honors before them.

There are junior and senior branches in each society, unless preferably a society’s membership is composed entirely of little ones, or of boys and girls over twelve years of age. In cases where the two branches exist, the Senior branch invariably develops a capacity for helping the small citizens of the Junior branch in their meetings, much to mutual delight and progress.

In these days of “preparedness” it is well to remember that this has been the spirit in which our National Society was brought into being, to prepare our children and youth, first, to understand the meaning of our flag, and of the principles by which
our Republic was founded, and then to be trained to the service of the republic. "For God and Country," the motto we serve under, leaves nothing to be desired as a working force.

Its Work

The work for the C. A. R. had of necessity to be planned along the lines suited to all the years before the boy or girl reaches the age limit needed for entrance into the older patriotic societies, a most difficult task. From the first (see the Constitution of the Society) it was found that a great stimulus to patriotism was the study that brought out the loyal service of the little Americans of the Revolutionary times. Then came the larger service revolving around these small patriots, until American history was no longer dreaded, but loved.

Naturally the selections for school recitations were those of patriotic spirit. This was in accordance with the foundation plan of the National Society, for it was never intended to lay any extra burden on school children. Every bit of history of our flag was carefully gathered, flag drills were instituted, flag salutes always observed, and respect strictly enforced for it from the smallest member, till love for the flag became a dominant note in Society work. The patriotic service rapidly followed—the helping of children who were not eligible for membership; the earning of extra money to swell the patriotic fund of their local societies for the marking of historic roads and houses, the printing and binding of town records, the donation of historic pictures to schools, and the war relief work during the Spanish-American war; all these, and countless other channels found the C. A. R. busy and loyal workers, while in Red Cross and other relief work, their record has been well to the front.

HARRIETT M. LOTHROP,
Founder National Society C. A. R.

George Mason Descendant

INTEREST continues in the radio series "Heirs of Liberty" which has been produced by the Department of Justice in cooperation with patriotic societies.

On January 29, George Mason was portrayed over the National Broadcasting Company Red Network.

At the conclusion of the broadcast a descendant of the Revolutionary patriot, Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce Brook Ritchie, spoke briefly.

"I esteem it a great privilege to speak a word in honor of George Mason. Among the outstanding characteristics of this great man were love of home and family as well as love of country. As the preceding play has shown you, his life was filled with earnest desire to serve his country and the loving care of his children, feeling that if he could leave their liberty safeguarded, he would have done much for them and for all mankind.

"Now we are involved in a long, hard struggle, fully equal to the one in which our ancestors were engaged. It will bring out in us the same devotion and strength of purpose as was manifested in them. We shall be called upon to make great sacrifices, but we know that they will not be made in vain."

MRS. ELIZABETH BRUCE BROOK RITCHIE
Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER
Genealogical Editor

Note: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

With the possible exception of New York, Massachusetts records occupy more space in our Library than any other state. Exclusive of family genealogies, of which there are many, our card catalogue lists 1360 volumes, covering twenty-three pages of our Library catalogue. (Price $2.00, etc.). To even attempt a survey of the genealogical material of this great state is impossible.

In these series of articles it is with pardonable pride that we have secured outstanding historians and genealogists of these states to write our formal sketches.

The following article on Massachusetts was prepared by Edward H. Preston, Assistant in charge of the Local History and Genealogy Reference Section of the Library of Congress. Mr. Preston is a descendant of several old Massachusetts families, a citizen of that state, whose legal residence is the City of Cambridge. He is well informed on the subject of genealogy and his untiring efforts to be of every assistance to those who visit the Genealogical Department of the Library of Congress is universally appreciated.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts, so frequently referred to as the Bay State, is the oldest of the six New England States. While its first settlers, according to accounts, were the Norwegians who visited its shores about the year 1000 and attempted to start settlement, the first permanent white settlers in this region did not come for more than 600 years later. Then, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Pilgrims and Puritans left their homes across the seas to establish new ones in what is now one of the most historical sections of the country. Here they banded together at first in small communities as a stronger protection against unfriendly Indians. Gradually these communities grew into villages, then into towns and later into the present thriving New England cities.

In the Colonial and Provincial periods, such groups of settlers, living in clearly defined areas which were not sufficiently strong to become towns, often were established as townships and districts, without certain town privileges. Since that time, however, there have been no townships or districts in the State and new towns, which are set off from one or more older ones, are duly incorporated by law and their bounds are fixed. During these years, Massachusetts has taken care to preserve its vital records. More have been published for this state than for any other in the Union. Many of these include records as late as 1850, copies of which will be found in the D. A. R. Library.

In studying the nomenclature of towns in this State, it is found that in the earliest Colonial period, dating from the original settlements to the administration of Andros, the names of the towns were chiefly of English origin. In many cases these settlers named their communities after the towns in which they had lived in England. But it is an interesting fact that while some of the better known English towns are so commemorated, such as Cambridge, Oxford, Dorchester, Plymouth or Northampton, for the most part the town names represent more obscure localities, as in the case of Boston itself. This frequently provides valuable clues to the genealogist who is tracing ancestral lines back into Great Britain.

In the periods which followed, however, many towns have taken on scriptural names such as Rehoboth and Salem. Others, like Scituate and Monomoy are Indian names while such towns as Marblehead and Brookfield are named after local descriptions. Some towns, like Winthrop, bear the names of Colonial celebrities.

Massachusetts is a state noted for so many things. Aside from being the “home of the bean and the cod,” it points with rightful pride to its Plymouth Rock, one of
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SHADEd AREAS INDICATE TOWNS WHERE CHAPTERS ARE LOCATED

Every county has D. A. R. Chapters

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the early “door steps” to a new home of greater peace and freedom. It has its Bunker Hill and its Gallows Hill. It has its Mayflower Compact and its Massachusetts Bay Charter—its Boston Tea Party and its Boston Massacre. But while these all point to a noble and glorious historical past, the courage, fine character and outstanding qualities of the men and women who participated in those early struggles will be found today in their descendants who have carried the traditions of the Old Bay State into every state in the Union and beyond the great seas.

Perhaps one of the most distinguished of these, prominent in American life today, is the Adams family. Besides contributing two of its members to the office of Presidency of the United States and three to the Court of St. James, our Declaration of Independence bears the signature of two by that name. Members of the Adams family also have served in Congress and the name will be found on our diplomatic lists. They have been soldiers, poets, historians, civic leaders, lawyers, educators, actors, clergymen, musicians—in fact the descendants of these early Adamses will be found in many outstanding professions today throughout the country. Closely allied with this family, through our second President of the United States, are the Quiney family, whose emigrant ancestor, Edmund, came to Boston in 1633. Later Massachusetts named one of its towns in honor of an eminent citizen, Colonel John Quincy.

The Cabots and Lowells need no introduction. The former, prominent especially in eastern Massachusetts, came originally from the Isle of Jersey and the halls of our American Congress still echo with eloquent words spoken by eminent statesmen who bore and still bear the name of Cabot. The Lowells, on the other hand, formerly were residents of Somersetshire in England and have been prominent in Essex County. They have carried the family name especially into political, diplomatic and educational circles. What American is not proud to belong to a nation which has produced such men as James Russell Lowell?

No list of Bay State families could be complete without mention of the name of Winthrop, headed by the famous Governor, John Winthrop, who for two decades guided the Massachusetts Bay Colony through difficult times. Then there are the Endicotts, including Governor John Endicott often called the “father of New England.”

As in the early days of the history of this commonwealth the Saltonstalls held important posts as leaders, so today the Bay State is proud of its capable Governor who is a direct descendant of the emigrant Sir Richard Saltonstall.

Like the above, Massachusetts can claim many more outstanding families whose descendants have helped to fill the pages of American history with accounts of noble deeds. Among these are the Gardner and the Agassiz families, the Lawrences and the Collins, the latter associated especially with Nantucket. Then there are the Bradfords and the Brewsters, the Conants and the Cottons, the Emersons and the Eliots, the Holmes and the Hemenways, the Warrens and the Winslows.

The genealogist in search of Massachusetts family history finds a wealth of published reference books on which to draw. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, which has been published since 1847, is rich in genealogical data while the various publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society provide what the researcher desires. In addition there are the historical publications of the counties such as the Essex County Historical and Genealogical Register or the publications of historical institutions such as the Essex Institute Historical Collections. Charles Henry Pope’s “Pioneers of Massachusetts” and Frank R. Holmes’ “Ancestral Heads of New England Families” both are constantly used reference works while Munsell’s “Index to American Genealogies” which relates especially to New England families, provides many leads for the genealogist. To those endeavoring to establish Revolutionary Service, “Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution” is an indispensable compilation.

Much valuable information relative to the early immigrants to Massachusetts shores will be found in the publications of Charles Edward Banks and John Farmer, the latter often called “the most distinguished genealogist and antiquary of this country.” Other lists of emigrants to the Commonwealth include William Bradford’s “History of the Plymouth Plantation” which lists Mayflower passengers, Samuel Drake’s “Researches Relative to the Families of
New England,” Eben Putnam’s “Early Passenger Lists,” James Savage’s “Gleanings for New England History” and Ethel Bolton’s “Immigrants to New England 1700-1775.” The first federal census of the United States, taken in 1790, lists the heads of families in the twelve counties established at that time while James Savage’s “Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,” in four volumes, is a household word in the vocabulary of every genealogist who has done research work on Massachusetts families since the Civil War.

One of the requirements of our Articles of Incorporation imposed by the Congress of the United States, February 20, 1896, (House Roll 3553) approved by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and signed by Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House, and A. E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, as stated in Section 3 page 4 of our Constitution, is the annual report of our Society to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. This report is published annually as a Senate Document and through these reports valuable genealogical material is within the reach of every chapter. For instance, Report Number 3, 1898-1900, page 316, contains “unpublished lists of Massachusetts Citizens who loaned money to the Government during the Revolutionary War”. This list was compiled from original documents in possession of the Government by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, she of blessed memory, to whom our Society owes so much for her pioneer work in genealogy.

This list, which comprises twenty-nine double column pages, is alphabetically arranged, with name and address and town of the donor, the descendants of whom are eligible to membership in our Society.

Every chapter should have a copy of these reports. Some of them can still be secured through the Government Printing Office, or may be available by applying to your Senator or Representative.

The publication of Massachusetts Vital Records was issued under authority of a vote passed by the New England Historical Genealogical Society, November 6, 1901, as follows: “Voted the sum of $20,000 from the bequest of the late Robert Henry Eddy be set aside as a special fund to be called the Eddy Town Record Fund for the sole purpose of publishing the Vital Records of the town of Massachusetts and that the Council be authorized and instructed to make such arrangements as may be necessary for such publication and the Treasurer is hereby instructed to honor such drafts as shall be authorized by the Council for this purpose.” Signed Henry Ernest Woods, Editor, and the Committee on Publication.

The D. A. R., through its Genealogical Records Committee, in every state, is collecting similar records that are and will continue to be of untold value to this and future generations.

Such projects stand as a living monument to the memory of those benefactors, which transcends anything that can be carved in marble or stone.

Such is the National Gallery of Art—a living monument to the memory of Andrew Mellon, whose generosity made possible this wonderful building with its treasures of art gathered from all parts of the world.

The Guide to the Massachusetts Local History compiled by Charles A. Flagg, 1907, is of rare genealogical value. For example, page 62, Lynn, Massachusetts, Essex County, first named Saugus, organized 1737; set off from Reading, 1744; Second Parish as District of Lynnfield, 1783; Third Parish as Saugus, 1815; Swampscott, 1852; Nahant, 1853.

In this way one can trace the “genealogy” of each town. Following each is a list of books pertaining to that particular place. Thus is each town analyzed and may contain the desired birth, death, or marriage record.

A most valuable contribution to our Library is a list of Town Officers of Massachusetts, 1775-1783, compiled by Mrs. A. E. Potter, Lynn, Massachusetts, State Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, 1932-5 and her efficient assistants.

Article 3 Section 1 of our Constitution designates Civil officers as among those from whom eligibility to membership in our Society is acceptable. Each Civil
officer was sworn into office and by so doing his loyalty to the cause of American Independence was made a matter of record.

Many of these offices, such as Fire Wards, Fence Viewers, Surveyors and Sealers of Meats and Packages, Hog Reeves, Deer Keepers, etc., which at that time were recognized as useful, have in later days been combined into such offices as Police Judge, Judges of Municipal Courts, Department of Public Health, etc., and the former terms became obsolete.

The list of Town Officers of Nantucket, Massachusetts, is of especial interest, since most of these were Quakers and opposed to active participation in the War because of religious convictions. On page 166 in the 1934 list of officers of Nantucket during the War of the Revolution, we find the following:

**Town Clerk**—Frederick Folger. March 15, 1775 to March 5, 1783.

**Town Treasurer**—Francis Macy. March 15, 1775 to March 5, 1783.

**Selectmen**—among whom we find—Josiah Barker, Stephen Hussey, Shubael Barnard, Peter and William Starbuck, Peter Folger, John Waterman, George Gardner and Peleg Coffin.

**Sealer of Leathers**—Caleb Macy.

**Collector of Rates and Taxes**—John Gardner and Jonathan Barney.

**Fence Viewers**—Joseph and Nathaniel Coffin, Uriah Gardner, Benjamin Bunker and William Ellis.

**Surveyors and Sealers of Meats and Packages**—William Ray, Francis Macy and George Russel.


**Field Drivers**—Robert Coffin and Richard Mitchell, Jr.

**Surveyor of Highways**—Hezekiah Pinkham, Tristam Folger, Sylvanus and Benjamin Bunker.

**Surveyor of Wood and Lumber**—Stephen Bunker and Francis Macy.

**Fire Wards**—Edward Cary, Thomas Delano, Gorman Fitch and Peleg Coggshall.

These are but a few of those listed which furnish to their descendants eligibility to membership in our Society. Many of these families later settled in North Carolina and Virginia.

The town of Beverly, Massachusetts, Town Meeting held March 10, 1775, Colonel Henry Herrick, Moderator.

**Selectmen and Assessors**—Deacon John Conant, Isaac Thorndike, Lieutenant Isaac Chapman.

**Clerk**—Joseph Wood.

**Treasurer**—Colonel Henry Herrick, Esq.

**Surveyor of Highways**—Ensign James Woodberry and Peter O’Bear, Jr.

**Hog Reeves**—Benjamin Leech, William Green, Captain Joshua Cleaves, Richard O’Bear, John Batchelder.

**Tythingman**—Lieutenant Caleb Balch.

**Fence Viewer**—William Green and Jonathan Dodge.

**Clerk of Marlet**—Captain Josiah Patch and Captain William Bartlett.

**Sealers of Leather**—Captain Joseph Rae.

**Cullers of Fish**—Captain Larken Thordike.

**Committee of Correspondence and Safety**—William Langdell, Lieutenant Isaac Clark and Deacon John Conant.

History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, by Boucher, 1881, page 169, the State of Pennsylvania by special Act of the Assembly, often granted pensions to her worthy and needy who had rendered service in the Revolutionary War and also to their widows.

A list of the names of those to whom pensions were granted by special Act of the Legislature are published in this volume. These are not published among the legal list of Pennsylvanians who were pensioned by the Government and only those pensioned in Westmoreland County are listed. The date opposite the name indicates the year in which the pension was granted.

The list was made from Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania and it is believed that no name was omitted. Among the names are—

- John Branon  1820
- Michael Huffman  1835
- Christena Huffman  1840
- Alexander Lyons  1845
- James McElroy  1845
- Alexander Scott  1842

In the file case of our Library is a photostat copy of a portion of the Liberty Tribune, published at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, September 2, 1870, which contains a fine suggestion for county newspapers throughout the United States.

We quote: “We request every citizen of Clay County over sixty years of age to send us his name, age, place and date of birth, disfranchised or not, and any prominent circumstance connected with his life.”

John Baxter, born Hawkins County, East Tennessee, November 26, 1802. My father was Stephen Baxter, a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, born 1777.

He served in the War against the Creek Indians under General John Cooke... He came to Howard County, Missouri, in 1817, and to Clay County in 1825...
Littleberry Estes, born Cabell County, Virginia, June 17, 1803. My ancestors emigrated from England to Virginia. . . . My grandfather was Joel Estes, a Revolutionary soldier. My maternal grandfather was Jeremiah Ward, who died about 1812 in Cabell County, Virginia, at the age of 114. I came to Clay County, Missouri, in 1823. I have always been a Democrat. Am disfranchised. Am a member of the Baptist church.

George M. Pryor, born Henry County, Kentucky, February 20, 1804. My father was a native of Goochland County, Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in 1790. My maternal uncle, John Card, of Logan County, Kentucky, was a Revolutionary soldier. . . .

John McCorkle, born Augusta County, Virginia, six miles from Staunton, March 2, 1798. My father was a Virginian and served through the Revolutionary War. He was at Yorktown and saw Cornwallis’ sword handed to General Lincoln. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1810, then to Missouri in 1816, . . . and to Clay County in 1842. I have always been a Democrat. Have been disfranchised.

Public Claims from Court Records of Bedford County, Virginia

(Continued from February number)

Page 293
James Callaway Gent. produced a coins. from under the hand of Thomas Jefferson, Esq. appointing him Sheriff of this county who gave Bond & Security & Qualified according to Law.
Guy Smith
Richard Haile

Page 307
Ann Hurt wife of James Hurt a soldier in the Continental service allowed 50 pounds of Pork and 2 Barrels of corn for the support of her and her family 18 months being six in number to be purchased by John Phelps which is ordered to be certified.
Ally Carr wife of David Kerr a soldier in the Continental Service allowed 50 pounds of Pork & 2 Barrels corn (6 in family) to be purchased by David Beard which is ordered to be certified.

On the motion of James Callaway, Gent. Obadiah Henry Trent Qualified an under Sheriff.
Susanna Garvin wife of Hugh Garvin a soldier in the service of this State allowed 200 pounds of Pork & 4 Barrels of corn for the support of her & her family 4 in number to be purchased by James Dixon which is ordered to be certified.
Sarah Lahorn wife of Henry Lahorn a soldier in the Continental Service allowed 300 pounds Pork & 6 Barrels of corn for the support of her & her family 6 in number to be purchased by John Chiles which is ordered to be certified.

Page 308
James Burns, 2nd Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Page 309
Sarah Womack wife of Jesse Womack allowed 100 pounds of Pork for the use of her family 9 in number to be purchased by William Thornhill which is ordered to be certified.

Page 313
Carrill wife of Bartholomew Carrill a soldier in the Continental Army is allowed five barrels corn and one hundred pounds weight of Pork for the support of herself & Family 5 in number to be purchased by Alexander Butler which is ordered to be certified.

Page 314
Deborah Graham wife of James Graham a soldier in the Continental service allowed 3 Barls. corn and 50 pounds Pork to be purchased by Thomas Demoss.

Page 316
John Claytor, Charles Callaway, Josias Bullock & William Jordan Captains. Qualified according to Law.

On the motion of Susanna Runyan wife of a continental soldier it is order that Thomas Arthur, Gent. purchase for her use four barrels of corn which is ordered to be certified.

Jesse Cobb Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Page 318
Ally Carr wife of David Carr a Continental Soldier allowed 2 Barls. corn & 50 pounds Pork to be purchased by Capt. David Beard which is ordered to be certified.

Susanna Piles wife of Henry Piles a Continental Soldier allowed 2 Barls. corn & 50 pounds Pork to be purchased by Capt. David Beard which is ordered to be certified.
Andrew Irvine, 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Page 320
Bourn Price Captain. Qualified according to Law.

On the motion of Deborah Graham wife of James Graham a Continental Soldier she is allowed 1 barrel of corn & 150 pounds of Pork four in family to be purchased by Thomas Demoss.

Page 325
Henry Jeter 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Page 326
Jenny Rose Walton wife of Thomas Rose Walton a Continental Soldier she is allowed 50 pounds of Pork & 2 Barls. corn to be purchased by Samuel Beard which is ordered to be certified. (4 in family)

Hannah Reins wife of Bailey Reins a soldier in the Continental service she is allowed 2 barls. corn & 100 pounds of Pork to be purchased by William Leftwich gent. which is order to be certified. (4 in family)

Susanna Piles wife of Henry Piles a continental soldier she is allowed 1 Barl. corn & 50 pounds pork to be purchased by John Webster Gilbert which is ordered to be certified. (2 in family)
Page 330
Charles Lynch Gent. produced a coma. from his Excellency The Governor appointing him Sheriff of this county who gave Bond & Secy. & Qualified into the Office of Sheriff.
Josiah Bullock & Caleb Tate Qualified under Sheriffs.
Anselon Lynch & Henry Ward Qualified under Sheriffs.
James Adams appointed to Purchase 100 pounds Pork for Susanna Files in the room of John Webster Gilbert.
James Callaway Gent. Qualified into the Cons. of the Peace.

Page 336
Caleb Tate proved to the satisfaction of this court that he had impressed from him in August 1780 by Jeremiah Parker Quarter Master to the Third Virginia Regiment for the use of General Stevens's Brigade of Virginia Militia then being in the State of South Carolina on their march to reinforce General Gates, one hundred and sixty five gallons of whiskey and one hundred and sixty two quires of paper.
Caleb Tate proved that he had impressed from him in August 1780 by Com. Joseph Green for the use of Gen. Stevens's Brigade of Virginia Militia then being in the State of South Carolina on their march to reinforce Gen. Gates five hundred and fifty gallons of whiskey and one hundred and sixty two quires of paper.

Page 337
David Beard proved that he furnished by order of this court Ally Carr wife of David Carr a Continental Soldier 50 pounds of Pork and two Barrels of corn.
James Steptoe 350 pounds of beef
Henry Tate proved that he furnished the Militia of this County on their march to reinforce Gen. Green in South Carolina in April 1781 with 1092 pounds of Flour, five casks and one bushel of corn.

Page 338
Benjamin Milam proved that he lost his rifle gun and blanket in the action of Gilford under Gen. Green.
William Gaddy Jun. proved that a Rifle gun impressed from him for the use of the Militia of this county on their march to reinforce Gen. Green to the Southward was never returned.

Page 339
William Read proved that he furnished his two sons each with a good rifle gun when they entered into the Continental Service in the year 1776 that his sons both died in the service and the guns never returned.
Robert Clark proved that a Large Roan Mare impressed to remove Publick Stores from New London to a place of greater security in July 1781 was lost.
William Mead Gent. proved that he furnished the Montgomery Recruits on the march to Richmond in September 1780 with 222 pounds of beef, also the Botetourt Militia on their march to the Southward in February 1781 with one Bushel corn and 122 sheafs of oats and five diets.

William Read proved that he furnished the Botetourt Militia on their march to the Southern States in February 1781 with 5 Bushel corn, 680 Bundles of Fodder and 7 diets.
Thomas Logwood proved that a wagon and four horses impressed for the use of the Militia of this county on their march to Portsmouth in January 1781 were detained in the service and never returned.
Cornelius Noell proved that a wagon and four horses impressed for the use of the Militia of this county on their march to Hillsborough in August 1780 were detained in the service and never returned.
John Helm proved that a wagon & team belonging to him and Thomas Helm deceased was impressed in South Carolina for the use of General Steven's Brigade of Virginia Militia in August 1780 on their march to reinforce General Gates was lost and never returned.

Page 340
Robert Ewing proved that a Black Mare drove in a wagon belonging to Captain John Otty also one paid of gears and double tree were impressed in South Carolina for the use of General Steven's Brigade of Virginia Militia in August 1780 on their march to reinforce General Gates were never returned.
John Otty proved that wagon and three horses, 2 bells, a Blanket and new wagon cloth were impressed in South Carolina for the use of General Steven's Brigade of Virginia Militia on their march to reinforce General Gates in August 1780 were never returned.

Page 356
William Trigg Gent. is appointed to Purchase 2 Barls, corn & 50 pounds Weight of Pork for the use of Elizabeth Majors wife of George Majors a Continental soldier for the support of her & her family seven in number.

Page 357
John Bryan allowed 3 pounds for a Rifle Gun impressed for the use of the Militia of this county on their march to the Southward.
Jacob Miller allowed 4 pounds for a Rifle Gun impressed for the use of the Militia of this county on their march to the Southward.

(Concluded)

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

C-42, (a) McLean.—Want names of parents and residence of William B. McLean (what does
letter B stand for). Service Record: March 22, 1833, 3rd Lieutenant U. S. Revenue Marine; February 10, 1836, 2nd Lieutenant; 1839 served on the "Jefferson" near Mobile, Alabama; discharged June 5, 1846; July 26, 1846, sent to ship Middlesex to quell a mutiny.

(b) When and where was William B. McClean born? He married Susan Smoot (2nd wife) August 14, 1840. He was a widower with several children: William, Nicholas, Andrew or Alexander 2nd, perhaps two others. A. S. Thompson, 120 Duncan Avenue, Paris, Kentucky.


C-'42. (a) Lamphere.—Want data of Thompson Lamphere, died Hartland, Vermont, May 19, 1850, age 82, married about 1790 Sarah —. Not in census of 1790 but others of same name in Vermont from vicinity of Norwich, Connecticut. Had daughter Betsey, born Hartland, Vermont, September 15, 1795.

(b) Allen-Shattuck.—Want data of Silence Allen who married December 24, 1716 (Sudbury V. R.) John Shattuck, 1696-1759, marriage also recorded in Concord. Mrs. Franklin N. Rogers, 401 North River Road, Manchester, New Hampshire.

C-'42. Stockton.—Information as to the parents and marriage date of Aaron Stockton who was born near Princeton, N. J. Jan. 14th, 1785, died Sept. 16th, 1869, married Elizabeth Watson Tompkins 1807. Mrs. E. R. Cameron, Box 1460, Charleston, West Virginia.

C-'42. (a) Ellis.—Want ancestors and all vital dates possible on Edward Ellis and of his wife (first name not known) Fay. Lived at Deerfield, Massachusetts. 1817 moved to Chataqua County, New York. Some of their children: Daniel (name uncertain), John, Martin, born in Deerfield, April 30, 1810, Minerva (married Louis Bleal), Betty or Patty (married Alexander Merchant), Rachael (name uncertain), Edward.

(b) Clark.—Want parentage and all vital dates possible on Sophia Clark. Married Martin Ellis in Chataqua County, New York, in the year 1821. While yet young people they moved to Ohio, afterward to Green County, Wisconsin and to Wabash County, Indiana. Sophia Clark Ellis died in 1866 in Kansas. Mrs. R. O. Hicks, 611 West 3rd Street, Maryville, Missouri.

C-'42. (a) Haley.—Parentage of Judith Haley wanted. She was born Dec. 29, 1792 (where?). Married 1810 in Fayette Co. Ky. to Thomas Ingels son of James Ingles Jr. and Catherine Boone (widow of Wm. DeHart). Family names of their children were: Bartlett, Whitney and Coleman. Haley of Ky were Baptist and some were known to have come from Orange and Louisa Co. Va.

(b) Orchard.—Parentage of Ona (Polly) Orchard wanted. She married Peter Adams son of Maclamiah Adams and Sophia — in Madison Co. Ky in 1811. Lived near Richmond and Booneville Ky and migrated with Cox and Wilson families about 1830 to Brown Co. Ill. Ona's brother John also migrated to Ill. There was an Alexander Orchard on Madison Co Deed books in 1796. (Her father?) Virginia Maes 633 E. 54th St. Los Angeles, California.

C-'42. (a) Warren.—Want the parents of Dwight Warren and also his wife's name. Children: Elizabeth who married David Slater, son of James Slater and Elizabeth Martin-Slater, Lucy Maria (Rose) died in her late nineties unmarried, Helen married a McKeag and Henry.


C-'42. (a) Eldridge.—Want information as to the parentage of Thomas Eldridge, Peyton Randolph Eldridge (mar. Mary Guinn), and their sister, Martha Eldridge (mar. Edward Lightfoot), who were living in Culpepper County, Virginia, from about 1792 to 1814, after which the three families moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky.

(b) Loughry.—Want information as to the parentage of Mary Ann Loughry (mar. Frederick Dumire), Ruth Loughry (mar. Charles Dumire), Nancy Loughry (mar. 1st cousin, Aaron Loughry), Delilah Loughry (unmarried), who lived in Tucker County, West Virginia. These sisters state their parents were born in Virginia, in 1880 Census. Mrs. Tennie Selby Burk, All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.

C-'42. (a) Willey-Dunham.—Who were the parents of Mark Wilsey born December 18, 1804, married Frances Bessac April 18, 1827, at Lockport, New York? Who were the parents of Mary Dunham who married Lewis Bessac between 1807 and 1809 at Coxackie, Green County, New York? Lewis died September 13, 1846, at Lockport, New York.

(b) Nickerson.—Who were the parents of Adolphus Taylor Nickerson who married Abigail —? at Ogdensburg, New York, and came to Dearborn, Michigan, previous to 1836? Lou E. Nickerson, 211 West Downie Street, Alma, Michigan.

C-'42. (a) Topliff.—Information wanted concerning children of Calvin Topliff, Jr., by his first wife. He was born 1758 in Tolland County, Connecticut. Died 1835 Hanover, New Hampshire. Revolutionary soldier. He was married about 1785 in Connecticut.

(b) Thompson.—Information wanted about ancestry of Margaret Gordon Thompson, first wife of Calvin Topliff, Jr. Think it probable she was born in Tolland County, Connecticut. An ancestor, said to be a Welsh gentleman, settled in Rhode Island. Miss Florence E. Lapp, William- son, New York.

C-'42. (a) Carpenter.—Want name and ancestry of the wife of Jonathan Carpenter (son of Daniel) born probably in Kingston, Rhode Island, August 2, 1739. Did he serve in the Revolution?

(b) Greene.—Want information as to the parentage of Mary Greene born in Standish, Maine, August 7, 1802, and married in 1824 to Joseph Young, born in Gorham, Maine, April 25,
1804. Mrs. Robert Ashley, 87 Silver Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts.

C-‘42. (a) Johnson.—Want names of parents of Levi Johnson; born April 25, 1786, Morristown, New Jersey; died December 19, 1871, Cleveland, Ohio. Arrived Cleveland March 1809. All Histories, Cleveland, and Dictionary of American Biography, vol. 10, pp 109-110 give much space to him.

(b) Montier.—Want names of parents of Margaret Montier, wife of Levi Johnson; born January 22, 1792; died 1864 in Cleveland, Ohio, married Levi Johnson March 9, 1811. Went to Cleveland from Pennsylvania 1809 as ward of Judge Walworth. Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn, 5000 East End Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

C-‘42. (a) Tate—Wanted ancestry, date and place of birth, marriage, death, brothers and sisters, or other data, regarding Joseph Tate, born 1746, whose home was in Rockbridge Co., Virginia. He had son, Hugh, Major in War of 1812. Other sons James, Thomas, Robert, John, one daughter, Margaret Tate Kinnear. Want similar data for his wife, Elizabeth.

(b) Miller.—John Miller, born in Ireland, came to America about 1775. Farmer in Beaver Co., Pa., seven miles from Beaver Falls. Family tradition says he was a Revolutionary soldier. Did he render service in the Revolution and in what capacity? Want date of birth, marriage and death. He had one son among others, George, born May, 1780. Jean Tate Acheson, 302 West 2nd Street, Washington, Iowa.

C-‘42. (a) Terrell.—Wish Revolutionary ancestor of William Terrell Jones, born 1824, on farm on James River near Richmond, Va. A ferry on the farm was operated by the Jones women while the men of the family served in the Revolutionary War. William Terrell moved to Tenn., married, wife died, no issue. Moved to Madison Co., Miss., married 2nd. Jane Carson.

(b) Davidson.—Wish names of parents and grandparents of Lucy Davidson, mother of Isham Green Harris, War Governor of Tenn., also the name of his paternal grand-mother. Jane Watt Brooke, 401 N. Boulevard, Greenwood, Miss.

C-‘42. (a) Watts.—Wanted the children of Joseph Watts born 1777. Married Kathryn ——? His father John Watts who served in the Chester County Militia. 1780-1782. Children of Nancy Watts—Sarah Watts—Mary Watts—Esther Watts or Sarah Watts. All descendants of the same John Watts. Lived near Harrisburg Pa. later moving to Ohio.

(b) wanted parents of Alexander Watts born 1791. Wife Mary Kirpatrick. Mrs J. C. Williams, Rosedale, Indiana.

C-‘42. (a) Evans.—Wanted: Parents and ancestry of Abiathar Evans, born Jan. 1742, (Hartford, Conn.) married Mary Johnson, Nov. 10, 1766, Tyringham, Mass., and died July 10, 1831, Pawlet, Vermont. He was a Sergeant in the Revolutionary War and had children; Frederick William married Wealthy Cleveland; Abiathar, Jr. married Sarah Truesdale; Mary married Abel Alken; Anna married Andrew Henry; Phoebe married Charles Stedman.

(b) Gillette.—Wanted: Parents and ancestry of Elizabeth Prindle Gillette, born Dec. 15, 1775, married Samuel Brown about 1791, died near Granville, N. Y. Dec. 31, 1839. She had thirteen daughters and five sons: Sally, Rhoda, Amada, Jane, Maria Eliza, Betsy Anne, Jane Bole, Adeline Anderson, Lucinda Taggart, Harriet Almira, Mahala and Louise Miller; David Sheldon, William Hallock, Samuel Edson and James Harrison. Mabel Lee Throop VanDyke, 241 South Elmwood Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

C-‘42. (a) Spence.—Ancestry wanted with dates of Hensen and Vincent Spence, twins, born Dec. 25, 1811 at Leesburg, Va. They had a brother William. Is this Revolutionary line? Hensen Spence married Margaret Cornelius (born Carlisle, Pa., or Malta, Ohio) on April 26, 1833 at McConnelsville, Ohio. Her Father was James Cornelius Born near Carlisle, Pa. and lived in Malta, Ohio.

(b) Cornelius.—Ancestry with places and dates of James Cornelius, born on farm on Gettysburg battlefield near Carlisle, Pa. He was cabinet maker and was Captain of Militia in Carlisle, Pa. and Malta, Ohio. Was appointed Adj. General of Militia in Ohio, by Gov. Shannon. He married — Elliot, a Cousin of Chas Elliot, of Harvard, with sisters Margaret and Betsy (Elliot) Walsh.—Miss Maude M. Michael, 636 W. Park Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

Notice

Through error nine counties instead of six on the Pennsylvania Map in the February 1942 Magazine were unshaded. Erie County has 5 chapters, Cameron 1, and Mifflin 1. Please make corrections.

THE CLOCK OF LIFE

The clock of life is wound but once
And no man has the power
To tell just when the hands will stop,
At a late or early hour.

Now is the only time you own;
Love, live, toil with a will
Place no faith in tomorrow,
For the clock may then be still.
### Bureau of the Census

**COST OF POSITIVE 35 MM. MICRO-FILM OF POPULATION CENSUS FIGURES**

(Please refer to Registrar General's Report to the National Board of Management, February 3, 1942, on page 259)

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**Total**                  | $2,276.80        | $2,218.40        | $3,330.00        | $11,094.80       |
Parliamentary Procedure

“We can only reason from what is; we can reason on actualities, but not on possibilities.”
—Bolingbroke

Membership
(The Department of the Registrar General)

THE article this month is written at the request of the Registrar General and your Parliamentarian is only too glad to prepare, in the spirit of co-operation, an article which we hope will clarify, for this department, questions that have been brought up from time to time by not only members, but by State and Chapter Registrars.

Right here in the beginning, may I say that letters of criticism regarding the length of time papers are held in the office of the Registrar General are coming to this office and to the office of the Registrar General. Now it is the responsibility of every Chapter Registrar to see that the references and proofs, whereby each generation on the application paper can be verified, are attached to, or written on, or sent with, each and every application. Give full names, not initials, for each person in line of descent. The first two generations, parents and grandparents, must be given in full (all dates), and in succeeding generations the data must be given as completely as possible. This must include the dates and places of birth and death of each Revolutionary ancestor and his wife, as well as his place of residence during the Revolutionary Period.

Failure on the part of the Chapter Registrar to see that the applications meet these requirements, will necessitate additional correspondence, waste of postage, and result in delay in the verification and acceptance of papers. Chapter Registrars should see to it that the signatures of Chapter officers, endorsers, and applicant, and signature of notary with his seal, are on each and every paper.

So you see the first responsibility of the papers being properly prepared is “squarely up” to the Chapter Registrar, and it is the job of the office of the Registrar General to verify these papers, using the data which is sent to them. And oftentimes there is not a “scratch of the pen” to assist the Genealogists in the office of the Registrar General to prove the claim made in the application paper.

In the very beginning very few dates were required and “no proofs of anything” were demanded until all sorts of trouble developed. This organization is fifty years old and as it grew in size and importance, it was found necessary to employ a new science and more stringent rules to prevent errors and to assure accuracy. Genealogy was this new science, and this organization, in connection with one of the finest Genealogical Libraries in the country, has developed this science to the “nth degree.”

The unfortunate thing is that many of the earlier application blanks had very little data thereon, and many of them now are marked as follows: “Future applicants must complete and prove service.” It has been found necessary to establish from time to time the fact that “we have the right man of the right name in the right locality.” When definite identity cannot be established, the effort is made to identify another ancestor in another line. Very often it is found that a member joined the Society on a certain line; let us say John Smith, and since she went in, it was found that the claim she made belonged to another man of the same name living in another county and state, and the John Smith who was the member’s ancestor lived and died in an entirely different county and state. Every effort is now being made to find service for this member’s ancestor and to rectify the error made, which no doubt was due to lack of information at the time.

A point I wish to bring out right here is that for several reasons all Chapters must use the application blanks of the N. S. D. A. R. In the first place, they are the official blanks of the Society, and the paper for these blanks was tested for its lasting quality and is the best of its kind that can be secured. As the application blanks form a part of the permanent records of the So-
ciety, they should be typewritten, clear, and distinct. Do not send two carbon copies. Have one copy entirely original. If it is not possible to have the application blanks typed, make very sure that the handwriting is legible. Do not use green ink. Experience has taught us that it fades out completely. And may I call your attention now to the fact that two application blanks, a “working sheet” and a “seven generation chart,” sells for ten cents. Send all money directly to the office of the Treasurer General, and I might add here that application blanks are sent by the Chapter Treasurer directly to the office of the Treasurer General, accompanied by the initiation fee and the dues for the current year.

A State Registrar should keep a carefully compiled and complete record of the State Membership. To be able to have this record up-to-date, it has been found more satisfactory to have the Chapter Registrar send a report to the State Registrar regarding changes in Chapter Membership as soon as they occur. To do this once or twice a year means that the State Registrar is not able to keep her files correct and up-to-date. Also, bear in mind, that changes in Chapter Membership such as resignations, transfers, marriages, or deaths, should be reported to the Treasurer General when they occur and not in your yearly report.

The original duplicate application paper of a member is filed with the Chapter Registrar of the Chapter the member joined first. Here the original duplicate application paper is kept in the files of that Chapter. When she desires to transfer to another Chapter she may secure a copy of her original paper from the Chapter or from the office of the Registrar General. If she secures a copy from the latter office, there is a fee of one dollar per paper. A Chapter file may be completed by securing copies of the papers of members from the office of the Registrar General upon order of the Chapter Registrar and by paying the required fee of a dollar per paper. Chapter Registrars are not permitted to charge the members for copying these application papers. Hence Chapters should not prescribe such a provision in their By-laws.

Now a few words about transfers: No member shall be entitled to more than one transfer in a year and, may I add, that a year means twelve months. A transfer has been issued June, 1941 and that member may not receive another transfer until after the same date in June, 1942. Chapters are not supposed to act or vote on transfers. Transfers should receive immediate attention and the Chapter to which the member will transfer is the one very often holding up the transfer by not immediately notifying the office of the Treasurer General of the acceptance of the member. If a Chapter fails to grant a transfer within one month of the date of request for transfer by the member, the Treasurer General is empowered to record the transfer, if requested to do so by the member. In other words, the matter is taken out of the Chapter’s hands if they do not act quickly. While a member is entitled to but one transfer in a year, an Organizing Regent is an exception. She may be appointed an Organizing Regent, if a member of a Chapter must transfer to a Membership at Large, for only a Member at Large may be appointed an Organizing Regent.

An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing to whom the applicant is personally known, and, may I make it very clear, that these two endorsers do not have to belong to any special Chapter nor do they have to live within the state or city where the applicant resides. An applicant may be endorsed by a relative, by a member of any Chapter, anywhere, just so she is a member in good standing to whom the applicant is personally known. Applications for Membership at Large must be signed by the State Regent of the state in which the applicant resides, also by two other endorsers. The initiation fee for Membership at Large is five dollars in advance with yearly dues of five dollars.

Today as I am writing this article—there are several sets of By-laws on my desk sent in to be corrected, and every one of them has prescribed a provision for admitting applicants to membership, that is in conflict with the National By-laws. Chosen at random one of them has prescribed the following:

“An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing—NOT RELATIVES OF THE APPLICANT, to whom the applicant is personally known. The names of “candidates” shall be proposed in writing by two members of AT LEAST ONE
YEAR'S STANDING. Names may be presented to the Executive Board at a Regular Meeting, and if unanimously recommended by the Board at that meeting, shall be presented to the Chapter at the following regular Chapter meeting, and voted on by the Chapter at the next regular Chapter meeting following the presentation. The vote in Board and Chapter shall be by ballot. Three negative votes in the chapter shall constitute a rejection. Detail of such ballot shall be forever kept secret by members of Board and Chapter.

Right here, your Parliamentarian has no comment to make except this: Chapters certainly forget that the National Society is Supreme, and that the National Society organizes Chapters as a convenience—as avenues through which applicants may join the National Society-D. A. R. The National Society legislates for Chapters in the National Constitution and By-laws, and gives to Chapters the right to have certain By-laws of their own, but, their Chapter By-laws must not be in conflict with the National Constitution and By-laws. The National By-laws say nothing about "relatives" nor do they say that an Executive Board "must unanimously recommend an applicant," and they certainly do not recommend that "three negative votes shall constitute a rejection." There is only one vote recognized as legitimate in voting on the name of an applicant, and that is "the Majority Vote", the same vote that is used by the National Board of Management, and Chapters can't use any other and be in harmony with the National Rules.

Going back to the Chapter Registrar and her responsibilities and duties, please note that the Registrar is the Custodian of all duplicate application blanks and it is the responsibility of each Chapter Registrar to see to it that these papers belonging to the members are kept in a safe place under lock and key. Now at the present time when we are in the throes of war, it behooves us to take ample precaution to place our records and valuable papers in a safe place. Chapters should take every precaution against the destruction of their records. If it is possible, Chapters should provide for a safe deposit box or some safe place should be provided where papers could be kept intact. During the summer vacation period, Chapter Registrars should not leave valuable papers and records belonging to the Chapter in frame structures where there is a great liability of destruction by fire. But I hope I can impress upon you the seriousness of taking care of the valuable records and papers belonging to your Chapters and State Societies.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS,
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

Life

Life is a day repeated. Hold a Rule.
Begin each morning with a gathered mind.
Live all day near the fountain. Let reserve
And resolution, unobtrusive courage,
Economy of the emotional
Possess thee as the virtues of thy race.
Ah! waste no time in enmities and fears,
Dread nothing but misconduct. Be prepared.
Temptations shew some shadow ere they come.
Never lay down thine arms; but cherish honour
Against all manner of indignity.
With unity that lightens every load,
With probity and patience born of peace,
Be mindful, when thou seemest most alone,
That all who are God's workmen are Thy Kin.
Dragon and adder down beneath thy feet,
Do thou stand fast, believing in the Lord.
Sometimes it may be thou art meant indeed
To answer thine own prayers; but be advised
That no man yet hath quicken'd his own soul.
In some great dangers men must not go back,
For peril is by peril overcome,
Not overcome by any lesser thing
The peril therefore of men's listlessness
Is best met by the peril of men's prayer.
Correct Use of the Flag

Our National Emblem, the Flag, is the badge of a people dedicated to Liberty and the Equality of Opportunity.

The Correct Use of the Flag Committee combines in its activities the three objectives of the society—Historical, Educational, Patriotic. A Flag Manual is published on its history and correct use—we have gone a long way in teaching proper respect for our American Flag and the Republic for which it stands.

Our fifth Continental Congress discussed the importance of proper respect for the Flag and favored the Star-Spangled Banner as our National Anthem. Through our pioneer efforts there later developed sufficient sentiment among many other organizations for the adoption of the Flag Code now generally accepted. From our headquarters in Washington may be obtained Flag Code Leaflets, Posters, the Flag Manual and other material helpful in teaching correct use of and a greater respect for our Flag. The approximate statistics of the distribution of the Society last year of Flag literature follows: Manuals, 10,000; Flag Codes, 90,000; Leaflets, 30,000; Small Flags, 15,000; Large Flags, 500.

Flag Day is observed by the more than 2500 chapters in every section of the country with special programs, articles in local and state papers calling attention to the significance of the day and the proper display of the flag. Programs are planned to educate and to inspire patriotism. There is something in the act of the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag which brings an uplifting spirit—it is with this thought in mind we urge teachers in public schools to use the Pledge of Allegiance, having the boys and girls lead in these exercises. Our program is one first of education in the history of the flag and its significance, a program planned to develop a knowledge of and respect for our emblem—the Flag of the United States of America.

National Defense Through Patriotic Education

We have had and have supported a constructive program of National Defense through the years. It has been our fundamental policy and we will continue to plead for adequate defense of our country, a reasonable and a progressive defense.

The committee rooms are conveniently located in Memorial Continental Hall adjoining the offices of the President General. The work is supported by the voluntary quota of ten cents per member. Its publications include the National Defense News—a bulletin of current information—and the National Defense Handbook, which is a ready reference of factual information upon subjects of importance...citizenship and government, national defense and peace, immigration, youth activities, un-American activities and bibliography. Chapters sponsor contests all over the country in good citizenship and hundreds of Good Citizenship Medals are awarded annually. Educational material is available through this committee and thousands of requests for literature and information are received annually...requests come from schools, radio stations and individuals. Constitution Day, September 17th, is emphasized as a day for public chapter meetings and copies of the Constitution
National Defense is a problem facing every American citizen today and his children . . . not only National Defense as it affects the nation as a whole but Home Defense now looms larger on the horizon than ever before. In the present world conflict it is not only the life of the soldier that is in danger, but also his family. Early in the year cards in duplicate were mailed to the chapters for a Membership Roll Call for National Defense. When filled out the originals are filed at National Headquarters, the duplicate with the chapter.

The Daughters of the American Revolution through their careful organization of National officers and National chairmen, state officers and state chairmen, chapter officers and chairmen have their house in order to meet the emergency calls for service in their community, their state and the nation. Every member is giving her supreme effort to the defense program of America. A chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a community is a bulwark of Americanism. Under National Defense could be listed many of the committees which function and are listed under a separate name . . . in fact all those that have gone before in this pamphlet . . . all that will come after are an integral part of the National Defense program for our country and we expect to make our defense secure through Patriotic Education— a thread running through every committee binding them into a constructive plan to keep a Perfect Union One and Indivisible with Liberty and Justice For All.

Junior American Citizens

Following the National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee comes the Junior American Citizens Committee and every child in America, rich or poor, from all walks of life, privileged and underprivileged, crippled children, strong and healthy boys and girls of every race and creed are potential members of the Junior American Citizens Clubs, sponsored by D. A. R. chapters in all parts of the country. The report of this year shows 6,387 Clubs with 225,584 members. The clubs are formed in public schools, reform, industrial and Indian schools, orphanages, missions and community centers. Much material for the committee is obtained through the National Defense Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington. There are no dues. Children of the clubs participate in Americanism programs and study safety, patriotism and National Defense, learning to be good citizens. They plant trees, give Historical Pageants, make scrapbooks for disabled soldiers, give attention to beautifying playgrounds, learn American Folk Songs, and the fundamental principles of good citizenship. At the Continental Congress in April, Junior American Citizen Groups presented a Patriotic Program led by William Tyler Page, author of the America’s Creed. The clubs are designed to teach respect for American Ideals and the Citizens duty in protecting them. This year calls for additional work to form clubs in communities where defense industries have brought a great number of residents to one section . . . schools are crowded, children housed in temporary buildings. Our members are meeting the emergency. They are forming additional clubs, bringing a wholesome interest, teaching service at school and home and in the communities . . . truly National Defense through Patriotic Education.

Girl Homemakers

A strong link in our chain of educational endeavor is the Girl Homemakers Committee—its projects and its accomplishments are far reaching. The committee functions by forming separate Clubs and by doing work in other organizations such as Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, Campfire and 4-H Clubs. There are some 1,400 Clubs in settlement houses, missions, Salvation Army Headquarters and Good Will Industries. Recognizing the Home as the First Line of Defense and that Good Citizenship within the nation is dependent fundamentally upon a well ordered home, we are teaching young girls the high calling of Home Making.

Scholarships are given by states and chapters to worthy girls to carry the home economics work through college, awards of
merit are given for outstanding work in Home Economics and prizes given in cooking and sewing. A state and national project is the cotton dress contest carried out each year, the prize winners competing in Washington during the week of National Congress. Incomplete statistics of the year show 591 Awards of Merit given, 99 Girl Homemakers pins, 58 medals, 24 silver spoons, 3 rings, 17 bracelets, and 4 silver thimbles in addition to generous cash awards given for essay, sewing and cooking contests. Camp scholarships, flags and tents given to Girl Scouts and 4-H Girls.

Encouragement in training to make the home, however simple, an attractive place in which to live, training in preparing food and making clothing, the activities of the Girl Homemakers Committee is reaching into every section of our country making of a truth the American Home our first line of Defense.

**D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage**

Each year during the week end preceding the D. A. R. Continental Congress, forty-nine intelligent high school senior girls—one from each state and the District of Columbia, meet in Washington as guests of the National Society. These girls are chosen by vote of their classmates and faculty members for their qualities of Leadership, Dependability, Service and Patriotism.

Forty-nine girls have qualified for the trip to Washington, but thousands have become better citizens by entering the contest. From the moment the Pilgrims arrive at a selected hotel, each moment of their time is planned. The highlights of the Pilgrimage include a trip through the D. A. R. Buildings, a visit to the Library of Congress, The Folger Shakespearean Library, the Smithsonian Institution, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Pan American Building, the Supreme Court, the Legislative Halls, Arlington and Mount Vernon. On Sunday morning all attend services at some selected Church. On Monday evening they attend the opening session of Continental Congress and each Pilgrim is presented to the vast audience. The doors of Washington are unlocked for the Pilgrims, so they have the rare privilege of talking to the men and women who are actively engaged in managing our government.

The girls who represent their states and make the trip to Washington are known as the Pilgrims. The many girls who do not qualify for the trip are known as the Good Citizens. These Good Citizens are not forgotten. Many states invite them to State Conferences and plan trips to State Capitols. Each Good Citizen receives an engraved certificate of award from the National Society and Chapters recognize in appropriate manner the girls sponsored.

In most cases states receive fine cooperation from the State Board of Education. Each prospective winner must answer a Questionnaire and these are checked by a Board of Judges and the winner chosen. Favorable publicity has made it much less difficult to secure the response and cooperation of high school teachers, who find this a worth while contest.

The future progress of each Pilgrim becomes a matter of State concern. Many girls have received scholarships due in no small degree to the qualities brought out in this contest.

**Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Clubs**

From the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage has developed the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Clubs and we are taking advantage of the opportunity of guiding them in such activities as they elect to develop in their communities. They were chosen in the beginning for their exceptional qualities of Dependability, Service, Leadership and Patriotism so they are all potential leaders.

The National Club is composed of the Pilgrims, or the girls who go to Washington—the State Clubs and Local Clubs are formed from the Good Citizen from each High School participating each year. This Committee formed in recent years is pioneer in its nature with great opportunity for development in carrying forward our educational policy for citizenship. They are doing patriotic, charitable and social service work in their communities and this year doing all phases of Red Cross Work.

The first aim of the Clubs was to promote Good Citizenship and these girls are proving effective agents for the Daughters of the American Revolution Citizenship program in every state of the Union.
D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

This fund is advancing our educational objective and indirectly affects the other two objectives—patriotic and historical. One requirement is—the college attended must be an institution that upholds the American ideals. A student attending such a college gains in education and knowledge of history which develops an enlightening patriotism. Our Student Loan has been successful because . . . high scholastic and moral standards are considered in the applicant, and close and friendly contact is maintained with the student. The plan of our loans creates ambition and self respect in the student. The list of students benefited by our loan fund make up an honor roll list of achievement. Their names are found in “Who’s Who in American Universities and Colleges,” some of them wear Phi Beta Kappa keys and others have distinguished themselves in professions. Some of our students are doing post graduate work in our leading colleges and universities. Upon the belief that it is unwise for a student to start college if he must assume a great burden of debt covering the entire four years, loans are usually limited to juniors and seniors in colleges and normal schools. The fund is in state and chapter loans and is a Revolving Fund lent again as soon as the loans are paid thus benefiting more students. We have further aided our Good Citizenship Pilgrims by making scholarship loans, and loans have been made to graduates of our mountain schools to continue their educational efforts in teaching, nursing and other professions. Fifty-one student loan funds were established as Golden Jubilee projects, some of them memorials, others honoring prominent chapter members. Borrowing from a state committee is usually limited to residents of the state yet a number of individual chapter loan funds are being used outside the state. An exchange of students has proved an advantage.

The actual loans to students are several times the amount accumulated for lending since the funds are revolving ones. This item of statistics is of interest: Total number of students aided, 5,362; total of loans and in funds is nearing the $425,000 mark.

We are lending our efforts to the training of young people to cope intelligently with the social, economic, political, religious and educational problems of their generation to think and act creatively and constructively and they in turn are giving us the assurance that the America of tomorrow will not lack leaders with vision and courage.

Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund

The organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Philippines dates from 1913 and during the first year the outstanding work done was the beginning of a scholarship—which now amounts to twenty-two thousand dollars and is known as the Caroline E. Holt scholarship and gives to worthy Filipino girls who are high school graduates, post graduate study in the United States in nursing, hygiene, supervising, institutional work and public welfare service. Four nurses have graduated from Columbia University and are rendering distinguished service in their profession back in their own country. Miss Emelda Tinawin, the fourth person to benefit from the scholarship, was presented and spoke from the platform of the 50th Continental Congress last April in Washington. She declared the knowledge gained from the study here would bring a closer relation and understanding and a more effective cooperation would be the result.

Approved Schools

Schools on our approved list now number 14, each of the schools serving the particular mission for which it was founded, and giving students the opportunity for self help in securing their education. To qualify, a school or college must be definitely for underprivileged boys and girls who otherwise would not have the opportunity for an education, for American Indians or for the Americanization of foreign born students or students of foreign parentage. The policies of these schools and colleges has ever been to instill into the minds of our boys and girls the ideals and principles of true Americanism. Two of the schools are owned and operated by our society: Tamassee D. A. R. School, Tamassee, S. C., and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School on Gunter Mountain,
Grant, Ala. They stand as monuments to the educational program of the society. The children of the mountains and their parents and the improvement in home and community life are the concrete results of the influence of the schools. Again one of the objects of our society is served in and through the homes... education for living. Students in our schools showing promise, by scholarships and student loan funds, continue their training for leadership in their community by attending one of the colleges on our list. Our aim is to raise the standards of living, giving opportunity for self advancement.

Mrs. Inez Henry, executive secretary of Berry College, was one of the speakers of our last Congress. Mrs. Henry stated her education was made possible by the D. A. R. and that as an organization and as individual members they were the first outside friends of Berry Schools.

Based on reports from the schools the members of the Society have averaged for the past three years money gifts in excess of $100,000. Chapters give showers for the schools of school supplies, linen, books and clothes and at Christmas time many chapters throughout the country remember the schools with practical gifts and a bit of holiday cheer. Chapters have exhibits of the schools’ handicraft in connection with the approved school programs.

Funds have been raised for a new high school building at Tamassee, and an addition to the high school building at Kate Duncan Smith is in process of construction. The Model Farm has had many improvements during the summer and to quote the county agent: "The Grant section has improved in the year more than any other section of Marshall County." A Health House in each of our schools is teaching sanitation, child care and providing inoculations.

The society recognizes the outstanding need at all of the schools is that of an adequate endowment fund and an effort is being made to meet this need. A number of states have started endowments for the buildings they have erected at the schools.

Recognizing that life is a school of character, a school in which discipline holds the highest place as a developer of character, that the untrained and undisciplined child precipitated into such a struggle as life on this earth is, will have a very unhappy time and meet with much suffering, we are using the strength of our society to educate for living at peace with his fellow man. The list of Approved Schools follows:

D. A. R. SCHOOLS

Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School ................................................ Grant, Alabama
Tamassee D. A. R. School ............................................................... Tamassee, South Carolina

APPROVED SCHOOLS

American International College ................................................ Springfield, Massachusetts
Berea College ................................................................. Berea, Kentucky
The Berry Schools .............................................................. Mount Berry, Georgia
Blue Ridge Industrial School .................................................. Bris, Virginia
Carr Creek Community Center, Inc. ............................... Carr Creek, Kentucky
Crossnore School ................................................................. Crossnore, North Carolina
Hillside School, Inc. ............................................................... Marlborough, Massachusetts
Hindman Settlement School .................................................. Hindman, Kentucky
Lincoln Memorial University ................................................... Harrogate, Tennessee
Maryville College ................................................................. Maryville, Tennessee
Northland College ................................................................. Ashland, Wisconsin
Pine Mountain Settlement School .............................................. Pine Mountain, Kentucky

Conservation

Interest in Conservation of natural resources dates from the organization of our Society. President Benjamin Harrison signed the Bill authorizing Forest Reserves and immediately established Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, the first National Forest. At that time his wife, Caroline Scott Harrison, was serving as First President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Conservation of National Resources and of Human Resources has claimed our interest through the years, and ranks second with
our committees in money expended—being outranked only by the Approved Schools Committee which, after all, is a part of Human Conservation. It seems fitting to follow the summary of our committees that have to do with youth, since there is more or less of an overlapping of their interests and activities, each of them striving for the conservation of high ideals for our future citizens.

We are cooperating with the United States Forest Service and the many State Forest Service Officials. We have planted Memorial Forests in 40 states, approximately 4,000,000 trees. We distributed fire prevention posters furnished by the Forest Service, held 1,570 programs on Conservation the past year, beautified highways, established bird feeding stations, and protected wild life. Aims for the year—Every chapter to have a program on some phase of Conservation, one Conservation project on Natural Resources, one on Human Conservation, one Historic Tree located and description and picture sent to headquarters. Chapters throughout the country are arousing the citizenry to the importance of reforesting denuded, idle and eroded land for timber; soil protection; providing harbors for bird and wild life, and to reduce fire hazards.

A Resolution was passed by our last D. A. R. Congress urging upon our Legislators "the need for making adequate provision for the intelligent use and care of our natural resources as an integral part of the National Defense Program."

Human Conservation—Work for underprivileged youth is undertaken by every chapter. The past year 1,782 Becker boys and girls—the help given was as varied as the needs of the boys and girls. Other projects were—sending boys and girls to summer camps, clinics for babies, hot lunches and milk to school children, aid to the Scouts, Campfire Girls, Junior American Citizens, and other worthy organizations for youth. Help was given to veterans', children's and general hospitals, and to the homes for the aged, needy, and children. Every chapter is doing some type of work for the boys in camps.

Red Cross

Members of our chapters in every community are giving of their time and money to the Red Cross. They have organized sewing groups, formed classes to make surgical dressings, and many members are knitting, others doing clerical and executive work.

This summer, the Corridors in our Constitution Hall in Washington have been given for the use of the Red Cross. It is a beehive of activity—83 desks and 18 tables are in use. The department handles the medical supplies—the record, shipping and purchasing division. Our buildings in the block adjoining the Red Cross Headquarters makes this arrangement one of convenience to the Red Cross and gives the D. A. R. another opportunity for service.

Motion Pictures

The work of the Motion Picture Committee is purely educational. The worthwhile Motion Picture measures up to the three objects of our society—Educational-Historical-Patriotic. Motion Pictures are an aid in furthering the work of other committees making a definite contribution toward democracy and national defense.

This committee has for some time urged courses in Photoplay Appreciation in the regular curriculum of the high schools—not as a separate study but combined with English classes. It is gratifying now to note the subject is assuming increasing importance among leading educators. Visual education is used in teaching history and other subjects. The motion picture is a medium of expression, a vehicle of communication reaching into every community, and our D. A. R. committee is giving constructive aid in helping to increase its usefulness as an educational and patriotic medium.

Exhibitors cooperate with our chapters in arranging suitable programs for children on week ends. This committee recommends the elimination of the double feature program in favor of a more balanced one with a single feature, short subjects, and a news reel. Essay contests in the high schools on current pictures are held to benefit Photoplay appreciation.

The Preview Committee numbers about fifty D. A. R. members and issues reviews of current films. This year the reviews from east and west coast are sent by special Air Mail to the National Chairman in Washington and she compiles an up-to-the-
minute report of pictures for the motion picture page in the National Historical Magazine—(our D. A. R. Magazine).

Statistics for the year—478 feature pictures and 549 short subjects reviewed and comments published on all.

Filing and Lending Bureau

The purpose of this committee is exactly what its name implies—it files important papers in the office building in Washington and it lends them to chapters in every part of the country . . . in other words its purpose is for the “general diffusion of knowledge.” States have their own files which contain papers on local and state subjects, invaluable aid in Historical Research. States are compiling papers telling of all places marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

There is a national catalog containing a complete list of material available. For a fee of twenty-five cents any paper, radio address, play or pageant, may be secured for one month’s use. More than four thousand papers suitable for reading at chapter meetings are available. There is a reviewing committee which eliminates as papers become obsolete. Articles cover the late Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Subjects include Art, Architecture, Drama, Literature, Music, Painting and Sculpture of early America. Material on the colonial period includes Exploration, the Puritans, the Cavaliers, Colonial Clothing, Fashions, Customs, Homes, China, Glass, Industries, Gardens, and Needle Work. Papers on Lives of Famous Americans, the Constitution, the Government and its Various Departments. Biographical sketches of all the Presidents General of the National Society and an abundance of material upon the Society’s Committee Work. Lectures with slides and moving pictures for illustration, including Ellis Island, Approved Schools, History of the Flag, Restored Williamsburg, and the buildings of the National Society in Washington. Chapters located in communities where source material is unavailable have been especially benefited by this service and it is a source of information for every chapter, and in turn chapters send in for filing, copies of their talks, plays and pageants of unusual merit.

Press Relations

It was from the Pen of a Woman and the Pages of the Press that the idea of the formation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution first took definite form and to this day the Pages of the Press wield a great influence in creating interest in the work of our society by giving to its reading public many of the facts of our accomplishments and the ideals and purposes for which we are striving. Thoughts expressed on paper grow into projects of reality.

Information reaches the papers through local, state and national chairmen of Press Relations.

Newspapers large and small in every state of the union in its state and local setting present the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the reading public. With the realization it is the constructive educational, patriotic and historical work that takes first place in our society the Press, through its news columns and editorial pages, is giving it first place and stressing the value of the influence of the society in the community and to the nation at large.

Radio

In the beginning, as stated, it was through the newspapers our voice was first heard as recorded on the printed page, now as we move along in the second half of our first Century our actual voice is reaching into every corner of the United States telling to the people direct the ideals and purposes for which we serve. We are using the power of our great organization constructively through the medium of Radio in furthering our objectives to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence . . . to develop an enlightened public opinion . . . to foster true patriotism and love of country.

Our programs have proven of such merit radio stations are giving us a definite place on their public service programs, and on their special programs for patriotic anniversaries. The President General’s voice carries now to the remotest chapter in the country.

Excellent cooperation between Press and Radio has made possible our reaching the
masses with a great constructive program for furthering American ideals.

The past year more than 300 stations carried 6,770 spot announcements and 2,050 programs.

National Historical Magazine

The official organ of the society, a truly Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, though it has been published under various names since its authorization by resolution on May 7th, 1892, which reads: "That a magazine be published to be the official organ of the Society, to record its work, and to stimulate interest in historical matters." This resolution came from an earlier suggestion that the members should be informed as to Board and Congressional actions. The minutes of the National Board continue to be printed in the magazine. There is always a message from the President General. Other regular departments now include: Genealogical Research, Parliamentary Procedure, Book Reviews, and page for the Children of the American Revolution and for the Junior Membership activities. Reports of state conferences with their highlights and special articles of historical and educational interest.

Chapters use much of the Magazine material in planning their programs. Committee work, as summarized in this Pamphlet, is given page articles in the magazine. The magazine files are the recorded pages of the organization's history. Ellin Hardin Walworth, one of the four founders was its first editor and inaugurated policies that are applicable today. The magazine has a reader's interest for those not members of the Society.

Subscription rates—One year, $2.00; Two years, $3.00.

D. A. R. Museum

The Museum, a member of the American Association of Museums, is in charge of the Curator General. A committee on Revolutionary Relics dates from the founding of the Society, although at first the precious gifts had to be housed in the Smithsonian Institution. Now we have our own Museum rooms. Two galleries on the north and south sides of Memorial Continental Hall and 28 state rooms completely furnished according to Periods—the Colonial (1607-1776) the Revolutionary (1776-1800) and that of the Early Republic (1800-1830). These state rooms compose an Historic House Museum and include Libraries, Living and Dining Rooms, Bedrooms, a Patio, a Kitchen, a Music Room, and a Children's Room. Five small rooms adjacent to the stage of Memorial Continental Hall include a Museum Work Room, a Textile Room, and there is being developed an American Indian Room of the Colonial period and an Historical Room which will be devoted to the preserving of such articles as relate to the history of the organization. Until this year gowns of the Past Presidents General have been placed in the Smithsonian Institution. Plans are now being developed to display them on figures in a room in Memorial Continental Hall, specially arranged for them. Our policy is to hold three special exhibits each year and special showings of recent accessions. Gallery talks are given at stated times. Articles of historical significance and distinguished works of art are constantly being added to the Museum. It is a distinctive collection and attracts visitors from all parts of the country... it too, conforms to the objectives of the Society... Educational... Historical... and Patriotic. The special exhibit during the summer has been of portraits, mostly engravings of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, supplemented by writing materials in use in 1776.

(To be continued)

For sacrifice to be fully useful in the soul it must have some use in the world; it must be productively related to work and grow out of work. Sacrifice is not an ideal of life, but the wholehearted service of an ideal will demand sacrifice. The man who submits himself and his work to be drawn into the movement of the divine creative enterprise is thereby at once laid open to the pains of God.
OFFICIAL
NATIONAL BOARD
SPECIAL
MEETING
February 2, 1942.

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Monday, February 2, 1942, at 12 noon.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. William Henry Belk, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, called the roll, and the following members were present: National Officers: Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Bennison, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Hightower, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Schlosser, Mrs. Cox, Miss Mullins, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cooch, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Murray. State Regents: Miss Welch, Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Crist, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Stapp, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heavenrich, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Silversteen, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Lambeth.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, moved that 222 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Cooch, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 935 applications presented to the Board.

ELEANOR B. COOCH,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 935 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Mullins. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Mullins, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

My report is as follows:
Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Miss Mullins moved the confirmation of four organizing regents; the cancellation of the authorization of the chapter at Indio, California; the change of the organizing regency of Mrs. Mary Truby Mason; the disbandment of the Lieut. Richard Falley Chapter at Osceola, Nebraska; and the confirmation of the William Creekmore Chapter at Pleasanton, Kansas, and the Asa Underwood Chapter at East Columbia, Texas. Seconded by Mrs. Forney. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, moved that one former member be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Forney. Adopted.

The minutes were read and approved.

Adjournment was taken at 12:25 P. M.

GEORGIA D. SCHLOSSER,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING.
February 3, 1942.

THE Regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, February 3, 1942, at 9:30 A.M.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Bennison, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Hightower, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Belk, Mrs. Schlosser, Mrs. Cox, Miss Mullins, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Coch, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Murray. State Regents: Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Welch, Mrs. Oberholser, Mrs. Mel, Mrs. Crist, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Stapp, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heavenrich, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Manlove, Mrs. Silversteen, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Lambeth, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. White, Mrs. Harris. State Vice Regents: Mrs. Davis.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. W. H. Belk, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

Letters of sympathy have been written to the families of past National Officers who have passed away since the last meeting. I have attended all Executive Committee meetings as well as National Board meetings, and plans have been made with the chairman of the Program, Mrs. Kerr, for the Memorial Service, which will be on Sunday of the Congress.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK,
Chaplain General,
N. S. D. A. R.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since my last report to the Board in October, the following work has been done in my office:

The minutes of the Regular Board meeting in October were written for publication in the Magazine, and proof read. The minutes of the Special Board meeting in December were likewise written for the Magazine.

Verbatim transcripts of both meetings have been made, indexed and bound. Rulings of these meetings have been typed for the Statute Book and index made, also copies made and delivered to each National Officer.

Notices of the National Board and Executive Committee meetings have been mailed to members. The Executive Committee held meetings in December and January.

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings have been written, copies made and sent to each member of this committee. These minutes have also been copied for binding in book form, and indexed. Copies of rulings in connection with work of any particular office or committee were made and delivered to those offices affected.

Since my last report in October, 3,468 membership certificates have been issued, and one commission to a state regent.

Prompt and courteous consideration has been given to all requests for information, and correspondence has received careful and immediate attention.

In this report I wish to pay tribute to my devoted friend, Mrs. Edmund Buffke Ball, loyal Daughter of Indiana, for the gift of the new lights in my office. My appreciation for their practical value, for the loyal devotion and friendship that prompted the gift, my gratitude for the gift and for the giver.

Cornelia Cole Fairbanks in dedicating Memorial Continental Hall said: "The fact that a society of women erects the structure makes it unique. Its memorial feature renders it sacred and great . . . it is a tribute of gratitude . . ." I am very sure the tender, intimate, affectionate feeling we all have for our buildings and their furnishings comes from this fact—the money has all been contributed by states, by chapters, by individuals, in memory of, tribute to, or appreciation for service to our Society.

Truly our buildings are sacred to us. They are great in their significance, our Society is sacred to us, it is great in its significance, our country is sacred to us and it is great in its significance. As we act today, and as our actions are recorded by your secretary, let us keep this admonition of Lincoln in mind. " . . . If we do not make common cause to save the good old ship of the Union on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another."

GEORGIA D. SCHLOSSER,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cox, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Since the October Board meeting the following supplies have been issued from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General:

Application Blanks ............................................. 12,755
Information leaflets ......................................... 1,860
Constitution and By-Laws ................................ 332
Transfer Cards ................................................ 1,045
Orders for Manuals have been filled to the number of 194,411. The distribution according to languages follows: English—169,662; Spanish—1,257; Italian—50; Hungarian—1,159; Polish—673; Yiddish—4,182; French—2,674; German—673; Russian—1,216; Greek—1,505; Swedish—665; Portuguese—1,093; Lithuanian—1,334; Norwegian—474; Bohemian—405; Armenian—524; Finnish—450.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper department 1,418 communications and 1,475 letters and cards written. A seeming discrepancy appears here which is due primarily to orders for manuals coming in great numbers under one cover for which individual notification of the filling of same is made.

One of our past Chaplains General, Mrs. William Rock Painter of Missouri, passed away since our last meeting and notices were sent to the cabinet members.

Following the close of the October Board meeting, cards were mailed to the Vice Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, Honorary Presidents General, State Regents and Chapter Regents notifying them of the increased price of application blanks.

As our supply of the Polish and Italian manuals is exhausted, letters were sent to State Chairmen of the Manual Committee notifying them of this situation. Since then the office has also sent out all of the German manuals that were on hand.

Elizabeth M. Cox,
 Corresponding Secretary General,
 N. S. D. A. R.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

**CURRENT FUND**

Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .................................. $ 90,837.21

**RECEIPTS**

Annual dues $79,818.00; initiation fees $10,360.00; reinstatement fees $415.00; supplemental fees $1,044.00; application blanks $381.49; awards $3,50; brochures $3.15; catalogues $14.00; certificate $17.00; certificate folders $20.00; citizenship certificates $1.05; commission, Coca Cola $18.90; commission, Insignia $45.00; Daughters leaflets $8.20; D. A. R. reports $3.50; duplicate papers $223.20; exchange $4.40; flags $8.75; flag booklets $37.98; flag codes $260.41; genealogical charts $33.05; glossies $5.80; G. H. M. poster $.50; handbooks $192.90; historical papers $64.38; interest $59.57; lantern slides $27.07; library contributions $17.00; library fees $36.00; lineage $225.14; lineage index #1 $5.00; lineage index #2 $10.00; lineage index #3 $10.00; lineage index #4 $10.00; Magazine: subscriptions $6,893.70; advertisements $988.14; single copies $61.05; N. J. booklets $.75; Parliamentarian $50.00; pictures $2.50; pilgrimage posters $26.09; proceedings $9.00; regents lists $30.00; rental, flags $10.00; ribbon $6.04; rituals $64.57; sale of waste $50.90; songs $1.70; stationery $7.58; statuettes $6.40; Constitution Hall Events $11,900.21; Memorial Continental Hall Events $50.00; American Red Cross $454.85; Fiftieth Congress: program $1.25; repayment of loans to Mountain Schools Fund $150.82.

Total Receipts .......................................................... 114,140.29

**DISBURSEMENTS**

Refunds: annual dues $342.00; initiation fees $325.00; supplemental fees $30.00 .......................... $ 697.00

President General: clerical service $1,315.00; official expenses $1,500.00; postage $60.00; supplies $39.57; telephone and telegrams $21.63; express $50 .......................... 2,936.70

First Vice President General: telephone and telegrams $30 .......................... .75

Chaplain General: postage $.50; express $2.50 .......................... 904.64

Recording Secretary General: clerical service $795.00; postage $5.00; supplies $17.41; reporting $80.48; binding books $6.15; telegrams $.60 .......................... 1,109.12

Certificate: clerical service $130.00; postage $206.88; engrossing $2.10; refund $2.00 .......................... 340.98

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service $770.00; postage $132.16; supplies $196.96; typewriter repairs $10.00 .......................... 1,091.22

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service $295.00; postage $34.54; supplies $32.24; engrossing $2.00; typewriter repairs $1.38; telegrams $.84; cartage $.50; express $.30 .......................... 997.30

Treasurer General: clerical service $3,932.50; postage $882.43; supplies $235.50; telephone and telegrams $18.59; binding book $6.50; typewriter repairs $1.25 .......................... 5,076.57
Registrar General: clerical service $7,985.00; postage $444.24; supplies $235.52; typewriter repairs $10.62; express $2.74; telephone $1.00; cartage $.20 $ 8,679.32

Historian General: clerical service $390.00; postage $22.46; supplies $12.72; express $1.30; telegrams $60.00 427.08

Librarian General: clerical service $1,965.00; postage $16.08; supplies $142.03; books $30.25; subscriptions $6.00; book review $3.00; typewriter repairs $6.15; express $3.25; binding books $105.45 2,175.19

Curator General: clerical service $705.00; postage $52.28; supplies $36.12; taxi fare $6.15; express $2.96; telegrams $1.14 803.65

Reporter General: clerical service $275.00; postage $45.24; supplies $20.36; miscellaneous expenses $1.50 342.10

General Office: clerical service $880.00; postage $209.25; supplies $208.21; application blanks $1,205.00; leaflets $488.56; charts $278.00; Christmas gifts and awards $431.00; attorney's fees $776.00; insurance survey $250.00; flowers and wreaths $34.89; buffet supper $27.00; Board lunch $30.55; flag $12.71; typewriter repairs $12.00; telephone $6.95; carfare $2.00; cartage $1.50; certificate $50.00 4,854.12

Committees: clerical service $465.00; American Indians—supplies $.88; express $.25. Americanism—express $2.30. Approved Schools—express $.66. Buildings and Grounds—clerical service $85.00; supplies $.96; express $.85; telegrams $.52. Conservation—tree markers $60.15; express $4.70; expenses $7.80. Correct Use of the Flag—postage $1.00; express $2.55. Filing and Lending—clerical service $85.00; postage $18.93; express $16.04. Finance—postage $12.00. Genealogical Records—postage $.60; telephone $.15. Girl Home Makers—postage $10.69; supplies $3.20; express $6.80. Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs—express $1.12. Junior American Citizens—buttons $1,821.21; handbooks $253.75; freight $27.38; express $13.21. Junior Membership—express $2.01. Motion Pictures—express $1.25. Music—express $.50. Personnel—telephone $5.00. Radio—postage $18.46; supplies $3.00; express $2.60. Real Daughters—express $1.25. Student Loan—express $1.30 2,951.07

Building Expense: services $7,432.32; supplies $1,012.49; electric current and gas $1,229.96; fuel oil $512.16; apartment rent $225.00; ice and towel service $4.31; repairs $34.60; cleaning $16.04; time service $9.75; hauling $4.00 10,522.45

Printing Machine: services $506.75; supplies $322.12; repairs $.10 829.87

Construction Hall: services $3,711.50; supplies $2.75; care of organ $50.00; admissions tax $33.30; telephone $17.43; license $8.00; cleaning $1.79 3,824.77

Memorial Continental Hall Events: services $24.50; electric current $.90; rebate $9.00 50.00

Magazine: services $3,852.64; postage $248.58; supplies $55.00; October and November issues $3,589.20; articles $359.00; photographs $41.60; telegrams $3.22; express $3.25; typewriter repairs $2.12 5,154.61

Fiftieth Congress: Page—supplies $4.40

Fifty-first Congress: Credentials—postage $10.00; supplies $.25. House—supplies $22.38 57.90

Auditing Accounts 240.00

Flag Codes—postage $.26; printing $85.80; supplies $22.05; express $19.45 129.98

Genealogical Charts—express $.72

Handbooks—express 2.05

Library Fees—binding books 301.55

Office Furniture and Fixtures 361.22

Recordak—file cabinet $262.50; freight $6.20 268.70

Parliamentarian—services $175.00; postage $10.00; expenses to meeting $97.08; express $.82 282.90

Proceedings—all 35.00

Ribbon 8.00

Society's Contributions to Pension and Retirement Fund 898.58

State Regents Postage 355.90

State Regents Stationery 35

Telegrams 4.78

Total salaries $231.25; service $238.83 470.08

Constitution Hall—repairs and equipment 203.29

Memorial Continental Hall—repairs and furnishings 134.13

Total Disbursements $ 56,442.47

Balance, December 31, 1941 $148,535.03
### PERMANENT FUND

#### Endowment Fund:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $3,661.51
- **Receipts**: contributions $78.75; interest $82.17 $160.92
- **Balance, December 31, 1941**: $3,822.43

#### State Rooms:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $390.38

#### Museum:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $1,435.55
- **Receipts**: contributions $42.70
- **Disbursements**: furnishings $400.75; examination of portrait $50.00; printing $16.00; express and cartage $14.61; subscription $8.00; advertising $7.50 $496.86
- **Balance, December 31, 1941**: $981.39

#### Archives Room:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $10,799.19
- **Disbursements**: services $15.50; furnishings and supplies $483.16 $498.66
- **Balance, December 31, 1941**: $10,300.53

#### Indian Room:
- **Receipts**: $5.00

#### Buildings and Grounds:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $40.00

#### Constitution Hall:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $4,353.84

#### Total Permanent Fund $19,893.57

### PETTY CASH FUND

#### Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 $1,200.00

### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### Life Membership:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $3,484.79

#### Manual:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $15,032.57
- **Receipts**: contributions $2,078.40; sale of copies $4.94 $2,083.34
- **Disbursements**: services $100.00; postage $100.00; supplies $21.56; express and freight $70.47 $292.03
- **Balance, December 31, 1941**: $16,823.88

#### Approved Schools:
- **Receipts**: $15,858.68
- **Disbursements**: $15,858.68

#### Carpenter Mountain Schools:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $496.70
- **Receipts**: interest $217.62
- **Disbursements**: Crossnore School, N. C., $187.90; Lincoln Memorial University, Tenn., $187.90; Maryville College, Tenn., $187.90; repayment of loans from Current Funds $150.82 $714.52

#### Angel and Ellis Islands:
- **Balance at last report, September 30, 1941**: $7,242.42
- **Receipts**: contributions $2,147.91
- **Disbursements**: services $1,595.00; postage $20.55; supplies $465.70; Angel Island $90.00; Christmas needs $80.00; immigrant aid $50.00; transportation $7.30; express $7.41; insurance $5.00; telephone $1.25; miscellaneous $18.18 $9,390.33

#### Total $2,340.59
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. $ 7,049.74

Historical Research:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $ 58.48
Receipts ................................................................. 976.33
Disbursements ............................................................. $ 1,034.81
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 58.48

Library:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $ 69.82
Receipts: interest .......................................................... 102.71
Disbursements: books ...................................................... 103.64
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 68.89

Relief, Real Daughters:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $ 118.02
Receipts: contributions ................................................... 155.81
Disbursements ............................................................. $ 273.83
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 234.83

National Defense:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $13,668.57
Receipts: contributions $2,209.60; sale of literature $1,024.65; sale of medals $172.90  3,407.15
Disbursements: services $2,089.00; postage $185.08; supplies $152.81; literature $1,182.27; traveling expenses $100.00; meetings $31.31; Society’s contributions to Pension and Retirement Fund $75.27; telephone and telegrams $39.02; express, cartage, and carfare $36.23; refunds $4.67; box rent $3.00; typewriter repairs $1.25  3,899.91
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 13,175.81

Good Citizenship Pilgrimage:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $ 5,930.54
Receipts: contributions ................................................... 1,033.43
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 6,963.97

Conservation:
Receipts ................................................................. 674.23
Disbursements ............................................................. 674.23

Press Relations:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $ 3,431.67
Receipts: contributions $412.46; sale of books $120.16; sale of records $3.00; sale of handbooks $3.10  538.72
Disbursements: services $368.00; postage $123.83; supplies $57.00; photographs $19.64; messenger service $1.45; subscription $1.30; telegrams $4.30; express $1.25  571.87
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 3,398.52

Student Loan:
Receipts ................................................................. 966.51
Disbursements ............................................................. 966.51

Reserve for Maintenance of Properties:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $23,331.89
Disbursements: repairs ................................................... 177.81
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................................. 23,154.08

Ambulance:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .............................. $ 247.60
Receipts: contributions ................................................... 25.59
Balance, December 31, 1941 ........................................ $ 273.18
Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 ................... $ 754.49
Receipts: contributions ........................................... 55.00

Balance, December 31, 1941 ...................................... 809.49
Walter Scott School for Crippled Children:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .................... 700.00

Preservation, Gowns of Presidents General:
*Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .................. $ 809.90
Receipts: contributions ........................................... 360.20

Disbursements: mannequins $300.00; supplies $43.16; art work $35.10;
freight $10.97 .................................................. 389.23

*Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................. 780.87
Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .................... $ 365.08
Receipts: interest ................................................ 59.29

Balance, December 31, 1941 ..................................... 424.37
Philippine Scholarship:
Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .................... $12,502.67
Receipts: interest ................................................ 2.15

Balance, December 31, 1941 ..................................... 12,504.82
Total Special Funds ............................................. 89,905.72

*This balance includes $500.00 loan from Current Fund.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1941 .................... $ 74,567.67

Receipts

Employees’ Contributions ....................................... $ 973.85
Society’s Contributions .......................................... 973.85
Interest on Investments .......................................... 412.50

Total Receipts .................................................. 2,360.20

$76,927.87

Disbursements

Pensions ......................................................... $ 2,918.94
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds ...................................... 23,800.00
Interest Accrued on Bonds ...................................... 43.70

Total Disbursements ............................................ 26,762.64
Balance, December 31, 1941 .................................... $ 50,165.23

Recapitulation

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{Funds} & \text{Balance} & \text{Receipts} & \text{Disbursements} & \text{Balance} \\
& 9-30-41 & 12-31-41 & 9-30-41 & 12-31-41 \\
\text{Current} & 90,837.21 & 114,140.29 & 56,442.47 & 148,535.03 \\
\text{Permanent} & 20,680.47 & 208.62 & 995.52 & 19,893.57 \\
\text{Petty Cash} & 1,200.00 & & & 1,200.00 \\
\text{Life Membership} & 3,484.79 & & & 3,484.79 \\
\text{Manual} & 15,032.57 & 2,083.34 & 292.03 & 16,823.88 \\
\text{Approved Schools} & 15,858.68 & 15,858.68 & & \\
\text{Carpenter Mt. Schools} & 496.70 & 217.82 & 714.52 & \\
\end{array}
\]
### NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
<td>7,242.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Research</td>
<td>58.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>69.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief, Real Daughters</td>
<td>118.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>13,668.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrimage</td>
<td>5,930.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>674.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>3,431.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Loan</td>
<td>966.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>23,331.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>247.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>754.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Scott School</td>
<td>700.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preserv. Gowns of P. G</td>
<td>809.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Scholarship</td>
<td>365.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>12,502.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension and Retirement</td>
<td>74,567.67</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total:** $275,530.56

### DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$308,499.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $309,699.55

### INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. 3% Bonds, due 1949 (Par value $3,000.00)</td>
<td>$2,314.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Transit Co. 5% Bonds, due 1947 (Par value $5,000.000)</td>
<td>5,292.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $6,000.00)</td>
<td>6,210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, due 1952-54 (Par value $7,200.00)</td>
<td>7,382.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership Fund:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Defense Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1953</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Postal Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1952</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $11,000.00)</td>
<td>11,367.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1952-54 (Par value $5,000.00)</td>
<td>5,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Schools Fund:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bonds, due 1949 (Par value $13,000.00)</td>
<td>13,038.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $10,000.00)</td>
<td>10,306.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, due 1952-54 (Par value $2,000.00)</td>
<td>2,050.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Fund:</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Postal Savings 2 1/4% Bond, due 1952</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $19,000.00)</td>
<td>19,621.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, due 1952-54 (Par value $9,000.00)</td>
<td>9,225.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship Fund:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Railway Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 1966 (Par value $3,000.00)</td>
<td>3,263.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship Fund:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1951-53 (Par value $10,000.00)</td>
<td>10,306.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and Retirement Fund:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value $36,000.00)</td>
<td>35,383.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Electric Power Co. 3 1/4% Bonds, due 1966 (Par value $4,000.00)</td>
<td>4,390.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Edison Co. 4% Bonds, due 1965 (Par value $5,000.00)</td>
<td>5,563.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Transit Co. 5% Bonds, due 1947 (Par value $8,500.00)</td>
<td>8,325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Defense Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, due 1953</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, due 1967-72</td>
<td>23,800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $290,165.38

Ileen B. Campbell,  
Treasurer General,  
N. S. D. A. R.
Mrs. Floyd W. Bennison, 3rd Vice President, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report. From October through December, 1941, vouchers were approved to the amount of $110,820.48, of which $15,858.68 represents contributions received for Approved Schools and Americanism; $976.33 for Historical Research; $966.51 for Student Loans; $674.23 for Conservation; $39.00 for Relief.

Following are the largest expenditures:

Purchase of Treasury Bonds with interest ........................................ $23,843.70
Clerical service ......................................................................... 22,221.39
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees ............. 11,315.07
Magazine .................................................................................. 5,154.61
National Defense Committee expense ..................................... 3,899.91
Angel and Ellis Island expense .................................................. 2,340.59
Pensions for Real Daughters, Nurses and employees .................. 2,918.94
Postage ..................................................................................... 2,904.30

CLEO W. BENNISON, Chairman.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, the report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser.

Report of Auditing Committee

We have checked the Treasurer General's report with the Auditor's report and found them in accord.

SARAH BOHANAN RUSSELL, Vice Chairman.

Mrs. Schlosser moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. Seconded by Miss Mullins. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Marion D. Mullins, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of Oregon requests the reappointment of Mrs. Mary Truby Mason as Organizing Regent at Oswego, Oregon. The Lyttleton Johnston Chapter of Conway, Arkansas, is presented for official disbandment. The following Chapters are presented for confirmation:

Heironymous Gaines, University, Louisiana
Prescott-de la Houssaye, Washington, Louisiana
James Gilliam, Darling, Mississippi

MARION DAY MULLINS, Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Mullins moved the reappointment of Mrs. Mary Truby Mason as Organizing Regent at Oswego, Oregon; the disbandment of the Lyttleton Johnston Chapter at Conway, Arkansas; and the confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Crockett. Adopted.

The Historian General Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, read her report:

Report of Historian General

Your Historian General takes pleasure in offering the following report:

The keen interest in the Valley Forge project concerning the necessary bells to complete the Washington Memorial Carillon at Valley Forge, is indeed gratifying. At the close of the last administration eleven state bells had not been dedicated. Since then two states have completed their bell fund and two others have subscribed over half of the necessary amount. This leaves but seven of the forty-nine bells to be furnished and it is hoped that within a short time these states will complete their funds.

Illinois has paid for its star on the National Birthday Bell at Valley Forge, and Maryland and West Virginia report progress on their star fund. Date for dedication of bells and stars at Valley Forge will be Thursday, April 16, 1942.

Information was disseminated to the State Historians relative to a new project at Valley Forge—the building of a ninety-five foot “Bell Tower” to house these bells. Pennsylvania Daughters have shown a keen interest in this project and have pledged the Keystone over the doorway to the “Bell Tower.” Other patriotic organizations are privileged to assist in raising the fund for the tower.

It was a pleasure to attend the dedication of the beautiful portrait, a copy of one in Memorial Continental Hall, of Mary Desha, one of our beloved founders, which was unveiled at historic Duncan Tavern, Kentucky’s D. A. R. State Shrine, in October.

Through the efforts of the Oklahoma Daughters the Museum room in the Oklahoma Historical Society Building, in Oklahoma City, was furnished and dedicated on November 12th.

The Oyster Bay Chapter, of Long Island, is interested in restoring the Historic Raynhall, Revolutionary War landmark, as a museum to house mementoes of Colonial days.

Michigan reports the marking of the graves of eleven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers on December 17th.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Maine, marked the grave of a surgeon in the American Revolution.

Connecticut contributed an historical edition of the “Stamford Advocate,” an historical review of Stamford during the past 300 years.

Several interesting historical articles were received from Delaware and Virginia. A typed book containing historical material was contributed by the New York Daughters and two books, “History of Old Grove Street Cemetery” by Mary M. Mack, and a book compiled by Miss Clara Van Buren of Arkansas, containing 129 pages of valuable genealogical data, were also received.

Work is going forward on marking the site of the signing of the first Constitution of Illinois, at Old Kaskaskia. This will be a most unusual memorial and one of which all Daughters will be proud. Maryland, as well as several other states are working on a similar project.
On January 2, 2,650 questionnaires were sent to state and chapter historians. The state historians have shown a fine spirit of cooperation in promoting the work as outlined in the program for the year and also in supplying information for our Markers' File. This work is steadily progressing and will always be an outstanding feature.

The Historical Research Committee meeting will be held in the Archives Room, 11 o'clock on April 20th.

West Virginia, New York and Indiana have responded to the request for their State Guides. There are now 33 State Guides on file in the office of the Historian General. We are eager to have a guide from every state.

A new and attractive history medal brochure, giving full information about the history medals made for the exclusive use of the D. A. R., has been published by Mrs. Sweeney. These may be secured from Mrs. Sweeney or our office if desired. It is tremendously important that American Youth be imbued with the knowledge of their country, and in what better way can we promote interest in the study of American history than by giving these attractive medals. To arouse interest in local history, the Oklahoma State Historian offered prizes to jr. high school students for best essays on historic sites in the counties in which the schools were located.

Out of the 2000 books printed of "Historic Restorations of the D. A. R." 580 are yet to be sold. This publication is indeed an important and valuable piece of Americana. It shows the social history of our nation in terms of its buildings, its aspirations toward comfort, beauty, and usefulness as a growing nation. The author, Mr. Barrington, has given credit where it is due to members of the Society who have given so generously and worked so hard to effect these historic restorations. Has a copy of this splendid book been presented to your public library?

Since my report to the October Board the following states have contributed documents for our Archives Room: Washington, 1; California, 2; Pennsylvania, 3; Maine, 1; New York, 2; Massachusetts, 3; New Jersey, 3 account books. California sent a prayer book, dated 1808, and 5 interesting books for our Colonial Library were received from Minnesota. Kentucky presented the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

It is regrettable that the work on the documents has been somewhat delayed because of the resignation of the Archivist, Mr. Frederick Goff. He has been unable to devote the necessary time to this work because of the emergency work at the Library of Congress. The Rare Book Division, of which he has charge, has required his constant attention. However, my secretary has continued with the indexing and cataloguing of the material and has suitably boxed and placed nearly 200 of the documents in the Archives Room. There still remain over 300 documents to be handled. As my secretary's work is such that requires all of her attention, this may only be done at intervals as time permits.

I am happy to report that a handsome rug has been placed in the Archives Room. The glass tops for the three tables have also arrived but are awaiting some felt pads before placing them on the tables. The members of the Board are invited to visit the room.

NANNINE CLAY WALLIS, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Since my last report the work of the Library has gone steadily on. The steel book stacks ordered so long ago have not been received.

Several films for the Recordak have been purchased and I hope that we shall receive money from many chapters for this purpose.

Many requests, from far and near have come to the Library from people hunting the ever elusive ancestor and we always help when possible.

Since the last report we have received 167 books, 72 pamphlets and 36 manuscripts.

BOOKS

ALABAMA


CALIFORNIA


Descendants of George Linn. 1941. Compiled and presented by Evangeline L. Hallock.

California of the South. J. S. McCreary. 5 vols. 1935. From California D. A. R.


They Saw America Born. 1941. Compiled and presented by Doris D. Farrington, through Pasadena Chapter.

The Latimers. Henry C. McCook. 1897. From Nellie M. Lowrey through Martin Severance Chapter.


COLORADO


CONNECTICUT

The Church on the Green, 1st Congregational Church at Washington, 1741-1941. W. S. Deming. 1941. From Judea Chapter.

Killingworth and Clinton Inscriptions, Middlesex County. G. E. Griswold. 1936. From Esther Stanley Chapter.


DELAWARE


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Augustine Herrman of Virginia & Maryland. E. L. W. Heck. 1941. From District of Columbia D. A. R.

Following 6 books from Mrs. Agnes Jordan Sherwood, through Constitution Chapter:

New York in the Revolution as Colony and State. I. A. Roberts 2nd ed. 1898.

Vital Records of Pembroke, Massachusetts to the Year 1850. 1911.
New York
The Pre-Revolutionary Bellinger Family. L. F. Bellinger. 1941. From Mrs. George Hildebrand.
Ohio
Greenfield Enterprise, Greenfield, Aug. 2, 1895. From Ohio D. A. R.
Pennsylvania
Wisconsin
Mercerall Diary and Advertiser, May 26, 1797, New York City. From Caroline Wilson Merriam.
Maryland
Montgomery County 1850 Census. From Mrs. Nettie I. H. Brougham through Ensign Perry Chapter.
Additional Sources
Broughton Family. Samuel Briggs. 1880.
Genealogical Report. 1941.
Pamphlets
Indiana
Record of Hebron and Cornell Cemeteries. 1939. From Margaret Bryant Blackstone Chapter.
Manuscripts
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Additional Data on Col. Michael Lindemuth and His Family. From B. P. Swank; Abstracts of Wills 1815-1844 of Schuylkill County. From Mahantongo Chapter.
Florence T. Crockett, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.
The Curator General, Mrs. Murray, read her report.
Report of Curator General
Your Curator General is pleased to render this, her third report on the Museum.
Since last we met our country has been plunged into war, bringing new view points and values on many of our activities. England has found in “times that try men’s souls” that their museums have been one of their most valued assets as maintainers of morale. Many of the museums of this country have similarly pledged themselves, for the sake of men’s souls, to continue to function and to offer more instead of less to interest, to intrigue or to divert humanity now under stress and strain. We, too, propose to carry on, offering to the public attractive material in our continued special exhibits and gallery talks. Like all other repositories of treasures we are taking stock of the material entrusted to our care and making plans to safeguard better our more valuable material should war in its active form come to Washington. In formulating our plans we have studied methods used elsewhere and consulted leaders in the museum field before deciding what was the best method of protection for us.
Many of the room chairmen and state regents have been very helpful in placing valuations on the contents of the state rooms as an aid toward insuring that material.
At the suggestion of our President General on January 30th, 1942, we dismantled the north gallery of Memorial Continental Hall in order to make the space available for war relief work of the National Society.
This fall, the splendid address, “Museums in the World of Today,” delivered by Miss Katherine Coffey, Curator of the Newark Museum in New Jersey at our Museum Committee meeting last October, was printed and distributed to Museum Chairmen and other interested persons. It so well expresses a modern museum’s function that we are happy to make it available to the many who could not be present at that meeting.
During this last year the magazine, “Woman’s Day,” has run a series of monthly articles on needlework. For their quilting, their applique and their weaving articles they photographed some of this Museum’s historic material and incorporated it in their magazine. In the September issue one of our most beautiful quilts was featured in color on a full page, on the bed in our Floretta Dining Room. In addition they designed and showed an adaptation from the quilt and made sheets for distribution with outline drawings of a number of the motifs. We know of at least one woman who sent for the designs and is making her own Five Urn quilt patterned after ours, because she brought it from Ohio to compare it. We are pleased to encourage further use of our collections.
In the interim covered by this report the gown of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, exhibited in the Museum many years, was removed to be included in the exhibition being planned and conducted by the special committee for the Preservation of President General’s gowns. Five of these gowns have been displayed during the winter in the Texas Room of Memorial Continental Hall on figures especially created for them.
Experts have been here to inspect furniture in some of the state rooms, also the fenced-in table in the south gallery of the Museum. They have found the latter and some other pieces of furniture not to be what they are represented. In some instances a piece of furniture has been declared by the donor to be 50 or more years older than it could possibly be. In other cases the furniture has proved to be recent reproductions, and in others a mixture of old and new in one piece. It has been a great help to have the as-
sistance of these experts so that some of these misrepresentations can be rectified and, where of no value, because not of the Museum's period, replaced. Also they have pointed out which are our especially good furniture specimens, which it is very gratifying to know. The recognized expert in America, on the paintings of Gilbert Stuart has inspected our portrait of Thomas McKean attributed to that artist, and, I am sorry to report, found it to be not by Stuart, but a contemporary copy, the best of several known to him.

We have felt it would perhaps clarify in the minds of the members, what our Indian Museum Room includes, if we call it the Historic Indian Room. The room the American Indians Committee proposes to establish also in Memorial Continental Hall, will be devoted to Indians of the present and future. As in the case of other Museum objects, the Indian material accepted by the Museum will be old, previous to 1830, and of the Indians who dwelt east of the Mississippi River in the early days.

The exhibit, Men of the 18th Century: Their Accoutrements and Attire has continued through the fall and winter. Gallery talks were offered. Attendance at talks has been smaller. We assume it is due to concern over the war and the many activities incidental to it. The general attendance of the Museum has been good, due, we think, to the increase of population in Washington with its many unoriented newcomers and to our several forms of publicity. For the next exhibit, Potteries and China, opening February 21, and continuing to June, we shall probably offer only one talk each week — on Wednesdays at 11 A. M.

The Museum secretary has given a number of talks outside the Museum, both about the Museum and on special subjects.

The semi-annual Museum committee meeting held on the stage of Memorial Continental Hall in October was attended by several state and vice chairmen of the Museum, some room chairmen, state regents and an advisor. As it was the first meeting under the new administration it was primarily for getting acquainted, and no outside speaker was invited.

Some of our Museum chairmen and vice chairmen have been very much on the alert and have steered much fine material to us.

I wish to report on some staff changes. It is with regret that I announce that owing to Miss Anne Fromme's impaired health she has found it necessary to resign her position in the Museum. We have been fortunate however, in securing Miss Rosalind Wright as Museum assistant on a temporary basis, beginning February second.

Following is a list of gifts from October 15th, 1941, to January 15th, 1942:

**Gifts Received from October 15, 1941, to January 15, 1942:**


**ARIZONA.** Miss Nina Uncapher, Museum Chairman. Contribution to Indian Room: $2.00 gift of Tucson Chapter.


**CONNECTICUT.** Mrs. Charles C. Gildersleeve, Museum Chairman. Contributions to the Museum Fund: Sarah Whitman, Martha Pitkin and Judea Chapters $1.00 each; Sabra Trumbull Chapter $1.00.


**GEORGIA.** Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, Museum Chairman. Silver toddy ladle with whalebone handle, Sheffield toast rack, gifts of Mrs. Robert G. Hunt.

**ILLINOIS.** Mrs. Robert S. Martin, Museum Chairman. Two Southwestern Indian clay effigies, gifts of Fred G. Campbell, Chicago Chapter; Book: Chicago’s Highways Old and New, gift of Downers Grove Chapter; Small sampler dated June 7, 1779, name of Martha Gray, gift of Mrs. Frank H. Thomas, Martha Ibbetson Chapter.

**INDIANA.** Miss Josephine Alexander, Museum Chairman. Stiegel-type enameled tumbler, gift of Miss Wilhelmina S. Lank, Washburn Chapter.

**IOWA.** Mrs. E. C. Bowman, Museum Chairman. Quilted child’s hood, 19th century doll, gifts of Sac City Chapter.


** MASSACHUSETTS.** Miss Elsie W. Coolidge, Museum Chairman. Seven publications of the Preservation of New England Antiquities Society.

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gift of Mrs. Edith R. W. Kelton through Old Newbury Chapter; Stiegel-type Flip glass with etched decorations, gift of Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Paul Revere Chapter, in memory of her mother, Mrs. John Hamilton Shaw; White knitted spread, brown and tan silk pieced quilt, gifts of Miss Arianna Tasker, Lydia Darrach Chapter; Two country Windsor-type chairs, gift of Mrs. Elmer Smith.

MICHIGAN. Mrs. James D. Jeffrey, Museum Chairman. English Jackfield teapot. Handwoven madder and white coverlet, gifts of Mrs. Thomas Day Moule, Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Silver spoon, marked B. C. Hoff, gift of Mrs. Ralph E. Wissner, Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Gifts to the Michigan State Room, Mrs. B. H. Geagley, Room Chairman: Books; BiCentenary of the Founding of the City of Detroit, gift of Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Lights and Shadows, The Recollections of a Youthful Volunteer in the Civil War, gift of Philip Livingston Chapter; Fireweed by Mildred Walker, gift of Mrs. A. J. Fontaine through Marquette Chapter; Early Mackinac by Meade Williams, gift of Mr. James Doud through Marquette Chapter; Pair of brass candlesticks, Circa 1800, gift of Mrs. Ralph E. Wissner, Louisa St. Clair Chapter. Mrs. Glenn Burkhardt, Librarian.

MINNESOTA. Mrs. Walter S. Mason, Museum Chairman. Small shoulder shawl which is said to have belonged to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, gift of Mrs. Albert T. Stearns, Nathan Hale Chapter; Contributions to the Museum Fund: St. Anthony Falls Chapter gift of $1.00; Okabena Chapter gift of $1.00; Anthony Wayne Chapter $1.00.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, Museum and Room Chairman. Gifts for the New Hampshire State Room; Three twisted paper fire lighters, one package of early brimstone matches, gifts of Mrs. Leslie P. Snow.

NEW JERSEY. Mrs. George E. Quigley, Museum Chairman. Small brass traveling candlestick, gift of Mrs. Henry A. Meeker through Elizabeth Snyder Chapter.

NEW YORK. Mrs. Frank L. Asher, Museum Chairman. Silver mounted hunting horn, gift of Miss Eva Howell, Jonas Bronck Chapter; Pair of gold earrings for pierced ears, gift of Miss Idella Hyde, Willytown Chapter; Package of red sealing wafers, gift of Mrs. Jacob H. Strong, Chancellor Livingston Chapter; Gifts for the New York State Room, Mrs. George Duffy, Room Chairman; Silver Wine cooler with lining, gift of Knapp Chapter in honor of Mrs. Stanley Manlove.


OKLAHOMA. Mrs. John P. Cook, Museum Chairman. Gifts for the Oklahoma State Room, the Colonial Kitchen, Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson; Room Chairman: Wooden funnel with turned parts, gift of Emma B. Kennedy, Okemah Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA. Mrs. Harry S. Knight, Museum Chairman. Five books, gift of Quaker City Chapter. Staffordshire tea pot and matching sugar bowl, gifts of Mrs. W. H. Lutey. Pair of linen pillow slips, gift of Mary Oursler, Phoebe Bayard Chapter.


TEXAS. Mrs. Henry R. Wofford, Museum Chairman. Pewter coffee pot, pewter jelly mold, gifts of Mary Isham Keith Chapter.


WISCONSIN. Gift of Waupun Chapter, $100. Booklet, Seneca Split Basketry, acquired by the Museum.

JENNIE SCUDDER MURRAY, Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, gave an informal report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

Report of Executive Committee

“I have no formal report. I can say to you just what I said at the last meeting. We have our executive meetings over a period of two or three days and nights at each of the Board meetings. “I assure you that your Executive Committee discuss all the problems, in so far as we can, that come before our Society, and they are many. I thought about our properties especially at our December meeting, when we came down just a week following Pearl Harbor. We were informed, in the meeting with the Air Raid Warden that we are in the first zone. Our Building and Grounds Committee will give you a report on that problem. This conference more than anything else, brought to us the realization of our responsibility in a world at war.
“You can be assured that your Cabinet, your Executive Committee, have your interest and the interest of our organization at heart. We have had a full attendance at all of these meetings. This time Mrs. Narey and Mrs. Hodge were the only cabinet members absent—and all the members of the Executive Committee were here.”

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee.

1. That the Pension and Retirement Fund be placed in the Riggs National Bank, complying with the provision of the Pension and Retirement Plan of June 1, 1941, that “The Pension and Retirement Fund is to be maintained in a special account in such banking institution as the National Board of Management may select.”

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Adopted.

2. That the motion adopted by the National Board of Management on October 26, 1938, be changed to read: That reports of National Officers and National Committee Chairmen for printing in the Proceedings of Congress, be limited to ten pages, and those of state regents to eight pages, 8½ x 11 inches, these to be double spaced, and with 1½ inch margin at left side of page.

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Mrs. Belk. Adopted.

3. That the National Board of Management ratify the action of the Executive Committee in presenting a gift from the National Society of $25.00 for the “Mile of Dimes.”

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Mrs. Wallis. Adopted.

4. That Miss Stella Hardy, who will reach the age of sixty-five on January 13, 1942, be retained on the staff.

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Mrs. Cooch. Adopted.

5. That Miss Finckel, who will reach the age of sixty-five on January 31, 1942, be retired and placed upon the pension roll.

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Mrs. Cooch. Adopted.

6. That the National Board of Management rescind its action of April 20, 1940:

“That a National Vice Chairman of Conservation be appointed to take charge of American Red Cross activities”;

and that the Red Cross become a special National Committee for the duration of the existing national emergency, and further that the present National Vice Chairman become the National Chairman of the Red Cross Committee for the remainder of this administration.

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Mrs. Belk. Adopted.

The 1st Vice President General, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, read the report of the Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

I wish to call your attention to the fact, as you know, that defense work is given first consideration. We are facing not only an increase in the cost of paper, but our paper furnishers are not able to guarantee delivery. Since this report was written, I have received a letter from the Government, warning us about the use of paper.

In view of this condition, in the future all official stationery will be printed here in the building instead of being engraved on watermarked paper, with the exception of that of our President General. This condition also makes it necessary to limit stationery for national chairmen to 200 sheets of printed letterheads and 100 plain sheets each year.

For your information, I submit the following figures. Although all state regents have not required stationery this year, the amount spent between the close of Congress and the time for official engraved stationery for national officers and state regents (that was from last April to October) was $1,891.07. That was only stationery for state regents, the cost for outside printing during that time.

That does not include the manuals, which are now ready to be printed, which, as you know, cost over $7,000.

I also want to state now that I have ordered J. A. C. Manuals. The cost for outside printing this time is $9,674.46.

The new Handbook is now being printed, and it is very important that all the state regents and vice regents—especially the state regents—get the manuals, because the new prices for leaflets and other things will be in there, and that is very important for every state to know.

Much of our work is done in the multigraph department here in the building. In compiling costs for material necessary to do this work, we find a total cost of $13,198.32 for printing the paper right in our own building.

MARY H. FORNEY, Chairman.

The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, read her report.

Report of President General

Grave realities have become part of our daily lives since last we met. America’s entry into the war has brought consternation and confusion into the hearts and homes of us all. Those whose sons have not completed their normal educations have felt the anguish of seeing them go away from home and country to other shores. Young couples whose lives were just beginning have given up their plans with fortitude and courage. In fact, there is a general feeling since December 7th that America must work hard and fast...
to win the war for our allies and for ourselves. Each day has brought developments requiring revised direction, organization meetings and the coordination of effort in the affairs of a nation at war.

The D. A. R. have had many problems to consider. First, the best way to protect the property of the Society in case of air raid; second, the preservation of records and precious treasures; third, the arrangement for the instruction of the clerical staff and employees in self-preservation; last, but not least, consideration of the best methods for holding the Continental Congress during these trying times.

After careful consideration, the members of the Executive Committee have decided that plans for the annual meeting of the National Society will be formulated as usual and that Continental Congress will be held in April.

The war-time activities of this Society can best be coordinated with national defense by having the Congress meet in its privately owned buildings in Washington city. To transfer the Congress to another city would entail a vast amount of work in moving records and in setting up the Congressional machinery. Arrangements are being perfected so that the Congress in Washington should bring no added difficulties to this city in the way of accommodations. National headquarters will work with the hotel management of Washington through the cooperation of the Greater National Capital Committee of the National Board of Trade, and we hope there will be no undue overcrowding. A great majority of those delegates attending will find, if necessary, rooms in the homes of District of Columbia members of the National Society. A committee has been appointed by the President General to be known as the Hospitality Accommodations Committee, with Miss Luella P. Chase of Washington as Chairman. The Committee has established headquarters in the District of Columbia and chapters, and we hope to conduct a Congress which will serve to stimulate all of the Society’s war-time activities.

It is recognized that there may be some of our members who feel they should conserve their resources, but it seems most urgent that whenever possible that all should rally to the support of their Society in this national emergency when our patriotism should be intensified. Particularly now, as never before, should we guard against propaganda which may be working to overthrow our patriotic institutions.

Immediately after the declaration of war the President General sent the following telegram to the President in Washington:

"From coast to coast members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution stand ready and eager to serve whenever needed. That God may protect and guide the President of the United States is the wish of every D. A. R. member.

HELENA R. POUCH."

When the call was received from Chairman Norman H. Davis, of the American Red Cross, appealing for cooperation in the Fifty Million Dollar War Fund Campaign, the President General issued telegraphic messages at once to all State Regents, urging their immediate support. Insofar as possible, asking that all chapters respond to this great humanitarian need in a crucial hour. Deep appreciation for the wonderful response is recorded. It has been an inspiration to find our Society in such a state of organization that cooperation could come in this way.

Added to the generous response made by states and chapters, it is the President General’s proud privilege to record the prompt response made to this War Fund Campaign by our members of the headquarters staff, whose voluntary collections for the Fund totalled over sixty-three dollars.

Emphasis is placed here upon the need to keep careful records of all expenditures for the various causes in order to have this information available to the members.

The Society feels proud to announce the formation of a Special Committee, composed of Junior members, authorized by the October Board, for a D. A. R. Junior Motor Corps under the leadership of Miss Dorothy DeG. Jenkins of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Likewise the October Board approved of assistance in the establishment of one of the Nursery Air Raid Shelters located in Burton House, Petersfield, Hampshire, England; added to these war efforts is included Aid to Chinese Orphans, through chapter gifts to this war-torn nation, as sanctioned by the October Board.

An intensive drive planned shortly after the October Board Meeting urges all states and chapters of our Society to purchase United States Savings Bonds and Savings Stamps.

Numerous conferences were held in Washington, after the entry of the United States into war, to arrange for precautions toward care of our buildings and treasures. The President General interviewed officials of the Civilian Defense, American Red Cross and a trained representative from the Massachusetts Women’s Civilian Defense School.

By mid-December, plans were made for the formation of a class of First Aid Instruction for members of the staff at national headquarters, under the direction of the American Red Cross. About thirty-five members of our staff organized this group, to be known as the D. A. R. Red Cross Unit, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Paul Scharf, and met for ten consecutive days to complete the twenty hour standard course. From this Unit eighteen members completed the advanced course, which required an additional ten hours of practical work and study in First Aid.

Early in January this instruction was started, and it was the President General’s privilege to be in Washington to witness the initial meeting of this fine class and attend four of the demonstrations. Mr. Gaylord Colle, the instructor, was a most understanding and capable teacher and added to this we were told at the first meeting that he had just become the father of a fine baby boy, which did much to make us friends at once.

Under direction of the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, air raid
drills have been conducted. We find that persons in the building can congregate in record time in the shelter. Blackout precautions have been taken to protect Constitution Hall.

Conferences with civilian defense officials covering the subject of public building management in air raids resulted in the allocation of our staff members to various civilian defense posts for the protection of our personnel.

Due to the catastrophic conditions which encircled the entire globe at the close of the year 1941, the President of the United States very fittingly expressed a plea for national unity. It was your President General's privilege to cooperate with this request and a telegram was sent to each State Regent urging our national cooperation in this spiritual movement.

Such tragedies have taken place since our October meeting that we may be inclined to be little the many happy days and countless blessings we have enjoyed. For this reason the report of pleasant meetings and interesting activities of the past few months may not come amiss.

We hope that you enjoyed the October events, especially the inspection tour of offices at headquarters, planned so carefully and with such pleasure by Miss Marion D. Mullins, organizing Secretary general, and her assistants. It was believed that this trip through the offices, for those who were not familiar with our routine and workings, would give a better understanding of the scope and value of our work as well as to introduce to our National Board Members the very loyal and devoted members of the clerical staff who give such fine and interested service to the Society.

The reception given by the State Regent, officers and members of the District of Columbia for the President General and National Board of Management, will be remembered always for its charm and atmosphere of friendly welcome. The beautiful flowers and the gift of the engraved silver plate of invitation for the occasion made into a delicious tray for the President General's memory shelf will be a precious treasure, just as this administration will always be grateful for the whole-hearted cooperation and warmth of friendship extended to them by the State Regent and state and national officers and the members of the District of Columbia.

The district of Columbia State Officers dinner party held on October 25th proved a happy and delightful affair. It was an inspiration to the President General to have this opportunity to meet more intimately with this fine group of D. A. R. friends. Instead of flowers for her adornment, a check for ten dollars was given to further the work of our schools.

Leaving Washington at midnight the President General left by plane for Tamassee, South Carolina, for the Memorial Service for Mrs. William S. Tompkins, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General and past National Chairman of Approved Schools Committee; Miss Harriet Simons, National Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, and others.

From this point, Mrs. Campbell and the President General were joined by Mrs. William H. Hightower, Vice President General, who took them to Chattanooga to attend the dinner planned by the four Chattanooga chapters. It is helpful to the work of the Society for chapters to unite in this manner and it is gratifying that in many cities this practice is followed. More and more we need the contact and stimulation made possible by these meetings in unison. We were greatly impressed by the address given to us by an Army official who spoke on present day conditions.

On October 31st it was the President General's pleasure to attend a meeting of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter of Danbury, Connecticut, Mrs. George H. Smith, Regent. Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, Vice Chairman of Motion Pictures was present, also about ten Connecticut chapter regents and several members from the Enoch Crosby Chapter of New York City. The chapter is happy over the purchase of a house in Danbury which will be restored and used for an historical museum and chapter house.

After leaving such a pleasant meeting it was an added pleasure to journey on to Binghamton, N. Y., for the Junior Assembly, so ably conducted by Miss Thelma LeBar Brown. A delightful luncheon was enjoyed, which was preceded by a general discussion hour when plans for the work were set forth. The Juniors selected one of their projects the collection of cancelled stamps to provide aid for the establishment of cots in Queen's Hospital in London for small children. Those are sent direct to London by a
committee. We are at no expense nor do we have any responsibility, only pleasure, in the work. For awhile there existed some complaints detrimental to the continuance of the collection of stamps, but a cable from Queens Hospital assures us that the stamps are valuable to this hospital, therefore we feel that our members may continue this worthy contribution to British relief.

After driving five hours to New York City to the airport, the plane safely reached Knoxville, Tennessee, 1802-1812, predecessor of Maryville College. These ceremonies were followed by a charming informal dinner in company with Dr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Lloyd, also Miss Clemmie J. Henry of Maryville College.

The next morning, November 3rd, the President General reached Nashville for the Tennessee State Conference where she attended a luncheon following the Tennessee Executive Board at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. William H. Lambeth. It was a very great privilege to have part in the fine State Conference, so ably presided over by Mrs. Lambeth, and to meet so many of the Tennessee Daughters who gave such interesting and enthusiastic reports. The members of the conference were entertained by members of Fort Nashborough Committee in that most interesting spot and relived in fancy some of the thrilling experiences of the early settlers.

While in Nashville, it was a pleasure to visit Baxter Seminary and to address the student body, our mountain girls and boys, all so alert and intelligent. A preview of the new and old buildings, with a visit to the interesting Health House which was dedicated later that day, proved interesting. Having to leave by plane for the next point on the schedule, it was impossible to remain for the delegation from the conference who were arriving for the dedication and for the luncheon.

Many engagements were made and kept by the President General during the days of the months intervening between her visits to Washington, and attendance upon specified meetings. By these visits, which will be enumerated briefly, she strongly feels she is in ever closer contact with the workers of the National Society. She deems it a pleasure and a privilege, as well as an inspiration to her personally, to be able to make these trips and reap such a rich reward through these friendly contacts.

**Chronology of Events in November**

November 6—Spoke at Park Lane, Manhattan Chapter (N. Y.) Regents' Day Luncheon, Mrs. Thomas B. Lowerre, Regent; and at State Luncheon of Daughters of 1812 at Hotel McAlpin, Miss Charlotte C. West, State President.

November 7—Daughters of 1812 business session. Honor guest at luncheon of New York Ex-Chapter Regent's Club, and attended organization of new chapter in Jackson Heights, Major Jonathan Lawrence and his descendant, Miss Ruth Lawrence, who has recently been reinstated in the National Society. Mrs. John C. Ingram is Regent.

November 10—Abraham Clark Chapter meeting at Memorial Chapter House, Roselle Park, New Jersey, Mrs. Hugh B. Buxton, Regent. Motion pictures of D. A. R. activities at Congress and Civilian Defense work were discussed.

November 11—Abraham Cole Chapter (N. Y.) Luncheon and meeting at Tottenville, Staten Island.

November 12—Larchmont Chapter (N. Y.) 50th Birthday Party, Mrs. John A. Wang, Regent, at Larchmont.

November 13—Harvey Birch Chapter meeting, Mrs. Frank E. Everson, Regent, Scarsdale, N. Y.

November 14—Annual Conference and luncheon of National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York; the President General spoke for the D. A. R. regarding the value of council groups.

November 15—Annual Conference and luncheon of D. A. R. regarding the value of council groups.

November 16—Abraham Cole Chapter (N. Y.) Luncheon and meeting at Tottenville, Staten Island.

November 17—Mary Washington Colonial Chapter (N. Y.) Luncheon, Mrs. Ray L. Erb, Regent; an inspiring talk about Camp Stewart was given by the Chaplain of the Chapter, Dr. Brooks, who had just returned from a visit of several weeks.

November 18—Abraham Cole Chapter (N. Y.) Regents' Day, Miss Katherine B. Dodds, Regent. Luncheon and meeting at Tottenville, Staten Island.

November 19—Luncheon of New York State Society, Colonial Dames XVII Century, in honor of the President General.

November 20—Colonial Wars Luncheon, Mrs. George W. Olmstead, President.

November 21—Luncheon given in honor of the President General by Mrs. Erwin and the Colonial Dames of the XVII Century. One of the outstanding pleasures of the day was meeting Miss Viola Allen who has charmed so many audiences in "Twelfth Night" and other plays during past years.

November 22—Luncheon with the National Vice Chairman of Motion Pictures, Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, and the Eastern Preview Committee in New York.

November 27, 28 and 29 found the President General in Washington where many conferences relative to the work required her attention. Plans were made for housing delegates at the Congress and Civilian Defense work was discussed.

November 29—A day of relaxation if an Army-Navy football game can be given this head-
ing. It was spectacular and interesting with the official party, including Mrs. Roosevelt, crossing the field after the first half, and as has been noted, taking Lady Luck with her; at the end of the game the bands of each service, standing together, played the Star-Spangled Banner, and all of those thousands stood in respectful attention.

At a meeting called in Washington on November 8 by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, the President General was represented by the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Paul Scharf attending in place of Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, the National Chairman, who was unable to be present.

Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Vice President General, represented the President General on Armistice Day, November 11, laying the National Society's wreath on the Tomb of America's Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. Even more significant than ever it seemed, this year, to have this wreath laid with prayers that we ourselves should make a supreme effort to strive—for the survival of the American way of life.

Later in the month, on the 30th, Miss Chenoweth again represented the President General at the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Virginia, at a memorial service.

Chronology of Events in December

December 1—A most eventful 44th Birthday Luncheon of Ketewamoke Chapter (N. Y.), Mrs. Jean des Garennes, Regent, with Dr. Harry D. Gideonese, President of Brooklyn College, as speaker. He gave a picture of the youth of today in relation to world conditions which held us in rapt attention. It was with sorrow that we learned only a week later that Mrs. des Garennes had passed on to a happier land, December 10th.

December 2—A memorable morning, meeting Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard and attending a most delightful class for American studies a new course just instituted at the college. Here we heard a young girl present her concept of Bellamy's "Looking Backward" which was most refreshing and brought echoes of what the President General's mother used to find so absorbing, and with the President General's encouragement, it is most delightful to know that a new generation is interested in the American flag and American freedom and liberty. The President General attended a dinner in celebration of the 44th Birthday of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Stanley Lyman Otis, Regent. This meeting was notable because of the representation from many kindred societies and because of the presence of several distinguished men, presidents of hereditary societies.

December 3—Quaker City Chapter (Pa.), Charter Luncheon at Philadelphia, Mrs. David Noble Patterson, Regent.

In recognition of the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights, on December 15th, the chapters were urged by the President General, to give observances of the day by planning programs of dedication to those who had the task of safeguarding and preserving American freedom and liberty. The President General attended a dinner in celebration of the Anniversary in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City on the 14th, given under the auspices of Historic St. Paul's Church of Eastchester, New York; and on December 15th she took part in a celebration of the event held by various patriotic groups sponsored by the New York State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the New York Sub-treasury in New York City, broadcasting from the platform arranged on the steps of this historic Treasury Building.

Despite chaotic conditions, the days spent in Washington from December 16th to 19th were filled with interesting happenings. The Executive Committee meeting, held on the 16th, commanded the interest and attention of our National Officers called to Washington for Monday, April 20 in Washington. The President General spent a happy day in their midst and admits ever increasing pride at their accomplishments.

December 6—The President General attended the meeting of the Junior Assembly Board Meeting in New York City when this group made plans for their Junior Breakfast and Assembly for Monday, April 20 in Washington. The President General spent a happy day in their midst and admits ever increasing pride at their accomplishments.

December 8—Old South Chapter (Mass.) 45th Anniversary at Old South Meeting House, Boston. Miss Josephine Richardson, Regent. A most stirring patriotic address was given by the new minister of Old South Church. This following the tragedy of December 7th and the Declaration of War made a deep impression upon us.

December 9—An interesting trip by plane brought the President General to Washington, to arrange for precautions toward care of buildings and treasures. Several conferences relative to care and protection of staff and buildings in air raids were held.

December 10—A pleasant afternoon with Fort Green Chapter (N. Y.), Mrs. Oliver G. Carter, Regent. This chapter is the possessor of the very beautiful flag collection which has recently been sent to Washington, at the President General's request.

December 11—Birthday luncheon, Anne Hutchinson Chapter (N. Y.), Mrs. James Grant Park, new Regent. A most interesting account was given by Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, State Regent of France, about her escape from France in June of 1941. We hope to hear of this from Mrs. Bates-Batcheller sometime during Congress.

December 12—Daughters of American Colonists, 25th Anniversary, New York City Chapter, Mrs. Stanley Lyman Otis, Regent. This meeting was notable because of the representation from many kindred societies and because of the presence of several distinguished men, presidents of hereditary societies.

December 13—Independence Hall Chapter (Pa.) Charter Luncheon at Philadelphia, Mrs. David Noble Patterson, Regent.
Special Board, we were proud to admit to membership nearly 1200 new members, from all States in the Union, and hope to maintain this steady record, thus evidencing interest by American women in patriotic work. The next day brought the happiness of a Christmas Party at national headquarters. It was the President General's privilege to be hostess to this party, and the first time she had had the pleasure of attending the Christmas Party. It was decided that in place of exchanging gifts that contributions should be made, which resulted in shoes provided for nearly fifty children through the Central Union Mission. A Christmas tree tied with festive envelopes of money gifts, music and gayety made the afternoon one long to be remembered.

On December 19th another Christmas party was given for and with the building employees. This was an informal luncheon and these friends sang for us.

On December 18th the President General and National Officers present journeyed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, for the presentation of awards ceremony, when the President General presented the Society's award to the winning midshipman excelling in Practical Seamanship. Ensign Maximilian Walter Albert Kirstein, of East Haven, Connecticut. He was sent immediately to active duty aboard a Coast Guard cutter after necessarily hasty graduation arrangements, hence he has not yet had opportunity to select his award.

The Society has cooperated for the second time this year with the United States Department of Justice in preparation for the second series of broadcasts, "Heirs of Liberty!" which the National Broadcasting Company presented on seven consecutive programs, beginning December 18th, under the sponsorship of Revolutionary and Patriotic Societies. These programs include the Founding Fathers of our nation: James Monroe, Francis Scott Key, George Mason, Edmund Randolph, Andrew Jackson, John Marshall and Daniel Webster.

Chronology of Events in January

Early in January, on the third, the President General visited the C. A. R. State Conference at Gastonia, North Carolina, over which Mrs. Montford Bacon Wales, State President, presided so ably. It is always an inspiration and joy to be near the children and to realize the hope that lies in the formation of their bright young lives. A visit was arranged for the C. A. R. and their guests to visit the home of the crippled children and listen to a program of music given for them by the young people.

Early on the morning of the fifth the President General was happy to be one of the first present at national headquarters to attend the opening meeting of the First Aid Class composed of staff members. (Described before in this report.)

The days of the 5th, 6th and 7th were spent in Washington, conferring with Congressional Committee Chairmen and others incidental to plans for the forthcoming Congress.

While in Washington, on January 7th, it was a pleasure to be the guest of Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, State Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee of the District of Columbia, at a meeting of this committee, followed by a delightful luncheon in her home.

Again intervening days brought engagements of interest, here recorded.

January 8—Annual meeting and luncheon of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims (N. Y.), Mrs. Robert Franklin Ives, Governor.

January 9—Visit to Froebel Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., the school the President General attended when a child. It was interesting to see these precious children, who did seem very small, in the same surroundings where the President General received similar early training in childhood.

January 10—Shatemuc Chapter (N. Y.) Luncheon, Miss Marie F. Merritt, Regent, at Spring Valley.

January 13—Provided opportunity for another visit to Washington, with many engagements pertaining to the work at headquarters crowded into the all too short space of one day.

January 14—Fort Loudoun Chapter (Va.) Luncheon, Miss Mary E. Robinson, Regent.

January 15—Comte de Grasse Chapter (Va.), observing the anniversary of the death of Comte de Grasse and placing of wreath by the President General at the monument after meeting, at Yorktown, Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, Regent.

January 16—Rufus King Chapter (N. Y.) Birthday Party, Miss Elizabeth J. MacCormick, Regent, at Jamaica.

An invitation to the White House to attend the official opening of Women’s Week for Infantile Paralysis, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arranged a tea for wives of the nation’s most prominent men, the American leaders of America, brought President General again to Washington on January 19th. A broadcast was arranged, including introduction and explanation of the campaign by Mrs. Roosevelt, followed by a short talk by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women’s Clubs; Mrs. William Kletzer, representing the American Congress of Parents and Teachers; Miss Dorothy Ducas, Chairman of the Women’s Division of the Campaign Committee, and Miss Nancy Merki of Portland, Oregon, once a hopeless cripple from infantile paralysis and now the holder of 28 swimming records; Miss Jean White, a paralysis victim, who overcame the disease to become a skating champion. This interesting meeting of fifty or more guests was held in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House, and later tea was served in the State Dining Room.

The new diamond-shaped emblem, designed for sale for the benefit of the infantile paralysis fund, was displayed and concentration of all women’s activities to raise money for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was urged.

As American women, and as Daughters of the American Revolution, let us ever be ready to cooperate with this campaign to raise money to assist with public health, education and medical progress. Later in the month it was your President General’s privilege to take to the “Mile of Dimes” center in Washington, located in the National Broadcasting Company, the contribution of the National Society to the cause and the amount contributed by the clerical staff at headquarters. Broadcasting a brief message over the air for the continued success of this fine effort.

In this message she was happy to report that for the March of Dimes a contribution of over $200 was collected through audiences at two concerts recently held in Constitution Hall.

Immediately after the White House engagement, the President General boarded a train for Chicago, where on January 20th an informal luncheon and reception was given in her honor by Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue. Many chapter regents and chairmen attended and a few personal friends. The President General spoke of the work being done at the Hall covering National and Civilian Defense activities.

While in Chicago your President General was entertained by Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue and Mrs. George F. Dasher on a visit to the Service Men’s Recreation Center in the heart of the retail business district of Chicago. The old Elks’ Club Building has been turned over for this excellent work, sponsored by the Mayor and his committee, and here about sixteen thousand service men are given many happy hours of entertainment and craved companionship. Good food, wholesome games, dancing, amateur and professional theatrical performances, lounging rooms with writing conveniences, are all provided and there is no charge for anything.

It is one of the very few canteens in the country where all food is free. As many as 150 homemade cakes are consumed in an evening. Homemade cookies and sandwiches flow into the Center from the loving hands of the women of Chicago and suburbs.

In connection with the Center, there is a Girls Service Club now limited to 3,000 members. Each applicant must submit excellent references and all are carefully chosen. At present the Junior University Club Women are taking care of recreation during the evenings and the Junior League members during the daytime.

Twenty-six chapters and a few individuals of the Daughters of the American Revolution in and around Chicago have given the Center thirty-two fine metal tables, varying red, white, or blue for the canteen floor, where the interior decoration has been made to match the tables.

One hundred beds, with two fresh sheets daily, are at the service of men who have not elsewhere to sleep. Each man accepted for such lodging may sleep three nights, this, also, without charge. All the theaters in the city send many, tickets daily for their performances. In every detail the Service Men’s Recreation Center in Chicago is perfectly planned and managed. No service man need be at loose ends while in that city.

On January 22nd she attended a birthday luncheon of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter in their lovely chapter home, Newberry House, the girlhood home of Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Honorary Vice President General, which she has given to the chapter. A “green orchid” was given to the President General, and the money from this gift was sent, upon request of the chapter to the Martha Berry School.

Immediate return was made to New York City, where on January 24th the President General attended the luncheon of the New England Women. Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, was unable to be present, but Mrs. Bushnell of Syracuse, First Vice President General, presided. We had a very fine address by Mr. Fisfield, the new minister of the Church of the Pilgrim in Brooklyn, New York, formerly Henry Ward Beecher’s Church, who spoke splendidly of present day conditions.

The General Federation of Women’s Clubs extended an invitation to the President General to attend the Forum on National Defense conducted in Washington, January 23rd through the 26th. Due to previous engagements the President General was unable to attend the sessions and in the absence of the National Chairman, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, of the National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee, Mrs. Paul Scharf, the Executive Secretary of the Committee, was the Society’s representative. It was the President General’s privilege to come to Washington for the dinner in connection with the Forum, held at the Mayflower Hotel, and to speak briefly as to the National Society’s long stand for national defense.

Leaving by midnight train, the President General reached New York City in time for the luncheon arranged in her honor by Mrs. LeRoy McChesney, Vice Chairman of the Committee. Among those invited were Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General; Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, former Treasurer General; Mrs. Fred-
erick Palmer Latimer, Vice President General from Connecticut; and Mrs. Stanley T. Man-
love, State Regent of New York. A very pleasant program was arranged and we had the privilege
of meeting the star from “Joan of Paris.”

Returning to Washington on January 28th, the
President General kept engagements and made
plans with various congressional chairmen cov-
ering the work for the approaching Continental
Congress, inasmuch as she departs on an ex-
tended trip to state conferences so shortly after
the February Board Meeting.

On Thursday, January 29th, Mrs. Elmer E.
Wooden, Chairman of the Banquet Committee
for the Continental Congress, held a luncheon
meeting of her Committee at her home in Balti-
more. This proved a delightful occasion at
which the plans were made for the Victory
Dinner in April, with the hope that a surplus,
if any, could be presented to the American Red
Cross.

Mrs. Howard Hodgkins, Honorary Vice Presi-
dent General of the District of Columbia, was
hostess at the historical Dumbarton House
for those members of the Cabinet in Washington
for attendance at the Executive Committee Meet-
ing held on January 31st.

Early on the morning of February 2nd the
President General invited the members of the
Board of Consultants, comprised of the Honorary
Presidents General, to have breakfast with her
for the discussion of vital matters. Owing to
various engagements only Mrs. Brosseau was
present, but it was a comfort to ask and receive
her advice on one or two problems.

The National Headquarters, D. A. R. War
Relief Service Work Center has been inaugurated.
Through the kind cooperation, understanding and
devotion to the Society of the Curator General
and her staff, the north wing of the Museum has
been cleared of treasures which have been packed
for safe keeping for the duration of this emer-
gency. Arrangements are being made for the
establishment of War Relief Service

All-out work will be carried on here and in
similar D. A. R. work centers throughout the
country, which will be organized. Here D. A. R.
members from other localities will be welcome
to come and give some of their time to war relief
work. Here there will be made up Bundles for
America; gifts for soldiers, sailors and aviators;
work packages for our own mountain boys and
and girls; sale of defense saving stamps; collection
of books for service men; garments, etc. Here
will be kept records obtained from our roll call
cards and with permission of the members when
need arises, our help may be given to the com-

Since the activity is just beginning, a more
detailed account will follow in a later
report.

For the many encouraging, beautiful and in-
spiring Christmas messages and remembrances,
the President General will always be thankful.
She wishes that each one might be mentioned
in this report for the comforting spirit of Christ-
mas seemed more than ever precious in this year
of troubled conditions. It is truly only the unity
of Christian feeling and devotion to our country
which can uphold the people in the hours of
sacrifice and sorrow, but our duty to our Society
and our country is clearly before us and we
must not falter in our patriotic services at home
and abroad, trusting always in the Supreme
Power which must uphold us until the day of
peace arrives.

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

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds
Committee, Mrs. Charles C. Haig, read her re-
port.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

On November first the Buildings and Grounds
Committee with the approval of the Executive Committee set up a “Hostess” desk in the lobby
of Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Kraih, our
former telephone operator, is our Hostess. She
is on duty all day greeting visitors and extend-
ing a special welcome to the members of our
Society who come to see the buildings. This ar-
angement has proved very satisfactory.
The two small rooms on either side of the
lobby of Memorial Continental Hall have been
cleaned and painted.
The lighting system in the print shop has been
improved by the installation of three new lights.
The boys in the print shop have expressed their
deep appreciation for this marked improvement.
In an effort to relieve the congestion in the cor-
dors in the Administration Building around the
catalogue room during Congress week, our car-
penters are now engaged in building booths in the
long room in the basement of Memorial Conti-
nental Hall for use by National Chairmen for
the exemplification of their work. These booths
will provide a space where National Chairmen
may have their exhibits and a place where they
can meet and talk to any visitors who are
desirous of knowing more about the work done
by the respective committees.

However, the most important task of this
Committee for the past two months has been to
make arrangements to care for and protect our
employees and our buildings during the pres-
ent emergency. The sub-basement between the
Administration Building and Memorial Conti-
nental Hall has been thoroughly cleaned and all
rubbish has been carried away. All waste paper
is being baled up daily and will be sold.

The employees are well organized to render
service in connection with evacuation of the
buildings in case of an air raid. They are
divided into groups, each group headed by floor
and section wardens. We also have a building
warden, a police chief and a fire chief. Men
are assigned to the roofs of each building; also,
a man is assigned to the catalogue room. Our
employees are also equipped to administer first
aid. A large number of our clerical staff gradu-
ated from the Standard First Aid Course.

Twenty employees and the National Chairman
and Vice Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds
Committee graduated from the Advanced First
Aid Course. This instruction was given by Mr.
Gaylord Colle, a National Instructor of the
American Red Cross.
If An Air Raid Should Come . . .

Constitution Hall is efficiently organized for your protection. Under the supervision of a central director, a corps of trained aides and assistants are on duty in the building at all times during your stay here.

You may be assured that every possible precaution has been taken for your protection. There is no reason to be unduly alarmed. This Hall is a fireproof, steel, stone and concrete structure, adequately equipped with all necessary fire equipment for your protection and safety.

Both a Metropolitan Police and a D. C. Fire detail are on duty here whenever a concert, lecture or meeting is held.

In the event of a signal THOSE IN THE TIERS will remain seated; THOSE ON THE ORCHESTRA FLOOR will WALK slowly to designated places of safety led by a proper official who will take charge of the groups. Above all, BE CALM and HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Alice B. H Hick
Chairman.

Report of National Historical Magazine Committee

In presenting my report to you this morning, I do so, with a certain amount of satisfaction in which I hope you, too, will join. Evidences of wholesome activity are apparent from every direction, and your Chairman is impressed with the fact that a change of sentiment has taken place towards the Magazine. For months subscriptions have come in faster than they could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded. A vigorous campaign has been going on for some time to increase our subscriptions and our advertisements. After the last Board Meeting letters of greeting were sent to the 2,866 persons admitted to the Society. In December the 1,162 members admitted in December. The second lot of letters could be recorded.
Everywhere our chairmen are working with renewed vigor and results are proof of their efforts. Money from subscriptions the past three months has greatly exceeded expenditures and this quarter the Magazine has earned its way with a balance on the right side of the ledger. We still are far below what should be our subscription, for a society the size of ours. If only the chapter chairmen would present a stronger appeal for the Magazine I am certain more people would subscribe. It is surprising how few members know anything about the Magazine. When it is brought directly to their attention they are very apt to subscribe. Then too, if the chairmen would have a list of the subscribers in their chapter and go after renewals, before we have removed their card from the files, much work could be avoided.

Our work has increased so that we have great need in our office for more help. Mrs. Burk, Secretary for the Magazine, has worked untold hours overtime to try to keep the work up to date. Unless one has worked in the Magazine office no idea can be had of the detail involved. That you may have an idea what our secretary has to do I will mention but a few. She keeps the books, records all the mail which comes in three times a day, letters of complaint, of commendation and of inquiry. This mail requires thought in answering. Every month all expirations are to be taken from the files, generally there are from 500 to 800 a month. A new list has to be made for the printer, who must have the list in his hands by the 15th of the month. Each month from 400 to 600 magazines have to be sent out from the office, these are subscriptions that have come in after the list went to the printer. I could mention many more things but this is enough to show you that she has no idle moments. Much of this could be done by an inexperienced clerk, leaving the really important work for our capable and conscientious secretary. I would feel deeply grateful if permission were given me to secure a girl from George Washington University to work in the Magazine office from 2:00 until 5:00 and all Saturday morning. I believe this would answer to her office. Two more new letters have gone to the Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen beside the 3,448 letters of greeting to new members. She has made many talks before chapters and she plans while on a visit to her son in Arkansas next month to try and contact chapters in that section, and if possible visit a state conference or two.

Many letters of praise for the Magazine are received and I join with them in wishing for our Editor, continued success. She knows of my loyalty and willingness to do all I can to make the Magazine popular; and successful financially. We hope each State Regent will boost our Magazine and also urge her State Chairman to do so. What we are doing is because each one of you is helping; we need your help and hope you will continue to do all you can for your official organ, the National Historical Magazine.

The young woman who for the past two years has procured advertisements for the April issue of the Magazine, has brought in five one inch ads ($12.50 each), one for $20.00, one for $35.00. I have been asked by Miss Poe to say that she is adding a State Regent's Page in the Magazine, in which she plans to carry any special message which they would care to send in. Each message must not be over 200 words long. Four State Regents will be selected by Miss Poe each month to make this contribution.

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR, Chairman.
Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Vice President General, read a report on Tamassee D. A. R. School.

**Report on Tamassee D. A. R. School**

The new high school building is growing rapidly, now; for we have been granted certain priorities... proof of our worth to our country! The foundation is all laid and the first story is almost complete on the outside. It will be a wonderful building... one that the school has needed for many years. It is being built of native stone; and the mountain men who are doing the building (under the direction of Mr. Cain and Dr. R. E. Lee, of Clemson College) are working with devotion and understanding. A ceremony has been planned for the week following our Continental Congress, when the cornerstone will be laid. We hope that many Tamassee friends will be present. Every Daughter of the American Revolution is cordially invited.

Thirty scholarships must be received before March 15, or Tamassee will finish the year in debt. These scholarships provide so many things: all the food that is not produced at Tamassee; all the clothing the children wear; all the medical care that they require; all the school books and supplies; all the heat; nearly half the instruction; all the upkeep of buildings and grounds and insurance against fire; all the religious training; and all incidentals... in short, the complete education and development of all Tamassee children into wonderful American Citizens.

A few days ago I had a letter from a chapter regent in one of our far western states. She wrote: "With much interest I read in the December Number of the National Historical Magazine your report of the great work... at Tamassee... Today I sent... my cheque for $500.00... for scholarships... for five years... that one child, each year, may be taught "The American Way of Life".

Wonderful woman!... Would that this report might reach thirty more just like her!

Grace C. Marshall

The Treasurer General announced a gift of $2,000 from the estate of Helen Day Jewell, a member in California, for scholarships at Tamassee. Mrs. Hightower announced a gift from the National Officers' Club to Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, honoring Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, the retiring President.

In the absence of Mrs. Samuel Earle, special chairman of Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, the State Regent of Alabama, Mrs. Mitchell, expressed appreciation of the gift from the National Officers' Club for the lighting system to the school in honor of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge. She also said work on the service wing had begun.

The Treasurer General announced a gift of $4,000 presented to Kate Duncan Smith School by Mr. A. S. Mitchell.

Miss Welch, of Connecticut, presented a gift of $100 for the Nursery Air Raid Shelter in England.

The President General presented the Editor of the National Historical Magazine, Miss Elizabeth Poe, who bespoke the support of the members for the Magazine.

Recess was taken at 1:05 p. m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Pouch, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, called the roll, the representatives drawing for seating in the Continental Congress, with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nos.</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Chapter regents only. No state organization.

Mrs. Hightower moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the Motion Picture Committee, having served its purpose in the pioneer work of motion picture appreciation as a means of education, be discontinued.

Seconded by Mrs. Dunham. Adopted.

Mrs. Hightower moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the Filing and Lending Bureau be retired to the Library and the service be discontinued.

Seconded by Miss Welch. Adopted.

Mrs. Hightower moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the Americanism Committee be combined with the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, and be known as the Americanism Committee.


Mrs. Hightower moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the Social Studies Committee be combined with the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee, and be known as the Social Studies Committee.

Seconded by Mrs. Dunham. Adopted.
Continental Congress: That the Girl Home Makers Committee be placed under the Conservation Committee, the work to be optional with those states which find it successful.

Seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Adopted.

Mrs. Latimer moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the Committee for the Advancement of American Music be discontinued.

Seconded by Mrs. Mell. Adopted.

Mrs. Porter moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage and the Good Citizenship Pilgrims' Clubs be combined.

Seconded by Mrs. Crist. Adopted.

Mrs. White moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag be combined with the National Defense Committee.


The Registrar General, Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

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

Number of applications verified. 126
Number of supplementals verified. 103
Total number of papers verified. 229

Papers returned unverified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Originals</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementals</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New records verified</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for official insignia</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for miniature insignia</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permits issued for ancestral bars</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of verified papers reported to the Board Meetings of February 2nd and 3rd:

<table>
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<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1,061</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplementals</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total. 1,164

This leaves the balance of unverified papers on hand today:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original papers</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental papers</td>
<td>1,405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following the Board meeting today, the attention of the genealogists will be turned to the completion of work on the old applications which remain in the office. There are remaining 14 received in 1937, which are the oldest, 45 in 1938, 90 in 1939, and so on.

The burden of proof of a paper is on the applicant, while our duty is the verification, using the references to published material sent us, or the Bible records and other unpublished data, which should be filed with the application or supplemental but all too often are not sent. We are happy to add what we can, but we do not have sufficient staff to do research, so if proofs for the claims made are not furnished, the papers will have to be returned with regrets. When the data are found, or another line can be used, we are glad to reopen a case.

Mrs. Moss, our Parliamentarian, has been requested to prepare an article to clarify for the chapters some points pertaining to membership. It will appear in the March issue of our Magazine. Please read, and ask all Chapter Registrars to study and file with other instructions. Since our Society has rotation in office, this year's member may be next year's Chapter Registrar, which means that another will have to be trained in the work of that office.

There is on hand a balance of $579.40 of the Carrie Wood legacy. We had expected that there would be left, after the purchase of the microfilm reader, about $200. Because Miss Mullins did personally the work of microfilming the membership and ancestor catalogs, much money was saved and we owe to her the credit for the larger balance.

The most important and helpful records that can be secured with this sum are the census records. It is reported that this Bureau will be removed from Washington, and if so, it will be tragic for our genealogists to be deprived of this source of information to help them with the verification of papers. We propose, therefore, to make the following offer: To every $10.00 or more given by any state for the purchase of microfilms of the census records of their state, we will add 10% of the amount given, this additional sum to be taken from the balance of the legacy until it has been exhausted. So make haste, that your order will be in time to secure your share or bonus.

We hope to publish in the March issue of the National Historical Magazine a schedule of the census records of each state with cost by census year. By having the record for the whole state for one or more years on one film, we not only get more for our money, but save space in the cabinet in which these microfilms are stored.

The census records are desired in the following sequence, 1850, 1860 and 1870, as these are the first to give where a man and his wife and their family were born. We are also anxious for the 1880 records, as this is the first to give the additional information of where the parents of the persons enumerated were born, but we recommend that each state begin with the 1850 census and complete the other years as soon as they are able to raise the money.

All checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General and forwarded to that office.

ELEANOR B. COOCR, Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 126 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.

Seconded by Mrs. Crockett. Adopted.

Mrs. Campbell moved that one former member be reinstated.

Seconded by Mrs. Schlosser. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, reported 828 deceased members and 1,942 resignations, comparing them to the same figures at last year's February Board meeting, of 1,002 deceased members and 2,202 resignations.

Mrs. Cooch moved that a letter of sympathy and understanding, expressing admiration for their courage, and hope for a happy outcome be
sent our chapters in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and other outlying chapters.

Seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Adopted.

Mrs. Campbell moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That Article V of the National By-Laws be amended by inserting a new section with reference to transferring the life membership fee with the life member, providing the fee was paid after April 1921.

Seconded by Mrs. Cox. Adopted.

Mrs. Campbell moved that the National Board of Management recommend to the Fifty-first Continental Congress: That the plan for the completion of the north basement for the display of the Presidents General's gowns be postponed until essential materials are available.

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Miss Mullins. Adopted.

8. That the remainder of the mannequins to be used for display of the Presidents General's gowns not be brought into Washington at the present time.

Moved by Mrs. Schlosser, seconded by Miss Mullins. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Schlosser, read the minutes of February 3, 1942, which were approved.

Adjournment was taken at 3:50 P. M.

GEORGIA D. SCHLOSSER,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

After Some Tomorrow

BY EDNA GREENE HINES

After some tomorrow peace will live again,
And bloody battlefields will bloom with summer’s rain;
Orchards be white and pink upon a hillside farm,
And lilacs bloom for those who know no fear, no harm.

Across the sky no bombing planes will terrify,
No air-raid sirens call, no tanks go roaring by;
Red poppies then will hide the spot where heroes fell,
And aged sires this story to their children tell.

In quiet rest the dead will lie with crosses white,
‘And man and beast and bird shall know the rule of right;
The world shall smile once more and laughter follow pain,
After some tomorrow peace will live again.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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

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1941-1942

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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CURATOR GENERAL
MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY
Memorial Continental Hall

REPORTER GENERAL TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MRS. HARRY E. NAREY, South 1111 Avenue, Spirit Lake, Iowa
National Board of Management—Continued

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Thornton Cooner, 844 S. 44th St., Birmingham.

ALASKA
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State Vice Regent—Mrs. John Elven York, Lock Box 291, Fairbanks.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Davis M. Brooks, RD21, Proctor.

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State Regent—Mrs. Perry Wallace MacDonald, 434 Palo Alto Ave., Piedmont.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, 415 7th St., Santa Monica.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. Carlton Hunton, 725 York St., Denver.

CONNECTICUT
State Regent—Miss Mary Charissa Welch, 40 Thomaston St., Hartford.
State Vice Regent—Miss Katharine Matthews, 59 West St., Seymour.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. James Edmund Fuller, 424 West 21st St., Wilmington.

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State Regent—Mrs. Harry C. Oberholzer, 2805 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Geoffrey C. Ely, 3525 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy F. Eyre, 3412 Gables Court, Tampa.

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State Regent—Mrs. Thomas C. Seal, 2009 Peachtree Road, N.E., Atlanta.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Stewart Collet, Griffinville.

HAWAII

IDAHO
State Regent—Mrs. Henry Aschlezy, 1110 1st Ave., Payette.
State Vice Regent—Miss Marx Cooper Givton, 1007 13th Ave., So., Nampa.

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State Regent—Mrs. O. H. Chast, 7 E. Woodlawn Ave., Danville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl Shreve Cragin, E. Washington St., Fitzgerald.

INDIANA
State Regent—Mrs. Lee H. T. LeVan Power, 600 Ridge Ave., Greencastle.
State Vice Regent—Miss Jay Harold Grimes, 157 W. Marion St., Danville.

IOWA
State Regent—Mrs. Otto S. VonKnoed, Eldora.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alexander S. Elder, 21 Gilman Terrace, Sioux City.

KANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. A. J. Bevens, Box 379, Arkansas City.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy Valentine Shewmaker, Ardmore.

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State Regent—Mrs. George Haws, Pleasant Hill Farm, Mormon.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. William David Carver, 1937 Frankfort Ave., Louisville.

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State Regent—Mrs. Charles M. Flower, 1105 N. First St., Monroe.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Joseph O. Lambert, 942 Eris St., Shreveport.

MAINE
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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Adalbert Warren Means, 3102 Hilton St., Baltimore.

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State Regent—Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, 145 Highland Ave., Somerville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Herbert E. McQuistten, 104 High St., North Andover.

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State Regent—Mrs. Ormond Dore Heathemp, 1504 Greenwood Ave., Jackson.
State Vice Regent—Miss Laura Clark Cook, 172 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Louise Rosewell, Minnesota Mills, Minneapolis.

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State Regent—Mrs. Handus Gardner, East Beach, Gulfport.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clint McCalffe, 409 River Road, Greenwood.

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State Regent—Mrs. Foster Bolton McHenry, Green Berry Road, Jefferson City.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James A. Weaver, Broadview Farms, New London.

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State Regent—Mrs. Lewis D. Smith, 130 So. Third St., Livingston.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Julius G. Reitz, 631 Power St., Helena.

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State Regent—Mrs. R. M. Armstrong, 1517 Eye St., Amsden.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Anna Albert Balf, Belle Center.

NEVADA
State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. J. Atkinson, 321 9th St., Sparks.

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State Regent—Mrs. Robert F. Carry, Dixey.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, 112 Pleasant St., Concord.

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State Regent—Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, 115 So. King Ave., Newburgh.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward Franklin Randolph, Titusville Road, Pennington.

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State Regent—Mrs. Della Roberts Hinkle, 1 Park Road, Roswell.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Phyllis Stover, R. F. D. 1, Clovis.

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State Vice Regent—Miss Edna Starnard Gibson, 396 Forest Ave., Buffalo.
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State Regent—Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silverman, Brevard.
State Vice Regent—Miss Catherine Spahr Carraway, 7 Broad Street, New Bern.

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State Regent—Mrs. Joe Cutting, 810 Main St., Williston.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edwin C. Clapp, 623 So. 8th St., Fargo.

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State Regent—Mrs. Alonzo Hathaway Dunham, 310 Garford Ave., Dayton.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James B. Patton, 2215 Bryden Road, Columbus.

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State Regent—Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson, 1223 E. 27th St., Tulsa.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Richard R. Owens, 2229 N. 25th St., Oklahoma City.

OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. Howard P. Arnzen, 4166 N. E. Broadway, Portland.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. William Horrall, 1097 So. 2nd St., Marshallfield.

PENNSYLVANIA
State Regent—Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, 116 Harover Street, Wilkes-Barre.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clinton David Hurry, 222 West 7th St., Erie.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
State Regent—Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, 1903 No. 49th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Max R. Carlson, P. O. Box 2137, Manila.

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State Regent—Mrs. T. Frederick Charr, 209 Point Street, Providence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Howard B. Gurnham, 290 Doyle Avenue, Providence.

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State Regent—Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Seneca.

SOUTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. John H. Cymbrow, 1001 So. 2nd Ave., Sioux Falls.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John A. Wilson, 10 5th Ave., N. W., Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE
State Regent—Mrs. W. Haines Lammey, Shepherd Place, Belle Meade Park, Nashville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. William Benton Carlman, Cookeville.

TEXAS
State Regent—Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammey, P. O. Box 5, Alamo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Guss Lox Form, 3412 Haynie Ave., Dallas.

UTAH
State Regent—Mrs. Percy Herbert McLanahan, 2081 Taylor Ave., Ogden.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Guy Dawson Rutledge, 265 First Ave., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT
State Regent—Mrs. Benry Batcheller, Wallingford.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Donald Spears Arnold, Bethel.

VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Bruce W. Reynolds, 810 E. College Ave., Appoquinimink.

WASHINGTON
State Regent—Mrs. Sam Sherman, 709 University Ave., Walla Walla.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Paul biblejohn, Stillwater, Krutton.

WEST VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. William H. S. White, Box 65, Shepherdstown.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, 301 Wagner Road, Morgantown.

WISCONSIN
State Regent—Mrs. Frank G. Wheeler, 810 E. College Ave., Appleton.

WYOMING
State Regent—Mrs. John Gail, Codyville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Fred L. Walz, Thermopolis.

CANAL ZONE
Mrs. Donald E. Dent, Box 292, Balboa Heights (Chapter Regent).

CHINA
State Regent—Mrs. Hollis A. Wilson, 291 South Mariengo Avenue, Pasadena, California.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Roy F. Roberts, P. O. Box 180, Montrose, Colorado.

CUBA
State Regent—Mrs. Edward G. Haines, The Argosy, 1629 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George A. Curry, Calle Primera, By San Antonio, LaLisa, Marjana, Havana.

ENGLAND
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Nathaniel Peniston Davis, Wendover, New Jersey.

FRANCE
State Regent—Mrs. Tiffany Mansfield Batcheller, Savoy Place, New York City, New York.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Claire Perrin, 50 El Cerrito Road, San Mateo, California.

PUERTO RICO
Mrs. Julio Mercado, 3 Calle Cardenas, Sancturce (Chapter Regent).

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

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Mrs. Grace L. H. Bromela
North St., Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hurry
2912 Vermont Place, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Russell William Magna
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. Howard L. Hawkins, 1925
1221 Kalorama Rd., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, 1928
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Editorially Speaking . . .

It is with a sense of real gratitude that thanks are given to old and new members sending in their subscriptions in such volume that an increased number of subscribers is indicated for this year—an achievement, indeed, in war time.

If the support of subscribers continues it is more than possible that this source of Magazine income will do much to make up for any advertising loss, due to the fact that American business does not know what to plan for in the days ahead, because of the all-out war effort.

Please realize that your Editor, your National Chairman, National Officers, and your President General are much encouraged by the splendid support you are giving to your NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

If every present subscriber would bring just one more subscriber into the Circle of NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE readers its future for the year would be assured.

Let's form a Subscriber-Get-A-Subscriber Club. The only requirement for membership in this Club is that you send in a subscription other than your own as soon as possible.

I am happy to report that the D. A. R. Literary Contest announced last month has had a wide response. The Contest, as you remember, is for the best article—not fiction—sent in monthly by a member of the Society.

An award of $10 will be made for such best stories. The poets of the Society also have a special chance, for $5 monthly will be given for the best poem published in that month which is the work of a Daughter of the American Revolution.

May I urge you, as I did last month, to look about you for subjects dealing with Colonial, Revolutionary and Post Revolutionary periods.

Do not write more than 1000 words. We could use two or three good illustrations with these stories.

Mark your stories and poems “D. A. R. Literary Contest” and send them in to the Editor. Any entries not winning prizes will be paid for at regular rates, if accepted.

These special D. A. R. prizes will be awarded monthly—until further notice.

In the April number of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE will appear much information about the Fifty First Continental Congress; where State meetings and events will be held and a summary of its program.

State Regents and other State officers who have information about their delegations are asked to send them in not later than March 10.

A thorough report of the Fifty First Continental Congress, with high lights and pictorial features, will appear in the June issue, published about May 25th. It will be an attractive souvenir of your Continental Congress and one to be preserved for posterity.

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"Thank you so much for giving us members such a splendid publication. Every person whose privilege it is to read your Magazine should appreciate the great amount of time and energy given to this work each month."

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With best wishes to all of you,

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