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# Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frontispiece: The Staff with Mrs. Pouch</th>
<th>58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDITORIAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The President General’s Message</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARTICLES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Masonic Memorial Temple</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuilding American Air Men</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Ancestors of George Washington</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGULAR DEPARTMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents’ Page</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasures of Our Museum</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service and Defense</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Membership</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of the American Revolution</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Reports</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Items</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary Procedure</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFFICIAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minutes National Board of Management</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Issued By*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
The Staff of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution with Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, on the stage of Constitution Hall.
Dear Members:

"Let God have your life; He can do more with it than you can."—Dwight L. Moody.

This interesting and comforting quotation from one of our best loved evangelists reminds us that what God has given never really belongs to anyone but to Him.

If we truly wish to serve Him—which means give our best to our church, our home and our children—we can surely be very certain that with His help our lives will be enriched with greater opportunities for helping mankind.

A sermon recently given in a little church touched our hearts and imagination very deeply. The minister likened our present world conditions to the days of Nehemiah when he was told by the Lord to ask King Artaxerxes for permission to rebuild Jerusalem, the ruined city. This situation was similar to what our own post war problem will be, where ruined lives, disrupted governments, and physical and spiritual conditions will all await readjustment.

This request of Nehemiah involved several things. First of all it tested his Faith—faith in the Lord's assurance that the king would grant his request, and then faith that the Holy City could be rebuilt. It is said that those men who agreed to do the work were obliged to carry a trowel in one hand and a weapon of war in the other to protect themselves from those who were opposed to having the city restored. Is there not a parallel situation today? Does it not give us some conception of what we shall have to expect when rebuilding the structures which have been destroyed by this frightful war? It tells us very decidedly that we must protect our homes and ourselves if we are to succeed in the reconstruction of the material world. This can only be done by the union of the material and the spiritual. When this fact is realized we shall not have so many problems to solve, and it may be possible for us to live and work day by day, protecting our people in their efforts for rehabilitation so that their strength and faith in the Lord may be revived.

In the legends of long ago, some of us may have read of the Phoenix which, every 500 years or so, flies to a temple in Greece and is burned to ashes on the altar; on the third day this bird rises from these ashes and soars into the beauty and glory of the celestial.

Can we not see the possibilities of a greater, finer universe which will emerge from the present chaos?—One in which the strong will protect the weak; where the youth will find that they have not given their lives in vain; and where they will be welcomed in conferences and planning groups because of the value of their chastening and unforgettable experiences.

We of the older generation who are now being defended and protected should never forget the years of frightful struggles in the war torn world through which these young people have come. Let us be very tender of their tortured mental and physical condition, and stand behind them in their efforts to throw off their tragic memories. In the preparation for the future, the one dominant thought in their minds will be to maintain in America the ideals and principles for which they fought, and these sentiments should decidedly be encouraged and supported by every loyal American.

The New Year brings to us all added opportunities for service. Our young people are nobly answering this challenge which has come to them. Let us do as much. Let us realize that now is the time to put our own United States in working order before we offer too many suggestions to people of other lands. So please, dear Lord, bring back the youth of our country as soon as possible, and let us strengthen our nation by their vigor and vision so that it may be of adequate service to others in the days to come.

Look with pity, we implore Thee, upon those aching hearts in homes made desolate by the loss of loved ones from illness or from the fatalities of war, and give our women the power to help and encourage those whose sons, daughters, husbands and fathers have been called to their heavenly home for the happy reunions there. Let these sorrowing ones give their lives into Thy keeping and direction, and let them find work to do under Thy guidance—something, perhaps, which they never have felt capable of doing before—doing it in loving memory of their dear ones.

Let them remember that he who loseth his life shall find it, and remember also that this nation was founded because George Washington, the Father of his Country, let God take his life to make more of it than he could have done by himself.

Let us never forget that God always has and always will protect and bless America.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

[59]
Our Honorary Member Dies

FROM chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the nation came tributes today to the memory of Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, of Williamsport, Pa., last "real daughter" who passed away in that city December 1.

Mrs. Gregory's father, Richard Knight, served in the Revolutionary War as a drummer boy at the age of 11 years. She was 100 years old last March and had retained her faculties until the last. Funeral services were held in Williamsport, Pa., on December 20.

As news of Mrs. Gregory's death reached D. A. R. members, Mrs. William H. Pouch, president general of the national society, said:

"Our last real daughter, beloved by all, has passed on and we are in sorrow. Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory was a true example of American womanhood and an inspiration to all who hold close to their hearts our ideals of freedom and liberty.

"We have lost not only a real daughter but a real friend. It was her honor to be the last to go. Our loss is indeed great."

Since the organization of the D. A. R. 53 years ago there have been 757 real daughters among the membership. As the number decreased to but a small number, a special committee was created. The Real Daughters Committee has looked after the interests of the daughters, and the national society provided pensions for them. Next to the last to die was Mrs. Carolina P. Randall of Claremont, N. H., whose death occurred in July 1942.

Mrs. Gregory was honored upon the occasion of her 100th birthday last March when the National Conservation Committee of the D. A. R. presented an elm tree to the city of Williamsport, Penna., with appropriate ceremonies. The tree is a great great grand tree of the original Washington elm of Cambridge, Mass.

At the time of her 100th birthday, Mrs. Gregory issued this message:

"I have lived from the days of the pony express to the wireless telephone and radio, from the spinning wheel and loom to textile plants and factories. Now in my 100th year the wish, the request, the admonition that I would leave with you and those who come after is, that you inculcate into the minds of our YOUTH the lessons of the hardships and sacrifices which have entered into the making of our country and that if we would keep our nation what our fathers made it, the present and the coming generations must work and struggle and save, and keep away from lives of idleness and ease."

It has been the custom of D. A. R. members to send Christmas greetings to the Real Daughters as well as other gifts. Many of these cards and remembrances already have been arriving at the Gregory home.

With her death, however, the work of the Real Daughters Committee will be finished. Mrs. J. Harris Baughman of Baton Rouge, La., is the National Chairman of the committee.

Blood Plasma Fund Passes $200,000 Mark

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is happy to report that the Blood Plasma Fund had reached the amazing total of $221,529.35 when this issue went to press.

Our next goal is a quarter million dollars by the 53rd Continental Congress. If you have already given, give again. The success of this Fund means the saving of precious American lives.
Mount Vernon, the Mecca of all patriotic America, has been the hallowed shrine for many years of American Masons, for there lies the beloved and most distinguished votary of the craft of modern times. Close by in the old town of Alexandria is the Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge #22, still vigorous in its old age and if one might say growing more so as the years go by. On a visit to this Lodge, over which Washington presided so ably, one finds on the walls of their Lodge Room, many priceless mementoes, including the original Charter, on which one can see the name, George Washington, Worshipful Master. At every turn the eye falls on personal effects and Masonic treasures of Washington, for this was Washington's Lodge and beloved by him.

For many years the increasing army of traveling Masons visiting Alexandria, animated by profound reverence, appealed to Alexandria Masons to initiate a movement to erect a National Memorial to "Washington, the Mason", thereby preserving in a fireproof repository, the sacred treasures in their possession. These appeals were the earnest desire of many persons in America, whose only hope was to enrich the exalted name of "Washington." After much delay the matter was discussed in the Alexandria-Washington Lodge and a Committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate the subject. In 1909, as a result of the report of this Committee, eleven (11) members of the local fraternity were appointed, to be known as the Ex or Local Committee. The Lodge adopted resolutions giving this Committee full power and at the same time asking approval of the Monument from the Grand Master of Virginia.

In the fall of 1909, the Most Worshipful, Joseph W. Eggleston, then Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, extended the first invitation to the Grand Masters of the United States to assemble in Alexandria on Washington's birthday, for the purpose of organizing a National Association with the object of erecting a memorial to "Washington, the Mason." Representatives of eighteen (18) Grand Lodges were present, and the meeting was presided over by the Most Worshipful, William B. McChesney in February, 1910. Serious consideration was given the subject. In his opening address, Mr. McChesney gave his unqualified endorsement to the Memorial when he said in part, and I quote: "By the grace of God and the Alexandria-Washington Lodge #22, we are here to begin an organization, which we hope will be as lasting as the memory of him, whose birthday we celebrate. This is a function of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge. They have conceived this to be something due the Nation. Having for their first Master Worshipful Brother, George Washington, they necessarily feel, that he is of them. In this Lodge they have priceless relics of his life surrounding them, and they wish to preserve them for the National Fraternity. They propose to make this a National Organization. If they desired to erect a building simply as an ornament to their city, or for the comfort of the Lodge, the sale of their sacred relics at Public Auction would yield a sum sufficient to build the finest temple in Virginia, but appreciating their history and believing that other Grand Jurisdictions feel interested in Brother Washington, they come before you with this proposition." The Association was formed by unanimous vote and given the name of Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. Two years later on February 22, 1912, the name was changed to George Washington Masonic National Association.

Thomas F. Shylock, Grand Master of Masons for Maryland was installed as first President. The most important of their many sessions was the one held on February 22, 1912, for at this meeting it was definitely decided the Memorial was to be in the form of a Temple, one floor of which was to be set aside as a Memorial Hall of Fame. Many desirable sites were con-
sidered, but the Association decided upon "Shooters Hill," in the City of Alexandria. This site was the highest and most commanding in this section, with a splendid view of the Potomac River. From the summit of this hill, one can plainly see the Capitol at Washington. For many reasons a more appropriate site could not have been selected, for "Shooters Hill" was the choice of Madison and Monroe, both members of Washington's Cabinet, for the erection of the National Capitol. Washington vetoed the selection, fearing it is said "that location of the Capitol at this point would, on account of its proximity to his own home, enhance the value of his property and subject him to criticism."

On February 22, 1922, eleven years later plans for the imposing Memorial edifice were accepted. Contracts were let in June of that year, for the foundation, with an estimated cost for the entire building of Five Million Dollars. The Cornerstone was laid on November first, 1922, when more than 100,000 Masons were present, including Mr. Coolidge, President of the United States. Incorporated in this great Memorial is the George Washington Masonic Museum, the prime object of this Temple, and where will be kept the very valuable relics owned by the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, together with memorabilia they may acquire in the future. At the laying of the Cornerstone, the ceremonies were conducted by Right Worshipful, Charles H. Callahan, Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Virginia. He was assisted by Most Worshipful, James H. Price of Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Callahan, one of Alexandria's distinguished citizens, served for two terms as Grand Master of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge and was in reality the originator of the project, for he was the one who introduced the resolution to form a National Memorial Association. It was due mainly to his individual efforts that this Memorial was opened to the world.

Immediately after the death of Washington, numerous mementoes of inestimable value were presented to the Lodge by the General's intimate friends. So numerous were the gifts that the Lodge as early as 1811, started a movement which resulted in the establishment of a Museum; to be attached to the Lodge. The City Council of Alexandria, in 1811, appropriated the entire 2nd story of one wing of the recently erected City Hall for use of the Museum. In 1871, however, a disastrous fire destroyed the City Hall, including that portion occupied by the Lodge. Much of their valuable collection was lost or destroyed; among some of the priceless mementoes may be mentioned: The Bier upon which the Remains of Washington rested; Washington's military Saddle; a Portrait of Martha Washington in her youth; A Portrait of Washington; his Card Tables; many original Letters; the Flag of Washington's Life Guard; the Bust of John Paul Jones, presented to Washington by Lafayette and which always hung in the dining room of Mount Vernon; the Flag used by John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard; a Portrait of Lafayette, and many other articles of great value.

The City Hall was rebuilt on the site of the old structure, which occupied the Market Square, opposite Gadsby's Tavern. The valuable relics saved from this disastrous fire were deposited in the new Lodge Room, where they received the greatest care. Some of the treasures, we can describe, are as follows: The Clock, which was on the mantle in Washington's bedroom at the time of his death. The pendulum cord was cut by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, one of the attending physicians, at the exact hour of the General's death, which was 10:20 P.M. After the funeral Mrs. Washington presented the Clock to Dr. Dick, for the Lodge. "Its work is done, but the hands still point to the minute and hour, that mark the close of one of the greatest lives in history." The pendulum cord with the Cat-Gut Cord attached can be seen, lying beside the clock. Another valuable relic is the tiny silver Trowel, used by General Washington as President of the United States, for the laying of the Cornerstone of the United States Capitol, September 18, 1793. This Trowel was also used for the laying of the Cornerstone of the National Masonic Temple, November 1, 1923. The blade of this Trowel is of silver, the handle Ivory, and was made by John Duffy, a silversmith of Alexandria. Never is this little implement of Masonry allowed to leave the Lodge Room except in custody of a member of the Lodge. A very valuable Portrait is also in this collection, for they have the famous flesh colored Portrait of Washington, taken as an old
man and in Masonic regalia. In 1793, the Alexandria-Washington Lodge requested Washington to sit for this Portrait. He was then President of the United States and living in Philadelphia. After obtaining his consent, the Lodge employed Williams, of Philadelphia to execute the work. Asking General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry Lee), living in Philadelphia, representing his State in Congress, to introduce the artist to the President. Washington approved the likeness, and in 1794 it was received from the artist and accepted. The Lodge has been offered $100,000 for this great treasure, but the Lodge will keep this Portrait in their Museum for generations of Masons yet to come.

The Lodge possesses another Portrait of Washington, known as the Pope Peele Portrait. This is said to be of great value. A full length portrait of Lafayette, executed by Peele, was presented to the Lodge by an English admirer. It shows the Marquis in the uniform of a General when only 27 years of age. Another Portrait of Lafayette was painted by Hurdle in 1840. Perhaps the most valuable from a monetary sense is the portrait of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, presented to the Lodge by the Fairfax family. It was painted in London, in 1730, and is valued at $150,000.

In the case near by one sees the little pearl handled knife, a gift to General Washington, as a boy, from his Mother, given to him with the admonition to “always obey his Superiors”. Washington carried this token of his mother’s love with him throughout his life. In the Masonic Lodge Room stands the old Washington Chair, a Gainsborough, inlaid with holly, presented to the Lodge by Washington, from his own Library at Mount Vernon. It was occupied by Washington and others after him when presiding over sessions of the Lodge. This Chair now preserved in a glass case was in constant use for 117 years, but as constant dripping of water wears the hardest stone, so this old Gainsborough which had borne its precious burden when young and strong, began slowly to yield to the grind of time.

In the course of long service many distinguished guests have occupied this chair, among them Lafayette in 1825, Vice-President Fairbanks, Joe Cannon, Speaker of the House, Admiral Schley, President Taft, and others.

Washington’s Masonic Apron is carefully preserved. It was worn by him when he laid the Cornerstone of the Capitol. It is of creamed-colored satin heavily embroidered in gold. The Apron has seldom been worn since the death of the General, among the few instances was, when worn by Lafayette in the Lodge on February 21, 1825. Again it was used in the laying of the Cornerstone of Victory Monument at Yorktown, by Peyton Coles, Grand Master, in 1881. On February 22, 1910, when the Master Mason Degree was conferred upon Lawrence Washington, who was born at Mount Vernon. It was again used by President Taft, and when the degree was conferred upon William H. Pettus of the Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary.

One also finds in the locked cases, the General’s wedding gloves, his pocket compass, his medicine scales. The Lesser Lights preserved in the Lodge are the same lights which have been in use over a century and a quarter. I have told you of only a few mementoes of Washington’s intimate connection with this Lodge. Fabulous prices have been offered for many of them, but presented, as they have been, by relatives and friends, the Lodge has refused all offers, preferring to keep them where their donors intended they should be kept. The Records of the Old Lodge are virtually an unbroken chain of historic Masonic events from 1785 stretching over the whole period of our National existence. Time faded and worn, these old records have come down through a century and a half until now in 1944, with our Country at war, these valuable relics have been moved to an unknown location where they will remain until they find their permanent home in the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Temple. Then and then only will they be as safe as human hands can make them, for this wonderful Temple, now nearly completed and intended as the final and permanent home of this famous collection, is a Shrine of Great Importance.
THE Daughters of the American Revolution in North Dakota are living up to a high standard of accomplishment not only by carrying on and promoting the work of the National Society, but in taking an active part in all War projects. The response to the Blood Plasma Fund has been most generous. This project has made a deep impression and is acknowledged by all to be one of great necessity. Fort Seward Chapter was well rewarded when they sponsored a concert given by the V-12 Navy Chorus.

Through the efforts of our State and Chapter Radio Chairmen we are heard over the air, one outstanding program being a fifteen minute broadcast once a month over WDAY. The President General’s voice will be heard through this medium when she visits North Dakota on February 22nd and 23rd.

Our State Conference was held September 21st at which time pledges were made to the Sacombe Park Nursery School in England.

Many Buddy bags have been distributed and boys in service attending our schools of war instruction are being entertained in our homes.

As loyal Americans we stand ready to serve, sacrifice, and give that this Nation shall be preserved.

MRS. EDWIN G. CLAPP,
State Regent.
Stories of convalescent army air men languishing in hospitals while they wait for the time to take their places once more at the fighting front or to return to civilian life will have to be rewritten because of the success of the Convalescent Training program in the Army Air Forces Hospitals inaugurated just a year ago.

A tall, erect, eager young officer, Lieutenant Colonel Howard A. Rusk, chief of the Convalescent Training Branch of the Medical Services Division of the Office of the Air Surgeon Major General N. W. Grant has given his enthusiastic energy towards the development of a system whereby the morale of the men could be maintained by preventing lonesomeness and boredom to salvage for the air service as many man hours as possible and to send the men back to their place in the army prepared to engage again in the strenuous life of the service. Colonel Rusk declares there are only two kinds of soldiers, those in the hospitals and those engaged in full military duty.

A patient must be ready for full military duty when he comes out of the hospital or returns to civilian life.

The convalescent training program is designed to send the soldier back to the fighting forces in the best possible condition, and to utilize the convalescent time to make him a better soldier.

Early in the program the air surgeon, Colonel Rusk, and the others concerned in this enterprise realized that there is no progress for a convalescent in just sitting around, staring at the walls and dwelling on his ailments and anything else that may trouble him.

In 250 convalescent training centers in this country the system begins sometimes as early as the second day after an operation or at an equally early stage in other convalescents.

If the patient can do nothing more than wriggle a toe or move a hand this is regarded as real progress. The training increases until the patient can undergo six hours of physical routine before he goes back to duty.

Colonel Rusk explains that one of the chief causes for loss of morale of men in hospitals is lonesomeness and homesickness. He ascribes this to the fact that they feel that they are alone, while, in the army, they feel that they are part of an outfit. Therefore as soon as possible the patients are put into groups with the same objectives, getting entirely well and being useful.

They are given opportunity to do many things about the wards, especially such duties as will afford exercise to fingers and hands, even kitchen police for those who need to exercise these members, or picking-up tasks for those who will benefit from bending and stooping.

The supervision of the convalescents has had remarkable results in hastening recovery and establishing perfect physical condition for a fighting man.

Some of the subjects taught in the basic training course in the convalescent centers include gas warfare so that the patient will know better how to protect himself when he enters the fighting forces once more; the intricacies of camouflage, booby traps, first aid, discipline, foreign languages with thirty different tongues and dialects on the lists, and many other things useful to a fighting man who may have to use this knowledge to save his life at any time.

Special stress is put on overcoming the fear of tropical diseases by explaining means of prevention, causes and cures.

In every center there is a work shop where the convalescents can improve their health and ward off disability by making articles of military significance.

Instead of staring at the ceilings patients in many of the centers can, rest their eyes and study the model airplanes they have made which are allowed to swing above their beds.

Seventy-five per cent of the teachers in these centers are patients. The value of a man who was at Guadalcanal telling his experience how he lived, methods of self-protection to life and health he learned by experience cannot fail to be of value to the other patients. Colonel Rusk found that only about 20 per cent of the men who entered the training centers were in the habit of reading the papers every day so a course in current events has been added whereby the men can learn what is going on in the world they are fighting to preserve.

In summing up the convalescent training program Colonel Rusk says that the teaching rate at the present time is in excess of
two and three-fourths million man hours per month.

He points out that the purpose is to recondition sick soldiers physically by a planned and organized physical rehabilitation program and to utilize heretofore wasted convalescent time with an education program planned to disseminate knowledge that will make these men better soldiers.

The result of this training listed in a precise military manner by Colonel Rusk is to reduce hospital readmission by sending men back to duty in better physical condition; shorten the period of convalescence in certain of the acute infectious and contagious diseases; eliminate, in the majority of cases, the necessity for sick leave; increase soldier's military knowledge; increase the soldier's general knowledge of geography, geopolitics, foreign languages, tropical diseases and so forth; practice preventive neuropsychiatry by establishing a series of "patient doctor" talks designed to assist the soldier in orienting himself to his new environment.

Important in the lists of benefits of the system is to assist the soldier being discharged on certificate of discharge for disability, by evaluating his medical problems, informing him of his duties, rights and assistance under WD Form No. 53 and training him in the program of civilian defense after his discharge from the Army.

The training center officials considers the following possibilities of each individual man when he leaves the center, including return to his original army forces assignment; return to the Army Air Forces in different assignments than his original one; return to assignment within the army; return to civilian life as a self-sufficient individual both socially and economically and providing the man with every possible advantage prior to discharge to the Veterans Administration.

Special broad courses in counselling are provided for the men who return to civilian life or are discharged to the Veterans Administration.

In his outline of the advantages of this procedure Colonel Rusk states that the counselling is designed to enable the man to obtain a job within his physical capacity.

"Physicians, educators, physical therapists, psychologists, and psychiatrists, who have already demonstrated their ability in the Convalescent Training Program, are used to staff these centers," he says in this outline.

"To further orient these specialists, postgraduate courses are given at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 400 First Avenue, New York City. Their every facility is being used to train a staff which will know how to assist the physically and psychologically wounded soldier to make a new place for himself in military or civilian life. There, under the expert guidance of the Institute's director, Colonel John N. Smith, Jr., and his highly trained staff, the experience of twenty-five years and 20,000 cases is being applied to the current problem of army casualties.

"Trained psychiatrists, familiar with the psychology of flying personnel and the convalescent soldier, are being utilized for psychotherapy and for consultation service in readjustment problems. The Flight Surgeon has a paramount place in the Convalescent Center. The flyer has been taught to look upon the Flight Surgeon as his family doctor and as a man to whom he can come with all of his personal problems. This has been of primary importance in the maintenance of the high morale of the flying crew and will be invaluable in their readjustment.

"Working in close cooperation with the above program are the Army Air Forces Redistribution Centers, with headquarters at Atlantic City, New Jersey. They are now established in three strategic areas in the continental United States. The purpose of these centers is to examine, re-evaluate and reassign personnel returned from overseas. The redistribution work is directed by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel.

"Vocational Guidance Personnel Officers work with wounded men in the Convalescent Centers who are to be reassigned in the Service or discharged to civilian life because of physical disabilities. The soldier is given personal counsel and aided in finding the type of work for which he is best suited in the light of his desires, training, and disability.

"Under the direction of Vocational Guidance Counsellors a broad program of integrational vocational training is carried on in the Convalescent Centers to enable the wounded to start on their vocational retraining even while they are patients in the hospital.
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birthday is celebrated this February by the showing of the firescreen in the New York Room. Here in needlepoint we see the general at the time of the Battle of Trenton, made after the painting by John Trumbull. The artist considered this portrait the finest in existence of Washington as a general. It represents him at perhaps the most critical moment of his life, on the eve of the Battle of Princeton, meditating his retreat before a superior enemy-force.

On December 26, 1776, Washington inflicted a stinging defeat upon Howe's detachments stationed in Trenton, N. J. This was followed in eight days by a similarly ignominious blow to the enemy at Princeton, prior to the patriot army's going into winter quarters at Morristown.

The screen stands shoulder high and shows a great deal of patience and artistry on the part of someone's grandmother. It is the gift of Mrs. Francis M. Lorette, Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, New York.
Courage, statesmanship, valor, religion, a deep appreciation of the refinements of life, a meticulous sense of duty and adherence to orderliness in habits of life are characteristics that were strong in the ancestry of George Washington.

This includes those who played important parts in the colonial life of this country and those who served the church and state so well for many centuries in England.

In fact George Washington’s superior stature as a man and leader of the centuries might well be derived from the fact that he came from a long line of men and women who can be traced in England in an unbroken line as far back as the 15th century and even as far back as eight hundred years revealing the royal descent of the Washingtons.

The Washington family history has been traced as far back as William the Conqueror when William de Hertburn of Durham County in 1183 exchanged his holdings for the manor and village of Wessington as that early Washington home was known. They were a valiant band these early Wessingtons or Washingtons very conscientious about the discharge of their feudal obligations and often in the forefront of battle.

They fought with great bravery with the hosts of Durham very proudly under the banner of St. Cuthbert and allied themselves with Richard Coeur de Lion. There is a record of a William Wessington fighting for his King in the War of the Barons in the battle of Lewes in 1264. All through this period and for two centuries afterwards the records of Old England contain many martial deeds of the Washingtons and their loyalty to the crown.

George Washington, the Father of his Country, refused title and honors after the Revolution but Washingtons were knighted during the history of England and one Washington was close to Prince Charles as his page.

But it is the Washingtons who centered their lives and influence about Sulgrave Manor and Little Brington that we like best to associate the power of leadership and inspiration of George Washington, first President of the United States and leader in the crusade for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which he bequeathed through his valor and determination to Americans from his day to this.

We like to linger in thought of the picturesque Vicar Lawrence Washington’s Purleigh vicarage in Essex and the house at Tring from which John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington, set forth for the new land in 1657 to establish the Washington family in early America.

In this George Washington’s country in Old England can be found records of John Washington of Tetworth, Robert Washington who built Warton Church.

There is a Washington House at Warton, at Tewitfield and Lancashire. A stained-glass window which was once in Sulgrave Manor is now in Fawsley Church.

Sulgrave Manor, home of the Washington ancestors which is the Mecca of many a patriotic pilgrimage of Americans in England and at the present time, of the men and women of the armed forces, fighting this war for freedom, dates far back in the history of England. Far back in its earliest history this manor was part of the famous old St. Andrew Monastery. Among the great of the centuries who passed in and out of its portals to be received by the Washingtons was Elizabeth before she became Queen of England.

High over the gable of the entrance is carved the royal coat of arms showing that the Washingtons were high in royal favor. This honor was only granted to those who entertained royalty.

Side by side with the royal coat of arms is the Washington coat of arms traceable to the 15th century showing three perforated spur-rowels. These spur-rowels in later years were replaced by stars and are so engraved on George Washington’s seal.

Far back in 1360 William de Wessington affixed a seal to a deed showing the familiar spur-rowels with bars which were
changed for the stars as used by the American Washingtons.

The Washington Coat of Arms in the College of Heraldry in London shows the star.

Of course the American interest in Sulgrave Manor revolves about the history of the coming of the Washingtons to the old manor.

The name of Lawrence Washington, beloved half brother of George Washington from whom he inherited historic Mount Vernon, goes back to the very first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave Manor who served as mayor of Northampton.

The title to the old manor was conferred on him by Henry VIII, through royal grant and the payment of three hundred and twenty-one pounds, plus a small yearly tribute.

Lawrence Washington was a lawyer of record at Gray's Inn. He owed much of his success to his uncle, Sir John Kytson, a rich wool merchant. He won success and wealth and became a power in the community.

His prosperity waned somewhat through trade conditions but this early Washington held his head high and met the needs of his family of four sons and seven daughters as best he could. His pride in his family caused Lawrence Washington to have inset on his gravestone, designed before his death, a brass tablet with a group of his seven daughters and his four sons and as an added note a headless effigy of himself.

It is worthy of note that Sulgrave, the ancient home of the Washingtons is situated in the most historic portion of England not far from Stratford on Avon the home of William Shakespeare and near the ancestral homes of such early American founders as Benjamin Franklin, the Adamses and William Penn. The next owner of Sulgrave was Robert who had been born, forty years before he inherited the old mansion, in the big Tudor bedroom which is now restored and constantly thronged with sightseers.

He was born at a time when his father's fortunes were at their height. But the family fortunes were much diminished when he became the master of Sulgrave. But hospitality still reigned at Sulgrave. Robert had fifteen children and his brother Lawrence, eight sons and nine daughters. Grim necessity made the sale of Sulgrave imperative, and with the consent of his son Lawrence, Robert Washington sold Sulgrave to his nephew Lawrence Makepeace.

Lawrence Washington after his consent to the sale of his ancestral home established his wife Margaret Butler at Little Brington fifteen miles from Sulgrave.

In St. Mary's Church Great Brington, just a mile from Little Brington, visitors can read an inscription on a slab over the tomb of Lawrence Washington and his wife Margaret Butler Washington. "The end crowns the work" the Washington family motto, and "Persevere never despair" the Butler family motto.

Perhaps George Washington, great-great-great-grandson of Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington may sometimes have recalled these combined mottos of his ancestors as he went forth to battle.

One of the really great Washingtons of old England was Lawrence Washington, the Rector of Purleigh in Essex, son of Lawrence and Margaret Butler Washington who was born in the early part of the 17th century.

Portraits of his wife Amphillis show a patrician looking lady with many curls. It was their son John Washington who pioneered to Virginia and became the great-grandfather of George Washington. As Vicar of Purleigh, Lawrence Washington became famous in his calling by his fearlessness and piety.

He was deposed by Cromwell because of the Royalist sentiments of his family. He returned to the Washington home at Little Brington.

Amphillis Washington was a daring soul and appeared before the court to plead her cause. Her courage won her one-fifth part of the tithes and profits of the vicarage. Margaret Butler Washington, mother of the Vicar was still alive and living at Little Brington but both she and her son the vicar died about 1650.

Amphillis Washington went to live with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Knolling at Tring and three of the children were christened in the church there including John who pioneered to America, Lawrence and Martha.

At the old homestead at Tring which
still stands, John Washington dreamed of the new world.

In the year 1657 he shipped as second mate on a cargo vessel for America.

This quaint house at Little Brington so wrought with the family history of the Washington who came to America is often visited by those who seek light on the Washington ancestry. "The Lord giveth, the Lord Taketh away..." carved on the huge oak ribbed entrance door today may have been placed there by the Vicar.

Points of interest in the Little Brington area to those who find inspiration in material things related to the family of the great Washington are the ancient well with an old wooden pump where many Washingtons doubtless quenched their thirst; an old sun dial bearing the Washington coat of arms with the familiar spur-rowel of the early version of the Washington coat of arms.

The town square where many Washingtons may have joined the townsfolk for conversation and debate, the arms of Lawrence Washington and his wife Margaret Butler in St. Mary's Church, Great Brington; the font at which generations of Washingtons were baptised and St. Mary's Church, Great Brington, the burial place of George Washington's ancestors with its stone cross and three step calvary base are among the items they may see. Old Purleigh Church of which Lawrence Washington was Vicar still stands.

Colonel Henry Washington, cavalier in 1646, defended the City of Worcester under the attack of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Of all the English ancestors of Washington America owes the greatest debt to John Washington the pioneer who came to this country about 1657.

Before he really stepped foot on these shores he had displayed that well developed sense of justice which was evident in all the dealings of his great grandson George Washington.

On the ship coming over the captain, influenced by the ignorance, superstition, and tales of witchcraft, summarily hanged a woman accused of witchcraft.

John Washington, his heart filled with bitter protests against the injustice of this hanging, demanded when he reached Virginia that Captain Edward Prescott be punished for what he termed a brutal murder on the high seas of a defenseless woman.

He settled down with his first wife Margaret Hayward Washington and two children at Pope's Creek on the Potomac River.

His wife and children died however and John Washington, far from his native land, sought the hand of Anne, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Pope, of whom he had purchased the Pope's Creek farm.

John and Anne Washington had four children, all born at Pope's Creek, who became the first generation American Washingtons and the ancestors of the long line of illustrious Americans who have borne that name from that day to this.

Soon the Pope Creek Home became known as Wakefield Farm and the center of much of the interesting life of the community. Lawrence Washington and a sister followed their brother John from England.

John Washington formed a partnership with Nicholas Spencer in 1670, and received a grant of five thousand acres of land on the Virginia Shore of the Potomac now known as Mount Vernon although the estate as it is preserved as a national shrine today is much smaller.

He named this land "Washington."

When he died his son Lawrence inherited his property. This son married Mildred Warner and in 1694 Augustine Washington, who was later to become George Washington's father, was born.

When Lawrence Washington died, his widow buried him at Bridges Creek and emigrated to England with her three children John, Augustine and Mildred. She married George Gale.

After twelve years she died and it was the stepfather George Gale who brought his three stepchildren back to Virginia. Augustine married Jane Butler who died in 1729 leaving three children, Augustine, Lawrence, and Jane. Then he married Mary Ball, daughter of Colonel Joseph Ball, who became the mother of George, Elizabeth, Samuel, Charles, John Augustine, and Mildred. The latter died in infancy.

Augustine Washington and Mary Ball founded an ideal American family instilling in their son George the high principles of bravery and integrity which made him truly a leader of men and the Father of his Country.
Service and Defense
Presentation

THIS is a stirring moment in the history of the Colorado Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Feelings of gratitude and reverence mingle as we are privileged to give you today this equipment necessary for the expansion of the Blood Donor Center in Denver.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have adopted for their number one project for the duration, a War Projects Fund for the expansion of the Blood Plasma Program. This fund at the present date totals $153,000. To this sum Colorado Daughters have contributed over $11,000. This money is allocated by our National Defense Chairman and National Treasurer to the National Treasurer of the American Red Cross for use where the need is greatest. We are happy that some of the money has returned to Colorado to further the collection of blood plasma for the Armed Forces. The American Red Cross has said to us, “You have given the gift that means life.” There are countless testimonials for this life-giving plasma from the fox-holes of Africa to the shores of Guadalcanal. Recently one of our member’s sons who is an evacuation pilot in New Guinea wrote to his mother, “The Red Cross is always at our side, with supplies, medicines, plasma. You do not realize how much they do for us who are so far from home. If and when I am able to return to my country and business again, I will pledge part of my time and earnings to the American Red Cross.” This is from a lad in his twenties who evacuates the wounded from the battlefield.

The officers and representatives of the D.A.R. Chapters of Colorado are here today to present to the Denver Red Cross Blood Donor Center the gift of the National Society of the D.A.R., for the furnishing of the fixed Center and the panel truck for the use of the Mobile Unit. The Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution present, in addition, at this time, to the Denver Red Cross Blood Center, this plaque commemorating the gifts to the Blood Donor Service.

Our Society treasures the knowledge that through this branch of the Red Cross service, the heavy casualties on the battlefronts are being mitigated.

May God bless you!

A Press Relations Committee Sells Bonds

TWO MILLION DOLLARS worth of defense saving stamps sold by the volunteer service group of the Jonathan Dayton chapter, DAR, in two years at their street booth in Dayton, Ohio, was celebrated with a testimonial luncheon, December 10, the second anniversary, at the Engineers’ club.

Only saving stamps are sold at the stand and it is stated that a like achievement has been unmatched in this war. Highlighting the occasion was the reading of a message by Mr. Chester R. Hinkle, sponsor of the project, from Mr. Vincent F. Callahan, director of press, radio and advertising of the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., congratulating him and the DAR service working group.

Mr. J. Harry Veatch, chairman of Montgomery County, Ohio, war, stamps and bonds, announced that the United States Treasury Department was preparing the fourth plaque of the Dayton group in recognition of their successful war work.

A recent action of our brother society, the Richard Montgomery chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was the authorization of a permanent plaque to be placed on the courthouse corner, commending the patriotic services of the DAR members. A radio recording of the celebration for broadcasting was made by station WING, featuring the regent and others in an interview program with Mr. Hinkle and Mr. Veatch, which went out over the air.
Oklahoma Juniors

OBSERVING the work and courage of our members during these war times makes us realize history indeed repeats itself in many ways... and each of us is endeavoring to carry on the work of our Historic Forefathers—the Four Freedoms for which they valiantly fought and victoriously won, and of which we are today blessed.

The Junior Group of the Oklahoma City Daughters of the American Revolution, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Fred G. Neff, has taken on more projects than usual even though some of our members have moved away in order to be near their husbands who are in the armed forces.

The Junior Group was told of the need of "used tooth brushes" to clean the parts of guns at nearby Army camps—no time was lost in sponsoring such a drive on used tooth brushes! Word spread—and the Camp Fire Leader, Mrs. H. Dale Collins of our city, told her Camp Fire Girls to assist us in the drive in the schools. The response was overwhelming and we were indeed proud to give to the Army the fine collection of brushes to clean the guns of America!

A large box of clothes is on its way to Crossnore School, Inc., at Crossnore, North Carolina. Also our annual donations to the Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee Schools.

For Christmas each member has wrapped a gift to be delivered to the soldiers at the USO Club—in addition to having sent subscriptions to Readers Digest for the soldiers at Tinker Field, Will Rogers Field and the Borden Hospital at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

The Group has had several evening "meets" for the benefit of the girls that work and are binding blankets for the Red Cross.

The entire Junior Group is carrying on to the fullest, for we know we have a job to do and it will take each of us to fulfill that assignment... VICTORY!

Ironstone China

WHEN Mrs. Frank W. Baker of Maryville, Missouri, formerly Regent of the Nodaway Chapter, went to visit her grandmother, she ate her mush and milk from an ironstone bowl with a golden brown band around the top and a three leaf design on the side, and loved it—dish and mush, too.

Later she watched those dishes become the kitchen ware of her mother, with some of the bowls used much as modern day pyrex or earthen ware for baking.

At the death of her mother, Mrs. Baker inherited the ironstone china—no one else wanted it. She gave the tea cups and saucers, a round bowl, a square bowl and the beloved mush and milk bowl, an honored spot on the buffet in her dining room—and there began another hobby, that of collecting ironstone.

And though she watches for the Teaberry pattern, a pitcher of graceful line all white with raised lilies of the valley deserves a very special position on the library table.

Among the near three hundred pieces, the majority carry the imprint of Alfred Meakin, Hanley, England. But the lily of the valley pitcher says Anthony Shaw as does a white tureen, while a couple of plates say Powell and Bishop.

The three tea pots, all square, some more squat than others, call forth less praise from the owner than do the sugars and the graceful creamers.

Other pieces included in the collection are a tureen with matching ladle, a baker's dozen of two inch square individual butter dishes, and a dozen shiny saucers in which to stand the cup when one 'saucered' the too hot coffee to assist in the cooling off process; eight meat platters; fifty plates (fifteen pie plates); gravy boat; and Mr. Baker adds, "a huge wash bowl for the commode."

Mr. and Mrs. Baker study the pieces and their history. They learned that Hanley, England, was the birth place of this heavy ware. There Charles Mason Brown mixed a slag of ironstone with the other ingredients to concoct the durable china. During the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, American factories in Ohio made ironstone china as the porcelain industry started in this country.

Mrs. Baker contends that the leaf deco-
ration found on all but a half dozen other pieces, must have been painted by hand for after scrutinizing them closely, she finds not two that match exactly.

Mrs. Baker further expounds in collecting, “Starting with a piece from one’s own ancestral home makes any good D. A. R. more conscious of her ancestry, of the real American way of life. For as I study these pieces and get past the sturdy, which was a necessity, to the grace and beauty of them, I see that these gracefully designed pieces were necessities to the pioneers who, living near to nature, learned to know the beauties of the field and woods, wanted such in their homes and lives.”

**Utica Red Cross Gets Motor Canteen from National D. A. R.**

On Sunday afternoon, December 5, at 3 o’clock in the Infantry Armory an interesting dedication took place. A fully equipped mobile canteen was presented Utica Chapter American Red Cross by the National Society of the D. A. R. About 200 guests were present.

Mrs. William L. Foley, head of the Motor Corps for Utica, and Mrs. Dan T. Burke, a member of both Oneida Chapter D. A. R. and the Women’s Motor Corps had driven the vehicle from Detroit in time for the ceremony.

Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, Newburgh (New York’s State Regent), made the presentation of the canteen, which was accepted by Dan T. Burke, chairman of the Utica Red Cross Chapter.

Maj. James E. McDaniel, senior chaplain at Rhoades Military Hospital, gave the keynote address and spoke on the Constitution. The Rev. Harold E. Sawyer, pastor of Grace Church gave the invocation and the Rev. Joseph L. May, director of Catholic Charities, pronounced the benediction.

After accepting the canteen, Burke turned the keys of the vehicle over to Mrs. Howard Coggeshall, chairman of the Red Cross canteen unit and a member of Oneida Chapter D. A. R. and to Mrs. Foley, representing the Motor Corps. Both stressed, in their acceptance, the great need Utica has for a mobile canteen, and the deep gratitude of Utica Red Cross to the National D. A. R.

Mrs. William D. Higgins, regent of Oneida Chapter, said it was the first canteen of its kind to be presented in this state and that it was the first time also that the national D. A. R. had expended funds for purchasing a canteen, although it has given blood plasma units.

**Cincinnati (Ohio) Chapter D. A. R. Red Cross Unit**

**MRS. ALLEN COLLIER, Chairman**

For a number of years, a group of members of the chapter met in their Club Room at the Hotel Gibson, for the purpose of making bandages for the Red Cross, under the direction of Mrs. Janet Callaghan, and to study National Defense Through Patriotic Education with the current chairman of that committee.

Six months before Pearl Harbor, the unit work was transferred to the Alms Hotel, in the suburbs, and continued under the leadership of Mrs. Callaghan and Mrs. Allen Collier. When the Army and Navy order for dressings was given the group was then asked to work with others at the Red Cross Headquarters. At the same time, sewing and knitting was done by a group of members and friends at the home of Mrs. Collier, former Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, who was also serving as Chairman of an evening group of surgical dressing workers at Red Cross Headquarters.

With the increasing demands of war, in February 1943, the Chapter was requested by the Red Cross to re-open their unit for the purpose of making gauze sponges for the Blood Donor Service, at Mrs. Collier’s hospitable home. Willingly she conformed to the sanitary standards of the Red Cross, took up the rugs from the living room and solarium, put away many of her
interesting antiques, made new soft green covers for the tables, and saw that all workers wore head-coverings and washable garments. Every Thursday since then (except August), the group of members and friends have met, turning out 15,000 dressings in 17 meetings. This is one of the few private residences which is used for this work. In another room, members worked on bright knitted and crocheted squares, artistically put together for hospital afghans, and knitting for the Armed Forces is carried on through this unit by chapter members at home. This unit has also made and filled a number of Buddy Bags, which were sent to men in the Coast Guard, as well as to other men of the chapter's choice. In addition, the unit has made many Kit Bags for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Allen Collier will be remembered by those who attended Continental Congress, in Cincinnati, as serving in the capacity of Vice Chairman of the Program Committee. Mrs. Collier is National Vice-Chairman—Central Division—of the D. A. R. Museum.

Girl Home Makers at Tamassee

THERE is one name in South Carolina known for the worthwhile deeds which she has performed, and loved by the school children and adults alike. Mrs. Margaret Smythe McKissick is truly representative of all that is fine and true in southern womanhood.

She has always been keenly interested in Tamassee, our D. A. R. School, and has long felt the need in South Carolina, of greater facilities for the education of its home makers.

Although Mrs. McKissick is averse "to boasting in any form whatsoever", she consented to be "told on, if it would serve a good purpose", and in reply to your State Chairman's questions, modestly stated her reasons for her gift of $2,400 toward the building fund of the Home Economics Department at Tamassee, and the additional sum of $1,500 for its equipment.

Mrs. McKissick tells us, "Knowing the home conditions and poverty prevailing in the isolated mountain homes, it has always seemed to me most necessary to teach the boys and girls better ways of living, and what home environment really means. So, you see, my heart was really in my gift to Tamassee, for I feel that the school has played a most important part in the care and development of our Mountain children, who are a part of the backbone of our country."

The $1,500 will provide a refrigerator, stoves, sewing machines, tables, chairs, pots, pans, china, and furnishings for a simple model bedroom.

Tamassee carries out its "Girl Home Making" one hundred percent under the able direction of its superintendent, Mr. Ralph W. Cain. And when Mrs. McKissick, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall P. Orr, South Carolina State Regent, went to Tamassee, for the purpose of making the address to the graduating class, a delightful luncheon was served them by the Senior Class. The food, with the exception of the tea and sugar, was prepared from produce grown at Tamassee, and served by the girls themselves, a passing tribute to the woman who has done so much for the Girl Home Makers at Tamassee.

MARY COLEMAN THOMASON
(Mrs. J. T.),
State Chairman, South Carolina.

Oregon Girl Home Makers and the War Effort

DURING the wartime, Girl Home Maker Clubs of Oregon seem to feel that the prescribed work of the Clubs is not a sufficient outlet for their desire to do something more in keeping with the work of their elders.

So while prizes have been given for outstanding work in domestic science classes, and while mother's teas and other peacetime activities have been carried on, young Miss Oregon has also taken on real war efforts.

War bonds have been purchased with money raised by having Christmas bazaars, stationery sales, and maple bar and doughnut sales.
Salvage drives for fat and silk and nylon hose have been carried out.
Red Cross sewing, knitting, making bed-pan covers, afghans, and bound short stories to be used in hospitals have been successfully undertaken as projects.
Money for Red Cross has been subscribed.
Our club assisted the work of their local Commandos.

And so, youth carries on and takes aid in war effort seriously and who shall say that in times like these, this interest is not as vital as the work outlined by their elders?

IDA F. ROBERTS
(Mrs. J. Roy),
State Chairman, G. H. M. Committee, Oregon.

New York Junior Project

NEW YORK STATE has as its Junior war project the raising of money for the “Metal Locator” National Junior Fund. It was thought that a state-wide effort with publicity released at the same time would spur the State Junior Groups to a greater activity and so make the Juniors a more decided power for good when concentrated together on this great war-time measure.
All funds raised are to be sent to the State Treasurer, to be sent by her to the Treasurer General by Jan. 1, 1944, for this is a war-time emergency. The Junior donations, many of which have come from benefits solely given for the locator fund, are now being reported.
The New York State Junior Chairman of War Project is Miss Carolyn H. Rodgers. Serving on her committee are Mrs. Donald K. Berckmann, Miss Olive E. Story and Miss Katharine A. King, all of Pelham Manor and Miss Georgia M. Hitchcock of New York City.

In accordance with the State effort, Knapp Chapter Junior Group of Pelham Manor, of which Miss Rodgers is also chairman, gave a “Donation Bridge” at which no tickets were sold. Everyone attending donated anything they wished, from ten cents to fifty dollars. A “Metal Locator” was demonstrated by the inventor and guest speaker, Mr. Samuel Berman. Other speakers were, Mr. Philip M. Southworth of Waugh Laboratories and Dr. Loren P. Guy Senior, assistant surgeon of the New York eye-and-ear infirmary and a Major on the staff of Lieutenant General Drum, New York Guard.
In charge of arrangements for the bridge was Mrs. Elbridge Foster.

In 1942 there were four Junior members of Knapp Chapter. The Junior Chairman, Miss Rodgers, thought of enlarging the membership in January 1943, by having the patriotic inducement that dues from all new members would be turned over to the “Metal Locator, Junior Fund” by the Chapter. The Knapp Chapter Regent, Mrs. F. M. Anderson, agreed, and by the Fall of 1943 the Juniors numbered ten with fifteen prospective Juniors with their papers partially made out.
Miss Rodgers wrote a leaflet “Metal Locators Save Lives” and these distributed to over 3000 Pelham homes by the Pelham War Council who were enthused over this war emergency project. It was spoken of at all the Women’s Clubs, the Men’s Clubs, announcements were made in the churches and a special drive has just been started by one of the local banks.

One of the most interesting contributions and one that stands for hours of effort is the donation by the children of two Pelham schools of the money which was the result of their paper salvage campaign.
The Knapp Chapter Junior Group, of which Mrs. J. H. Rice former Regent is Senior Advisor, have sent their first checks of $435.05 to the “Metal Locator, Junior Fund”. They have thus donated one full locator machine and part of another one, to some hospital of our armed forces.
# Department of the Treasurer General

## D. A. R. Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
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For nearly two hundred years the old home of the Seay family has stood in Fork Union, Virginia, and just recently has been razed to the ground. Due to boundary demarcations, it was first in Goochland County, then in Albemarle County, and lastly in Fluvanna County. Abraham Seay (or Say), one of the first of several brothers to migrate to this country, was granted a tract, comprising nearly four hundred acres, from King George II in 1745. Another tract of ten thousand acres was granted in 1701 to John Seay on the James River, twenty miles above Richmond at Manakin, an Indian village known as Manakin Town. A portion of the Fluvanna tract remained in the Seay family until 1935, when the next to the last surviving member, Mrs. Victoria Seay White, passed away, at which time the Fork Union Military Academy acquired title thereto.

The old house at Fork Union, typical of early design, had gable roof and wide hall, which never had doors during the earlier years, reflecting the hospitality of its owner—always open to guests. There were broad open fireplaces throughout the house. Meals were prepared in the log kitchen in the yard; pungent aromas arose from the savory dishes prepared by the family slaves and “toted” across the cobblestone walk to the basement, where they were served from an open fireplace with reflectors for retaining the heat. And the sturdy proverbial pot-hook swung gracefully to the side. Windows, doors and mouldings were made by hand, as were the locks, screws and nails, many held together with wooden dowels. High mantles in the living room and bed rooms lent an air of charm and beauty to the once candle-lit fireside. A unique fixture in the ceiling of a bed room of the old home was a strap suspended from an iron ring to allow one to turn in bed without assistance. This was installed for Grandfather Bowles, who spent his later years with his daughter.

Many rare pieces of china, crystal, brass
and furniture are still in possession of members of the family, including the piano-forte, quaint and small, of red mahogany. One of the first in the vicinity, it was purchased to persuade a beautiful young daughter from marrying, but she eloped shortly after, was later forgiven and received the family blessing. A rare old chest belonging to the mother of Mrs. Benjamin Bowles (whose daughter married Austin Seay) was brought over from Europe and was said to have held the family treasures.

Private tutors were employed in the family, and many day students of prominent families recalled happy school days in the old home, known as "Dipperville," a name acquired through the many business interests of the owner, who was affectionately dubbed "Austin Dipper."

In addition to farm land, there was a tannery, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, general merchandise store (including post office) and a grist mill. The grist mill was operated by water power from a large pond of water, affording boating, bathing and fishing. Fork Union Baptist Church used it for baptisms before a pool was installed in the church. A spring in the midst of a lovely oak grove on the lower hill (north side) was walled by stone masonry in the shape of a boot; this work was done by the slaves.

Some legends are told of visitors, one of which weaves itself around General Robert E. Lee. Another relates to an escaped spy or prisoner, who sought shelter here during the war of 1861-1865, and was never suspected; later he confessed on his death bed.

There is also to be recalled the beautiful temperance banner (now in possession of a descendant), embellished in blue and gold, emblem of the "Sons of Temperance," the then leading "dry" organization of the community. A few years ago the Temperance Temple at Bremo, near Fork Union, built in 1831, was opened to the public.

The oldest family burial ground is on the place, where Austin Seay, Senior (Sergeant in the Revolutionary War), and his wife are buried.

Another lot adjoins Fork Union Baptist Church, which is also a part of the tract deeded in 1824 by Joseph W. Seay and wife Lucy, naming John H. Cooke, Thomas Omohundra and John Winn as trustees. The Episcopal relatives of General Cooke, of Bremo, attended worship there when four denominations held interest in it.

Also nearby is the family burial ground of Thomas Edward Seay, where a tavern—"Three Chimneys" (to some known as "Old Chimneys"; also "Burnt Chimneys")—stood. The name (Burnt Chimneys) has been more definitely established. Stone being first used; burned bricks replacing stone. Remnants of the original roadbed of the Richmond-Charlottesville stage-coach route, which led through, are still in evidence. An iron railing enclosed this quarter of an acre lot, entirely covered with cement, assuring perpetual care, and a bronze plate embedded in a huge granite stone bears the names of the family and connections.

Careby Hall, home of the late Reverend William E. Hatcher, founder of the Fork Union Military Academy, stands on the Tan Yard Hill, the rear of which overlooks Crooks Creek, which supplied water for the old tan yard and in later years for the village of Fork Union.

The Bowles and Seay families have revered this spot jointly, old and young returning from distant states, each coming to visit the old plantation as a pilgrimage to honor their ancestral lineage.

In passing, one cannot but pause with a sigh of regret that this old interesting landmark should be erased without mention. The early settlers sacrificed and labored to establish their homes. Granted these lands, each guarded his home as a castle and shrine dedicated to the life, liberty and happiness of a new civilization. A memorial on this spot would pay homage to the patriots who contributed to the establishing of a new world of freedom for future generations.
Requirements of the Office of the Registrar General

The Chapter Registrar

The essential need of every chapter is a competent chapter registrar, who is willing and able to fulfill the duties of that office. Unless a member can and will serve her chapter faithfully, in a co-operative and helpful manner, she should not be elected. It is a most responsible chapter office, one upon which the growth and success of the chapter largely depends.

It is desirable for the chapter registrar, whenever possible, to have some knowledge of genealogical research, in order that she may advise and assist applicants for membership in the preparation of their papers, and finding and assembling the data required to prove the claims made.

Care of Records by Chapter Registrar

It is of the utmost importance that proper care be taken of the duplicate verified application and supplemental papers, which are from time to time sent to the chapter registrar by the office of the Registrar General as they are approved by that office and the National Board of Management. They are priceless as a record of your chapter's growth and the genealogical background of your members, and should be safeguarded against fire or other damage. These papers constitute a trust and should be so considered.

If some catastrophe should occur in the Administration Building in Washington, which would destroy part or all of our application or supplemental papers filed there, we would look to the duplicates in the chapters to rebuild our records. We pray this may never happen, but at the beginning of the war steps to safeguard treasures were taken all over the country, since such damage was considered a possibility. Miss Marion D. Mullins, the Organizing Secretary General, gave unsselfishly of her time and strength to microfilm the file cards of the membership catalog in her department and the Patriot file cards in the office of the Registrar General. However, it was impossible to microfilm the application and supplemental papers of the 342,644 present and former members, and if the need arose to replace the original papers in Washington, we would have to look to the duplicates held by the chapter registrars.

This explanation is given at length, because a few registrars have lately asked this office, "What is the use of keeping these old papers?"

We trust that we have made clear to present and potential chapter registrars that the need to take proper care of the papers of present and former members is very real and very important.

Preparation of Application Papers

Where a record has never been approved for any member, and would therefore, when accepted, form the basis of a large part of our work on other papers on the same ancestor, we have to be sure that every point is proved.

We must have:

1. The applicant.
   i. Her date and place of birth.
   ii. Place and date of her marriage.
   iii. Name and birth date of her husband. To know the place of his birth also would be helpful.

2. The ancestor.
   i. His date of birth. Required to show him to have been of proper age for service, that is, neither too old nor too young for the service claimed.
   ii. His date of death. Required to show him to have been living at the time of service claimed.
   iii. Date of marriage. Required to show marriage before the birth of the child through whom descent is claimed. This is necessary for each generation in the line. The place of marriage for each generation also should be given in the corresponding generation under References for Lineage.
   iv. List of ancestor's children. Not necessary to prove other than the child through whom the owner of the paper descends. Where the list is given on a
paper, however, we ask for proof because of the help afforded by the information in proving papers for descendants through other children.

3. The line of descent.

Full names, not initials, should be given for each person in the line of descent. All dates in the first two generations (parents and grandparents) must be given, and all other dates possible in succeeding generations, including the dates and places of birth and death of the Revolutionary ancestor and his wife, as well as his place of residence during the Revolutionary period.

We ask for these, particularly the dates, because of the acceptance in the early days, when no dates in the line were required, of two brothers as father and son, or of lines with either too many generations, or one or more generations missing. These errors are impossible to detect without the dates.

i. Proofs.

(a) Reference to published records, by volume and page, giving also the name of the author and date of publication.

(b) Reference to unpublished or inaccessible records. Certified copies of such, in duplicate, should be supplied.

Unpublished or inaccessible records mean those in family Bibles, cemetery records, tombstones, church records, court records, and the like, or any published books which we have no possible opportunity of examining.

Records must be certified because they are to constitute definite and enduring proof, available long after those furnishing such certified copies are passed away, for the accuracy of the information in the papers. The copies should in every case give the source of the data.

Duplicate copies are requested so that we may have one to bind with the paper that forms a part of our permanent record, or to be placed in the file of data in our Library. The second copy is to be returned.

4. The service of the ancestor.

i. A clear statement, giving OFFICIAL proof with the Christian name of the ancestor, not merely the initial, must be furnished.

(a) Published records.

Heitman’s and Saffell’s lists, also those prepared by McAllister, Gwathmey, Brum-baugh, etc., the Revolutionary Archives of the various Colonies; Town and County Histories.

(b) Unpublished records.

Pensions (from the Pension Bureau); Statements from the Adjutants General of the War Department; Washington, D. C., and the various Colonies; Statements from unpublished Revolutionary records in the custody of the various State Libraries and Secretaries of the various States; Statements from Town and County Clerks; old tombstones, erected at the time of the death of a soldier or patriot, stating that he was a soldier of the Revolution, or otherwise naming his service; old obituary notices; letters of persons who received the information of service directly from the person who performed it.

Note: Our asking for the original copy is no reflection upon the integrity of the person who prepared or filed the paper, but because of several most unfortunate occurrences in the past. For example, a copy of a record naming a man as appearing in a certain list of soldiers, where his name has not been found; a copy of an official record of service, where the fact that the soldier deserted was omitted; and worst of all, where the copy sent proved, upon communication with the official who had furnished it, to have had an entirely different name substituted for that of the soldier in whose name it was originally issued.

5. The Children of the American Revolution.

As there is apparently considerable misunderstanding with regard to the applications for membership in this Society of former members of the C. A. R., we would call attention to the fact that a member of the C. A. R. does not transfer to the D. A. R. She becomes a new member of the D. A. R. and must present application papers for verification, as does any other new member. The C. A. R. card of transfer is merely a substitute for the initiation fee.

The offices, files, etc., of the C. A. R., are all separate, as would be the offices and files of any other two societies. Therefore, copies of records, photostats, and other data required to prove a D. A. R. paper should be sent with this D. A. R. paper.

It is recommended that a member filing a supplemental make a copy of the claim for her own file, so that if she transfers to another chapter, and wishes the new chapter to have copies of all the records with which she is credited, she will be able to furnish them. A chapter registrar is called on to furnish a copy of the transferring member’s original application, but there is nothing to indicate any obligation on her part to copy the supplementals also.

A member can always obtain copies of her own accepted papers by sending her order, with the copying fee of $1 per paper, to the Treasurer General.

Official copies of the papers of active members may be secured by sending the permission of the owner of the paper, and the copying fee, to the Treasurer General. No permission is required where the owner of the paper is no longer affiliated with the Society.

In 1933 the rule was made that the $3 fee sent with a supplemental claim should be retained, to compensate the Society in part for the cost of examination. Inasmuch as all supplemental papers now on hand in the Registrar General’s office have been cleared, up to those received in 1937, no further refunds will be made for supplementals which we are unable to verify.

If in the future the owner of a paper so returned is able to secure the evidence that was needed to complete the points we had asked to have proved, we shall be glad to re-examine her paper without further charge, provided she is still an active member of the Society.

This ruling on supplementals does not affect money sent for applications. Such applications as the Registrar General is unable to approve will continue to have the money refunded, as heretofore.

Note: In preparing papers, both applications and supplementals, avoid the use of green ink, which gradually fades out completely. As our records are planned with a view to permanency, ink that is lasting should always be used.

Avoid the use of very old application blanks. These can be used to make copies, or as work sheets. Present papers provide for nine generations, and have more space for lineage references.

This office can do no original research, nor can we make preliminary examinations of papers or records. Therefore, please do not ask us to render decisions on papers until they have been submitted for examination through the office of the Treasurer General.

Gold-Winged Badge Adopted for AAF Flight Nurses

ADOPTION of a gold-winged badge for Flight Nurses of the Army Air Forces was announced today by the War Department.

The new badge, which is similar to the Flight Surgeon’s wings, except that it is smaller, consists of the Combat Observer’s badge with the insignia of the Army Nurse Corps superimposed in the center.

The Flight Nurse’s wings are authorized for wear by nurse graduates of the School of Air Evacuation, Bowman Field, Kentucky, who have been assigned to flight duty. Graduates of the Flight Nurses training program, begun a little more than a year ago, now total 500.

Flight Nurses now are serving with Army Air Forces’ air evacuation units in all major combat zones, as well as with units assigned to global air-transport routes. Their job is to care for the wounded, sick, and injured soldiers being evacuated aboard transport and cargo planes.

“It is felt that a distinct and official badge is desirable in recognition of the additional duty and flying status of a Flight Nurse,” said Lieutenant Colonel Nellie V. Close, Chief, Nursing Section, Office of the Air Surgeon.
1944 Red Cross War Fund

WHEN bombs fall there is no time to send help half way around the world. When a badly wounded fighting man needs a transfusion, it is too late to begin looking for a blood donor or find a nurse to care for him. When a lonely soldier learns of trouble at home, he needs help—immediately.

The American Red Cross provides that help wherever and whenever the need arises. A continuous procession of blood donors must be maintained, nurses must be recruited for the Army and Navy, trained Red Cross workers and supplies must be sent to camps, hospitals and foreign theaters of operation the world over.

When a train crash leaves scores injured, when flood engulfs a town, when epidemic strikes, delay may cost lives. Red Cross disaster relief and medical supplies, held in readiness for such emergencies, plus trained workers to rescue and assist victims and help in their rehabilitation, will prevent delay and thus save many lives.

To fulfill its many obligations to the armed forces and our people, the American Red Cross needs your help. During 1944 it must supply some 5,000,000 blood donations. Each month 2,500 nurses must be recruited for the Army and Navy. Red Cross field directors and other trained personnel must be stationed at military and naval posts and hospitals to help our fighting men and their families when personal trouble brews, a task in which the Red Cross chapter on the home front ably does its share.

At home the Red Cross must continue to maintain a state of alert. Disasters must be met as they occur. Nurse's aides and first aiders must be trained and other educational projects continued. Food parcels for distribution to prisoners of war must be packed, surgical dressings made and the thousand and one details of administering a far-flung, busy organization must be attended.

All activities of the American Red Cross are financed by voluntary gifts and contributions. During March, designated by President Roosevelt as Red Cross Month, the American Red Cross must raise its 1944 War Fund of unprecedented size to meet unprecedented needs. Your contribution will assure maintenance of all Red Cross services and thus indirectly help save many a life. Let's give!

* * *

During March the American Red Cross will raise its 1944 War Fund. A goal of $200,000,000 has been set. This must be met if the Red Cross is to continue its work on an undiminished scale. Let's give!

* * *

The millions of volunteer donors who have visited American Red Cross blood donor centers have helped save the lives of great numbers of our soldiers and sailors. These centers are equipped with up-to-the-minute scientific apparatus, and their operation is financed from Red Cross funds. Support the 1944 Red Cross War Fund and thereby help save the lives of the boys at the front.

* * *

Thousands of food parcels packed by volunteers are regularly shipped by the American Red Cross for distribution to American and United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in Europe. Similar shipments also go to the Far East. The Red Cross serves on every front. Maintenance of Red Cross services, however, depends upon the response to the 1944 Red Cross War Fund appeal. Let's give!

* * *

A soldier in the South Pacific received word of serious trouble at home. He went to the American Red Cross representative assigned to his unit. The latter, in cooperation with the man's home chapter, worked out a satisfactory solution of the family's difficulties. This is one of many Red Cross services to soldiers and sailors and their families, made possible by contributions to the Red Cross War Fund.

* * *

The American Red Cross maintains a staff of trained workers to aid service men's families in trouble. This and other services to members of our armed forces and their families can be continued only with your help. Give to the 1944 Red Cross War Fund.

* * *

Your Red Cross is at his side. Husbands
and fathers, brothers and sons in the service, all call upon the Red Cross in an emergency. Help keep the Red Cross at his side by supporting the 1944 Red Cross War Fund.

* * *

Members of the American Junior Red Cross take part in many activities of the adult organization. In 1943, in addition to many other activities, they provided 1,000 Christmas decoration kits for use by the American Red Cross in military and naval posts and hospitals overseas. Part of each contribution to the 1944 Red Cross War Fund will help support the work of these young Red Cross workers. Let's give.

Disaster relief units equipped with mobile first aid facilities and canteens are on the alert at strategic points to aid the victims of fire, flood or accident. Help the Red Cross to help others in an emergency! Support the 1944 Red Cross War Fund appeal!

* * *

The American Red Cross is training an additional group of volunteers, called dietitian's aides, to supplement the work already being done in the hospital by nurses' aides and Gray Ladies. Help the Red Cross maintain and increase its service on the home front by supporting the 1944 Red Cross War Fund.

February Activities of the President General

February 1. Executive Committee Meeting.
   2. State Regents.
   4. Roanoke, 3 p. m.
   9. Meeting Rockville Center.
   15. Detroit with State Regent and State Board.
   16. Chicago Luncheon Meeting—Mrs. DeForest Richards.
   17. Rock Island, Ill.
   18. Moline.
   19. Minneapolis.
   20. Arrive Fargo.
Dedications at Valley Forge Chapel  
April 13, 1944

PLANS are in process of completion for a splendid and significant meeting at the Valley Forge Chapel, on Thursday, April 13th, 1944. The Historical Research Committee is working diligently to finish incompleted projects for Valley Forge. We hope and believe when this day arrives there will be many states ready to dedicate the State STARS on the great National Birthday Bell.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the Robert Morris Thanksgiving Tower by our President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, is a feature of the program that will interest and attract a great many of our members. This is a noteworthy occasion and offers great encouragement to those interested in raising the funds for the erection of this Tower.

The Idaho and Louisiana State Bells are in readiness for this dedication, and seven Star States are promised for the program.

The plans will be somewhat the same as those of the last Dedication Day. Travel will be by train over the Pennsylvania & Reading R. R. from Philadelphia to the Valley Forge station via Norristown. The train leaves the 30th Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at 12:13 P. M. and returning leaves Valley Forge at 4:48 P. M.

Through the thoughtful kindness of the Regent of the Valley Forge Chapter, Miss Blanche Brunner, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, and the members of her Chapter, transportation in cars will be provided from the Valley Forge Station to the Chapel. It is highly important that each person attending write to Miss Blanche E. Brunner, so the notification reaches her by April 8th. She must know how many are attending this service in advance.

The Historical Research Committee is anticipating the pleasure of greeting a large number of our members and their guests on this occasion. Every member of the D. A. R. is urgently invited.

This promises to be a day of great inspiration. We, as staunch, loyal American citizens, appreciate as never before the great strength and valor of those wonderful patriot-soldiers, who held the Fort and won out in that terrific battle of endurance, that was physical, mental and spiritual.

But for the courage of the Valley Forge soldiers of 1775-76 America would not be the free and powerful Nation it is today.

NANNINE CLAY WALLIS,  
Historian General.

Field Ration K: Nutritious

FIELD RATION K, originally developed for parachute troops, now may be furnished to all troops under combat conditions, for consumption either heated or cold. Packaged in wax-dipped containers 6 by 4 by 2 inches, a day's ration or three units containing breakfast, dinner, and supper weighs only a fraction more than 2 pounds, provides more than 3,300 calories. Packages are impervious to temperature changes, vermin, moisture, gases, and other food-deteriorating influences.

Breakfast consists of a can of ham and eggs or veal luncheon meat, soluble coffee, and sugar. Dinner is concentrated bouillon, a can of pork luncheon meat, or cheese. Supper is a can of sausage, a 2-ounce Logan chocolate bar, sugar, and lemon juice powder. In addition each meal includes concentrated biscuits, malted milk dextrose tablets for extra energy, chewing gum which tends to keep the mouth moist, and cigarettes.

[84]
On October 16, 1943, the seventh annual Middle Atlantic Conference of Junior Groups Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware, with Mrs. Frank R. Heller, Chairman, presiding.

Representatives from Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania were present.

Reports of the State Chairmen were given at the morning session. All states reported contributing to the metal locator and Helen Pouch funds, made buddy bags, contributed money and clothing to approved schools, worked for Red Cross, U.S.O., and Civilian Defense, and sold war bonds and stamps. Also, the various state chairmen reported as follows:

Delaware. One group studied the National organization—its history, buildings and committees, another group sponsors the state and local C.A.R., one group remodeled and redecorated the U.S.O. building, they served on ration boards, knitted, were airplane spotters, and did control room, ambulance, motor corps and canteen duty.

District of Columbia. Two WAVES; three WACS in the service, cookies (baked 100 a day), lolly-pop committee visits hospitals weekly, one-act plays, and membership.

Maryland. Ellis Island, 100% blood plasma fund, knitting, no absentees of Juniors in war stamp booth for one year.

New Jersey. Ellis Island, knitting, J.A.C. clubs, blood plasma, canteen, ration boards, one WAVE, blood donors, and cancelled stamps.

New York. Four WACS, one WAVE, two Army nurses, blood plasma, J.A.C. clubs, crippled children, Jr. Assembly, blood donors (two giving five times each), Greater New York War Work Committee, news sheet and scrapbook for service men, and Membership.

Pennsylvania. Blood plasma (three groups reporting 100%), Valley Forge project, Jr. Assembly, M.A.C., Ellis Island, blood donors, five members from one group in U. S. service, local girl scout troop, local Salvation Army home, and knitting.

Mrs. Joseph Grundy, National Chairman of Seeing Eye, explained the work and history of the organization located in Morristown, New Jersey. It trains dogs as seeing eyes for blind people.

After luncheon, when many greetings were given, we had the honor and pleasure of hearing from Aunt Helen (our President General) and Mrs. Frank Harris (National Chairman of Junior Membership).

The next Middle Atlantic Conference will be held on September 30th, 1944, in Baltimore, Maryland.

FRANCES E. FREDERICK,
Secretary for the Meeting.

DEAR JUNIORS:

BECAUSE there have been some changes in our Junior Divisional Chairmen, it is felt that properly informed state and Junior Committee Chairmen will contribute much more to the Junior Page in the magazine.

The Northern Division includes the following states: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. Mrs. Elmer F. Rader, 55 Kensington Ave., Meriden, Conn., is the Chairman of this division.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia are the states included in the Eastern Division. There is no divisional chairman, therefore the state and local Junior Chairmen must make themselves responsible for news items for the magazine.

The Southeastern Division includes Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Again, there is no divisional chairman and news items must be sent in by the local Junior or state Chairman.

The Central Division, of which Miss Ruth Clement, 114 South Eastern Ave.,
Joliet, Illinois, is chairman, included Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin and the Philippine Islands.

Miss Ruth Ahlert, 3204 Keats St., Alhambra, California, is chairman of the Pacific Coast Division which included Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Panama, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and China.

The Western Division, Miss Mardi Lou Farnley, 401 N. Euclid Ave., Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Chairman, includes Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

Miss Lois Lentz, 105 Norwood St., San Antonio, Texas, is chairman of the Southwestern Division and the following states are included: Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

In all instances material for the Junior page in the magazine should be sent to the Editor of that page whether the material be from the Divisional Chairman, State Chairman or the local Junior Committee Chairman.

The Juniors are very active people and the Editor is anxious to have more of their activities recorded on the Junior Page.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN HOUGH RADER.

Former WAC Still Gives Service

ONE former WAC member whose physical disability (perforated eardrum) eliminated her from the Women's Army Corps when the first auxiliary component became a part of the Army, has found her months of military training an economic asset. She is Miss Esther Beitler of Detroit, Michigan and she is aide to the Dispensary Chief at Fort Wayne, Detroit, which makes her a civilian employee of this installation.

After her induction in the WAC Miss Beitler rose to be a platoon sergeant in one of the Receiving Companies. It was her duty to instruct the recruits in military courtesy and customs, how to salute correctly, to know the right foot from the left, and other essentials fundamental to the making of a good soldier.

Following months of training civilian women, Miss Beitler was transferred to a Staging Area Company as assistant to the Supply Officer. She stayed there until the physical check-up necessary for acceptance into the new Women's Army Corps. Returning to her home town, Miss Beitler learned of the opening at the nearby post, and now she is with the Army again—this time for the duration, she declares. Dr. James Brown, head of the dispensary where Miss Beitler is employed, says that her WAC training is very helpful in the execution of her present work as a civilian.
Children of the American Revolution

Address of Robert Rooe Simpson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS LUDLOW
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 11, 1943

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, one of the headline orators on the program of the Indiana State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at the Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis on October 13, 1943, was a lad 17 years old, Robert Rooe Simpson, of 1010 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind. At that conference were present 750 delegates from 92 chapters.

Robert Rooe Simpson is junior president, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, which has 18,000 members in 48 States and Territories with another 10,000 senior sponsors and officers. His local society in Marion County has more than 150 members. His column, "Subdebs and Squires" appears weekly in the Indianapolis Sunday Star. Bob, a junior premedic at Wabash College, is ranked third nationally in intercollegiate boxing, and is official boxing instructor at the United States Naval Armory in Indianapolis. He is, indeed, a versatile youngster with a splendid mind and highly patriotic ideals.

During the past 4 months Bob has made a speaking tour covering 19 States, talking to State conferences of the Children of the American Revolution, and to assembled groups of Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. His speech has received acclaim and has been given a fine press.

I share the pride of our Indianapolis people in this brilliant young man and I am pleased to say that the House of Representatives by unanimous action has honored my request that his address to the Indiana State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be printed in the Congressional Record. It was as follows:

Madam State Regent, Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, guests, it is a great privilege and honor to be invited to bring to you a message from the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

In times such as these the Children of the American Revolution must do more than ever to keep alive the flame of liberty around the world. We are all working toward the same goal, and we shall reach it, namely, the destruction of all those forces opposing freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and freedom of convention. Although all of us in the C. A. R. are too young to take part in legislating, we all look forward to the day when we may freely vote and express ourselves.

A post-war world is being planned by you, our elders, but you are not the only ones who have to live through the reconstruction period which you are planning. We, the youth of today, will have to be the managers of that world of tomorrow, and for that reason we should definitely have a voice now in the planning of the post-war world. This is especially true of members of the Children of the American Revolution whose ancestors fought for freedom and planned the American way of life. No less must we fight today for our ideals. Won't you, Daughters of the American Revolution, leaders in your communities, see that we teen-agers, also descended from a worthy ancestry, gain a place at the council tables where plans for the post-war world are being formulated.

The precedent for our youthful leadership today was set centuries ago. Solomon ascended to the throne of Israel in his sixteenth year and governed his people wisely for 40 years. Aristotle, by the time he reached his eighteenth birthday, was sought for opinions and his decisions were followed. Alexander had conquered a large portion of the known world before he was 20. Archimedes discovered his main scientific principles while still in his teens. Christ was a mere child when He was ac-
cepted as an intellectual leader in the temple. Joan of Arc had saved France before she was 17. Queen Isabella of Spain started her public career at the age of 12, and it was the mental strength and moral courage of this youthful queen that made possible the discovery of America. Here in America, George Washington was well on his way to leadership at 16. Benjamin Franklin had his first literary efforts published when he was 14. And Alexander Hamilton began to write in defense of freedom when he was 17.

The Children of the American Revolution as an organized group offers the best guide of which I know for the development of leaders, and to the understanding of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity. Will you, Daughters of the American Revolution, encourage us so that we may strive a little harder and work a little longer in order that this, our flag, shall never cease to wave over the land of the free?

—The Congressional Record.

War Bond Notes

A citation will be awarded by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army to individual women and women’s clubs and organizations who “purchase” hospital equipment. To be eligible:

1. Individual women must sell 25 E Bonds totaling $5,000 or more.
2. Women’s clubs must sell $25,000 worth of E Bonds.

Copies of the citation will be available in state offices. Individual women and women’s clubs may obtain them by presenting a sales record sheet which lists each of their bond sales (bond denomination, name and address of purchaser) and bears the signature of their local city or county chairman.

America Buys Bonds in Memory of Our War Dead

THROUGHOUT the country, women’s war finance committees, women’s organizations, and individual women are sponsoring the buying of memorial bonds in honor of the war dead.

After the announcement of the death of the first Brockton, Massachusetts, service man a mother wrote to the editor of the Brockton newspaper suggesting that mothers honor this boy’s memory by contributing to a war bond fund. Contributions poured in and the memorial bonds so purchased were given to a charitable organization interested in boys’ welfare in order that “other boys might have a better chance.”

In memory of alumni who fell in battle, several universities are so dedicating their bond purchases.

Gold star mothers and fathers in many parts of the country have purchased memorial bonds and created scholarships and child welfare projects in memory of the son who will not return.

As an organization, the Daughters of Isabella, of Norfolk, Virginia, are buying bonds to honor the memory of the aviation cadet who was the first boy from Norfolk to lose his life in this war.

In Utah, the Millard County newspaper carried a list of the six boys who “have made the supreme sacrifice” and the hundreds of Millard boys who “are giving their all.” This simple statement followed the list: “All you are asked to do is lend your money.”

Under the caption, “The Dixon boys did not hesitate to give all they had, they filled their quota,” the Dixon Tribune, Delano County, California, carried the pictures of the six Dixon boys who had died in service and the one boy who is missing in action. The Tribune stated: “Mindful of what they did and to back those who may give their all in the immediate future, let us meet this war bond quota.”
Committee Reports
Junior American Citizens Committee

Do you remember Edwardo, Irene and Charlotte, in the August 1941 National Historical Magazine? Edwardo’s father became an American citizen because: “My son was the President of a Junior American Citizens Club!”—and when war was declared, he volunteered for service in the United States Marine Corps!

It was frail-bodied Irene who “wished all boys and girls could be J. A. C.’s, so they could learn to be worthy of America.” Despite home and health handicaps, she has kept up her high school studies and “maintained a fine standard of citizenship.”

Seven-year-old Charlotte, the Chapter Regent’s daughter, in California, who insisted that her mother organize a neighborhood J. A. C. club, has had rheumatic fever; she’s better now—and daily, the Flag is raised and lowered over the playhouse!

The brothers, Jack and Fred? (National Historical Magazine, August and October 1942). Fred’s gone ahead enthusiastically with his farm work, and Jack has been an outstanding President of the older boys’ J. A. C. club at Hillside School.

Frances (National Historical Magazine, March 1943), “from a home of invalidism and privation,” whose J. A. C. membership and presidency awakened her interest in good citizenship, was one of twenty-five (out of five hundred) elected to the Senior Girls’ Honor Society—chosen for leadership and character!

Finally, the four you met in the pages of the October 1942 Magazine:
Bessie has left the State School for Girls, in Maine: she’s “living in a very fine home, “making good,” as a member of the family unit”—definitely
Maribel has kept up her record of regular school promotions, started when she was a club president; her present teacher praises her for “dependability in the classroom and assistance in the work of the club.”
Nancy Jane, of Texas, has won her battle against infantile paralysis, and: “Being President of the J. A. C. club gave Nancy Jane self-confidence and made a real leader out of her. It helped her to overcome any weakness that might have resulted from her affliction.”
And “F. A.”, from the J. A. C. club in the Orphans’ Home, in South Carolina: Patriotically, he gave up a good job in a defense plant, to join the Navy: “F. A.” is on the big “New Jersey”—he calls it “THE battleship!”

Chosen solely on the basis of previous Magazine appearance, every one of these Junior American Citizens has a record to be proud of—this, in a period of widespread juvenile delinquency. Study these stories: Don’t they justify any amount of time and effort you and I devote to J. A. C. club work?

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee.

Press Relations

ANNOUNCEMENT that 16,000 new members have been accepted by our National Society during the present administration is reason for real gratification. It clearly indicates approval of the splendid war effort and achievements being carried on by the D. A. R. and widely known throughout the United States.

A national release was sent out by your National Chairman of Press Relations for Sunday, December 5, showing what changes two war years have made in our Society. In that period there has been a complete

turnabout in the way of living which has been felt in all walks of life and in all organizations. How Pearl Harbor has changed the D. A. R. and the part the Society is taking with its vast war program was explained. It offered a splendid opportunity to summarize the war work of the D. A. R. and a great many newspapers featured the story and used pictures of local D. A. R. leaders to go with it.

The Bill of Rights Week in December was the theme of another national release which featured a statement by the Pres-
ident General and the fact that many chapters observed the occasion with special programs and exercises.

Other timely releases have been issued and it is very gratifying to note that so many press chairmen are using our national releases with local tie-up for publication in newspapers which otherwise would not be able to make use of them. This applies not only to the dailies in the smaller cities, but to weekly and community newspapers which are the hometown newspapers—always a most important outlet for D. A. R. publicity.

Of the many war projects of our Society, one of the most outstanding is the blood plasma program. The D. A. R. gave the money for the first Mobile Blood Transfusion Unit of the American Red Cross that was put in use in the United States. Since then, sixty-two mobile units have been established by the American Red Cross, and of these thirty-four were donated by the D. A. R. Likewise the American Red Cross has blood-donation facilities including thirty-three permanent centers, and of these eighteen permanent centers were donated by the D. A. R. They are located in all sections of the country. This year, as the anniversary dates approach of the founding of such units and centers, interesting news stories might be prepared by press relations chairmen and made available to the newspapers concerning these units and centers and what they have accomplished.

On page 29 of the Press Relations Guide, attention is called to the D. A. R. war projects and the National Defense News. Press chairmen are urged to follow out the suggestions made on that page as important contributions to the war effort.

CORNELIA S. O'BRIEN,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

OUR project, "Establishment of and building up our fund for furnishing movie equipment for DAR Approved Schools," is progressing. One of our State Chairmen, Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, of Massachusetts, had a benefit movie, which proved very beneficial financially to her committee, and interesting in an educational and historical way to those who attended the affair.

For your information the American Council on Education is making a survey of the motion pictures as teaching aids in the schools of our country, to acquire all possible information as to present use and future needs from teachers who are experienced users of films, and all instructors and supervisors of visual education. When this information is compiled it is hoped it will prove helpful in guiding the anticipated postwar expansion in the visual field. Hundreds of teachers and administrators are assisting in this survey and have executed preliminary questionnaires on the needs in areas from kindergarten through college. During the next few months additional information will be sought from these and other persons in the field, as to the type of visual programs being used and their ideas for improvement and extension of visual education.

Our patriotic organization must carry on our schools on the same high standard of all other institutions of education of our youth, and from the above you realize the part the movie will take in the educational future of our country. Don't forget the youth of today will be our leaders of tomorrow. In this land of freedom we will continue our help to those worthy of our help. Let us be sure our schools have visual education too.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman, Motion Picture Com.

Radio

EXCERPTS from our "fan mail."
Our slogan—TUNE IN, WRITE IN—is in reverse as you will note in the following letter which came to the National Chairman just recently from the New Hampshire Broadcasting Co.—Station WFEA:

MRS. MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
80-90 Eighth Avenue,
New York City.
DEAR MRS. LEWIS:
For a considerable length of time it has been the privilege of this station to broadcast a weekly program under the sponsorship of the New Hamp-
This regular feature—which has acquired a most satisfactory listening audience—owes its success to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Cyril D. Athearn, State Radio Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who personally conducts the program.

I should like to have you realize how much we appreciate Mrs. Athearn's capabilities and generous cooperation, as well as the very welcome prestige value with which WFEA is enhanced by the Daughters of the American Revolution program series.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK W. COLE,
Program Director.

The above letter should be a stimulant to all Radio Chairmen.

Michigan has a new Radio Chairman, Mrs. Gordon L. Goerner, and her beginnings are so excellent we wish her well throughout her administration. The Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution are sponsoring a series of two broadcasts on YOUTH GUIDANCE over Station WKAR.

In our report of February, 1943, we outlined interesting broadcasting material and later developed “air” programs covering the Ellis Island work. We have two good months before Spring conference and know everyone will make the best use of the time.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.
Golden Jubilee of Little Rock (Arkansas) Chapter

On December 11, 1943, the Little Rock Chapter D. A. R. celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the chapter which was held in the historic old Albert Pike residence which for many years has been the home of ex-Congressman and Mrs. David D. Terry.

A special feature of the program was the roll-call of members who had been in the chapter twenty-five years or more. Ten of these were present, were presented with corsages, and had their pictures made with the chapter regent and the state regent. Standing around the birthday table were Mrs. S. P. Davis, Mrs. Henry Leigh, Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, Mrs. E. E. Moss, Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Mrs. Fred H. Mayo, Mrs. Charles H. Miller, Miss Mary P. Fletcher, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Mrs. Walter E. Winn, and Mrs. Edward H. Coulter (Chapter regent), and Mrs. David M. Biggs (State Regent). Others not present include Mrs. J. N. Belcher, Mrs. John M. Davis, Mrs. R. E. Farrell, Mrs. T. W. Steele, and two out-of-town members, Mrs. R. J. Lea of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Mrs. Lynn Hemingway of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. A. H. Hammann was general chairman for the occasion. Mrs. Jennie Garrett, chairman of decorations, had the lace covered table in the dining room centered with a large bowl of chrysanthemums flanked with four golden candles in crystal holders. A large birthday cake with fifty small tapers added beauty to the table. Mrs. S. P. Davis, former vice-president general, was program chairman and introduced Mrs. E. E. Moss who told of the first state conference. Mrs. Charles H. Miller, past state regent, gave the list of all officers who have served the chapter in the past fifty years.

Miss Mary P. Fletcher related amusing reminiscences.

Mrs. T. W. White, music chairman, presented a program of songs and melodies popular fifty years ago.
Mrs. Coulter introduced the state regent, Mrs. Biggs of Proctor; Mrs. William Nash, Little Rock, state treasurer; Mrs. Clyde L. Dew, Little Rock, historian; Mrs. W. G. Hodges, Malvern, librarian; Mrs. L. N. Frazier, Jonesboro, recording secretary; Mrs. R. C. Wells, Wilmott, registrar; and Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Monticello, past vice-president general.

Mrs. S. P. Davis gave a brief sketch of the early history of the chapter. Mrs. Clifton Brekinridge was appointed by the national president first state regent of Arkansas. She met with those desiring to form the chapter June 14, 1893. Eight subsequent meetings were held prior to December 19, 1893, when there were thirteen present with certificates of membership. The chapter was organized with the following charter members: Mrs. William A. Cantrell, regent; Mrs. Frederick Hangar, vice regent; Miss Mary C. Carnahan, Miss Julia McAlmont Warner, Mrs. Myra McAlmont Vaughan, Mrs. David Reeves, Mrs. John N. Jabine, Mrs. Samuel O. Smith, Mrs. John L. Matthews, Mrs. William C. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Charles A. Pratt, Mrs. Henry C. Caldwell, and Mrs. Lucian W. Coy.

Mrs. Cantrell attained distinction as a writer. Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, her daughter, is a member of long standing. Miss Warner's brilliant mind made her an outstanding teacher. She served the chapter twice as regent.

Little Rock Chapter is the oldest and largest chapter in the state, with its 113 members, thirty of whom belong to the Junior Committee, which was organized in 1940 while Mrs. Fred Mayo was regent. Enrolled is one mother with four daughters in the chapter, also three generations of another family. Husbands of the Juniors number seventeen of the fifty service men on the honor roll.

**Jennie Sherwood Mayo, Historian.**

**25th Anniversary Observed**

**Gu-Ya-No-Ga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, observed its twenty-first anniversary on Dec. 16, 1943, at the Hotel Benham, Penn Yan, N. Y., with a luncheon. The tables were decorated with tiny Christmas trees and lighted tapers.**

Mrs. T. W. Windnagle, the regent, cut the three-tiered birthday cake, lighted with twenty-one candles.

The chapter historian, Mrs. H. H. Hardman, gave a brief resume of the chapter's history, describing its organization on Dec. 18, 1922, by the late Mrs. E. R. Bordwell. The membership on its organization numbered twelve and has grown to more than seven times that number. She described the chapter's many activities and civic achievements. Four of the organizing members are still active with the regent, Mrs. T. W. Windnagle, heading the list.

The treasurer, Mrs. Fred Whitaker, reported that the chapter subscribed 100 percent to the Blood Plasma Fund.

The chairman of War Bonds and Stamps, Mrs. Perry Henderson, reported that to date $5,539.20 in Bonds and Stamps have been sold.

The chapter has given a two year subscription of the National Historical Magazine to Keuka College for their library.

The meeting closed with the singing of Christmas carols, and the chaplain, Mrs. Maurice H. Harrison, read a poem by Clinton H. Howard "World Peace".

Hostesses were Mrs. T. W. Windnagle, Mrs. R. T. Norris, Miss Cora Knapp and Mrs. Guy MacPherson.

**38th Anniversary**

**The Orange Mountain Chapter of East Orange, New Jersey, celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary on December sixth. Mrs. Wm. T. Weston, Regent, welcomed the guests and members. Distinguished guests were Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, Pres. General D. A. R.; Mr. Smith L. Mulatter, Pres. General S. A. R.; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Regent; Mrs. Edward T. Randolph, State Vice Regent; Mrs. H. Warren Baker, State Treasurer; Mrs. Ralph T. Stevens, State Registrar; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, Honorary State Regent; Miss Dorothy W. Taylor, National Historian**
the afternoon were Mrs. Arthur L. Wells, Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter J. Rose, Mrs. Harry E. Smith and Mrs. Raymond H. Bond. The birthday cake with its one candle was cut by Mrs. Pouch. With Christmas candles burning, small trees lighted, presents in gay wrappings for the mountain children of southern schools the spirit of Christmas and good will prevailed.

Home Folks Should Remind Soldiers to Maintain Vigilance Against Disease

THE home folks can make an important contribution to the health of their soldiers overseas, particularly those in the tropics, by reminding them in letters of the necessity of following the advice of their medical officers, the War Department suggested today.

The fatality rate from disease and injury in the Army is lower than it has ever been despite the fact that personnel are scattered to virtually all parts of the globe, Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, points out. There have been no epidemics among soldiers overseas, but to maintain this record, he declares, eternal vigilance is necessary.

"Sometimes soldiers are inclined to think the wearing of gloves and leggings through the jungle is "sissy," General Kirk said. "Yet the realistic fact is that simple protective measures outlined to every man going into foreign areas are highly important to his continued good health. A fighter knocked out by the Anopheles mosquito is just as much a casualty as the one who stops a Japanese bullet.

"We have thoroughly organized for health around the globe wherever our troops must engage in combat. We have used vaccines to inoculate them and we see to it that sanitation regulations are enforced rigorously. We have given the recruits a pre-induction screening and then given them post-induction examinations as a follow-up practice. Scientific research goes on and on to provide additional health safeguards.

"But we have found, particularly in the instance of insect-borne diseases, that the individual soldier can do a great deal towards keeping off the sick list by observing certain fundamental precautions. For example, he should forego the pleasure of bathing in a tropical pool at night since the only way he can get malaria is to be bitten by the female member of the Anopheles mosquito family. She gets around most actively between sunset and sunrise.

"The soldier should also be sure that his mosquito net is without holes through which the pest can enter. He should never go around the jungle without his leggings, rolled down shirt sleeves, head net and gloves.

"It is felt that the home folks can influence them greatly by writing on the general subject in their letters. By calling their attention to the results of a careless attitude towards health, they can impress them with the importance of these simple means to ward off disease.

"Soldiers cherish their letters and read them over and over. If these letters urge them to understand the necessity for continuous vigilance against disease, they will gradually absorb the warning. They will come to use their mosquito weapons as automatically and as effectively as their rifles."
A Missouri Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution

THAT, after all, the American Revolution is not so far away becomes apparent when we realize that there must be yet several living who can say: "My grandfather was a soldier in the War for Independence." Mrs. Eunice Collins Otis, who lives in the little town of Hopkins, in Northwest Missouri, can say that. On December 6, 1943, she celebrated her eighty-third birthday. On that day she received an invitation to be the guest of honor on February 22, 1944, of St. Joseph (Missouri) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its Washington’s birthday luncheon. Mrs. Otis’ son, Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas City, will deliver the address.

Many years ago the Waukegan (Illinois) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, set up a marker at the grave of Henry Collins, Mrs. Otis’ grandfather, in Mount Rest Cemetery, in Lake County, Illinois. Henry Collins is the only soldier of the Revolution buried in that county. He died there April 10, 1847. The original monument still stands, erect, at his grave. On it is inscribed: "A Soldier of the Revolution."

Not only is Mrs. Otis the granddaughter of one Revolutionary soldier, she is descended also from Dr. Obadiah Dunham, Obadiah Dunham, Jr., Benjamin Morgan, and Lt. Thomas Jewett, all Revolutionary soldiers from Vermont, and from Captain Nathaniel Fifield, a Revolutionary soldier from New Hampshire. Henry Collins enlisted March 3, 1781, in Southborough, Massachusetts. He was honorably discharged after Yorktown by General Henry Knox.

This real granddaughter can tell stories which she almost, but not quite, heard from the lips of the veteran himself. She did hear them from the lips of her father, Edward Henry Collins, said by the Associated Press to have been the last surviving real son of the Revolution. "Did your father," she would ask him, "ever see Washington?" "Yes," he would make answer, "my father told me that he saw Washington reviewing the troops in Boston, sitting erect, strong and virile, on his white horse." So Mrs. Otis’ father, to whom she often talked, talked with one who saw and followed Washington. The Father of His Country does not seem quite so far away!

The Army’s Field Rations

THE Army is just as much concerned as the mothers and wives at home that soldiers get enough food and that they get good food. It knows that it takes good food to put and keep an Army of young people—many still growing—in top physical condition and to build them up against deprivations they may have to endure under combat. The effect of food on the morale of an organization is well recognized by the Army and is always borne in mind as being of utmost importance.

It is expected that the Army as planned at present will approximate 7,700,000. Of this number it is estimated 2,700,000 soon will be overseas. To supply these soldiers on distant battle stations or in transit to the more than 65 areas abroad, with adequate, nutritious food, the Quartermaster Corps has many new problems to solve. Troops are operating on all continents and in all types of climatic conditions from frigid Arctic wastes to blistering tropic deserts. Each area imposes a different problem, all of which are being met and solved.

Field rations are so designed that a soldier is assured of an appetizing, wholesome, nutritious meal at all times irrespective of any and all adverse conditions. They provide all the necessary calories, vitamins, carbohydrates, and fats.
Mrs. Charles Beach Boothe

MRS. CHARLES BEACH BOOTHE, Honorary Vice-President General from California and member of Oneonta Park Chapter of South Pasadena, passed her ninetieth birthday December 18. On that day she was honored with tributes of affection and appreciation from members of her own chapter, from members of the State Society and her many friends. The California State Officers Club gave a tea for her with orchids and all that goes with such an event.

Mrs. Boothe has long been outstanding for her activity and interest in civic and patriotic organizations. She was a charter member of Oneonta Park Chapter, the regent for five years and is now the chapter’s Honorary Regent.

In April 1923 she was elected Vice-President General, National Society, and in 1938 was elected to be the Honorary Vice-President General from California for life.

Mrs. Boothe is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living. Four of her sons fought in the first World War and now two grandsons and two granddaughters are wearing the uniforms of the United States Navy.

Blood plasma, the miraculous new weapon given the Army and Navy Medical Corps to save countless lives on the battlefield, has been of special interest to Mrs. Boothe because of the work of her son, Colonel Earle Boothe, in the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross. When an appeal came from the British Red Cross for plasma to be used during the bombing of London, the New York Chapter of the Red Cross, in cooperation with the Blood Transfusion Association, transformed blood plasma from almost a laboratory experiment to a mass production basis. Foremost in charge of this work for the Red Cross was Colonel Boothe.

Colonel Boothe volunteered his services to the New York Red Cross and was assigned the organization of the Blood for Britain campaign from which the present Blood Donor Service evolved. Colonel Boothe’s experience in the theatre had prepared him for the public speaking and broadcasting necessary in appeals for blood donors. He originated a unique system of bookkeeping based on the one used in all theatre box offices which enabled the rapid and accurate handling of the 8,500 or more per week donors for several months in advance.

Great Britain eventually inaugurated her own blood donor service; and in February 1941, previous to the entry of the United States into the War, the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, at the request of the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy for plasma for our own armed forces, established its own independent Blood Donor Center under the direction of Colonel Earle Boothe. A former small private hospital near the Chapter was taken to house the project which grew rapidly, and with our entry into the war the demand for plasma became so great that the quota from the New York Chapter was increased from 2,000 to 5,000 a week, which necessitated larger quarters, and the Center was moved in September 1942 into the famous old Tiffany building at Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.

There, at the present time, a remarkable project is being run, with 8 doctors, 80 nurses, an additional staff of about 50 paid employees and over 200 Red Cross volunteers participating daily. Every 15 minutes 30 volunteer blood donors go through the easy and simple process of giving a pint of blood, from 10:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. There is a pleasant Canteen, where, after the donation is finished, donors receive hot soup, tea, coffee, chocolate or milk, doughnuts and cookies; and there are rest rooms to use when desired. A large cafeteria, seating about 100 people, staffed by the Red Cross Canteen, feeds all of those working at the Center at a nominal price.

In connection with the Blood Center there are 4 Mobile Units, each with ambulance and station wagon, which travel daily to points within about 100 miles of New York City, set up their beds and medical equipment in the local Red Cross Chapter, or in factory or other plants, and take an average of 180 donors every week day. The first of these ambulances, especially equipped for this work, was donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Parliamentary Procedure

“Whenever the by-laws authorize specifically certain things, other things of the same class are, by implication, prohibited. It is to be assumed that nothing is placed in the by-laws without some reason for it, and there can be no possible reason for authorizing certain things to be done that can be done unquestionably without the authorization of the by-laws, unless the object is to specify the things of this class that may be done, none others being permitted. Thus, when the by-laws state that a certain number of honorary presidents and vice-presidents may be elected, it virtually prohibits the election of any other honorary officers.”—General Henry M. Robert, “Parliamentary Law,” P. 381.

A question has just been received regarding candidates for office serving as Tellers, and although I answered this question in the January magazine, I want to elaborate upon it in this article so that it may be clearly understood.

As I told you before in my last article, “it is possible for a candidate to serve as Teller at an election!”

While Robert says definitely that it MAY BE done, he does not advocate any such procedure. He declares that “otherwise persons might be appointed Tellers to prevent their being candidates, but no known candidate for office should be appointed Teller. Explaining this I will give you the following: If a person is appointed as a Teller and in the course of the procedure finds that she has become a candidate for a certain office, being a Teller would not prevent her name being placed among those nominated. However, Robert goes a little farther and he tells “this candidate” what she must do if she is nominated. In that case, she should either decline the nomination or ask to be excused from serving as a Teller. As Robert is our authority, and we adhere strictly to the Rules as laid down by Robert, this rule would be given to a Teller who had become a candidate and the decision such as outlined by Robert would have to be made by this Teller-candidate. I mean, we will follow Robert explicitly during our election at Congress.

Another question bearing on the subject of Tellers has just been received, and again I want to elaborate upon this, though I made a definite statement in my article last month. This letter was received from a Teller who served during several elections in the past, and she said: “I understand that you say that notes are not to be passed without the O.K. of the Chairman of Tellers. In former years, we did pass notes and nothing was said and not only that (and you may not know this) Tellers had certain signs between them, and they used them to quite an advantage to forward their own purpose. What would happen if a Teller would give a certain sign which might be interpreted as a sign but could not be interpreted as to the real meaning?”

This question fairly “stumps” me because I cannot possibly say what I would like to. The Teller’s job necessitates a great deal of care and an over abundance of knowledge and experience in the job, but above all there is one thing that a Teller must have within her soul and exert to the very fullest, and that is TRUTH AND HONESTY.

If a Teller becomes ill, she should be “sworn in” to secrecy and dismissed immediately.

Now in the first place, candidates have the responsibility of seeing to it that Tellers appointed by them are those friends who will recognize the importance of giving the highest type of honest service in that specific job. Notes are not to be passed in the Credential Room between members of the Credential Committee or Tellers. It is not necessary for Tellers to communicate with one another. The Chairman of Tellers and her Vice-Chairman will take care of any instructions and any necessary information to be given and nothing else but the business at hand should be discussed. Yes, I know all about those “signs” for I have not been coming to Congress for thirty-five years for nothing. I have very little respect for anyone serving on the Credential Committee or the Committee of Tellers who would use those tactics, and may I say that anyone indulging in such unfair practice will be dismissed without any question as to the interpretation of those signs. Let it be understood that the Chairman of Tellers...
has this authority, and she will have the backing of the Parliamentarian behind her.

Simply because we have three candidates for the office of President General and their Associate candidates, is no reason why we should expect to have any sort of upheaval or misunderstanding. I am giving you every bit of information that I can in order that you will all have definite rules to go by, and, to the end that there shall be no misunderstanding, I have repeated and repeated again and again certain information that I felt it was necessary for everybody to have. We may have to vote the second time, or even the third time, but if that situation should arise, let us KNOW what we are doing and be sure of every step we take, and above all, let us earnestly and honestly and intelligently understand without becoming confused over any issue, no matter what it be.

The following question has been received:
I appointed an auditor soon after my election as Regent. She has served previously in this capacity and is excellent. She was listed as a Chapter officer, and when I was elected, I felt this was not correct and that only officers ELECTED may serve as officers and that all appointments are listed under committees. This was done when our yearbook was printed. This member who has served us so well as an appointee insists that she is an officer. Will you please straighten this out?

Ans.—You are correct, Madam Regent, in the first place, an auditor should not serve as an elected officer. Robert says that "an auditor should not be a member of the Board. It is better for the auditor to be in no way connected with authorizing the expenditures which he is to audit." And, secondly, all officers of the Chapter must be elected according to our National By-Laws. If one appointed Chairman serves on a Board, then the Chairman of all committees should serve, and this, of course, would be out of order, because we do not have appointed officers. All officers serving on a Chapter Board should be elected. I am sure your member will understand this when she receives my explanation.

I am the Regent of my Chapter, and I will greatly appreciate your help. May I quote from our by-laws, and will you criticize or correct these excerpts from our by-laws.

(1) "No one person shall propose or second more than one name during the year unless another member wishes to yield her privileges?"

(2) "If the name of the applicant for membership has been approved by the Executive Board, but is withdrawn just before the Chapter meeting when the voting was to have taken place, will the person who proposed the name and the person who seconded it have the right to propose and second another candidate during the year?"

(3) "We have recently raised our limit on membership from eighty-five to one hundred. This is in celebration of our Golden Jubilee Year. Is this all right?"

Again I quote from our by-laws: "an applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members to whom the applicant is personally known. The name of the applicant with the signatures of her endorsers shall be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Executive Board. Having been approved by the Board, when there is a vacancy in the Chapter, the name shall be presented to be voted upon at the next succeeding meeting. The vote shall be by ballot and a majority vote shall elect in both Board and Chapter. Does the name of an applicant for Associate membership also have to lie on the table a month?"

Answers to the above questions are as follows: Madam Regent, I would like to have a copy of the by-laws you quote from. They must be very antiquated and very much out of date! I cannot understand for the life of me where your Chapter has been all these years, because it is very evident that your Chapter has never read my articles in the magazine.

I am very sure and very positive about this one fact, and that is that your by-laws need revising, to be brought up-to-date. The matter of limiting the membership of your Chapter is not a matter for the Chapter to decide. It has always been against the policies and the rules of the organization to limit the membership of a Chapter. The National Society bends every effort toward gaining members and enlarging the membership of the organization. For the strength and power of our organization is in NUMBERS. If the National organization wanted the Chapters to limit their membership, they would prescribe this rule in the National by-laws. Chapters do not seem to understand that the
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is a great democratic body of patriotic women whose membership is a heritage handed down to them by our Pioneer forefathers. My advice to you is to amputate, with all the appearance of an emergency operation, this section in your by-laws where you limit your membership to one hundred and celebrate your Golden Jubilee Year by declaring such a rule out of order and null and void according to R. O. R. R. P. 201.

Now, my dear, it should be the “privilege” of a member in good standing in her Chapter to be able to endorse an applicant whenever she wishes to present a name to her Chapter, so long as she abides by the National ruling and the National ruling is as follows:

“An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing to whom the applicant is personally known. If the application is made through a Chapter, it must be approved by either the Chapter or the Board of Management, or by both as prescribed by the Chapter’s by-laws. Voting shall be by ballot and a majority vote shall elect.”

There is no mention anywhere in our National by-laws that would limit a member to endorse one applicant per year. This is just another way of limiting the membership of your Chapter! Your provision, as prescribed, is all wrong and should be corrected at once. Your second question is superfluous, because I have told you that a member of a Chapter in good standing is not compelled to abide by your rule of proposing or seconding one name during the year.

To your question regarding the associate membership, your Chapter may have it “lie on the table for a month” if it so desires just so long as they are members in good standing in the National Society.

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

Philadelphia Opens War Stamp Exchange

On November 22, the first U. S. War Stamp Exchange to be housed in a department store was opened in Philadelphia. The exchange, which is run by the Pennsylvania Women’s War Finance Committee, specializes in antiques and carries only one type of modern merchandise—war stamp corsages.

Exchange committee members, “chairmanned” by Mrs. M. L. Blumenthal, an antique collector, assemble, price, and sell the coveted glass, china, silver, furniture and novelties carried by the exchange. Philadelphia’s women’s club members act as salesladies and each club mans the exchange by supplying three club women for a full day each week.

The department store, in addition to housing the exchange, supplies a receiving room for exchange merchandise, insurance, a paid cashier, special price tags, and wrappings. The store also furnishes lunch for the volunteer sales force. Furniture and other large items sold by the exchange are delivered by the store’s delivery trucks at actual delivery cost.

The exchange committee pays for the merchandise it sells in stamps and bonds, doubles this price to allow for “profit,” and then returns the “profit” to the customer in stamps and bonds. Business has been brisk since the exchange opened and Mrs. Blumenthal reports that customers are delighted to pay for their merchandise and receive back half of what they have paid in war securities.
THE value of City Directories in genealogical research should not be overlooked. These are published every year in most cities and supplement the Government census records which are published at ten-year periods. Many states also publish a five-year census alternating with the Federal Census.

The City Directory lists the name of the head of the house, his residence and business location by streets and his occupation. Changes in wards may be determined by consulting maps at the National Archives at 7th and Pennsylvania Ave., and at the Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

Our Library possesses the First New York City Directory, for 1786, a reprint issued in 1905 by the H. J. Sachs & Co. Their preface states that it was "issued at a time when the great Metropolis was in its infancy, telling as it does of a period so interesting to Americans,—a time between the recognition of the Colonies' independence and Washington's presidency."

An accurate and trustworthy description of New York City by Noah Webster is prefixed, excerpts from which follow:

"The city stands on the southwest point of an island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. . . . The length of the city on the East River is about two miles. Its breadth on an average is nearly a quarter of a mile. . . .

"In the breadth of the streets there is a great diversity. Water-street and Queen-street which occupy the banks of East River are very conveniently situated for business but they are low and narrow. Broad-street extending from the Exchange to City-hall is sufficiently wide. This street is low but pleasant and that part which did not suffer by fire during the war is generally well built; the other is recovering from its ruins. . . . Below the fort, near the water, there is a line of fortifications of considerable extent designed to command the entrance into both rivers. But it is questionable whether any number of cannon would prevent ships from passing with a favorable wind and tide; and, indeed, whether New York is capable of defense by land against a powerful marine force."

He described the City-hall as a "brick building more strong than elegant. . . . In the second story of the east wing is the Assembly-chamber now occupied by Congress and adorned with the following paintings: The portrait of Columbus, belonging to the Assembly of this State; a painting valuable only for its antiquity and the character of the man,—the likeness of the King and Queen of France, and presented to Congress by his Most Christian Majesty; and a likeness of General Washington, presented by a gentleman in England."

The old churches of various denominations are listed among which are: "There are three houses of public worship belonging to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, one the Old Dutch Church built in 1693 and rebuilt in 1761; the North Church which was founded in 1767. This church was ruined by the British during the war. The New Dutch Church was built in 1729, is the most spacious of the three but was also ruined in the war and is not yet fully repaired."

The first Presbyterian Church was erected in 1619. . . . The second was erected in 1767 "a genteel brick building, thirty-three feet long and fifty-five feet wide, with a steeple not yet finished. The third was erected in 1768. . . . These three churches were occupied by the British during the late war as hospitals and barracks, and were left by them in a most ruinous situation. . . . The fourth Presbyterian Church was erected in 1787. . . . Revenues derived from rent of pews maintain the Clergy."

The Episcopal Churches are described and special mention is made of "Trinity Church which was built in 1696. It is situated on the west side of Broadway, in view of the Hudson, with a spacious ceme-
tery on each side. It was destroyed by fire just after the British troops entered the city in 1776 and is being rebuilt."

A key to the changes in the names of the streets is given which is of assistance in locating families listed in later census records. The long /S/ is used throughout the publication.

Our Library also has the Directory of 1792 and of 1818-19. In the latter the list of Government Officials with salaries of each is given. George Washington, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, salary for himself and Secretary, 25,000 dollars.

* * *

PENSION
APPLICATION OF BENJAMIN ARNOLD

Warren County, Tennessee, June 31, 1833, appeared before the Circuit Court Benjamin Arnold, resident of Warren County, age 70 years. He was drafted in Laurens County, South Carolina, to guard Arrington's Station in upper South Carolina, on a river he thinks was Tugler, against the Indians. He was under command of Captain Ford in Colonel Cleveland's Regiment. Served three months. Was then about 17 years of age. He returned home, then volunteered under General Morgan. Was at the Battle of Cowpens and in many other engagements and returned home, or to his grandfather's home with whom he had resided in Laurens County, South Carolina, his father being dead.

His grandfather removed to Henry County, Virginia, he accompanying him and then substituted himself in place of a man named Cox who had been drafted. In 1781 he marched to North Carolina, joined the Army under command of General Greene, and was under General Lafayette, or, as he was called by the soldiers, La Marquis. After his discharge he went into Amherst County, Virginia, where his uncle, Hendrick Arnold, resided. When he reached there his uncle had just been drafted to march against the British and he substituted himself in his uncle's place and marched with Captain David Woodruff's Company against Cornwallis. Cornwallis surrendered and they retired to Amherst Court House where he was dismissed and to meet on a certain day to receive the discharges, but living 15 or 16 miles from the Court House he did not go back to get his discharge.

Benjamin Arnold was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, January 28, 1762. His father left record of his age in the family Bible, which he has seen but does not know where it now is.

He lived in Laurens County, South Carolina since the Revolution, lived in Amherst County, Virginia, about ten years; Henry County, Virginia, about fifteen years; then Rowan County, North Carolina, about ten years; then Greenville District, South Carolina, about twelve years; then Warren County, Tennessee, where he now resides.

Benjamin Arnold received a pension for service in South Carolina and Virginia, number S 2920, as a Private in Captain Ford's Company, Colonel Cleveland's Regiment, South Carolina Militia, pension issued November 25, 1833. Total, with arrears, $95.00.

* * *

Will of Benjamin Arnold, Greenville, South Carolina, January 30, 1796. To sons William and Anderson a tract of land in Bedford County, Virginia. Son Edward, £25, to be paid by my youngest son, Benjamin (see pension application in this issue, L. R. S.). Mentions son Hendricks, deceased, and money to be levied on my estate after death of my wife. Mentions son John "the tract of 198 acres where he now liveth". Mentions sonThomas (see pension application, October '43 Magazine). Mentions son Benjamin, daughter Charity Martin, Temperance Hamilton, and wife Ann Arnold. Executors — sons Thomas and Benjamin.

Extracts of will of Hendricks Arnold, July 15, 1795, Laurens County, South Carolina, Book A, page 142, to wife Ruth, sons William, Ira, daughters Mary and Nancy. Executors—wife and son William Arnold and Thomas Hamilton.

* * *

Abstracts from will of Jonas Parker.

I, Jonas Parker of Mill Creek township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, ... do make and declare this my last will and testament, dated July 24, 1838.

To my two beloved sons Ira Parker and William Parker and my three beloved daughters Catherine Herrington, Clarinda Gunnison and Amanda Hawke fifty dollars each and to the children of my beloved
daughter Rhoda Olds, deceased, and to my two beloved daughters Lucinda Beckwith and Sarah Burton, fifty dollars each, to be paid by my executors within five years of my decease.

Secondly, I bequeath to my beloved wife my farm in Mill Creek township on which I live and 17 and a half acres of land adjoining the land of Ira Parker, also fifty acres in Beaver Dam township adjoining the foresaid seventeen and one-half acres. Also all my personal property of whatever nature or kind such as cattle, horses, sheep, swine, farming and household utensils, furniture, bedding, clothing, promissory notes, money, etc. so long as she shall remain my widow. But should she marry again or at her decease then all my real and personal estate shall be divided between my two beloved sons, Dean Parker and Jonas Allen Parker, and they shall pay to each of my beloved daughters Phila Parker, Emily Parker and Martha Sophia Parker two hundred dollars. But if either of my said daughters Phila, Emily or Martha Sophia should marry before the decease or inter-marriage of my said wife, then whatever portion they may have received as a setting out for housekeeping shall be considered as so much of their part of the legacy of two hundred dollars above named.

Lastly I appoint my beloved wife Amanda Parker and my two beloved sons Dean Parker and Jonas Allen Parker my executors of my last will and testament. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Mill Creek this 24th day of July A. D., 1838.

(Signed) JONAS PARKER.

(The wife of Jonas Parker was Amanda Allen—see Query section). They were the grandparents of the late Enoch Austin Shattuck, of Ashland, Kansas.)

"Descendants of William Hutton of Rockbridge County, Virginia", compiled by Samuel J. Record, Dean of the School of Forestry, Yale University, Hartford, Connecticut, is a most carefully prepared manuscript beginning with William Hutton, born in Ireland, 1755, emigrated to Virginia prior to 1775, died in Kentucky 1791.

He was known as the Irish Schoolmaster. He married in 1775 Miss Martha Gilmore, a surname prominent in the History of Rockbridge County.

William Hutton, 1755-1781, served as private in Captain Dandridge's Company, First Regiment of Artillery, Continental Troops, under Colonel Charles Harrison in 1777. In 1781 he went to Kentucky where he died.

William Hutton Jr., born 1777, removed to Ohio in 1851, to Indiana in 1834, and died in Montgomery County, September 9, 1837. He married April 16, 1807, Polly (Mary) Cunningham, who was born on a farm near Kerr's Creek October 22, 1779, died Montgomery County, Indiana, September 23, 1846. She was the daughter of James Cunningham Jr. and his wife, Agnes Moore, and a granddaughter of James Cunningham Sr., a member of McDowell's Company, the first military organization in what is now Rockbridge County. . . . Polly was the seventh of ten children.

William and Polly Hutton were parents of eight children born on their farm on Kerr's Creek. The family left Virginia for Ohio in 1831 and subsequently settled in Montgomery County, Indiana.

Details of the family sketch are most interesting and statements are supported by references, volume and page, to published records, together with copies of personal letters written by members of the family in the early 30's.

A sketch of the Cunningham record and Spencer families, including fine historic and geographical data, makes this manuscript a model of detail and historic interest. It is hoped that Dr. Record will have this book published for its contents will be most helpful to the descendants of William Hutton.

* * *

The following entries are copied from an old Bible now in possession of Ethel Maddox Byrd.

November 1943.

Elias Marten His Booke
Bot of B. Roe 14th June 1809
Printed and published in Philadelphia by
Mathew Carey,
No. 122 Market Street
1808

FAMILY RECORDS

Births

Elias Martin, the owner of this Bible was born Sept. 15th, in the Year of Our Lord 1764.
Mary Martin, his second wife, was born April 11th, 1781.
William Martin, son of Elias Martin and Mary, his first wife, was born Dec. 2nd 1794.
John Martin, son of the same persons, was born Oct. 8, 1796.
Nancy Coleman Martin, daughter of Elias Martin and Mary, his second wife, was born April 7th, 1805.
Mildred Waggoner Martin, daughter of the same persons, was born September 22nd, 1806.
George Washington Martin, son of the same persons, was born November 3rd, 1810.

Births—2nd column
George Martin Ficklin, son of Wm. P. Ficklin and Ann C. Ficklin his wife, was born January 4th in the year of our Lord 1838.
William Lewis Ficklin, son of the same persons, was born September 18, 1840.
Francis Ann Ficklin, daughter of the same persons, was born April 30th, 1842.
John Marshall Ficklin, son of the same persons, was born November 7th, 1843.
Elias Martin Shumate, son of Lewis Shumate and Mildred his wife, was born November 11th in the year of our Lord 1829.
George Henry Shumate, son of the same persons, was born December 6th, 1830.
Mary Elizabeth Shumate, daughter of the same persons, was born December 10th, 1832.
John Walker Shumate, son of the same persons, was born September 4th, 1834.
James William Shumate, son of the same persons, was born December 9th, 1835.
Nancy Martin Shumate, daughter of the same persons, was born September 30th, 1838.
Jane Amanda Shumate, daughter of the same persons, was born December 29th, 1840.
Lucy M. Shumate, daughter of the same persons, was born December 18th, 1841.
Mildred W. Shumate, daughter of the same persons, was born October 31st, 1838.
John B. Burroughs, son of the same persons, was born Dec. 19th, 1861.

Marriages
William E. Martin married to Nancy Robbins of Tennessee, August 1824.
John Martin married to Susan A. Fisher 13th January 1829.
Mildred W. Martin married to Lewis Shumate 15th January 1829.
Ann C. Martin married to Wm. P. Ficklin 6th of April 1836.
Mary E. Shumate married to John B. Burroughs 5th of January 1853.
George H. Shumate married to Mary N. Ogilvie 31st of May 1853.

Deaths
Elias Martin Shumate departed this life October 8th, 1832.
Elias Martin departed this life November 26th, 1832.
William E. Martin, son of Elias Martin departed this life November 21, 1833.
Mary Francis, daughter of John and Susan Martin departed this life August 5th, 1834.
Elias Martin, son of John and Susan Martin departed this life Jan. 13th, 1836.
Geo. W. Martin, son of Elias and Mary Martin departed this life April 16, 1837.
James William Shumate, son of Lewis and Mildred Shumate departed this life Nov. 3, 1838.
Francis Ann Ficklin, daughter of W. P. Ficklin and Ann C. Ficklin departed this life May 26th, 1842.
Mary Martin, wife of Elias Martin, departed this life September 17, 1852, aged 71 years, five months and six days.
Ann C. Ficklin, 3 wife of Wm. P. Ficklin, departed this life Febby. 22 —, aged 48 years, 10 months, 15 days.

MARRIAGE RECORDS, RANDOLPH COUNTY, MISSOURI, BY GERTRUDE C. GUNN,
MARGARET MILLER CHAPTER, HUNTSVILLE, MO.
1836

Married By
January 14—Shelton Epperly to Elizabeth Lingo, by Joseph Turner.
January 14—Stephen Brockman to Margaret Minton, by Francis Patton.
January 7—Charles M. Barron to Susan Cockrell, by N. L. Boon (Meth. min.)
January 24—Martin M. Jones to Elizabeth Wallis, by Joseph Gooding, J. P.
January 2—Thomas K. Bowling to Jane Winkler, by Isaac Jones, J. P.
January 5—William Dry to Laura Bradley, by Samuel C. Davis.
February 19—Slaptun (?) Gibson to Lucinda Summers, by Thomas K. White, J. P.
February 11—Michael Homcash (?) to Martha Shenin (?), by Reuben Brown, J. P.
March 2—Irvin Johnson to Elizabeth Ann Maggard, by A. Patison.
March 10—Allen Jones to Catherine Dale, by Reuben Brown, J. P.
March 12—Robert Green to Rebecca Vestal, by Allen Wright.
March 17—James M. Carpenter (Marion County) to Mary E. Melton, by Thomas Wallace (Meth. Min.)
March 7—Camel Grose to Mahala Reed, by Nathaniel Floyd, J. P.
April 26—Harrison Carver to Mary Ann Rutherford, by Allen Wright.
April 12—Noah Martin to Judith P. Oliver, by Jesse Jones, J. P.
April 28—Abraham Titus to Jane Finney, by Lynch Turner.
May 29—Moses Summers to Selah Gilstrap, by T. K. White, J. P.
May 12—Calvin Bradley to Mary Ann Collins, by S. C. Davis, min.
May 10—James Brown to Catherine Sherron by Reuben Brown, J. P.
May 10—William Wallace to Martha J. Jones, by M. C. Patton.
June 7—William M. Walker to Malinda Birch, by Allen Wright.
June 26—Hiram Millsap to Lucy Cooper, by Ancil Richardson, min.
June 12—Morgan Hensley to Sarah Evans, by Nathaniel Floyd.
June 23—Jackson Barnett to Eliza Ann Sorrell, by M. D. Embree, J. P.
July 27—Robert Proffitt to Sovina (?) Fawks, by Ancil Richardson, min.
July 25—West Walker to Rebecca Vestal, by Joseph Ownby.
August 11—Ervin Cobb to Margaret Winkler, by Jesse Jones.
August 30—Mayden L. Rutherford to Cassendana Coggin, by Allen Wright.
September 13—Silas Barnes to Sarah Holman.
September 22—Ambrose M. Burton to Martha Ford, by S. C. Davis, Baptist Min.
September —Clinton Cockrell to Mary Elizabeth Coates, by Allen Wright.
September 4—Thadeus Warmouth to Syrene Lany (?), by W. A. Mansfield.
July 20—James Kimbrough to Rhoda Hannah, by S. C. Davis, min.
October 9—William C. A. Hill to Sarah Ann Summers, by Allen Wright.
October 18—Samuel T. Porter to Ann Winn, by Allen Wright.
October 12—Thomas Menderson (Chariton County) to Polly Gunn (daughter of Thomas Gunn), by William Patton, J. P.
October 9—Isaac Cooley to Nancy Massey, by Joseph Turner, J. P.
October 9—Whitefield Norton to N. M. F. Massey, by Joseph Turner, J. P.
October 19—David Wright to Levina Smith, by Fielding Cockrill, J. P.
November 10—Thomas Perkins to Mulny (?) Turner, by Archibald Patison, min.
November 13—Hiram Summers, Jr., to Mary Patrick, by Allen Wright.
November 17—George Dockins (Dawkins) to Mary Rose, by Allen Wright.
November 24—William Clue to Priscilla Ramsey, by Allen Wright.
December 1—James Newton to Polly Maggard, by A. Patison, Min.
December 29—Randolph Thomas to Mary Fawks, by Ancil Richardson, min.
December 2—Jefferson Rice to Libena Banning, by J. Ownby, J. P.
December 29—Westley Shoemaker to Dicey Gibson (Gipson), by J. Buster.
December 29—Jefferson Morrow to Minerva Summers, by Allen Wright.
December 22—William Hudson to Mary Jackson, by David R. Denny, J. P.
1837

January 8—Miles Shoemaker to Lucinda Shoemaker, by Russell Shoemaker.
January 22—Calvin Shoemaker to Tabitha Shoemaker, by Russell Shoemaker.
January 26—James Beatty to Margaret Davis, by Thomas Thompson.
January 19—Elijah Grojan to Winifred Bennett Hicks, by R. Miller, J. P.
February 16—Allison Posey to Caroline Kimbrough, by S. S. Swetnam.
February 2—James A. Terrill to Rebecca Wright, by Allen Wright.
February 11—Henry J. Reed to Belinda Owens, by John Buster.
February 2—William Fletcher to Louisana Murphy, by Joseph Gooding.
March 7—William Shoemaker to Barbary Cory, by R. Shoemaker, J. P.
March 26—Terry Bradley to Ann Owens, by John Buster.
April 4—William Hodge to Melissa Dale, by Allen Wright.
May 11—Benjamin Hardin, Jr. to Susan Hubbard, by S. S. Swetnam.
May 25—Lewis Penn to Clarissa M. Parriod (?).
April 18—John (or James) Dysart to Mary Dameron, by Samuel C. Davis.
June 8—Robert McCully to Louisa Aerena (?), by Gabriell Johnston.
June 15—John Mullinix to Mary Grimes, by
July 2—William Bailey to Elizabeth Emberson, by S. C. Davis,
July 26—Henry Smith to Jane Horton, by Joseph Turner.
July 26—William Walden to Susannah Piles, by Francis Patton, J. P.
August 24—Andrew M. Cunningham to Louisa Emick, by Francis Patton, J. P.
August 29—John Clare (Blair) to Judith Lingo, by Joseph Turner.
September 7—John M. Searcy to Elizabeth Jane Empson (?), by S. C. Davis.
September 15—Christian Collins to Catherine Higbee, by Wm. White.
September 28—Newton Bradly to Elizabeth Ann Oliver, by Wm. White.
September 26—Nathaniel H. Patton to Rebecca Roush, by Samuel C. Davis.
September 24—Jesse White to Margaret N. Jackson, by Wm. N. Dameron, J. P.
September 14—Calvin Sylvester Clark to Nancy Ann Carter, by J. Gooding.
September 13—Zoan C. Hughes (Howard County) to Mary Head, by Thomas Fristoe.
October 14—Caswell Wisdom to Mary T. Dameron, by
October 19—Wm. V. Brown to Elizabeth Keys, by Reuben Brown.
October 30—John Fray to Martha Barnes, by William Shores, Meth. Min.
November 2—James R. Horsley to Lucy Ann Gilman, by Blandiman Smith.
November 22—John Minor to Mary Cook, by Gabriel Johnston, J. P.
November 19—George Sutter to Virginia Martin, by Wm. White.
November 14—James Cross to Martha Palmer, by David R. Denny, J. P.
December 3—William A. Goddard to Eleanor Selvy (?), by Allen Wright.
December 7—Henry K. Roebuck to Rhoda Jenkins, by Samuel C. Davis.
December 21—Christopher F. Burckharrt to Elizabeth Hill, by S. C. Davis.

1838

January 25—Thomas B. Bell to Eliza Hockersmith, by John Buster.
January 18—John T. White (Boone County) to Mary Ann Reed, by Thos. McBride.
February 8—Andrew Shannon to Nancy Maggood, by Samuel C. Davis.
February 8—William Harlan to Levinay M. Holman, by Joseph Turner.
March 1—Nicholas Gooding to Nancy Dodson (daughter of George Dodson), by Joseph Gooding.
May 24—Joseph Davis to Hannah Myers, by Thomas Thompson.
June 28—James Craig (Monroe County) to Martha Newton, by Benjamin Haley.
June 19—Richard D. Powers (Monroe Co.) to Judith Shortridge, by Jesse Terrill.
June 14—Joshua Freeman to Elizabeth Lamb, by Benjamin Polson, min.
June 29—William Hughes to Eleanor Bundy, by Francis Cockrill, J. P.
June 12—John C. Burries to Jannett F. Kitchen, by Gabriel Johnston.
July 5—Levi Bradley to Polly James, by Benjamin Haley, J. P.
July 19—John Harlan to Minerva Beard, by Joseph Wallace, J. P.
July 15—Ormond Carlisle to Susan Wright, by Gabriel Johnston.
July 19—John D. Bowcock to Elizabeth Gaines, by Wm. H. Mansfield, min.
July 29—Noah Reynolds to Susan Robertson, by Wm. H. Mansfield, Baptist Min.
July 19—William Rutherford to Phoebe Jane Dameron, by G. W. Benby, min.
August 9—Milton Bradley to Mary Ann Johnson, by Wm. B. Watts.
August 15—William Epperly to Nancy Smith, by Joseph Turner.
August 26—Flemming Waterfield to Lucy Spicer, by Gabriel Johnston.
August 30—Arnett D. White to Sally Miers, by John White.
September 5—Wm. Bennett to Mary B. Hardin, by Sidney Swetnam.
September 27—Sines Howard to Ruth Giles, by Russell Shoemaker.
September 30—James Banning to Margaret Hammett, by Joseph Turner.
October 25—Presley T. Mathews (Monroe County) to Litty Hickman, by B. Haley.
October 27—Abednego Walden to Telifa Warford (second wife), by J. Wallace.
September 18—Thomas Grugan to Susan Lewis, by Jesse Terrill, Baptist min.
September 27—Asa K. Hubbard to Martha Owen, by William White.
September 10—William Clark to Jane Medley, by Wm. B. Watts.
November 22—Joseph W. Burton to Orpha J. Brooks, by Samuel C. Davis, min.
November 22—Thomas R. Brooks to Martha J. Brooks, by Samuel C. Davis, min.
December 11—Wiley Robertson to Jane Collins, by Samuel C. Davis, min.
December 16—William Lock to Nancy Smith, by Joseph Turner.
December 25—William Ferguson to Mary Davis, by Wm. B. Watts.

1839

January 10—William Cooley to Sarah Ann Ballinger, by F. Cockrill.
January 15—Thomas Dodson to Catherine Fletcher, by Joseph Gooding
(daughter of Martin Fletcher)
February 3—James Martin to Patsy Hardin, by Sidney S. Swetnam.
February 17—John Burguin (?) to Sarah Ann Green, by S. S. Swetnam.
March 7—Lewis Meadows to Joannah Robertson, by Samuel C. Davis, min.
March 20—James N. Laford to Amanda R. Ford, by Samuel C. Davis, min.
March 20—Cornelius P. Tuder to Polly Morris, by S. S. Swetnam.
March 24—John Keys to Martha Farris, by Reuben Brown.
April 4—James C. Davis to Frances Mason, by Sidney Swetnam.
April 11—George R. Patton to Lucy Ann Melton, by Samuel C. Davis.
April 11—Thomas W. Galbreath to Manervy (Minerva) Dulany, by B. Terrill.
April 11—Daniel G. Davis to Catherine Wright, by Allen Wright.
June 1—Benjamin Night to Amanda Goddard, by John Buster.
June 6—Lewis A. Scritchfield to Nancy Routt, by Samuel C. Davis.
June 16—Henry Myers to Judith Shrader, by Benjamin Haley.
June 27—Benjamin N. Tracy to Francesa M. Cornelius, by Allen Wright.
June 19—Eclana (?) Scriviner to Sarah Walden, by Joseph Gooding.
June 27—Granville Wilcox to Lucretia Ann McLean, by Wm. White.
July 4—Miles Harris to Martha Ann Warren, by Joseph Gooding
(daughter of Thomas Warren)
July 25—Stockley W. Towles to Mary W. W. Ellis, by S. C. Davis.
July 20—J. Dickson to Martha Morgan, by B. Smith.
August 15—Thompson C. Kinbrough to Nancy H. Jackson, by Benjamin Terrill.
August 19—Charles M. Kinney to Mary G. Davis, by Samuel C. Davis.
September 5—William T. White to Elizabeth Crabtree, by J. Turner.
September 8—Bright Gilstrap to Nancy Bradley, by Russell Shoemaker.
September 26—Van Walls to Margaret Patton, by Jesse Terrill, min.
September 1—Edward King to Elizabeth Hafter, by Reuben Brown.
October 26—Lewis Winkler to Elizabeth Cross, by Blandimin Smith.

October 31—William Overby to Jane Hardister (daughter of Thomas Hardister), by Joseph Gooding.

October 15—James Dameron to Sarah Dameron, by Samuel C. Davis.

November 5—Willis Sears to Elizabeth Jackson by William Upton.

November 7—Frederick Miller to Sarah Mullinix, by Allen Wright.

November 7—Roberta Skinner to Nancy Skinner, by F. Cockrill, J. P.

November 27—Michael Myers to Mary Haley, by Allen Wright.

November 29—Z. W. Rowland to Elizabeth Rowland, by Sidney Swetnam.

November 19—D. D. Cason to Julian A. Burchhart, by Samuel Grove, min.


December 25—Simon H. Miller to Jemina Stanley, by Ezekiel Barnes, Elder.

December 5—Archibald Chitwood to Caroline Sherron, by R. Brown, J. P.

December 27—John Soral (Sorrell) to Elizabeth Cornett (?) by Wm. White.

December 27—John J. Allin to Susan Withen (?), by Wm. White.

December 29—William Newton to Jane Bucker, by Wm. White.

December 23—James Richardson to Eliza Ann West, by Samuel C. Davis.


January 3—Joseph Robertson to Felicia Gaines, by S. C. Davis.

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.

B-'44. Parker—Allen—Who were the parents of Amanda Allen, wife of Jonas Parker whose will is published in this department? They lived in Mill Creek Twp. Erie County, Pa.—Mrs. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kansas.

B-'44. (a) Swinford—Wanted ancestry of Joshua Swinford, early settler in Harrison County, Kentucky; born July 2, 1762; married (1) Mary, probably daughter of Hezekiah Done (Doan), (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Nancy McCarty and James Crook; children: Hezekiah, Polly, Sarah, John Done, Samuel, Rebecca, and James, Margaret Eliza, Jane. Contemporary kinsmen in Harrison County: Elisha, John, and James Swinford. Early Swinford data requested.

(b) Strader—Wanted ancestry of William Strader, born November 10, 1800; married (1) in 1825, Nancy Sockwell, (2) in 1839, Elizabeth Heritage, daughter of Polly Willis and William H. Heritage (marriages recorded at Greensboro, North Carolina); Madison Strader reported to have been a brother. Was William in the family of Revolutionary soldier John Strader, of North Carolina Line?—Mrs. Price Doyle, Murray, Kentucky.

B-'44. (a) Henshaw-Sumner—Want names of wife and children of John Henshaw, born May 29, 1679, Dorchester, Massachusetts, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Sumner Henshaw. Also want names of parents and children of Nicholas Henshaw, shown on the Chester County, Pennsylvania, tax lists 1725-1735, who married Rebecca Smith in Philadelphia in 1726, and who settled near the present Winchester, Virginia, about 1737.

(b) Rimel-Lincoln—Wished names of the wife and children of Phillip Rimel who purchased land in Rockingham County, Virginia, from Isaac Lincoln in 1779, and who is listed in the 1790 Census in Rockingham County, Virginia, with seven in his family. Was he the father of John Rimel, who married Rebecca Lincoln in that county on April 26, 1786?—Mrs. J. E. Fleming, 302 Crane Avenue, Royal Oak, Michigan.

B-'44. (a) Stewart—William Stewart, born in Scotland, moved to Virginia and served in Revolution. Had two sons, Jehu and William. Moved to Kentucky and died in 1799. What organization did he serve in?

(b) Jehu Stewart, born Boonesboro, Kentucky, July 16, 1787 or 1789, was a pensioner of War of 1812 and fought at Battle of the Thames in Canada. Married Sallie Hitt, born December 6, 1787, died December 6, 1874. Jehu Stewart moved to Pike County, Missouri. Was he a taxpayer in Kentucky?—Mrs. Mark Stewart, Louisiana, Missouri.

B-'44. Wiseman—Wish data on Michael Wiseman, veteran of War 1812 and his wife Mariah Butt or Butts, of Morgan County, Ohio, year 1831. They were in Brush Creek Township, Muskingum County before 1831. He was born in Pennsylvania according to U. S. Census of 1850 and 1860.—Hazel M. Dieterle, 3652 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

B-'44. (a) Sparrow-Carroll—Information as to ancestry and kindred of Willie Ann Sparrow, born March 4, 1815; married Barzilla Powell in Caswell County, North Carolina, in January 5, 1834. Also ancestry and kindred of Martha Carroll, born November 20, 1774; married Peter
Powell in about 1802. Moved from Caswell County, North Carolina, to Missouri in 1837.  

(b) Holladay-Burton—Wish birth, marriage and death dates of Agnes Holladay, of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, who died in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1808. —Mrs. P. O. Gunn, 314 North Main Street, Huntsville, Missouri.  

B-'44. (a) Burns—Want lineage data concerning Daniel Osborn, his wife and children, who lived in Connecticut Farms, New Jersey (now Union, New Jersey). A daughter, Margaret, was born July 14, 1760. She married Daniel Baker of Westfield, New Jersey, on October 26, 1778, and has many descendants. —Mrs. Chris R. Hobson, 366 South Graham Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  

B-'44. Osborn—Want all possible data concerning Daniel Osborn, his wife and children, who lived in Connecticut Farms, New Jersey (now Union, New Jersey). A daughter, Margaret, was born July 14, 1760. She married Daniel Baker of Westfield, New Jersey, on October 26, 1778, and has many descendants. —Mrs. Chris R. Hobson, 366 South Graham Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  

B-'44. (a) Ryder-Andrews — Nathaniel Ryder (Rider) of Harwich, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth Phillips November 27, 1796, in Harwich. Had daughter Betsey who married 1824, Consider S. Andrews. Would like names of parents of Nathaniel Ryder. Any information would be appreciated on these families.  

(b) Phillips—Want names of parents of Elizabeth Phillips of Harwich, Massachusetts, born February 14, 1776, married 1796. 1st Nathaniel Ryder (see above), 2nd Smith Rogers, Jr., of Orleans, Massachusetts, in 1812. 3rd John Taylor. Elizabeth had brother Stephen who married Desire Ryder of Chatham; also sisters Genna who married Joseph Baker, 1808, and Priscilla who married Thomas Ellis in 1768.  

—Mrs. Jessie L. Richardson, 632 Fenelon Place, Dubuque, Iowa.  


(b) Robinson—Desire data on John Robinson, Nelson County, Kentucky. —Mrs. John W. Hobbs, Route 1, Melody Farm, Jefferson City, Missouri.  


B-'44. (a) Kenney—Want all possible data concerning lineage of Electa Augusta Kenny (Kenney) born January 19, 1834, in Perkinsville or Rutland, Vermont. Her parents were Sewall Kenny and his first wife (his second wife was Mary Strong). According to family tradition Electa Augusta Kenny's maternal grandfather was Christopher Webber, Revolutionary War soldier presumably from Vermont.  

(b) Miller—Want lineage record of Mary Miller, born October 2, 1787, in Pennsylvania, wife of John Gilliland, born January 1, 1774 in North Carolina. Mary Miller's father was Robert Miller, a farmer. She lived in Brown County, Ohio, and later in or near Emporia, Kansas.  

—Paul A. Grant, 2656 S. W. Ravensview Drive, Portland 1, Oregon.  

B-'44. (a) Rockhill—John Rockhill, born August 6, 1778, Burlington County, New Jersey, married Elizabeth (?) born March 31, 1778. Children born in New Jersey: Lydia, Clayton, Ann, Benjamin, Mary, Eliza, John, Rhoda, Samuel, William. Baptists. William Rockhill (wife Mary), 1754-1814, served as private and sergeant in New Jersey Continental Line. Was he John's father—or who was?  

(b) Bruce—Charles Bruce, born March 20, 1763 (married Rachel Castleton, born December 25, 1770), Revolutionary record in Pennsylvania? In 1756, given clear title to 200 acres, section 6, township 1, range 2, Symmes Purchase, N. W. Territory. Lived on it in 1793. Was he the member of the Yohogania Militia, 1778-1779, son of Charles Bruce of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania? —Mrs. Karl W. Heiser, R. R. No. 3, Hamilton, Ohio.  

Payroll Savings Plus  

A woman in Long Island, New York, runs a successful catering business. She must frequently recruit extra help and has pressed into service housewives whose husbands will “mind the baby” while they wait on tables of an evening and sometimes full-time workers who will take an occasional outside job for the money involved. All regular employees are on payroll savings but by request all overtime and part-time salary is paid in the form of war bonds. The woman simply saves her employees' money for them until the amount due is $18.75 and then she purchases and delivers a war bond.
THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the National Officers' Club Room in the Administration Building, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 15, 1943, at 12:00 noon.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Schlosser, the First Vice President General, Mrs. Forney, was appointed Recording Secretary General pro tem. Mrs. Forney called the roll, and the following members were recorded present:

National Officers: Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Forney, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Cooch. State Regent: Mrs. Creyke.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Campbell, moved that 264 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cox. Adopted.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 985 applications presented to the Board.

At the December Board meeting last year, which was held on the 2nd, we admitted 462. We wish to express our appreciation to the chapter officers and membership chairmen who have made this increase possible.

In 1933 the rule was made by the National Board of Management that the $3 fee sent with a supplemental claim should be retained by the Society, to compensate in part for the cost of examination. Inasmuch as all supplemental papers now on hand in the Registrar General's office have been cleared up to those received in 1937, no further refunds will be made for supplementals which we are unable to verify.

If in the future the owner of a paper so returned is able to secure the evidence that was needed to complete the points we had asked to have proved, we shall be glad to re-examine her paper, provided she is still an active member of the Society.

This ruling on supplementals does not affect money sent for applications. Such applications as the Registrar General is unable to approve will continue to have the money refunded, as heretofore.

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

Mrs. Cooch moved that the 985 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Chenoweth. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Mullins, her report was read by Mrs. Forney.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

My report is as follows:

The State Regent of New Jersey requests the confirmation of Mrs. Julia Ingram Hazzard, as Organizing Regent at Cranford, New Jersey. Through the State Regent of Colorado, the resignation of Mrs. Louise Galley MacKenzie, as Organizing Regent at Littleton, has been reported.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Catherine Innes Adams Lay, Gorgas, Alabama.

Mrs. Kathleen E. Kerlin Curry, Winslow, Arizona.

Miss Helen V. Kemp, Wellsburg, West Virginia.

The following Chapters through their respective State Regents request official disbandment:

Black Hawk, Hudson, Iowa
Col. Jeduthan Wellington, Belmont, Massachusetts
Monroe, Brockport, New York

The following Chapters have met all requirements, and are now presented for confirmation:

Hannah Bushrod, Hollywood, California
Col. Joseph Stout, Hopewell, New Jersey
John Rutherford, Rutherford, New Jersey
Braddock Trail, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania
Block Island, Block Island, Rhode Island

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

Mrs. Forney moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; the resignation of one organizing regent; the expiration of three organizing regents; the disbandment of three chapters and the confirmation of the following chapters: Hannah Bushrod, Hollywood, California; Colonel Joseph Stout, Hopewell, New Jersey; John Rutherford, Rutherford, New Jersey; Braddock Trail, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania; and Block Island, Block Island, Rhode Island. Seconded by Mrs. Cooch. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General pro tem, Mrs. Forney, read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 P. M.

MARY H. FORNEY,
Recording Secretary General, pro tem, N. S. D. A. R.
Editorially Speaking . . .

TO Americans no month is more the month of destiny than February, for great happenings in the history of this country took place in this month.

The most important, of course, was the birth of the man of destiny—George Washington, son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball Washington, born February 22nd, 1732, on the thousand-acre farm, Wakefield.

For generations to come this part of old Virginia along the Potomac River, between Bridges and Pope Creeks and not far from Fredericksburg, Virginia, will be hallowed ground.

February is also the birth month of another great American, Abraham Lincoln, who was born February 12th, 1809, at Nolin's Creek, Kentucky, in the small log cabin of Tom and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, giving inspiration to every American boy that he might travel the road to the White House even though born in a log cabin.

As Old Glory, the Flag of the United States of America, is carried in triumph throughout the world and receives the salute of hosts of men of all nations, Americans like to remember that it was February 14th, 1778, that the first salute to the Stars and Stripes was given when John Paul Jones's ship, the Ranger, sailed into Quiberon Bay, France.

At the order of the French Admiral La Motte Piquet the first salute from a foreign nation to the Flag was given.

What Admiral Nelson called "the most bold and daring act of the age" took place on February 16th, 1804, when the young American Lieutenant Stephen Decatur volunteered to lead seventy-five men in a captured ketch in the harbor of Tripoli to burn the new frigate Philadelphia, which went aground pursuing a pirate ship.

They accomplished this deed and prevented the Moslems from using the ship. The name of Stephen Decatur has rung down the hall of fame ever since.

Every day is a historic day in this war with the men of the United States armed forces carrying the ideals of the United States of America to the four corners of the world.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who are giving much in this war as they have in all wars are meeting the challenge of service to the men and women who will return from the war.

In every center of the D. A. R. the splendid programs of war service patriotic education and adherence to the principles on which this nation was founded are evidences of the ideals of patriotism and service which animates the members of our society. They are carrying on as they have in every crisis since the formation of the organization more than half a century ago.

Members of our society have just cause to be proud that some of the most effective of the Red Cross work is being carried on in the D. A. R. buildings lent to the Red Cross for this important work.

The men and women who fought and sacrificed in the Revolutionary War are well matched by the sacrifice and service given by their descendants today in this war.

May God send us victory in this year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-four.

Faithfully your Editor,
ELISABETH ELICOTT POE.

New Date Lines for the Magazine

ALL copy for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE must be received by the first of the month previous to the date of its publication.

That is to say: All copy for the April MAGAZINE must be received by March First.

Copy received later than the first of the month must wait two months for publication.

Because of the shortage of paper we must adhere strictly to the following lengths:

Chapter reports—300 words.
National Committee reports—400 words.
State Conferences—500 words.

All cuts must be paid for by the senders of the photographs.

Average cost per cut—$6.
Prizes Offered by Friends of the National Historical Magazine

for the year beginning April, 1943 and ending March 31, 1944

A prize of $40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership of OVER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of $40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership UNDER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of $20.00 is offered to the Chapter reporting the largest number of subscriptions secured between the above mentioned dates—April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.

A $20.00 prize is again offered for the most lucrative advertisement sent to the Magazine.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School, or as a gift, is entitled to count such subscription for her State. Renewals are also to be counted, each renewal counting as one subscription. A two year subscription having a special rate counts as one subscription. Chapter Chairmen must keep a careful count and report promptly to her State Chairman, who in turn, will notify the National Chairman of Magazine Committee at the proper time. A Committee of three will make all decisions. Information in regard to our prizes will be found in each issue of our Magazine beginning with the September number.

SPECIAL NOTE—This contest is open to each State and Chapter. State Chairmen must have their final reports to the National Chairman in by April 5, 1944.

A most inspiring offer has been made by the California Daughters to whom we wish to publicly express our sincerest thanks, especially, at this time.
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