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* * *

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CHESTNUT and JUNIPER STREETS
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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
Mrs. Talmadge attends her first Chapter meeting as President General at Harrisburg, Penna. Left to right: Miss Abigail Jackson, Regent Harrisburg Chapter; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Miss Ellen K. McCulloch, member longest standing, Harrisburg Chapter; Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General and Mrs. Edward Martin, wife of Governor of Pennsylvania.
The President General’s Message

Top o’ the Morning to You, My Friends!

FROM my home in Georgia, where I have been for the past week, I send my third message to you, with the wish that you were here with me, and we could talk together through the cool, quiet morning hours of this beautiful June day. It would be a happy privilege to discuss with you our problems, make our plans for the future, untie the hard knots and enjoy the easier ones.

There is never an interesting experience that I do not wish to share with you! On June 7, I went to New London, Conn., to attend the Graduating Exercises of the Coast Guard Academy and to present, in your name, the $100 War Bond, which was the award this year from the National Society, for excellence in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship.

The Coast Guard Academy was a revelation and inspiration to me. A revelation, because I had not known that the Coast Guard is our oldest sea-going Service; that the first Commission President Washington issued to any sea-going officer was that to Hopley Yeaton, of the “Revenue Cutter Service” as the Coast Guard was then known. It was in 1790 that the Revenue Cutter Service was installed by order of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury.

An inspiration because of the atmosphere of old traditions and the long span of history which pervades every part of the Academy at the present time.

My personal escort was Commander J. B. Hoag, who, with his charming wife, took me on an inspection tour of the docks and buildings. At the docks, there were many types of ships lying at anchor—the Atlantic and the U.S.S. Denmark, submarines going to the submarine base along the Thames River, dinghys, sail boats, sub-chasers, amphibious ships, etc.

Luncheon was served in the spacious new dining hall, clinging to the side of the hill and overlooking the river with its ever-changing panorama.

The real inspiration came, however, from the graduates themselves. The memory of those youthful faces will never be forgotten—eager, hopeful, assured—but with certain deep seriousness of expression—as of one climbing to the top of the world for a glimpse over the edge to see what lies beyond—and seeing, goes forth unafraid to meet the perils and hardships of a war-torn world.

Whatever their future, I feel confident those boys will meet it bravely, with the motto of the Academy, “Ever Ready” in their hearts. The National Society has every right to feel proud to have even a small part in recognizing the merits of this wonderful institution.

In thinking of those boys and others like them, I am reminded of our own part, as a Society, in this war. Our magnificent War Program, especially the purchase of Bonds and our contributions to the War Projects Fund, inspires us to increase our efforts along these and other lines. The War Fund, which was partly used for the purchase of Blood Plasma Equipment, will still be used for our War Projects. Equipment is no longer needed though we are still being urged to give our blood.

We are investigating new channels through which the greatest good may be derived from the fund. There are many golden opportunities for our members to serve as a D.A.R. Unit, in Occupational Therapy, Rehabilitation of returning soldiers, the equipment of hospitals for our own members in service and many other projects. These are being studied carefully, for we cannot afford to rush into this great field of endeavor unprepared.

Yes, let us continue, more than ever, our contributions to our war program. The time may come soon when the returning soldiers, sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen, may need our assistance even more than they do now. And let us be ready. Whatever we decide to undertake, let it be something vitally important, something necessary to the present need, and which will also extend into the future years.

And so, I send you my love and best wishes for a happy, restful summer—and may all our loved ones keep within the hollow of His Hand and come safely back to us—and please remember our daily, silent prayer at twelve o’clock noon.

Faithfully and affectionately yours,

May E. Talmadge
SAFE and secured from possible air raids on the National Capital the original of the Declaration of Independence with its glorious company of Signers—men who took the high risk of liberty—is temporarily not on Exhibition in the shrine built for it and the original Constitution of the United States of America in the Library of Congress building.

After the war it will be placed on exhibition again so that the thousands who visit Washington may see this living token of a nation's freedom.

For more than one hundred years after the Declaration was proclaimed it had no permanent home.

During its wanderings it had found shelter in ten cities and five states.

Twice it narrowly escaped destruction by fire and in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 was in danger of being captured by the British.

After more than fifty years of exposure to light, thus damaging the manuscript and the signatures by continuous rolling and unrolling, it found haven in 1921 in the Library of Congress.

A shrine was erected on the second floor of the Library specially constructed for its preservation and safe keeping.

A special treatment was given to the Manuscript called by one writer "a Proud Document" by which the fading was checked to a certain extent.

When the war is over no doubt the Declaration will be returned to its Library of Congress Shrine and it will be opened again to public view.

Every visitor to Washington in postwar days should make a pilgrimage to view it.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be grateful that it possesses a replica in silver of this historic Document reproducing every line of the original in this practically imperishable form.

It was the gift of the late Alfred G. Brosseau in honor of his first wife, Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Honorary President General of the D.A.R. in her administration as President General.

The replica was on exhibition first at the Sesquicentennial Celebration in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Americans will observe the Fourth of July this year with more than usual solemnity for the freedom we prize and which this document asserts is more than ever precious to us.

No one will question the verdict of a historian who called the Declaration of Independence "the best known and noblest of American State Papers."

What of the glorious company of men with the love of freedom in their hearts who signed that document?

We should remember them on this Fourth of July with gratitude in our hearts for their courage and daring.

Its Preamble should be known by every school boy and girl in the grammar grades.

For its words are inspired and will live in human history.

They are winged words and have a stateliness about them giving them an undying place in literature as well as in government.

It might be well this July of 1944 to read them over again.

Preamble

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish
it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of governments.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence represented a cross section of American manhood of that day, all with the sterling quality of leadership. On that fateful 4th of July there was gathered in that historic chamber, always a hallowed spot, men of letters, politically wise farmers, workers for the progress of the young nation in every field of endeavour.

A composite conception gained from a study of portraits of the Signers and the authoritative paintings of the historic event is of a body of men in physical aspect staunchly impressive.

These impressions persist, regardless of the figures of the signers or their actual heights and weights.

These were men with a high percentage of deep religious faith, who had real consideration for the future of the land they loved and for the well being and happiness of the generations of Americans who were to come after them.

They had a clear sense of right and wrong, justice and injustice and, because they had viewed wrongs and injustice, and many of them had suffered from them, they fervently dedicated themselves and risked their very lives and fortunes to insure the new nation against such evils.

This heroic company, many of whom had served on the field of battle, were not afraid to put their names on that historic Magna Carta of American Liberty, no matter what fate might await them. It required great firmness and patriotism to sign that document. But none but the brave and men with vision were among those immortal signers.

It is quite to be expected that the source of the greatest pride of the states today are those that can claim Signers as their own. The state pride in certain attributes and contributions of the Signers from the states makes their Signers of particular interest to each state.

Massachusetts can always be proud of John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, whose bold signature, indicative of his fearless, determined leadership, is symbolic of his character. His deep religious nature was probably due to the fact that his father and grandfather were ministers of the Gospel.

The other members of the Delegation from Massachusetts were John Adams, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat and Elbridge Gerry Paine. John Adams was a direct descendant from Henry Adams, who fled from the persecutions in England in the reign of Charles 1st, and descended on his mother's side from John Alden, a passenger on the Mayflower. Not only did John Adams become the second President of the United States, but his descendants have given service to this country in state and nation and contributed to American letters as well.

Samuel Adams was of Pilgrim ancestry and received a liberal education, much of it from his father, a man of considerable wealth, who was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly. He was taught the principles of liberty from his early boyhood.

Robert Treat Paine was religious in the extreme. He was the son of a clergyman and his maternal grandfather was Governor Treat of Connecticut. He was brought up in a strict moral atmosphere, receiving instruction in letters from Mr. Lovell, who was also the tutor of John Adams and John Hancock.

Virginia has real reason to be proud of its Signers of the Declaration of Independence, led by Thomas Jefferson, the author of that fateful document. Jefferson's family was among the early British emigrants to Virginia. His deep religious feelings were enhanced by his
study of the classics under the tutorage of a Scotch clergyman at the age of nine. Later Rev. Mr. Maury became his preceptor. At William and Mary College, which he entered at an early age, he received philosophical training from Doctor William Small, a professor of the institution.

It was a great day for young Jefferson, when he was admitted as a student at law under George Wythe, with whom he was to sign the Declaration.

While yet a student, in 1765, Jefferson heard the deathless speech of Patrick Henry against the Stamp Act and was fired by the doctrine of American freedom. His career as statesman, diplomat, sponsor of education, and President of the United States, is as inspiring as his famous document.

In the Virginia delegation of signers were George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison whose family were to contribute so much to the statesmanship of the new nation; Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Carter Braxton.

From Pennsylvania came Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross, and Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whose axioms are as good today as they were in Colonial times.

Franklin was imbued with an analytical ability and a fearless leadership that inspired others about him. He, too, was religious in temperament. His parents wished him to be a minister of the Gospel. They began his education with that end in mind, but slender means forced them to abandon the project. His father was a true Puritan, who came from England seeking religious freedom in the New World in 1682. He married Miss Folger of Boston and became ship boiler and tallow chandler. When young Benjamin gave up the study for the ministry, he did not like his father’s business, but preferred to be put under the instruction of his oldest brother, who was a printer.

The part that Benjamin Franklin, printer, has played in American letters, is known to us all. His useful annual “Poor Richard’s Almanac” begun by Franklin in 1732 is a priceless piece of Americana in any one’s library. His service as a statesman and diplomat and his wise counsel in the early Republic was, and still are, of great value in the establishment and progress of the nation.

Cæsar Rodney, who made his historic ride so that Liberty might endure, shines among the Delaware Signers with George Read and Thomas McKean.

Marylanders like to repeat the story of how Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, fearing that the King and his men might not know which Charles Carroll was the signer, added “of Carrollton” to his signature. Other signers from Maryland were Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, and William Paca, men important in the life of the state and whose descendants have given such good account of themselves.

Names with which to conjure were those of the New Jersey group of Signers, Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, and Abraham Clark.

The group from South Carolina were also forebears of men who have contributed much to the country and who themselves were distinguished patriots and included Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr. and Arthur Middleton.

As we trace the names of the men who took part in the Revolution and the days of the formation of the new nation we pause when we find many outstanding in that glorious company of Signers.

From New Hampshire came Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple and Matthew Thornton. Connecticut also has reason to be proud of its Signers—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams and Oliver Wolcott.

From Rhode Island, Stephens Hopkins and William Ellery wrote their names into history.

William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis and Lewis Morris formed a foursome of Signers from New York.

From North Carolina came William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and John Penn. Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall and George Walton were the Georgia representatives among the Signers.
Service and Defense

Aloha Chapter Red Cross

THE report of the Red Cross activities accomplished by members of Aloha Chapter (Honolulu) and William & Mary Alexander Chapter (Maui) is not complete by any means because many members have not kept a record of garments made or hours given to Red Cross work. I am glad to report, however, the following work done by Daughters of the American Revolution, located in Hawaii:

Knitting: 108 sweaters, 1 scarf, 142 pairs socks, 47 pairs wristlets, 43 “beanies,” 100 nets for helmets.

Surgical Dressings & Sewing: 21 hours per week, regularly, all through the year; and many more hours could be reported if members had kept a record of their time.

Other Projects: 8 members were Gray Ladies, 1 member was Chairman of Camp & Recreational Corps, 1 member was chairman of Red Cross work at a Military Hospital, working 261 hours in 5 months; 2 members served as Canteen Hostesses, 2 members were Nurses’ Aides, 1 member worked with the Red Cross Motor Corps, another taught a First Aid Class, 1 member donated to the Blood Plasma Bank, 1 member gave $10.00 per month to The American Red Cross, 110 scrap books of puzzles, cartoons and interesting pictures were made. Several thousand magazines were given by D. A. R. members. Many members have made candy and cookies and have hospitably opened their homes for men in the Armed Forces.

It seemed more practical, due to war conditions, for each member to work as her time permitted, rather than as a D. A. R. unit.

You may be sure, located as we are, in this combat area, with a ring-side seat (so to speak), each D. A. R. member in Hawaii is doing her utmost to help in this most worthy cause.

Yours truly,

(MRS.) JULIA H. CREEVEY, State Chairman, American Red Cross Committee N. S. D. A. R., Hawaii.

WAC—Member of Saugerties Chapter

SECOND LIEUTENANT, RUTH SNYDER WESTBROOK, a member of Saugerties Chapter, D. A. R., Saugerties, New York, was inducted into the WAC at Camp Blanding, Florida, and had basic training in Des Moines, Iowa. Promotion to Corporal soon followed on her return to Aircraft Warning Center, Miami and to Sergeant at the Army Air Force School of Applied Tactics, Orlando. She was graduated, a Second Lieutenant at O. C. S., Des Moines, and sent to teach new recruits at Camp Mortecella, Arkansas. As a WAC, Lieutenant Westbrook is now receiving specialist training in Des Moines.

Josephine Austin Lowther, wife of World War Veteran, John Lowther, Saugerties, N. Y., is a member of Saugerties Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lowther has given many hours to defense work: Red Cross surgical dressings, courses in First Aid, Advanced First Aid, Home Nursing, Nutrition and Canteen work; Ambulance Duty during air raid practice and at least 120 hours plane spotting. Recognition of these services led to her attendance at the Aircraft Identification Army School, New York City. Since then she has taught in the local township many classes in aircraft identification.

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Member of Shanghai Chapter Dies

THE State Department has informed Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur, State Regent for China that a member of the Shanghai Chapter, Miss Ethel Margaret Allen has died. The following is the message:

MY DEAR MRS. WILBUR:

I regret to inform you that according to a report received by the Department through official channels, Miss Ethel Margaret Allen died at Shanghai on February 9, 1944. No further details are given.

In view of the restrictions against the transmission to or from enemy territory of private messages or of documents intended for private use, indicated in the enclosed information sheet, the Department is not in a position to obtain for private use a copy of the death certificate.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:
(Signed) GILLON G. BLAKE,
Acting Assistant Chief,
Special War Problems Division.

Mrs. Wilbur writes:

Mrs. Oliver who was in the same Internment Camp in Shanghai with Miss Allen, reported to me that Miss Allen became ill in the Camp, and that they were worried about her condition, as to recover from any disease in that place was difficult if not impossible.

Miss Ethel Allen was the daughter of Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Young Allen of Georgia, first Methodist Episcopal Missionaries to the little port of Shanghai. Since their death she and her sister Alice maintained the home, and kept open house for their nephews and nieces and other persona. Her niece Louise Loehr Saetti, the State Department informs me is now in Peking in restricted home-quarters, but not interned in a camp. Mrs. Saetti is a member of our Chapter, as was her mother Mrs. George Loehr, till her death.

We of the Shanghai Chapter feel that Miss Allen is a sacrifice in this war, since she entered that internment camp a well woman.

Sincerely yours,

MARY M. WILBUR
(Mrs. Hollis A.).

A Letter of Thanks

Mrs. Wm. J. George,
2101 New Hampshire Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM:

Acknowledging the receipt of your Christmas gift to the personnel of the Merchant Marine, I (as one of the recipients) herewith convey my heartfelt thanks for the one I received.

I (and the ship) left Newport News Christmas Eve, and after being clear of port and at sea (about 11 p. m.) found your package on the desk in my room. I did not relish leaving port just Christmas and I admit it cheered me up to find that the folks at home think of and try to make it as pleasant as possible for the men who are away at sea.

I am writing this on the way back, and as I will be mailing it in U. S. (free from censorship) I will say a word about the port I visited (Naples, Italy). I as one of the privileged to go ashore (Capt., Chief Engineer, Steward and Purser), went ashore only once, and what I saw made me realize how fortunate I and the people in the U. S. are compared with those over there. I saw nothing but misery, hunger and poverty everywhere I went. I spent a whole afternoon and part of the night just looking around. Children (and grownups too) all look starved, ragged and emaciated. Food and clothes are not only high-priced but nearly unobtainable—50 lira for a piece of brown bread with a piece of cheese or Bologna about the size of a half dollar, 50 lira (50 cents) for a pound of potatoes and all else in proportion, and Italy is better off than some others of the Balkan countries. There are no amusements of any kind, one movie, for the Allied Army only, no streetcars or jitneys nor taxies, only an occasional horse and buggy as the only means of travel.

And now, dear Lady (whoever you are) again thanking you, not only for the gift but for the thoughtfulness in sending it, I ask to remain yours

Very sincerely,

ALEX L. SWANSON,
Chief Engineer.
On February 22, 1944, in the cloisters of Durham Cathedral, England, a Memorial Tablet was unveiled at a ceremony attended by dignitaries of our country and England. Here are the words on the Tablet. “Remember in these cloisters which were finished in his day John Washington of Washington in this county Prior of this Cathedral Church 1416-1446 whose family has won an everlasting name in lands to him unknown”.

These words are by Dr. Alington the present Dean of the cathedral.

Mrs. Edward Bialla, of Northport, Long Island, newly elected Second Vice President of Ketewamoke Chapter, Huntington, among her war activities, such as garment construction, bandaging, and other Red Cross work, canteen, etc., has up to April 1st devoted sixty hours to making war stamp corsages, which are on sale at the town post offices, theatres, and has turned into the Chapter $45.00, for blood plasma.

The Hawthorne is more than the State Flower to a group of home economics students at Northwest Missouri State Teachers College. With fruits scarce and expensive, the girls gathered red haws from the big hawthorne tree on the campus to use for jellies and for demonstrations.

From the round, red fruits, they made preserves, conserve, jelly, and butter.

Recipes found most successful were:

- Red Haw preserves: 1 cup cored red haws, 2 cups sugar. Cut red haws from the cores. Put on enough water to cook well. Cook until tender. Add sugar, cooking until thick. Pour into sterilized jars.

- Preserves: ½ cup red haws, ½ cup apples, ¼ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon red hots, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves and nutmeg mixed, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Make thin sirup and add fruit which has been cut in ½ inch pieces. Add additional hot water as needed. Pour in sterilized jars and seal.

- Red Haw conserve: 1 cup red haw meat, 1 large orange chopped or 1 cup pineapple, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup nut meats. Cook red haws until tender, add sugar and orange. Boil until strained honey consistency. Add nut meats, boil a few minutes, pour in sterilized jars, cover with paraffin.

- Apple-quince-red haw jelly: ¼ cup red haw juice, ¼ cup apple and quince juice, mixed, ⅔ cup sugar. Heat the juice until it boils. Add the sugar and cook until it reaches the jelly stage.

- Red Haw butter: Wash and cut blossom and stem off the red haws. Cover with water and cook until tender. Run through the colander. Add sugar which is equal to the amount of red haws. Cook until thick. Put in jar and seal.

From the fruits of the gracious elderberry, the girls produced a quivery, purple-colored jelly by using ½ cup of elderberry juice, ¼ cup of quince juice and ¼ cup sugar.

Miss June Cozine heads the department and advises the girls in their conservation ideas.

Army Daughter Works With Modern Weapons

With her pen and brush, Miss Jean Hine, daughter of an Army officer, wages a one-women campaign to eliminate safety hazards and point home other objectives through her illustrations in “The Depot Informer”, house organ of the San Antonio (Texas) Army Service Forces Depot.

Through Safety Sam and Depot Dora, two comic strip figures created by the young woman artist, are depicted tips on avoiding accidents and humorous angles of the working experiences of women employed at this gigantic Army depot.

The Montana State Flag will hang in Hickam Memorial Gymnasium at Hickam Field, T. H., in honor of the three Montana men who gave their lives for their country December 7, 1941. The Flag is a gift of Black Eagle Chapter, D. A. R., in Great Falls. Eventually the flags of all the forty-eight states will hang there as all states lost men at Hickam Field and Pearl Harbor.

Black Eagle Chapter is proud of the privilege of giving this beautiful flag which is 5' x 9' 6". Governor Ford asked for sponsors of Montana State Flags for military units. Mrs. Siniff, State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, asked the Chapter to sponsor a flag and being the first to send
the money we were given the honor of sponsoring the Flag for Hickam Memorial Gymnasium.

The Montana State Flag is a young flag being sanctioned by legislative action February 27, 1905. The Flag consists of a blue field with the Great Seal of Montana in the center, with golden fringe along the upper and lower borders; the same as the Flag borne by the First Montana infantry of United States Veterans in the Spanish American War with exception of the device “First Montana Infantry, U. S. Veterans.”

The Great Seal of Montana was adopted by action of the State Legislative Assembly on March 2, 1893. The seal is circular in form, surmounted by the words “The State of Montana.” In the center is depicted a group representing a plow and a miner’s pick and shovel; upon the right is a representation of the great falls of the Missouri River; upon the left is mountain scenery; underneath, the words “Oro Y Plata” which are Spanish, meaning gold and silver.

The Flag was dedicated at Highland Cemetery on Memorial Day. The exercises were in charge of Cascade County Veterans Council. After the dedication the Flag was sent to the commanding officer at Hickam Field.

Corporal Donald L. Meagher, Great Falls, was firing from the front position of a grounded bomber on Hickam Field when shells from a Jap plane demolished the bomber and killed him.

Jerald F. Dullum, East Helena, was an Electrician’s Mate, Third Class, on the U. S. S. Arizona. He received the purple heart posthumously.

Harold H. Scilley, Butte, was a Shipfitter, Second Class, on the U. S. S. Arizona.

ELIZABETH REDDING SINIFF, Black Eagle Chapter Registrar and chairman of the Special Committee for the Montana State Flag.

FOR the ninth consecutive year, members of the Mobile Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Mobile, Alabama, on May eleventh, followed their traditional custom of presenting a Flag of the United States to a public school in Mobile County. The recipient was the new Craighead School on Michigan Avenue.

Although part of a plan to pay tribute to Flag Day, June 14, the Flag was presented at an earlier date in order that school children could take part in the impressive ceremonies.

Several school children participated in the program. One gave the history of the flag, another recited “Your Flag and My Flag” and a bright young boy told of the various methods of displaying the colors. Mrs. Gilbert W. Biron, chairman of Correct Use of the Flag for the Mobile Chapter, was in charge of the program. Presentation of the flag was by Mrs. Edmund deCelle, regent of the chapter, to Dr. W. B. Barnard, principal, who accepted it on behalf of Craighead School. One thousand copies of the D. A. R. Flag Code, were also given to the pupils. The ceremonies inaugurred the attractive new auditorium.

Mrs. A. S. Mitchell, Past State Regent, gave the closing prayer. Other guests included Mrs. J. W. McCondy, State Registrar; Miss Lulu Kirtland, past State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George K. Sossaman, the newly elected Chapter Regent and Mrs. L. C. McCrary, the new first Vice-Regent.

AGNES W. McCONDY, Co-chairman, State Press Committee.

HOUSEWIVES whose fame within the family circle and at community suppers literally rests on the crust of the tempting bread they bake have mastered dough control under all conditions of weather and domestic upsets. The Army cook is rapidly learning these same lessons under Axis shell fire in Italy and the Pacific, the crust of the famous G.I. loaf being the yardstick of their success.

When freshly baked bread arriving at a food distribution center for the Fifth Army beach head forces in Anzio, Italy, has a tough black crust, it is a certain indication the Germans did heavy shelling the night before. A crust that looks like those baked back in the States for the post mess hall usually means enemy shelling took a holiday.

Bread dough has to be mixed just right. Bombs exploding through the kitchen walls or shells landing on part of the cooking equipment interrupt the delicate “timing” of the various processes the dough must go through before being popped in the stove.
But the Quartermaster Corps bakers are becoming so inured to such shelling now, that cakes, pies, and other baked products come regularly from the kitchens in standard form.

These beachhead bakers have several Purple Heart awards among their number. A few weeks, one big shell smashed up two of the Army's delivery trucks, and even the very bakery stoves, wounding some of the bakers. But despite shelling, bombs, or other emergencies, production has never slipped below 14,000 loaves a day, even though at times, the crust may have been slightly burned around the edges.

Down the Hebrides way in the Pacific, Quartermaster Corps baking companies are making practical use of the instruction given them in the Army Bakers and Cooks schools on cooking under emergencies. Recently when equipment failed to arrive for feeding the hungry soldiers on those islands the bakers utilized empty oil drums propped up on crossed steel bars for ovens.

Before very long, the bakers had rigged up a gadget to burn gasoline which is issued for the regulation field stoves. As time went on, improvements were added to the oil drum makeshifts. Hinged steel doors appeared, water was added to the floor of the stove to regulate the cooking process and slots were cut to allow a flow of heat around the bread.

Within a few days they were turning out enough crusty loaves for the men on neighboring islands as well as for those on their own bit of land.

Fashion Hints from a Revolutionary Journal

By S. I. Pomerantz

To the “most fashionable part of the female inhabitants of the American States” there was addressed in the summer of 1779, what was for that time, a spirited communication on the subject of fashions in general and the “monstrosity” of the currently popular women’s headdresses in particular. Though that August was a dark month for the American cause, the enterprising editor and printer of the widely read New York Journal, found room on his front page for the publication of a critical essay on the prevailing mode in ladies’ attire.

Nearly a column was devoted to the satirical barbs, pointed references, and gratuitous, if sound, advice of the nameless commentator on wartime fashions. Calling the headdresses then in vogue “ridiculous and unnatural,” the author appealed to sensible, considerate ladies to show their patriotism by not adopting fashions set by America’s enemies and urged them to conform to standards of dress that would enhance their beauty, artfully suggesting that they would thereby be more attractive in the eyes of the men. Although it is over a century and a half since the printing of that newspaper item, it still makes interesting reading today. It is a reminder that even in our struggle for independence there was at times a place for the discussion of the lighter side of home-front living.
Miss Moina Michael

In the rotunda of the State Capitol in Atlanta, Georgia, reposes the marble bust of Miss Moina Michael the “Poppy Lady,” a faithful Daughter of the American Revolution. This was Georgia’s way of proclaiming her one of the State’s famous women, for her “Memorial Poppy” has brought unbounded acclaim and the homage of a grateful world.

Miss Michael was born near Good Hope, Walton County, Georgia, August 15, 1869, the daughter of John Mariom and Alice Wise Michael. The Michael family was of French origin. Valentine Michael and his wife, Marie Motier Michael, French Huguenots, established the family in America. Her mother, Alice Wise, came from the famous Virginia family of that name. She became a member of the N. S. D. A. R. in the Elijah Clarke Chapter in 1923 through John Colquitt her maternal ancestor who served his country well. She has been a loyal member and brought honor to her chapter.

In Miss Michael’s book “The Miracle Flower” may be read her own account of the history of the Flanders Field Memorial Poppy. The idea for the memorial flower came to her the Saturday before the Armistice, November 9, 1918, while serving in the headquarters of the Overseas Y. M. C. A. War Work ters, New York City. She was reading a copy of the Ladies Home Journal left on her desk by a soldier, in it she found the poem “In Flanders Field” by Colonel John McCrae. She experienced a moment of spiritual high resolve, and responding in a beautiful poem pledged herself to keep the faith and to always wear a red poppy in honor of those who died on Flanders Field.

The little “miracle flower” has been a blessing to the disabled veterans of the allied nations, because it has realized $125,000,000, in fifty-three countries of the world since 1921, for rehabilitation work as well as furnishing employment for disabled service men.

Every year since 1919 Miss Michael has fashioned with her own hands each poppy for a huge anchor which the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis launches on the waves on Memorial Day in tribute to the men of the World War who went down at sea. The last work of her busy life was to make these poppies while in the hospital. As she finished the last poppy, gave the order for the anchor to be made, and planned the program for its dedication by University of Georgia students, she passed into a coma from which she never rallied.

Her death came on the morning of May 10, 1944, and the funeral was held the next day at Athens, Georgia, with military honors. Her body was laid to rest in the family lot in the cemetery at Monroe, Georgia. Her spirit of patriotism and service lives on!

JENNIE McD. BURMAN
(Mrs. Fred),
Editor, Elijah Clarke Chapter.

D. A. R. War Projects Fund Grows

THE D. A. R. War Projects Fund reached the splendid total of $365,203.45 on June 30, 1944.

Out of this fund has come the Blood Plasma Equipment requested by the American Red Cross. Sufficient equipment of this kind has now been donated and the D. A. R. War Projects Fund from henceforth will be used “as determined by the National Board as the need arises from time to time.”

Chapters and individuals are asked to continue their gifts to the D. A. R. War Projects Fund. They will bring victory nearer.
THE Daughters of the American Revolution have played a very important part in the preservation of one of America's most beautiful Colonial Houses. This house is the Roger Morris-Jumel Mansion situated high on a hill overlooking the Harlem River at 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.
Roger Morris, who built the house, was born in England in 1727, and came to America to serve on General Braddock's staff in the French and Indian War. Here he first met George Washington who was also a member of General Braddock's staff. Roger Morris was wounded in an engagement with the Indians, and went to New York to recover. At this same time George Washington was visiting the New York home of Beverly Robinson who had married Joanne Philipse, a sister of Mary Philipse. Both young soldiers were admirers of "Charming Polly" as Mary was called. But her choice was the young Englishman and their marriage took place in the Philipse Manor House in Yonkers on the 28th day of July, 1758.

Roger Morris finished his service in the Army and was elected to the Executive Council of the Province, the most distinguished legislative body in the Colony. The Morris House was on Stone Street, New York, about where the Custom House now stands. The aristocracy of that day had their fine country estates as well as their town houses, so the Morrises looked about for a country home.

They finally selected for the site of their new home, a piece of land containing about 100 acres in the township of Harlem about ten miles above the City of New York. The property ran from Hudson River to Harlem River and had been the site of the farm of Jan Kiersen who had taken possession of the property in March, 1696.

The construction of the new home began in 1765. The architect is unknown but from the plans of the house we believe he was an Englishman because the designs called for an octagonal drawing room, a feature never seen in America up to that time. It was a period of honest construction and the house was well built. The walls were two-feet thick and lined with brick. No essential of stability in the foundation was neglected, but there was an absence of ornamentation. The exterior was Georgian with four white columns, and the lines of the entire house were simple and elegant. Only the beautiful doorways were elaborate. Inside the house was built for gracious living. There were 19 rooms counting the great hall and plastered attic. The large kitchen and kitchen offices were in the basement, and the nine-foot fireplace there was adequate for preparing food for a staff of servants as well as the many distinguished guests of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Morris, with their four children, lived in this beautiful house for ten years, or until the outbreak of the Revolution.

While they were regarded as Tories, both the Philipse and Morris families tried to be neutral, but as the war moved closer and closer Mrs. Morris decided to abandon the house.

She sailed for England with her children and never returned to America. She died in 1829 at the age of 92.

After the Battle of Long Island, General George Washington retreated across Manhattan Island and selected the Morris House for his headquarters. Here he stayed for five weeks. During this time the Battle of Harlem Heights was fought. The house commanded a splendid view of the entire countryside and from the balcony in front of the house, General Washington watched the burning of the city on the night of September 20, 1776. During his stay on Harlem Heights General Washington held four court martials in the famous octagonal drawing room.

It was a time of much activity in the house. Early morning post riders dashed out through the great gates with letters to Congress on the progress of the war, and officers and orderlies hurried about on their various errands. A young man by the name of Aaron Burr was there at the time and little did he realize the part the house was to play in his life a half century later. Alexander Hamilton, who received his baptism of fire in the Battle of Long Island, was also stationed at the Morris House. This was probably the first meeting of these two young men.

Immediately after General Washington left the house, the British and Hessians moved in and stayed until the end of the war. In 1790 George Washington, then President of the United States, dined there with his Cabinet. This was his last visit to the house. After the evacuation the house was confiscated and sold by the government and for 28 years passing through various hands until 1810 when it was purchased by Stephen Jumel, a French merchant of wealth and taste. Mr. Jumel immediately began to restore the
house and furnish it as it was in the time of Washington. Nothing was done to mar the purity and beauty of the Colonial exterior or interior, and everything money could buy was added in line of equipment, and the house became, once more, a home of wealth. In 1815 the Jumels sailed for France on their own boat “Eliza,” named for Mme. Jumel, and it is said that this boat was offered to Napoleon to escape from France to America. In recognition of this offer, Napoleon gave the Jumels many gifts, including a carriage clock now on display at the house.

After the death of Stephen Jumel, his widow married Aaron Burr. The ceremony took place in the Tea Room in 1833, but soon ended in divorce. Mme. Jumel continued to live in the house until her death in 1865.

The last private owners of the house were Brig. General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle who called the place “Earle Cliff”. Mrs. Earle was Organizing Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. After the death of General Earle in 1903 the house was put on the market and was about to be torn down to make room for apartments for the fast growing city. Then the Washington Heights Chapter, together with members of the Manhattan, Mary Washington Colonial and Knickerbocker Chapters, later joined by the New York City and General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, all of New York, petitioned the City authorities to purchase the property and preserve it as an historic monument. Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, later New York State Regent, was the leader in the movement to save the house.

The City, under the direction of Mayor Seth Low, purchased the property in 1903 and by special act of legislation the custodianship of the house was given to the Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The oration at the formal acceptance on December 28, 1903, was (Continued on page 424)
A Message From Mrs. Frank L. Nason

Dear Readers:

It is a pleasure to say "how do you do" to you and truly mean how do you do because it is through the Magazine the members of our Society become acquainted with each other and with the work of the Officers and Chairmen, National, State and Chapter. If we, the Editor and Chairman, know how you do and what you do and where you do, the work included in the programs as outlined by the National Society then we can pass the word along to our readers and carry out the intention of those Founders of the Society who voted to publish a magazine which should be "the voice of the organization" and later, March 1, 1894, voted to "call upon all members of this Society for information and advice relating to the magazine and its management."

When attending a meeting of the new Chapter organized on Block Island off Rhode Island, it was a joy to hear the Regent say "I never could have organized this Chapter, if I had not depended upon the National Historical Magazine to guide me."

Our wish is that every Chapter Regent would realize, as did that Regent, that the magazine does guide and help in every phase of the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Write and tell us what you want and we will do our best to give you just the best magazine possible.

Yours most cordially,

Isabelle C. Nason,
Chairman.

Washington Headquarters in New York

(Continued from page 423)

delivered by the Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, United States Senator from New York. The first public celebration of Washington's Birthday by the City of New York was held here on Feb. 22, 1905, under the auspices of the Association.

Since that time the City of New York has spared no expense in making this house one of the beauty spots of the city. The Daughters of the American Revolution have furnished the 19 rooms in Colonial manner, and maintain a museum of colonial relics including a fine collection of china and newspapers.

The house stands in a park and is surrounded by beautiful grounds maintained by the city under the direction of the Department of Parks. Through the interest of Mrs. Hiriam C. Todd, a member of the Saratoga Chapter, Park Commissioner Robert Moses has recently placed a sun dial in the sunken rose garden. This adds a final touch to the perfect setting of New York's most beautiful Colonial home.

The membership roll of the Association includes Daughters from all parts of the country united in their desire to keep this lovely Colonial Home an outstanding shrine of history.

The house is open to the public every day except Monday, and there is no admission charge.

Slides of interior and exterior of this house can be obtained from Filing and Lending Bureau.
LONG, long ago the quiet pool was man's only mirror. Time marched on bringing mirrors of brass and bronze, and in 1300 at Venice, mirrors of glass.

 Tradition has it that our first "all American" was "the famous Constitution mirror" with scroll pediment proudly presenting the American eagle. (The term has become a synonym for the style, whether the central ornament is a cartouche, a phoenix, a pheasant, or an eagle.) This type is also called Washington or Martha Washington because a similar glass reflected the Mother of our country at Mt. Vernon. The Period style is termed Georgian in England, and Chippendale in America.

Our Constitution frame, so perfectly designed in the architectural manner initiated in England by Inigo Jones, is indicative of the cherished value of old mirrors. Our mirror glass was probably produced by the original Venetian process, applying tin foil and mercury. "Silvering" was not developed until about the middle of the nineteenth century.

The attribution of workmanship to English or American makers is extremely difficult as both countries used the Georgian-Chippendale design, England even borrowing the American eagle. Our example is, however, probably American, the authentication partially substantiated by the method of applying the thin board at the back of the mirror to overlap the frame, giving better protection to the glass than the English practice of fitting the back-board into the opening. America produced Constitution mirrors from about 1760 to nearly the end of the century, and several bear the name of John Elliott of Philadelphia (who made, repaired, or imported the pieces on which his labels appear.)

Does our Constitution mirror still relieve its reflections of many a bewigged and brocaded personage, of many a stately minuet? How appropriately at home it is in Memorial Continental Hall amid contemporary treasures and traditions!

The Constitution mirror was the gift of the Indiana State Society to the Indiana State Room.
The Chautauqua Circle of the D. A. R.

From the earliest days of the Chautauqua movement, descendants of the brave Continentals who won a land of freedom and liberty on the Western Hemisphere, were among its most loyal constituents. In fact, the co-founders of this great Institution, Bishop John Hyle Vincent and Lewis Miller (father-in-law of the late Thomas A. Edison) were themselves descendants of those early patriots.

And so it was that by 1904 there were on the Assembly Grounds at Chautauqua, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution from various states of the Union who desired to know each other better and to promote a truly patriotic spirit in our Republic. They had long desired “to promote mutual acquaintance and sociability among the members of the D. A. R. who annually come to Chautauqua and to further patriotism and love for our National Flag”.

At last, on Tuesday, August 9, 1904, twenty ladies met in “The Temple” (a small chapel where children’s services and prayer meetings were held) which stood on the ground now occupied by the Smith Memorial Library. “The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker of the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, Kentucky. On motion of Miss Emma Pease Howard of the Knoxville Chapter, Knoxville, Illinois, Mrs. Tucker was elected President which office Mrs. Tucker received with thanks.”

Mrs. Robert Alexander of the Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, “was elected secretary by a unanimous vote”. Miss Adelaide Love of the Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Chapter, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

“Resolved that we now organize an association to be known as the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

This motion was seconded by Mrs. Rose B. Robbins of the Buffalo (New York) Chapter and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Miss Adelaide Love, seconded by Miss A. B. Coe of Western Reserve Chapter (Ohio) it was resolved that a reception be given to which all members of the D. A. R. should be invited.

“Miss Emma Pease Howard, Regent of the Knoxville (Illinois) Chapter, offered her cottage for the entertainment of the Circle and their friends.

“The date decided upon was Thursday, August 11,” and the following committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception: Miss Emma Pease Howard, Miss Lutia Alberta Rice, Mrs. Robert Alexander. It was decided that tea and wafers compose the refreshments.

At a special meeting, the following were appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. George E. Vincent “to arrange for engaging Secretary Taft’s presence at the reception to be held August 11”: Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Miss Emma Pease Howard, Mrs. Robert Alexander. The committee later reported that owing to so many engagements having been made for Secretary Taft, it was found that 4 o’clock Thursday afternoon, August 11, “was the only time the committee were able to arrange for him.”

At “the regular meeting of the Chautauqua Circle of the D. A. R. held in the Temple, Tuesday morning, August 16,” Mrs. Robert Alexander for the reception committee reported about fifty ladies present at the cottage of Miss Emma Pease Howard, 10 Miller Park. (This cottage is still standing. N. C. M.)

Those who assisted Miss Howard in the receiving line were Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker, President of the Chautauqua Circle; Mrs. M. B. Tullock, Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Past Regent of the Chicago Chapter; Miss Alberta Rice, Pittsburgh Chapter; Mrs. Robert Alexander of the Philadelphia Chapter.

“Secretary Taft, escorted by Dr. George E. Vincent, came directly from the Amphitheater after his address and reception there, being still in his happiest mood as his remarks indicated. . . .

“He said he was glad to meet the women who represented so large a body as the Daughters of the American Revolution. His understanding of their work was ‘To search out all desirable memories, mark historic places, and to bury that which should be forgotten,’ and he hoped they would continue in their work and be the source of much good.”
“On motion it was resolved that Mrs. M. B. Tullock be requested to report to the next National Congress the formation of the Chautauqua Circle of the D. A. R. in Chautauqua.”

At a special meeting of the Circle, Thursday morning, August 18, “On motion of Mrs. John F. Lewis of the Buffalo Chapter, it was resolved that a list of the names of the members of the Chautauqua Circle, Daughters of the American Revolution, should be placed on a separate page of the records, as charter members of The Chautauqua Circle of the D. A. R.

“On motion the secretary was instructed to record as Charter members the names of all those who shall join the Circle during the Chautauqua Season of 1904.”

And the Circle, thus brought into existence thirty-eight years ago, has never ceased to function. Its records tell of guests of distinction and many notables as well as visits from most of the Presidents General of the National Society. It still draws a good attendance under the Presidency of Mrs. John E. Nelson of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chapter.

The following is a list of the Charter members of 1904:

Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. B. Tullock, Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Miss Emma Pease Howard, Knoxville Chapter, Knoxville, Ill.
Mrs. John Miller Horton, Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N.Y.
Miss Lutia Alberta Rice, Pittsburgh Chapter, Sewickley, Pa.
Mrs. Helen F. Norton, Chicago Chapter, Ludlow, Kentucky.
Mrs. Antoinette B. Coe, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Alfred L. Anderson, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Buffalo Chapter, Saratoga, N.Y.
Mrs. Carrie A. Southworth, Buffalo Chapter, Lockport, N.Y.
Miss Adelaide Love, Pittsburgh Chapter, Alleghany, Pa.
Mrs. James B. Calkins, The Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Cuba, N.Y.
Miss Elissa Houston, Lagonda Chapter, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss Esther J. Campbell, Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio.

Mrs. Samuel P. Darnell, Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Texas.
Miss Amelia Clark, Brookville Chapter, Brookville, Pa.
Mrs. Baxter T. Smeltzer, Ganesvoort Chapter, Albany, N.Y.
Miss Vina A. Sweeney, Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois, Pa.
Mrs. Caroline M. Smith, Du Bois Chapter, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. J. T. Larmouth, Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, N.Y.
Mrs. Grace Baker Breeden, Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, N.Y.
Mrs. A. S. Watson, Patterson Chapter, Westfield, N.Y.
Mrs. George W. Patterson, Patterson Chapter, Westfield, N.Y.
Miss Rhena E. Mosher, Patterson Chapter, Westfield, N.Y.
Mrs. J. R. Haves, Elgin Chapter, Elgin, Ill.
Mrs. Lewis H. Fasset, Venango Chapter, Franklin, Pa.
Mrs. Thomas Alexander, Venango Chapter, Franklin, Pa.
Miss Helen Hutchinson, Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton, Va.
Mrs. W. H. Kitchen, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. H. H. Tuthill, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Miss S. E. Magee, Tidoute Chapter, Tidoute, Pa.
Mrs. Abbie Mansfield Backus, Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, N.Y.
Mrs. Joseph Eugene McWilliams, North Shore Chapter, Fort Monroe, Va.
Mrs. William E. Magill, Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Walter W. Thompson, Candohta Chapter, Titusville, Pa.
Miss Julia B. Foote, Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, N.Y.
Mrs. Mildred Green Burleigh, Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, N.Y.
Mrs. Mary Rhodes Young, Crawford County Chapter, Meadville, Pa.
Mrs. Florence Naples Whicker, Patterson Chapter, Westfield, N.Y.
Mrs. Charles B. Davie, Buffalo Chapter, New York, N.Y.
Miss Minerva Tupper Nye, Brooklyn, N.Y. Natl. No. 44646.
Mrs. Melvine Scovil, Dearborn Chapter, Evans- ton, Ill.
Mrs. Rose B. Robbins, Buffalo Chapter, Medina, N.Y.
Mrs. A. T. Brewer, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. John F. Lewis, Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, N.Y.
Mrs. Kate Fuller, Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois, Pa.
Mrs. E. Middleton, George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park, Ill.

NANCY C. MORROW,
Secretary.
Between Your Book Ends


This staunch student of American history especially the period which knew George Washington in life, has given the history-minded much important and carefully assembled information on George Washington and the men who surrounded him.

The entire volume is made up mostly of addresses and writing of Representative Bloom as a member of Congress and the Director of the George Washington Bicentennial held in 1932 and of the Sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States in 1937-1939.

Also included in these important papers and addresses are those relating to Representative’s Bloom present post as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. In this section are addresses on revision of the Neutrality Act, aid to Britain, Lend-Lease legislation and other topics.

The appendices contain a wealth of information gleaned from the transcripts of miscellaneous addresses, letters and newspaper stories, Declarations of War and kindred topics.

For many years while he was the Editor of a Washington daily Ira E. Bennett wrote special editorials on the D. A. R. Congresses. Thus his biographical section on “Sol Bloom, His Public Service” will be of added interest to D. A. R. members who recall these editorials.


This book stands out among the many war adventure romance stories. The hero, John Franklin, an R. A. F. pilot, forced down with four of his crew sergeants on an aerial stretch in France is befriended by a peasant family, with all the warm bravery that we have come to connect with the French. But the book differs from many other of similar vein in that no chieftain of the underground dwells with these peasants.

They are just naturally friendly people who protect those whom they feel would protect them against oppressors. They do plot among themselves against the tyrants who have overrun their lands and seize any opportunity to circumvent the occupying Germans. Many are so shamed by the betrayal at Vichy that they would face any kind of death to save the honor of their country.

In these groups of determined peasants who resist as they can the author hints will grow the will of France to resistance and make them uphold the Allies on Invasion Day.

CAPTAIN RETREAD, by Donald Hough. 218 pages. Published by Norton and Company, New York. $2.50.

An American Army that knows it must out soldier the enemy and is doing a real job at doing just that, and an American Army that can laugh even at itself and has a real sense of humor is described by Captain Hough in this book.

Some of us did not know before that a “Retread” is an officer in the last war, re-commissioned in this.

This man who is a believer in the powers of the middle aged to do war service earned his commission as a Signal Corps First Lieutenant in the First World War the hard way and served in France.

He reentered in the service of his country a few months after Pearl Harbor. He has written a book that the youngsters and the oldsters can both read and chuckle over and give serious thought to as well.

AMERICA’S MARITIME HISTORY, by Lieutenant A. C. Denison USNR. Illustrated by the author. 236 pages. G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York. $2.50.

The traditions of the Merchant Marine are being upheld by the new generation of seamen, merchant, and naval, it has been proven by the Battle of the Atlantic, the author points out in his book. He writes with authority the same authority with which he lectures to candidates at the USMS Officers’ School at New London.
The book is made up of these lectures. Lt. Denison is emphatic in his desire that after this war, we concentrate on new fast designs and keep our Merchant Marine up to the standards of our great country.


The teen ager who reads of the war happenings in Australia today will enjoy the adventures of Hugh Reid and his family in the Australia of 1846. American youth will find much in common in our traditions of pioneering and democracy in the land down under.

In the days of 1846 Australia was a vast, mysterious, little settled continent. Hugh Reid, a Scotchman who had lost his Orkney Island home, found a haven there.


With grown-ups working in their Victory Gardens the tiny tots will have a lot of fun with the cut-out paper vegetables which may be harvested from the pages and placed into slits in a big basket on the last page. There is a touch of humour in the guilty-eyed dog who has eaten the spinach and a baby chick under a squash. Just the thing to entertain and instruct the very tiny gardener.


These eleven informative chapters about the day-to-day living habits, laws and institutions of nine generations of Americans are entertaining and interesting.

A perusal of this book shows us how a Virginia planter spent his day and the articles and utensils he used and the clothes he wore. In it we find the life and ways of a Puritan village in 1680 and Little Old New York in 1908. In this book can be discovered such interesting facts as that James Madison was the first President to wear trousers instead of knee breeches and that in 1750 all New York flocked "to see a creature called a Japanese about two feet high, his body resembling a human body in all parts except feet and tail."

There are many other interesting facts, one of them being that no coal was burned in the United States until 1800.

—L. P. H.

Society Mourns Death of Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee, Vice-President General

Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee beloved and valued member and officer of the organization. As President General I express deepest sympathy on behalf of the officers of this administration."

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge,
President General.
A Rose That Sprang from Guilford

BY MRS. J. E. LATHAM

THERE is something hallowed about the place of our birth, something that seems different from any other place on earth and to which we are involuntarily drawn, no matter where we may wander.

So it is with a certain spot in Guilford County—New Garden. Here it was that our famed and beloved Dolly Payne Todd Madison first saw the light of day—on ye 20th. of ye 5th. month, 1768 according to the minutes of the Quaker Records in Guilford College Library.

In this wilderness, a rose of rare beauty sprang to life whose fragrance lingers through the years. We, in Guilford County, and the State of North Carolina, are greatly privileged that one who rose to such heights should have started from our own soil.

Dolly Madison became the most loved woman of our nation. Her reign as a queen of official society has had no parallel in American history as to length and popular acclaim.

It would really be very difficult to exaggerate the charm and feminine loveliness which caused Dolly Madison to have been so graciously regarded during her long lifetime and to be universally loved until this day.

She possessed no super-human qualities, but, as the years have given growing evidence, she merely allowed her human attributes to expand her great and benevolent spirit. The perspective of so many years which have passed since her habitation here has only served to increase the ever deepening beauty of a glorious life.

Dolly Payne was born of Quaker lineage at New Garden (now Guilford College) in Guilford County. Her birthplace has been claimed by several localities, as is often the instance involving a person of fame. Fortunately, Guilford College has some residents who well remember the spot on which the Dolly Madison house stood. The house was torn down approximately 64 years ago and the logs were then carried across the narrow road—now Friendly Road—and built into a smoke house. These old logs which were put together with wooden pins are still standing on the home place of the late Dr. M. F. Fox.

The site of the birthplace has been marked with a large boulder bearing a copper plate erected by the Guilford Battle Chapter, D. A. R. of Greensboro and by the Alexander Martin Chapter D. A. R. of High Point.

When Dolly was still a small child, her family moved back to Hanover County, Virginia. Her childhood was spent at a large rambling house called "Scotchtown". The family later moved to Philadelphia, and a young Quaker lawyer was definitely smitten with Dolly's rare beauty and charm of manner. Seeking her hand in marriage, the union was approved and before a large assembly the simple unaffected ceremony of Quakers took place in the year 1790. This marriage was a very happy one, but destined to be cut short by the ravages of yellow fever. Dolly's young husband and youngest child were taken as were hundreds of others in the stricken city. She survived the illness and with her son, John Payne Todd, returned to live with her widowed mother who was conducting a house for paying guests in the city.

Philadelphia was, at this time, the seat of government and was growing to such proportions that lodgings were not easily found. The home of Mrs. Payne soon became renowned for its good food and genuine hospitality.

So Aaron Burr, Senator, found himself among the paying guests. It was he who presented the 42-year-old James Madison—upon Madison's request—to the fair widow Dolly Todd. Soon thereafter, wedding bells rang for "the great little Madison" and the beautiful Dolly Payne Todd.

Dolly had repaired to "Harewood" in Virginia, the home of her sister, Lucy, whose husband was a stepson of George Washington. There she was married with pomp and splendor.

This was the beginning of a new life for both of them. James Madison, quiet and reserved in manner; Dolly, gay hearted, vivacious and impetuous—blended their lives for 30 happy years in dignity and deep contentment.
At the time of their marriage, their good friend, Thomas Jefferson, was President of the United States. Mrs. Jefferson was no longer living, their daughters were married and with homes in Virginia, leaving Mr. Jefferson without an official hostess.

This honor was bestowed upon the new bride Mrs. James Madison. For 8 years it was Dolly's duty and delight to preside at all social functions held at the President's Mansion.

Mr. Jefferson, being much more democratic than his predecessors, instituted the policy of equality among guests which, naturally, created a furore among those who had been favored by precedence.

The teas were so excellent, the dinners bountiful and delicious and Dolly herself was delightful. Her unfailing and ever sincere interest in people and her disarming diplomacy soon made her a favorite of the capital city and the whole nation.

In those early years, Washington was described as a dusty wilderness with nothing to see but brick kilns and laborers' huts.

The President's home and the Capitol were a great distance apart, malaria was widespread and generally unhealthy conditions existed.

The only beauty of scenery to be found was down along the river's edge where ferns and wild flowers grew in abundance, and wild grape vines twined themselves among the many trees.

In such a setting, Mrs. James Madison, wife of the Secretary of State and official hostess of the nation, began her brilliant career. Foreign diplomats from France, England and Spain, members of the senate and the house of representatives, all were entertained in happy gatherings under the Presidential roof.

When James Madison became the Fourth President of the United States, the occasion was marked by a most brilliant inaugural ball.

Mrs. Madison had recently equipped the White House, spending $11,000. $3,000 was used to furnish the immense reception hall known as the East Room—1,000 wax candles gleamed from chandeliers and shone upon the gaily dressed throng. Dolly was resplendent in yellow velvet with pearls at her white throat and on her plump arms. Turbans being a favorite head-dress she wore a white satin turban with a bird of paradise plume brought from France. Dolly loved the beautiful and bright things of life, and she had her full share of shadows too.

It was a sorrowful experience when the British, in 1814, burned the Capitol, the Treasury building and the President's House, forcing her to flee for her life but not until the Declaration of Independence with its signers' names thereon had been sent from the President's House. The great oil portrait of George Washington was cut from its frame carefully but hurriedly rolled up and sent to safety by a man on horseback.

These calamities made a more serious woman of Dolly. However, it was not her nature to brood and in time she overcame these terrible experiences and again became the gay and happy First Lady.

The President's official dwelling was not called the White House in those days. It was a brown house, built of brown Virginia sandstone. When it was burned, the expedient of painting it white was adopted to hide the traces of the flames.

In Madison's day, it was known as the Palace or as the Great House. Upon completion of James Madison's second term as Chief Executive, he and Mrs. Madison returned to their stately old home at Montpelier.

The house rang with merriment. At times there were 25 or 30 visitors for meals, perhaps coming unannounced. Dolly writes that once there were 90 guests at long tables underneath the arbors.

Her hospitality knew no bounds, a fact which made their home the center of the nation's social life.

Mr. Madison could afford to be generous and hospitable. Not only was he a rich man but the Government paid him a salary of $25,000.00 a year and the cost of living was not high. Turkeys were 75 cents apiece and canvassback ducks, 50 cents. A whole hog was purchasable for $3.00 and prime shad from the Potomac could be had, in season, at two for a quarter.

After 20 years of happiness at Montpelier James Madison passed away. A few years more and Dolly returned to Washington to escape the loneliness of a vacant home. For 12 years thereafter she was to experience the deep and abiding joys of true friendship expressed by all who knew her.
It was customary for visitors to the Capital City to call on the President first, then pay their respects to Mrs. Madison. President Polk escorted her to a grand reception given in February, 1849. When Dolly passed through on the arm of President Polk the entire company paid her respectful and loving homage. Dolly was then 81 years old.

This was her last public appearance. She died in July and was laid to rest in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, later being removed to Montpelier where she was placed beside the great Madison. The whole nation mourned her passing as one who had shown herself a friend to every one.

We cherish the stories of such an unusual personality, exhibiting a rare and beautiful spirit.

We are proud that North Carolina was her native state.

**History in the Making**

*By MABELLE B. BLAKE*  
*Assistant Director, Women's Section, War Finance Division*

The crisp words, “Well Done,” spoken by a superior officer to men in the field, or radioed from an Admiral’s flagship to a crew at sea, are the highest praise that can be bestowed. Terse and economical as they are, they are not spoken lightly or often. They mean volumes.

Certainly the laconic phrase is fitting here in view of the splendid War Bond record of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Your totals of investment in the securities of our Government have grown and kept step with your awareness of that Government’s growing need. Your dedication of funds to the financial struggle to pay both for the war and for future economic security for the nation is a tribute to your patriotism. And so I say with pride and pleasure in your achievement, “Well Done.”

I must, however, in all conscience follow that praise with a battle cry of “Keep On.” The Fifth War Loan with its monumental goal of 16 billion dollars is a new challenge to every American. It means EXTRA Bonds from each one of us—even those who think they have already bought to the hilt. We must pledge ourselves to buy more Bonds than we can afford because actually we cannot afford not to.

Our forefathers weighed the cost of Liberty and gladly paid it. The youth of today bravely carries on that tradition. Once more Liberty must be paid for in blood and suffering, and Americans are ready to pay the price—high though it is—to keep the freedom and the way of life for which the founding fathers fought.

You whose pride in your ancestry is a great motivating force of your organization will have realized that the one great motive of the builders of this Nation was faith. Faith in themselves and in those great moral purposes which had come into being within their minds and hearts.

Now that it is our turn to be history, those people back among the years, who shaped our history, might ask us the question, “How much do you believe in yourselves?” Somehow they surmounted the natural selfish desires which come to all of us and united in one driving purpose. Now it is up to us to do the same.

The eyes of the people who were history are upon us. The only way that we can stand with pride as the history of our time—is not to buy as many bonds as we can afford, but to buy and buy until our buying approaches the kind of sacrifice that the people who were our history made. Then and only then may we take our place beside those who made the record of our past a tale of glory.

Until we have set aside the luxuries—yes, and many of the things we have come to look upon as necessities—for the duration of this struggle, we will not have proved—not even to ourselves—that we believe in...

(Continued on page 446)
COLORADO

The Forty-first Annual State Conference of the Colorado Chapters, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs by invitation of the chapters of Pueblo, Cañon City, Trinidad and Walsenburg. In spite of blizzards and icy roads nearly two hundred officers and delegates were in attendance. Mrs. Howard A. Latting, State Regent, assisted by Mrs. W. Barrie Huston, State Vice Regent, presided. Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie, Vice President General, brought greetings from the National Society and welcomed the National Officers and other distinguished visitors. Mrs. Latting introduced the honor guests: the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch; Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General; Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge of Georgia, Mrs. Ralph Wisner of Detroit, Mrs. Reuben E. Knight and Mrs. Giles Haney of Nebraska, and Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Omarr and Mrs. Myler of Wyoming.

Preceding the formal opening of the conference a beautifully appointed Historical Luncheon was served, Mrs. Roy K. Young, State Historian, presiding. The first meeting on Monday afternoon was largely devoted to reports of state officers and chairmen of national and state committees. After a short recess the impressive Hour of Remembrance was conducted, with tribute paid to thirty-two departed members with a special memorial for Miss Blanche Tullis, Regent of General Marion Chapter of Cañon City. At five o’clock the address by the President General was broadcast.

A reception honoring Mrs. Pouch was held just before the formal dinner. The evening meeting convened in the Ball Room. Much pleasure was added by the lovely music of the Centralian Choir of the Central High School of Pueblo. Mrs. Pouch gave an uplifting talk, dwelling particularly on the work of youth groups throughout the country. The drawings in the Good Citizenship Pilgrim Contest were made by Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Latting and Miss Dorothy Waldo, with the following results: Miss Norma Ballinger of Fort Lupton, Miss Leah Robinson of Cedaredge and Miss Delphine Marcantonio of Frederick. The first received a one hundred dollar bond and each of the other two a twenty-five dollar bond. The reports of the Regents showed admirable achievement in the projects of the National Society. The total amount raised for the Blood Plasma Fund by Colorado Chapters now amounts to over twenty thousand dollars, or an average of nearly ten dollars per member. The Colorado room at Tamassee has been furnished and considerable progress made in equipping the D. A. R. room and collecting exhibits for the State Historical Museum in Denver.

At the closing meeting on Tuesday morning Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, Chairman, presented the well-considered resolutions prepared by her committee. These expressed deep appreciation of the administration of the President General, Mrs. Pouch; also of that of the State Regent, Mrs. Latting. They covered, as well, important national issues, Constitutional Government, Free Press and Free Speech, Winning the War, Immigration, Patriotic Education, Post War Peace Plans, Cultural Relations with South America. The Resolutions were adopted as read. The report of the nominating committee for state officers was accepted by the conference. Mrs. Roy D. Lee of Peace Pipe Chapter, Denver, is the new State Regent. Mrs. Boyd spoke feelingly of the splendid work done by Mrs. Latting as State Regent. After enthusiastic indorsement by both chapters of Colorado Springs, the conference voted unanimously to present Mrs. Latting’s name for Vice President General in 1945.

Following the conference a National Defense Luncheon was held, at which Mrs. Edward Harrison, State Chairman of National Defense, presided. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Chairman of the National Committee of National Defense, was the principal speaker. “Freedom’s Wings” was the subject of her thoughtful and inspiring address.
Notwithstanding hazardous road conditions, all visiting members of the conference reached their homes in safety under an escort of the Colorado Courtesy Patrol.

LOUISE HOLBROOK SIMKINS,
Corresponding Secretary for Colorado.

WYOMING

THE Thirtieth Annual State Conference of the Wyoming Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened at the Hospitality House in Cheyenne, March 15th and 16th. The State Regent Mrs. Fred Wales of Thermopolis presided at all the meetings. Eight of the ten Chapters were represented.

Members of the Board of Management met at 10:15 on Wednesday morning. Plans were made and later approved by the Conference for making of the microfilms of the 1870-1880 census and purchasing three one-hundred dollar G bonds.

The Conference, which opened March 15th at one o'clock with the entrance of State Officers escorted by pages was called to order by the State Regent. Mrs. M. A. Kline, Vice-Regent of the Cheyenne Chapter, gave the address of welcome responded to by Mrs. I. E. Clark, First State Vice-Regent. Greetings were given by our guest, Mrs. Reuben Knight of Alliance, Nebraska, past Vice-President General.

Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen showed splendid achievements in our D. A. R. and War Work especially in National Defense, Approved Schools and Junior American Citizens.

Mrs. Fred Wales, State Regent, entertained the State Officers at a luncheon.

An impressive Memorial Service was held at four o'clock by acting State Chaplain, Mrs. Earl Benton. Two members were honored during the Memorial Hour of Scripture, music and taps.

The annual banquet was held Wednesday evening. The guests were State Officers; Mrs. Reuben Knight, former Vice President; Mrs. L. S. Hunt, wife of the Governor; Mrs. H. L. Whittaker, wife of the Commanding Officer at Fort Warren; Honorary State Regents; Chapter Regents; Delegates, and Cheyenne's Good Citizenship Pilgrim. Mrs. Frances Lake accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd Sampson sang several selections. Our guest speaker, Mrs. Reuben Knight, gave an interesting address on, "Highlights of D. A. R. Work."

The regular business session of Thursday included reports of the Chapter Regents and committees.

An informal talk and answering of questions on the Valley Forge Project, Memorial Acres at Tamassee School, Seacombe Park Nursery in England and the use of our Memorial Continental Hall by the American Red Cross was given by Mrs. Reuben Knight.

The officers elected for the ensuing term are:

Regent—Mrs. L. J. O'Marr, Sheridan Chapter; First Vice Regent—Mrs. Lee Stoddard, Luke Voorhees Chapter; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. F. S. Hultz, Jacques Laramie Chapter; Recording Secretary—Miss Isabella Huling, Pilot Butte Chapter; Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Axtell, Washakie Chapter; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. B. Walter, Inyan Kara Chapter; Historian—Mrs. M. L. Bishop, Jr., Fort Casper Chapter; Registrar—Mrs. A. M. Ries, Cheyenne Chapter; Librarian—Miss Julia Hoffman, Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter.

The newly elected officers were introduced.

Thursday afternoon at four o'clock the Conference members attended a delightful tea at the Governor's Mansion. Guests were received by Mrs. L. C. Hunt, governor's wife; Mrs. Fred Wales, Retiring State Regent; and Honorary Regents, Mrs. Thomas Cooper, Mrs. Hubert Webster and Mrs. W. K. Mylar.

ISABELL HULING,
State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE 50th Anniversary State Conference of New Hampshire, held in Manchester on April 4 and 5, 1944, began with an exceptionally well attended Board meeting at the Franklin Street Congregational Church Parish House. This was followed by a beautiful memorial service held in the chapel of the church for the fifty-one members of the state who had "entered into life victorious" during the year. Special tributes were given for "Our Organizers," for Dr. Alice Chesley-Lamprey, State Re-
gent, 1926-1928, and for Miss J. Anna Hilliard, Regent of Haverhill Chapter.

Later, in a short ceremony, a check for $1800 was handed to Mrs. Crosby, State Regent, by Mrs. Pouch—the price of the station wagon parked outside the chapel. This unit, to be used by the Boston Red Cross, will come into New Hampshire for blood donor service. The $1800 was the blood plasma money sent during the year by New Hampshire Daughters.

The highlight of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration was the banquet held on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Carpenter. Immediately preceding this, members from all parts of the State had an opportunity to meet National and State officers and Conference guests who were Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General; Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, Chairman of D. A. R. War Services; Mrs. Birney Batcheller, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Frank Nason, Ex-Registrar General, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Maurice W. Howard of Lebanon, President of the New Hampshire American Legion Auxiliary.

After the banquet, as she sang "Love Brings a Little Gift of Roses," Miss Theresa Landry gave to Mrs. Pouch a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Pouch then presented to the New Hampshire Good Citizen, Miss Helen Mariner of Portsmouth, her $100 bond, and Mrs. Robert Crosby gave to the two Good Citizens from the Manchester High Schools, Miss Helen Gabardina and Miss Betty M’Askill, their certificates.

After an address by Mrs. Pouch, the Fiftieth Anniversary observance was continued with Mrs. Charles Goss of Dover, Honorary State Regent and president of the Past State Officers’ Club presiding. Mrs. Crosby offered to Dr. Robert Kerr of the New Hampshire Tuberculosis Association the Anniversary gift of New Hampshire Daughters, a check for $500 for a portable X-ray machine. Dr. Kerr accepted it with the statement that it was one of the best gifts possible and would be the means of saving many lives.

A pageant written by Mrs. Samuel P. Hunt, depicting fifty years of D. A. R. work was given by members of Molly Stark Chapter. Mrs. Hunt read the narrative and explained the "living pictures."

A birthday cake lighted with fifty candles was brought in and cut by nine Honorary State Regents, and served to all the guests by the pages.

The business meeting of the Conference, held in the Franklin Street Congregational Church, began at 9:30 on Wednesday, April 5. Welcome to the city was extended by Hon. Josaphat Benoit, Mayor, and from the Hostess Chapter by Mrs. George A. Lang, Regent of Molly Stark Chapter. Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, State Vice-Regent, responded.

A beautiful C. A. R. flag, presented by Mrs. Crosby in behalf of the State Society to the State Society, C. A. R., was accepted by Mrs. Thomas O. Parnell, State President, and Miss Dorothy Fisher, Junior State President.

An address was given by Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General.

At the National Defense luncheon, served in the vestry of the church, Minute Man certificates were presented by Mrs. Loren Richards, State Director of Women's Work for the War Finance Committee of the State, and service ribbons were awarded to one hundred members who had devoted from seven hundred fifty to over three thousand hours to patriotic service.

Mrs. McKeige spoke of the new D. A. R. work, the sponsoring of L. C. I. boats. At the afternoon meeting a resolution was adopted that New Hampshire should be a sponsor.

The reports of state officers and committee chairmen showed a year of much activity and real accomplishment with high standards set for the incoming officers named as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Concord; Vice-Regent, Mrs. David W. Anderson, Manchester; Chaplain, Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, Lancaster; Secretary, Mrs. Thomas H. Sherman, Concord; Treasurer, Mrs. Luther Pollard, Plymouth; Registrar, Mrs. M. True McDaniel, Dover; Historian, Mrs. Laurence E. Wadleigh, Hampton Falls; Librarian, Mrs. Harlan A. Cochran, Derry.

LOUISE K. ANDERSON,
State Vice-Regent.
The twenty-fourth Annual State Conference of the New Mexico Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, postponed from October, 1943, was held in Clovis, February 24th and 25th, 1944, with El Portal Chapter acting as hostess.

Members gathered at Hotel Clovis, headquarters, Thursday afternoon, February 24th. Registration, meeting of the State Board and various important committees filled the hours until 6:30 P.M. when El Portal Chapter entertained State Officers and delegates with a bountiful supper at La Vista.

The opening meeting of the Conference followed, in the parlor of the First Methodist Church. Six of the eight Chapters in the State had representatives, eight of the ten State Officers, five Honorary State Regents and New Mexico's Vice President General, Mrs. Rolla R. Hinkle were in attendance.

After the impressive procession, the ritualistic opening and the Welcome by Mrs. L. B. Colborn, hostess regent, Mrs. George A. Graham, regent of Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, Santa Fe, read the Response of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. David Chavez, who was unable to be present.

The Vice President General and Honorary State Regents extended Greetings. Most of the evening was devoted to routine business—appointment of committees, recommendations of the State Board, reading of the Minutes of the last Conference and announcements.

At ten o'clock, Mrs. George P. Baxter, Acting State Chaplain, conducted a beautiful Memorial Service for three departed members and our last Real Daughter, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory.

Friday morning at 7:30 members of the State Officers' club had breakfast together at La Vista and held a business meeting, assembling with other members of the Conference at the Church at 9:30.

Reports of State Officers, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen emphasized the splendid work each Chapter is doing, not only along the lines of our Major War Projects, but for the educational and patriotic ideals of our great Organization.

A War Activities Report, though incomplete showed that at least thirty members over the State have qualified for Service ribbons. The member with the most hours is Mrs. L. O. Fullen of Roswell Chapter, with a total of 8,642 Service hours. In that Chapter alone seven members have a total of 17,060 hours, and in addition ten others average 500 hours each and 20 average 200 hours each, making a grand total of 26,060 hours in a Chapter with a membership of 88.

It has not been possible to obtain a complete report of the amount of War Bonds and Stamps bought, but the total reported was $379,072.00.

The results of the Blood Plasma Project were most gratifying. Every Chapter cooperated in the effort to raise funds to purchase a Mobile Unit to be given to the Red Cross through the D. A. R. National War Fund. The total amount raised was $6,241.68. The State Regent announced that the Mobile Unit has already been assigned to the Red Cross Procurement Center at Baltimore, Maryland, and that she would make the official presentation April 12th.

It was voted to send to the National Society funds necessary for the microfilming of New Mexico's 1850-1860-1870-1880 Census Records.

The State Regent announced that she had presented the New Mexico State Guide to the Library of the National Society.

Vice President General Mrs. Rolla R. Hinkle told of the dedication of New Mexico's Bell at Valley Forge. Although this happened some time past, it took place after the last Conference.

Election of Officers was the highlight of Friday afternoon meeting. The following officers were elected for a term of two years: Mrs. George A. Graham, of Santa Fe, State Regent; Mrs. H. F. Aspinwall, of Albuquerque, State Vice Regent; Mrs. George P. Baxter, of Clovis, State Chaplain; Mrs. J. H. Prince, of Carlsbad, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Bernard Roberts, of Santa Fe, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. B. B. Wilson, of Roswell, State Treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Maddox, of Hobbs, State Registrar; Mrs. J. R. Besse, of Silver City, State Historian and Mrs. Priscilla Whitehill of Deming, State Librarian.
Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee

WHAT are our Junior American Citizens really doing—and thinking? Here are two answers which were given at Continental Congress; the first, by a Ninth Grade Red Cross Committee Chairman, Esther Bou, at the J. A. C. Committee Breakfast; the second, by 11-year-old Jane Ann Hughes, Club President, as part of the Model Meeting presented at a regular session of Congress.

WAR WORK REPORT
of the
WILTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB
(Sponsored by Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., New York)

During the past year the Junior American Citizens Club of Wilton Junior High School has done everything within its ability and experience to help in the war effort.

During this time I have had the honor and pleasure of being the Red Cross Chairman. In the first drive, we collected selected articles from the girls in our school, to fill Buddy Bags. Over one hundred Buddy Bags were filled by Mrs. McKeige's Committee for the Red Cross with these articles. Our second drive filled fifty Red Cross Christmas boxes with gifts to be sent overseas to unfortunate children.

We then held a drive to fill forty Christmas stockings for our wounded servicemen in hospitals. The school's response both in quantity and quality was particularly fine.

In May, 1943, our Club contributed fifteen dollars ($15) to the Red Cross Blood Plasma Bank. Five dollars of this was won by the Club as a prize.

At Christmas time we sent four large cartons of gifts and clothing to the Pine Mountain Settlement School at Harlan County, Kentucky.

One of the girls of the Club wrote a skit to promote the drive for waste paper. This skit was presented to three assembly groups in our school, so that the entire school saw it.

Today, we shall present that same skit.

Respectfully submitted,

ESTHER BOU,
9Bc—J. A. C. Club Red Cross Chairman.

GREETINGS
from Jane Ann Hughes, President of the Joseph F. Gleason JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUB, Chatsworth Avenue School
(Sponsored by the Larchmont Chapter, D. A. R., Larchmont, New York)

MADAME CHAIRMAN:

We are very happy to be here today and take great pleasure in extending greetings to all of you from the Joseph F. Gleason Junior American Citizens Club.

We shall leave it to our sponsors, the Larchmont Chapter of the N. S. of the D. A. R., to really boast about the many splendid things we do in our community.

All of our 86 club members wanted to have the thrill of participating in your afternoon meeting, but as that was impossible they appreciate the honor given to us, their club representatives.

In our club in the Chatsworth Avenue School, we not only learn about Democracy, we practice it through every hour of the day. We are working constantly on the Home Front with the Office of Civilian Defense. Our club is outstanding in pointing the way through War Bond Drives, Red Cross activities, salvage of tin cans, and waste paper, Victory Garden seed sales and patriotic plays and programs.

You see, Junior American Citizens do not have to wait to grow up to become good citizens, for here we have the actual experience of being useful ones and we hereby challenge each D. A. R. delegate to go back to her home and unite the boys and girls into hundreds of J. A. C. clubs. 7,300 are not enough!

The growing youth of America need your guidance and the inspiration of those patriots of 1776—FREEDOM! LIBERTY! RESPONSIBILITY! No other words symbolize America so much. We love our America! And we, too, pledge with our courageous soldiers overseas to cherish and defend her even with our lives!
Junior Membership

THE Junior Group of Omaha Chapter, D. A. R., Omaha, Nebr., has 27 resident members, 8 of these having been added to our membership roll since last May. We have one associate member, three new non-resident members, and several prospective members. Since May 1, 1943, we have had 8 daytime meetings and two evening meetings.

We have given to the Red Cross Blood Plasma, $10; Seeing Eye Fund, $46; Foreign Body Localizer Fund, $5; and Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, $5. We are sending Birthday gifts to each child at the Nebraska Children's Home. Our Girl Home-maker project is the sponsorship of a Girl Scout Group. The leader of this has spent 496 hours on Human Conservation.

Individually we are working in the war effort. Members have volunteered 1265 hours of work to the Red Cross, 81 hours of work to the Office of Civilian Defense, 136 hours of work in Canteens, 75 hours of work selling bonds, and we have collected 163 lbs. of grease. Three of our members each donated a pint of blood to the Red Cross. One of our members entertained a soldier in her home for a day.

Another of our members works as Dispatcher of the Operations Department at Fort Crook.

Our meetings have been made more interesting with the presentation of programs on national and civic problems.

One of the Junior Members, who is a registered Medical Technologist, appeared in uniform to present this speech. She showed a sample of liquid blood plasma, and several blood plasma posters to make the presentation more effective. Following the speech, the White Elephant sale produced $26.70 for the Red Cross Blood Plasma Fund.
Press Relations

D. A. R. publicity is largely confined to newspapers—dailies and weeklies—but there is another field which is important. It is publicity in magazines.

Certain endeavors of the D. A. R. are of special interest to some magazines. Such has been the case with the work of the Junior American Citizens Clubs and as a result of a contact that your national chairman made with the magazine Scholastic, an article on the work of these clubs was published in one of its January, 1944, issues. Scholastic, an educational publication, has a nation-wide circulation of over 155,000 and is read widely by teachers and educators. It is hoped that as a result of the publication of this article more J. A. C. Clubs will be formed, especially in sections where none now exist.

The Red Cross Courier in its issue of December, 1943, made special acknowledgment to the D. A. R. for office space for the entire national headquarters staff of the Prisoners of War Relief Section of the Red Cross. During your national chairman’s interview with the Director in charge of this work for the Red Cross, it was her privilege to hear real tribute paid to the D. A. R. in accordance with the article to be found in the Red Cross Courier, entitled “D. A. R. Aids Red Cross”. It portrays the spirit of mutual helpfulness that exists between these two Societies, these two great neighbors, both working together in a common humanitarian effort.

Material concerning one of the most important D. A. R. war projects has been submitted to a nationally known magazine of very wide circulation. An article is being prepared for early publication. This will be of great interest to the members of our Society.

The last issue of the magazine, Americana carries an article on Valley Forge. During World War II in which the author, Dr. John Robbins Hart, President of the Valley Forge Historical Society, pays tribute to the leading part played by the D. A. R. in making contributions for the Robert Morris Thanksgiving Bell Tower to house the Washington Memorial National Carillon. The door is to be dedicated in honor of the Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch. Special mention is made in the article of the Historian General, Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis; the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. William A. Tompkins, and others. Americana is a quarterly magazine of history, genealogy, heraldry, literature and industrial history and is widely read by persons and students interested in those subjects.

Some of the various State publications have been generous in giving credit to the D. A. R. for markings and other patriotic endeavors. It is suggested that our own State Societies keep careful watch of the literature prepared by the various departments of their States and provide the necessary bureaus with information about the Society’s accomplishments, which might be incorporated in State literature. In many of the State books of the American Guide Series, the D. A. R. is given generous recognition, but in some other states where the Society has done equally fine work, it has not been noted. It is of great value to our Society to have appeared in this splendid series. It is for us to give information to the proper authorities so that in the forthcoming books and pamphlets advertising the state, the D. A. R. may hope to receive further mention. When the war is over and won, it is expected that there will be much of this sort of travel literature published, as it will be greatly needed at that time.

Besides the magazines of national circulation, there are many state magazines in the educational, geographical, historical and social fields which offer possibilities for D. A. R. publicity to wide-awake State organizations. It is to be hoped that careful attention will be given to such possibilities, for while newspapers are read and then discarded in the average home, magazines are more often retained for a long time and given to other people to read and enjoy.

Cornelia S. O'Brien,
Former National Chairman.

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Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the National Society, Honored at Reception, Elijah Clarke Chapter, in her Home Town of Athens, Georgia.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the National Society, was honored at a brilliant reception given by Elijah Clarke Chapter at the Georgian Hotel in Athens, Georgia, on Friday evening, May 26. The ballroom was beautifully decorated in palms and large baskets of magnolias, giving a real Southern setting for the distinguished gathering.

Harrisburg Chapter Celebrates 50th Anniversary

The Harrisburg Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated its 50th Anniversary, with a luncheon meeting, which was held at the Zembo Mosque, with Miss Abigail Jackson, regent, presiding.

The tables were beautiful with their array of yellow and white flowers. In the center of the Speakers table was a large birthday cake, cut by Miss Ellen McCulloch, Senior member of the Chapter, at a ceremony preceding the luncheon.

Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Edward Martin, First Lady of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, of Athens, Georgia, who honored the Harrisburg Chapter, by making this her first appearance in the official capacity of President General, of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Others present were Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, Honorary President General, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, of Philadelphia, our new State Regent, and other State and National officers.

Other honor guests included Mrs. Smith L. Multer, wife of the re-elected President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution and wives of various officers and members of that society attending the State Conference, at the Penn Harris Hotel.

The luncheon opened with the singing of America, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, followed by the invocation, offered by the Chaplain, Mrs. Roland S. Wallis.

During the luncheon Greetings and congratulation were extended by the various National and State officers and representatives from various Chapters, who were among the guests.

Mrs. Percy E. Tillson, our Historian, read a very interesting history of the first 50 years of the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, compiled from records of the Chapter.

Miss Jackson announced the following volunteer war workers, members of the chapter, who were eligible to receive the Daughters of the American Revolution award for service:

Over 2,000 hours of service: Mrs. Eugene B. Page and Miss Ellen K. McCulloch.

Over 1,500 hours of service: Mrs. J. Paul Charles, Mrs. J. Lansing Reed and Mrs. Claude R. Engle.

Over 750 hours of service: Mrs. Josiah F. Reed, Mrs. Arthur Lebo, Mrs. Hewitt W. Myers, Miss Doris F. Stuart, Mrs. John M. Moltz, Mrs. Ross S. Jennings, Miss Louise Cook, Miss Justina M. Boggs and Miss Abigail Jackson, regent.

Miss Louise Cook, chairman of Tellers, announced the results of the Election of Officers for the coming year. Those elected were:

Honorary Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Crist;
History of Harrisburg Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

MRS. PERCY E. TILLSON, Historian

On the 19th of May 1894, fifty years ago, ten women met together to form the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They convened at the home of the organizing regent, Mrs. Francis Wyeth, who was appointed by the State Regent and confirmed by the National Board at Washington. There was a short address by the regent on the purposes and aims of the organization. The plan was to meet five times a year on historical anniversaries which would be chosen by the historian. Officers were elected; tea and cake served and an interesting paper on the Boston Tea Party was given by Mrs. Francis Jordan. There were twelve Charter members.

At that time the initiation fee to the National Society was $1.00, the Annual dues $2.00, of which $1.00 was sent to National Headquarters and $1.00 kept by the Chapter.

On October 17th, of the same year, 34 members were on the roll. After the completion of the business, the minutes read “Following our enjoyment of a cup of fragrant Bohee we had a little general conversation on topics principally connected with our Chapter plans. We then adjourned feeling that we had had a delightful hour to which thanks were in a great measure due to the hostess of the occasion.”

In the following year roll call was adopted when “each member answered by reading a scrap of information on some interesting subject.”

At the annual meeting on May 19, 1897 it was decided that as many members lived out of town, members in good standing could bring friends and also visiting Daughters to the regular meetings.

On May 19, 1898, Art 5. Section 5 of the By-Laws was changed to read “The Chapter shall meet seven times a year on historical anniversaries to be selected by the historian. It shall meet at the home of the regent unless invited elsewhere. The Annual meeting shall be a business meeting and shall be held on the Anniversary of the organization of the Chapter, the 19th of May, unless the day falls on Sunday when it shall be held on the following Monday. The meeting for the nomination of Officers shall also be a business meeting. The two extra meetings will be business meetings.”

As the years passed the order of the meetings changed. Usually there was a patriotic song at the beginning and the end of the meeting. Later the invocation was given by the Chaplain, then the salute to the Flag. In December 1904, a Chapter Flag was purchased and in 1935 replaced by a new one. The American Flag is placed at the right of the speaker on platform and the Chapter Flag on the left.

The meetings were first held in the home of the regent: in 1903 the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine invited the Chapter to use its hall free. Then in June, 1904, at the cost of $20.00 a year, they met in Boyd Hall in the Y. M. C. A. Beginning early in 1919 they moved to the Civic Club and have so continued up to the present time.

From the group of twelve Charter members the Harrisburg Chapter has grown.
to the present membership of about 240. During the years the number of meetings a year varied. The first dues were $2.00, in 1916 changed to $2.25 to meet the State tax, in 1923 raised to $3.00, to include the Year Book, in 1927 they were $5.00 and at the present time $5.25.

Several State Conferences were held here. The first was in 1901, later in 1919 and met at the Penn Harris Hotel which had just been completed. The last one was in October 1937.

In 1908 we were urged to form a C. A. R. but it was not until 1926 that the Fort Harris Chapter was finally organized. There had been a desire for a Junior Group connected with our Chapter, so, in 1940, through the sponsorship of Mrs. John A. Sherger, the Jessie Kreamer Sherger Junior Group was formed, so named in her honor. At present the membership is about 42. The meetings are held once a month.

When the Y. W. C. A. building was renovated the group presented an American Flag to the Association. Afgans have been knit for the Red Cross and a contribution made to help with the fitting out of recreation rooms for the soldiers at the Indian-town Gas Reservation.

From the first we sponsored projects aimed to develop real American Citizenship and uphold the ideals of our Country. One of the first was the giving of prizes to High School Students for the best essays on historical subjects. That went on for many years until 1930 when it was discontinued.

During the Spanish American War, boxes of shirts and pajamas were sent to Cuba; also garments were made for the sick and wounded soldiers. Gifts were given to the soldiers in the Harrisburg Hospitals and to soldiers encamped on the river banks.

On various occasions baskets of fruit were given to the Real Daughters. In 1906 the Chapter began supplying funds for the education of a Kentucky Daughter. In 1907 money was given to provide summer playgrounds for the children of Harrisburg.

In 1908 money was first contributed for a scholarship in a Kentucky Mountain School. As time went on boxes of clothing and books and annual contributions of money were sent yearly to Approved Schools, including at different times the Martha Beury School at Rome, Georgia, Hindman and Pine Mountain School in Kentucky, Tamassee School in South Carolina, Maryville College, Kate Duncan Smith and Crossnore.

In 1915 the Chapter provided a Flag for the Battleship Pennsylvania.

In 1917 Red Cross work started which has continued to the present time.

The Chapter contributed largely to Memorial Continental Hall and later to the "Memorial Window" in the Valley Forge Chapel.

In February 1926 was started the Americanization Classes for foreign born women in order to teach them the meaning of American institutions; also how to read, write and speak English intelligently. It was started first by Mrs. Nora G. Hodgson and carried on later under the able leadership of Mrs. Wittenmeyer. The results were most satisfactory but it was discontinued in 1933 as it overlapped State work along that line.

Daughters of the American Revolution members provide prospective citizens with Manuals, attend the Naturalization Courts and give each new Citizen a Flag.

In 1926 the work at Ellis Island was begun by sending contributions of yarn and sewing materials to provide work and occupation for immigrants who were held there. At the present time money and materials for occupational therapy are sent and are used by disabled Navy men and Merchant seamen under the direction of persons employed by the National D. A. R.

Another project is the Seamen's Library to which boxes of books are sent once a year.

For several years we have contributed to the "Penny Pines" a Pennsylvania project for reforestation. Also in 1937 we helped to promote the City Rose Garden on grounds lent by the Polyclinic Hospital.

Being above all a patriotic organization the members are naturally interested in preserving old landmarks, cemeteries where Revolutionary soldiers and those of other wars are buried. A Memorial Gateway and Marker was dedicated at the old Paxton Church in Paxtang in 1906; in 1915 we helped in erecting a gateway at the Silver Springs Church in memory of the soldiers of the War of 1812. In 1924 a memorial marker was placed at Newside,
a Revolutionary Cemetery where 197 soldiers are buried. Other Markers were placed on a boulder at Coxestown and at the following cemeteries: Hoffman's Church, Hummelstown, Dauphin, Killinger Church, Halifax, and on the gate at the Harrisburg Cemetery.

The really great work of the National D. A. R. during this war is the providing of equipment, mobile units and Station wagons for the Red Cross Blood Donor Centers. The funds for that purpose are raised by each member of the local Chapters Contributing $1.00 each year. At present the National Society has equipped 19 such centers.

It is not fitting that this history should close without personal reference to one, who though not a Charter member was the 16th to join this Chapter, “Miss Ellen K. McCulloch, whose number is 8261, the Chapter's member of longest standing, in addition to being a loyal Daughter, has been an outstanding volunteer worker since April, 1914. She, at various times had charge of sewing for refugees and the Red Cross knitting in the Harrisburg Area with its 32 co-operating auxiliaries. She is honored by having a chair on the rostrum of Constitution Hall dedicated to her. After 29 years of service outside of her home, she is now in charge of the Chapter's present project, making “Utility Bags” for the Middletown Airport. Miss McCulloch has completed over 2,000 hours of Volunteer War Work.”

We, of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, sincerely hope that the next fifty years will be as fruitful as those of the first fifty.

Real Great Granddaughter 101 Years Old

O ur Great Granddaughter, Mrs. Sophia Wood Plimpton, was 101 years old in April. Among the many greetings sent by hosts of friends, was a congratulatory letter from the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sophia Wood is the daughter of Enoch Wood, Jr., and Sophia Bennett, born in Nassau Township, Ogh County, Illinois. When she was only 18 years old, Sophia Wood bade farewell to her soldier fiancé, leaving to fight in the Civil War. He was killed in battle. Six years later she met and married Col. Homer A. Plimpton. To them were born four daughters and one son. Her husband died many years ago and two of her children also have died, Mrs. J. L. Alabaster and Homer Wood Plimpton. Three daughters are living, Mrs. Grace P. Payton, Mrs. Helen P. Rice and Mrs. Stella P. Lewis. Mrs. Plimpton has had eight grandchildren, two grandsons in this war, Lieut. J. Harlow Alabaster and Lieut. James W. Rice. On his way home for the Christmas holidays, Harlow was killed in an army plane crash.

Mrs. Plimpton's family for generations has been identified with service to the cause of America. Her great grandfathers were Ensign Nathan Bennett and Capt. Titus Watson, both Lexington alarmists. Capt. Watson was one of seven sons who held captains' commissions in the Revolutionary army at the same time. Her grandfather, Enoch Wood, born in 1763, was imprisoned by the British in 1780. Her father, Enoch Wood, Jr., was born in 1810 in Schuylerville, N. Y., in the barracks in which General Burgoyne surrendered.
Through her active years Mrs. Plimpton always has been interested in civic affairs. She is a charter member and Past Regent of Aurantia Chapter, and has been Chaplain of the State Society of the D. A. R. as well as a member of the California State Officers' Club of that organization. She has been an ardent Christian throughout her life, and is a member of the First Methodist church. Until recently she has taken her place in all women's societies of the church. For 20 years she was state treasurer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and is a member of the Dames of the Loyal Legion and Women's Relief Corps.

She has resided in the same house since she first came to California. The family settled on a ranch near Perris, where Col. Plimpton served as postmaster. Denied water rights which they had planned on for their land, the Plimptons, like many other residents of the valley, decided to move their homes into Riverside. It was in 1903 that the Plimptons undertook the move. The house was cut in two, placed on rollers, and drawn by horses to its present location. The move took a month, the family meanwhile maintaining their home in the moving house. Mrs. Plimpton's two sisters were with her during the move. Along the way the three sisters enjoyed visits with friends who lived along the route of travel. Colonel Plimpton rode each day on horseback to bring them their mail. Time passed pleasantly for them.

Mrs. Burdette K. Marvin.

Golden Anniversary Celebration of Mahwenawasigh Chapter

The Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Charter No. 70, granted April 30, 1894, celebrated its 50th anniversary in May. A luncheon was held at the Nelson House with many honored guests including Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Past Treasurer General; Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York State Regent; Mrs. James Grant Park, New York State Vice Regent; Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin, President New York State Officers Club, Delmar; Mrs. William H. Russell, New York State President of C. A. R., Saugerties; Mrs. Frank Asher, Historian, New York State; Mrs. Fred C. Daniels, State Librarian. Also the Misses Blanche and Lucy Guardenier, East Springfield; Mrs. Lawrence Howard, Scarsdale; Mrs. Ivan T. Johnson, White Plains; Mrs. William H. Ganson, Hudson; Mrs. Charles B. Jennings, Newburgh; Mrs. Willis J. Pells, Rhinebeck; Mrs. Lionel Lane, Ossining; Miss Adele M. Schoonmaker, Goshen; Mrs. Ellery Wright, Tarrytown; Mrs. Albert Dunke, Beacon; and Mrs. Forrest M. Anderson, Pelham. The luncheon was preceded by an informal reception in the hotel parlors.

The dining room was colorful, the tables being decorated with streamers of crepe paper and Colonial dolls all in D. A. R. blue, white and gold. Dishes of golden jonquils and corsages of yellow roses also added to the attractiveness. After the Pledge of Allegiance and singing of the National Anthem, Mrs. William J. McKeown, Chaplain, led the Devotional period. Mrs. Saltford, Regent, welcomed those present and introduced “the Gay Nineties Sextet,” under the direction of Mrs. Clifford A. Crispell, Chairman of Music for the Chapter. The sextet, in costumes of the 1890's, sang “Daisy Belle”, “Grandfather's Clock” and “Love’s Old Sweet Song.” Mrs. Saltford then introduced Mrs. Alva L. Peckham and Mrs. James Grant Park, Past Regents. Other Past Regents living are Mrs. Walter H. Howard of Pueblo, Colo., and Miss Jane Bushnell of Cambridge, N. Y. Messages were read from many who regretted they could not be present; among them were messages from Mrs. Howard, Mrs. John J. Thompson, Past Secretary, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, and Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General. The Good Citizenship Pilgrim was presented with a pin by Mrs. Charles Gunther.

Short talks were given by Miss Edla Gibson, Mrs. James Grant Park and Mrs. William H. Pouch. The Regent then introduced the officers serving in this fiftieth anniversary year, Mrs. G. Lloyd Nickerson, Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Arnold Wood, Treasurer; Mrs. William J. McKeown, Chaplain; Miss Frances Dee Troy, Record-
Florence Olivet was presented in recognition of her work, transcribing books in Braille over a long period.

The meeting was closed with the singing of "Forgotten" by Mrs. Crispell and "America the Beautiful" which was written in 1894, led by the Sextet which included Mrs. Donald Covert, Mrs. Herbert L. Baker, Mrs. Vernon E. Shepherd, Mrs. Walter W. Warner, Mrs. Andrew L. Mund, and Mrs. Crispell. Mrs. Sumner W. Simmons was accompanist.

Hot Springs Chapter

The Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter, Hot Springs, Arkansas, celebrated its 32nd anniversary with a Founders' Day Luncheon at the Arlington Hotel. There were 38 guests and members present.

A most profitable year has just been completed, and the following outstanding projects have been accomplished. First of all the program for Blood Plasma reached its climax at our Colonial Tea which was held February 22nd at the home of Mrs. Herman Wehlan. Every member acted in some special committee work, and $358.00 was contributed by them and the 250 guests of the afternoon. This over and above the sum reported by chapter at State conference. There are 25 active members in the Chapter. Mrs. B. W. McCrary was chairman of the Tea. All obligations have been met, and the...
chapter presented a Victorian chair, with needlepoint seatcover, to the State D. A. R. Room, in the War Memorial Building in Little Rock. This room is the headquarters of the State Society and is furnished in period style. The retiring Regent, Mrs. Garland Vansickle, was presented with an ex-Regent's pin, and the new Regent, Mrs. Perle Parrot, was installed after the National Conference.

As a further contribution to the war effort the Chapter gave an evening's entertainment, with refreshments, to the wounded soldiers at the Army and Navy General Hospital here. Mrs. E. L. Litchfield was chairman of this. The Chapter boasts one charter member on its active list after 32 years, Mrs. A. H. Tribble, and is proud of another member, Mrs. R. L. Gilliam, who is Director of the Caddo District in which Hot Springs is located. Mrs. Gilliam was official hostess, with the State Regent, Mrs. D. M. Biggs, at the State Conference just closed at Hope, Arkansas.

ANNIE G. MASSEY, Chairman, National Historical Magazine Committee.

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History in the Making

(Continued from page 432)

ourselves and in those high principles which are our heritage.

EXTRA Bonds in the Fifth War Loan give us our opportunity to prove our faith in this nation and the principles upon which it was founded. This is our chance to prove our right to be history today, and to evidence our gratitude to the brave men past and present whose valor made and will preserve our Freedom.

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Ohio D. A. R. in War Service

MISS KATHARINE ESTELLE PARSONS was accepted by the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., for foreign service. She arrived in England where she helped to establish the Berkley Red Cross Club, and was sent with the first Red Cross contingent to North Africa, arriving Christmas eve. She was Personnel Director in Algiers for several months, and at present is doing social service work in a hospital in North Africa.

Miss Parsons was connected with the Louisiana State Welfare Department, supervisor of children's work when she volunteered for service. She received her B. A. from the University of Michigan, and her M. A. from Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Miss Parsons, a member of Fort Industry Chapter, Toledo, is the only daughter of Mrs. Estelle Parsons, also a member of Fort Industry, and the late Elbert M. B. Parsons.

Second Lieut. Ruth C. Daniels, graduate of the Holzer Hospital School of Nursing, Gallipolis, is an army nurse. She enlisted and entered the service at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, and is serving with the 118th Station Hospital Unit. She left Camp Atterbury for foreign duty, sailing to North Africa, and later was sent to Italy where she is now stationed.

Lieut. Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Daniels of Pomeroy, is a member of Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter D. A. R.
Children of the American Revolution

The Lydia Root Andrews Society of the Children of the American Revolution of New Britain, Connecticut, has done splendid war work this year.

In a report made by its Senior President Doris Hillery Stowe to Esther Stanley Chapter, D. A. R., its sponsor this work is outlined as follows:

- Contributed $6 to the three approved schools.
- Gave $5 to Junior Red Cross.
- Sent box of 32 gifts to Newington Home for Crippled Children.
- Two scrap-books made for children's ward in New Britain General Hospital.
- One cartoon scrap-book for Veterans' Hospital.
- Eight members contributed total of 16 hours in helping the Woman's Division with the 4th War Bond Drive.
- Proceeds of dance was given to Mayor's Citizen's Committee for purchase of kit bags for inductees from New Britain.
- Lydia Root Andrews' grave was decorated on Memorial Day by Emily Andrews, a direct descendant, and Lorna Bassette.

An appeal that all American citizens recite the pledge of allegiance to the Flag on Memorial Day, Tuesday, was made by Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Members of the patriotic organization were asked, also, to display the flag, and at noon to devote a few minutes to prayers for the success of the Allied cause. In a message to all chapters of the D. A. R., Mrs. Talmadge said:

"This Memorial Day finds the United Nations poised to strike the decisive blow against the Axis powers. Our American boys are in action on many fronts fighting victoriously to safeguard their loved ones at home and to free the enslaved nations of the earth. Countless others await the signal to invade western Europe.

"Undoubtedly more American flags will be flung to the breeze this Memorial Day than ever before in the history of the United States.

"The Star Spangled Banner will be an inspiration to millions of Americans doing their bit at home. Each and every one should, sometime during the day, recite the pledge of allegiance to the flag and consecrate their very life, if necessary to their country.

"This Memorial Day is one in which to remember Pearl Harbor, Bataan and Corregidor. It is a day to remember that Japanese treachery will be avenged and that our flag will again fly above the Philippines and on Guam and Wake Island.

"In honor of those who have made the supreme sacrifice for America, in all the glorious history of our nation from Concord and Lexington to the present, let us again resolve to carry on until complete and final victory is achieved."

In an effort to provide, despite unusual difficulties, the best possible care for American prisoners under control of the Japanese, the Army Medical Department has developed special medical supplies for shipment to the Far East, complete with instructions for their use by prisoners of war and civilian internees in isolated camps.

The specially packaged supplies have been designed for distribution by the International Red Cross and packing cases will be labeled in English and in Japanese. The new plan for making supplies available to American and Allied prisoners of the Japanese was developed by a committee of officers in the Office of The Surgeon General, in collaboration with British, Canadian and American Red Cross officials. Special packing and packaging specifications were developed by officers of the Medical Section, Columbus Army Service Forces Depot, Columbus, Ohio.

Besides drugs, the shipments contain dressings, simple types of surgical and dental instruments, sterilizing equipment, insecticides, and water purifiers.

The shipments are prepared in three types of units—a 100-Man Unit, containing five separate packages, a Hospital Unit and a Bulk Supplies Unit. Ten 100-Man Units, plus the Hospital and Bulk Supplies Units contain supplies believed to be sufficient for the needs of 1,000 men for three months.
Parliamentary Procedure

"A quorum of an assembly is such a number as must be present in order that business can be legally transacted. The quorum refers to the number present, not to the number voting. The quorum of any other deliberative assembly with an enrolled membership (unless the by-laws provide for a smaller quorum) is a majority of all the members."—R. R. O. R., page 257-258.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Several questions having been sent in regarding "a quorum" I think this is an opportune time to give out some information on the quorum of a meeting. It is almost impossible to secure the attendance of all the members of a Society at many of its meetings, hence it becomes necessary to allow a certain percentage of the membership to transact the business of the Society.

Robert tells us that long-continued usage has established this percentage, called "The Quorum" as a majority of the membership. Remember this, that those who are present and "who abstain from voting acquiesce in the action of those who vote, because if they do not agree with the majority, they have the privilege of expressing their views by voting."

Now in ordinary societies the by-laws should provide for a quorum as large as can be depended upon for being present at all meetings when the weather is not exceptionally bad. The Chairman should not take the chair of the presiding officer until a quorum is present. No business may be transacted, in the absence of a quorum, EXCEPT to fix the time to which to adjourn, and to adjourn, or to take a recess. Measures may always be taken to obtain a quorum and an assembly may order "a call of the house" and thus compel absentees to attend the meeting.

Now Robert tells us on P. 260 of R. R. O. R. that "While no question can be decided in the absence of a quorum excepting those mentioned above, a member cannot be interrupted while speaking in order to make the point of 'no quorum.' The debate may continue in the absence of a quorum until some one raises the point while no one is speaking."

Do not have your quorum too small. While a quorum is necessary to transact any business, Remember, it is usually not necessary to transact important business, unless there is a reasonably fair attendance at the meeting or else a previous notice of such action, to be taken that day, has been sent out to the membership. There has been a question asked and I might answer it right here. The question was—This Chapter, in its by-laws provides that members who are in arrears for dues cannot vote. Our Chapter is small and I want to know if these members can be counted for a quorum? No: They cannot be counted in the number required to make up your quorum. They are not in good standing and your by-laws require that they be in good standing (dues paid) before they can vote.

Another question regarding quorum is this: We had a regular business meeting and no quorum WAS present. However, the question of "no quorum" was not raised. Business was transacted, and we would like to know if the action taken was legal? No. The action taken, when there was no quorum, was not legal. However, if your chapter approves of it, it may ratify this informal action afterward. If you will turn to page 173 of R. R. O. R., you will see that your chapter "cannot make legal a viva voce election when the by-laws require it to be by ballot, nor can it ratify anything done in violation of the laws of the state, or of its own Constitution or by-laws, except that it may ratify emergency action taken at a meeting when no quorum was present, even though the quorum is provided for in a by-law." In the case of the Chapter not being willing to ratify what was done, the minutes for that day should be amended by striking out all the proceedings when there was no quorum, except that which relates to adjournment.

Now, there is one point that I want to impress upon you. Many By-laws sent to me for correction have too small a number for their quorum for Chapter and Board—especially for the Board. Robert gives you the following on P. 356 of "Parliamentary Law." "The rule that a quorum consists of a majority of the members of Conventions, Boards, and Committees is satisfactory, because the members
are selected for the special purpose and have no right to accept unless they intend to be present at the meetings. But—Members are not under the obligation to attend all meetings of the ordinary Society, and hence it is necessary for chapters to adopt a by-law requiring a smaller quorum. Robert says:—"If it is desired to have a smaller quorum than a majority of the members in a board or a committee, it must be authorized by the same body that determined the size of the Board or Committee"—in other words—"If the by-laws prescribe the size of the Board or Committee, the by-laws alone can make the quorum less than a majority of the members."
The number for your quorum must be decided by your own Chapter. Each one must decide that,—considering well—all points from different angles—and from experience decide whether the quorum should be large or small. Of course, this depends upon the size of your Chapter—or of a Society.

Robert tells us: "In a small society where there is a great interest in the meetings the quorum may, with safety, be as large as one-fourth of the membership, whereas in a very large society, long established, it may prove inconvenient to have a quorum as large even as ten per cent of the members. The quorum of the English House of Commons is about six per cent, and of the House of Lords less than one-half of one per cent. Too large a quorum discourages members from attending meetings during bad weather for fear there will not be a quorum, while too small a quorum enables a few members to take advantage of stormy weather to adopt objectionable measures."

Many Chapters have placed on their Boards, past Officers and appointed Chairman, and have had all the way from twelve to twenty (or more) on their Boards and the "stated quorum" for their Boards would be three to five members! In the first place, the National By-laws say that Chapter officers shall be elected. "Chapters may ELECT such additional officers as is deemed necessary, etc., etc." (See Art. IX, Sec. 4.)

The way some Chapters have worded their by-laws,—any three members of a large Board of twenty (half of them appointed by the Regent) could meet and transact business. Watch the wording of your provision for a quorum for Board and for your Chapter as well.

Ques. 1.—Do we have to name a quorum for a special meeting separate from that stated in our By-laws, for our regular meetings?

Ans.—No, the quorum would be the same as at a regular meeting. However, if for any reason your Chapter wanted to prescribe a different quorum for special meetings—this requirement should be a part of your Chapter by-laws.

Ques. 2.—Will you please tell me how many should we have as a quorum for a Board of twelve?

Ans.—Robert tells us that the quorum for a Board is seldom less than one-third of the membership of the Board and that it is best to have the quorum an even number because the majority of an even number is the same as that of the next larger number, which is always an odd number. "Thus, if the quorum of a Board of eleven or twelve is four, it is about as safe as if it were five, because in either case it would require three votes to adopt any measure, while with a quorum of four there is a greater possibility of having a quorum at every meeting. However, the proper size for a quorum depends upon the importance of its duties. Where the Board has great responsibilities and great power, its quorum should be large!"

Ques. 3.—We do not have a stated number required for a quorum for our Board Meeting and we have always allowed the Board to determine its own quorum—which the Board did each year. Was this right?

Ans.—No.—A Board or Committee has no power nor authority to determine its own quorum. The quorum must be authorized by the same body that determined the size of the Board. If the By-laws prescribe the size of the Board (or Committee) the by-laws alone can make the quorum less than a majority of the members. Hence the safest way and the best way all around would be to amend your By-laws and prescribe a certain number for the quorum of your Board meetings.

Best wishes for a happy and restful summer time.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS,
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.
The catalogue of books in our D. A. R. Library was published as a Golden Jubilee project in 1940 at a cost of over two thousand dollars.

Frequent requests are received for supplemental lists. Obviously, a second edition will not be published for some time. This is due, in part, to shortage of paper, (which, incidentally, also limits the number of pages in our Magazine), and to the cost of such a publication. The price of the 1940 Catalogue is $2.00.

Complete lists of all books are published in our Magazine in the minutes of the National Board meetings which are held in April, October and February. These lists are a part of the report of the Librarian General so a continuing index is always available.

This is an added inducement to become a regular subscriber to our Magazine, keep complete files and bind in book form at the close of the year. An index is available upon request.

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Membership in our Society is the responsibility of the individual chapter, and is of growing importance. Thousands of patriotic women are eligible to membership. Many times the delay is due to the difficulty of obtaining data to complete lineage requirements.

One practical solution of the problem is through use of our Query department. This means of person-to-person communication results in mutual helpfulness and, frequently, the discovery of lost family records. Since the adoption of the present plan of publishing the name and address of the querist, many report excellent responses to inquiries.

Every member who has knowledge of a surname listed in the query columns should consider it a duty to answer that query. Do not send the letter through the Magazine office, send it direct to the querist.

Do not ask for names of querists whose number and initials only were published, as these are not in our files. Possible communication with such might be obtained by submitting a query covering the former request.

Strict observance of the requirements published at the head of the Query section will insure prompt publication. Remember that our copy must be submitted a month or six weeks in advance.

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The California D. A. R., in 1925, began the collection of Records of California Pioneers and families there and in other Western and Middle Western States, who were later to be found in California.

Since the vital records in most states were not kept until 1905, this work filled in the genealogical gap that troubles many researchers.

The first volume contained 223 printed pages, is indexed, and deals with 218 families. Settlers from every state in the Union are listed, birthplace, ages, names and ages of children and the family migrations carefully traced.

In Vol. 1 is an extensive record of the Graves family. Crossing the Plains in 1846, from Marshall County, Illinois. The trip is minutely described and names of many fellow travelers given. The family record goes back to Zenus Graves, born January 28, 1742, Westfield, Massachusetts, and his wife, Hannah. They moved to the border line between New York and Vermont; lived for a time in Rutland County, Vermont, then to Troy, New York, and died in Dearborn County, Indiana. His Revolutionary services are given in Massachusetts Soldiers & Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Vol. 6 page 761. Among his services was the Lexington Alarm “On the 18th of April in ’75.” This sketch covers many pages and the record is splendidly written.

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Volume 9 is a compilation of cemetery records of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties, alphabetized, giving place of birth, age, date of birth, and often the place of birth. It contains 430 pages of the same high grade work.

Volume 12, filed in 1942, contains 479 family histories filled out on formal blanks which lists the pioneer with full name, place of birth and death, names of parents with dates, and same record of his wife. This record leads back through all available lineage. Additional pages are added and detailed stories of family and their migrations to California are records which will be a continued joy and instruction to this and future generations.

These twelve volumes are filed in our D. A. R. library and in the Sutro Branch of the California State Library. This and other records among which is the complete 1850 census of California (records copied from the official census schedules) fill the California book stack in our library. Congratulations to the California Daughters for this constructive work!

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Graves of War of 1812 Veterans in County Being Sought by D. A. R.

A list of 120 veterans of the War of 1812 formerly resident in Hillsdale County, Mich., has been compiled and an effort is being made by the D. A. R. to locate their graves. Three of them are known to have removed elsewhere before their deaths, but the remaining 117 are supposed to be buried within the limits of the County. Of these, 66 have already been located. The others are:

Jonathan Bailey, of Ransom; John Barns, of Camden; John Barnes, residence not given. Possibly same as above; Daniel Bradt, of Reading; Andrew Brannon, of Camden; William Brewster, of Wright; John Briggs, residence not given; Jeremiah Brown, residence not given; Bartlett Bump, of Wheatland.

Luman Case, of Scipio; John Clark, Jr., of Hillsdale; Job Comstock, of Wheatland; Thomas Cresson, of Jefferson; Jacob Curan, of Reading; Israel Daniels, of Adams; James Deuel, of Pittsford; Luther Edson, residence not given; Stephen Fenton, of Scipio; John Figger, of Reading; Cornelius Fuller, of Woodbridge; Welcome Graham, of Wheatland; Benjamin Hewitt, of Woodbridge; James Holcomb, of Camden; Stephen Howe, of Woodbridge; Nathan Ingraham, of Hillsdale; David Jackson, of Adams; Alongo Kies, of Moscow; Jeremiah Kinney, of Adams; Jesse Maxson, of Pittsford; Royal (or Loyal) Merriman, of Reading.

John Mills, of Litchfield; Jeremiah Morens, of Reading; John Osborn, of Pittsford; Cornelius Palmer, of Somerset; Zachariah Palmer, residence not given; John Perrin, of Jefferson; Roswell Pettibone, residence not given; Philo Roberts, of Hillsdale; David Smith, residence not given; Jesse Smith, of Pittsford; Samuel Stewart, of Camden; Samuel Van Fleet, of Pittsford; John Van Vlack, of Cambria; Aaron Van Fleet, of Wheatland.

Elihu Warner, of Reading; Roderick Wells, residence not given; James Westcott, of Wheatland; Asa Hewitt, of Woodbridge; James White of Jonesville; Birdseye Woodruff, of Jefferson; James Young, of Reading.

Any persons having knowledge of any of these men and their places of burial have been asked to write as soon as possible to Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore, Hillsdale, Michigan.

The veterans already located are as follows:

William Adams, buried Wheatland Centre; Moses Allen, buried Allen; Noah Bacon, buried Jonesville; David Bagley, buried North Adams; Robert Berry, buried Gleason, Reading Township; Chester Bills, buried Moscow Township; Lyman Blackmar, buried Blackmar, Moscow Township; John Brooks, buried Locust Corners, Pittsford Township; Richard Bryan, buried Divine, Woodbridge Township; William Campbell, buried Allen; Baltis Argersinger, buried Church's Corners, Wheatland Township; Daniel Campbell, buried Oak Grove; Aaron Clement, buried Locust Corners, Pittsford Township; Henry Coon, buried Hill, Adams Township; Joel Cunningham, buried Locust Corners, Pittsford Township; Sanford Curtis, buried Jonesville.

Benjamin Depue, buried Kirby, Adams Township; Joseph Divine, buried Divine, Woodbridge Township; William Durwood, buried East Hill, Jefferson Township; Peter Failing, buried East Hill, Jefferson Township; Micahiah Fairfield, buried Oak Grove; Amos Fassett, buried Lakeview; George Fitzsimmons, buried Methodist, Reading; Archer Galloway, buried North Reading; Jeremiah Gates, buried Church's Corners, Wheatland Township; Stillman George, buried Allen; John Gilmore, buried Kirby, East Adams Township; Pardon Hart, buried Willits, Cambria Township; James Halleck, buried Church's Corners, Wheatland Township; Phineas Howard, buried Allen; Anson Jackson, buried Wheatland Centre, Wheatland Township; Stephen Knapp, buried Wheatland Centre, Wheatland Township; Erastus Lake, buried Allen; James Lancaster, buried Oak Grove; Matthew Mallery, buried Methodist, Reading; Malcolm McKercher, buried Blackmar, Moscow Township; James Meek, North Reading.

Garrett Morford, buried Blackmar, Moscow Township; John Norris, buried Cambria Township, on Wayne Highway; James Olds, buried Jonesville; Oliver Cromwell Pope, buried Jonesville; Reuben Randolph, buried Randolph, Moscow Township; Hubbell Ransom, buried Jonesville; John Rickard, buried Pease, Wheatland Township; Samuel Rush, buried Locust Corners, Pittsford Township; Daniel Rowley, buried Blackmar, Moscow Township; Bennajah Stone, buried South Allen; Joseph Sturdevant, buried Cambria Township, on Wayne Highway; Robert Sutton, buried Oak Grove; Isaiah Robinson, buried Oak Grove; Thomas Rumsey, buried East Hill, Jefferson Township; Asa Toms, buried South Allen; John Vothris, buried Wheatland Centre, Wheatland Township; Samuel Wadsworth, buried Locust Corners, Pittsford Township; Wesley
Whipple, buried Oak Grove; James Wilson, buried Willits, Cambria Township; Daniel Wisner, buried Moscow; Elkanah Wood, buried Wheatland Centre, Wheatland Township; Freeman Wood, buried Church's Corners, Wheatland Township; Jacob Teachout, buried Maple Grove, Jefferson; James Stewart, buried Willits, Cambria Township; Elisa Champlin, buried Jonesville; Raphael Fowler, buried Jonesville; Ethni Warner, buried Jonesville; Jabez Carlisle, burial Lickly's Corners; Samuel Sprague, buried Church's Corners, Wheatland Centre, Wheatland Township; Free-service: Captain Seth Swan's Company, New York Militia. Residence: 1850-1855 Hillsdale, Michigan. Married: September 11, 1818. Drafted Captain Swan's Company, General Burnett's Bri-gade at Ontario, Wayne County, New York, about January 1, 1814. Discharged at Eleven Mile Creek near Buffalo, except two weeks when stationed at Black Rock. Received a land warrant for 400 acres under Act of 1850 and one for 120 acres under act of 1855 (does not remember the numbers). Bounty land claim, Lawrence County, Michigan, November 15, 1850, personally appeared James Halleck, age 58, resident Wheatland, Michigan. Another application filed same place, March 16, 1855—James Halleck, age 62, resident Wheatland, Hillsdale County, Michigan, resident at Ontario, Ontario County, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY

I, William L. Durham, of the County of Orange, and State of North Carolina, being old and infirm, but of disposing mind and memory, do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

First, My will is that all my just debts be punctually paid—I give to my son Archibald Durham one Negro girl named Mary Ann with her increase in trust for the use and benefit of my grand-daughter Nancy Durham, wife of Mark and the lawful heirs of her body. I give to all the children of my son Thomas Durham one negro boy named Joe to be equally divided between them share & share alike to them their heirs and assigns forever.

All the remainder of my Negroes I leave to be divided into seven equal parts the children of my son Issac Durham dec'd, to have one part, the children of my daughter Susanna Jolley dec'd to have one part and the children of my daughter Frances Lacey, dec'd, to have one part, and the remainder to be equally divided between my four sons, (viz), Archabald, Isiaiah, William and John Durham. I leave all my lands where ever situate to be equally divided between my five sons namely Archabald, William, Isiaiah, John and Thomas Durham.

All the residue and remainder of my estate, of whatsoever kind or quality it may consist, I leave to be divided into nine equal parts the children of my son Issac Durham dec'd, to draw one part, the children of my daughter Susanna Jolley, dec'd, to draw one part, the children of my daughter Frances Lacey, dec'd, to draw one part, and the remainder to be equally divided between my five sons, namely, Archabald, Isiaiah, William, John, and Thomas, and my grand-daughter Nancy Durham wife of Mark Durham share and share alike.

Finally, I constitute and appoint my three sons, Archibald, William and John, Executors of this, my last Will and Testament, and, as I have heretofore advanced to my son Archibald the sum of thirty dollars I desire that he shall account for that sum to the rest of the legatees in the division of the residuary part of my estate.

In Testimony Whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-eight day of March in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

William L. Durham (Seal).

In the presence of: R. C. Poe, E. Strowd.

Orange County, November Term 1839.

The Execution of the foregoing Last Will and Testament of William L. Durham, dec'd, was duly proved in open court by the oath of B. Strowd one of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. At the same time Archibald Durham, William Durham & John Durham the Executors therein named appeared in open Court and qualified accordingly.

Test.* * * * * * * *

EARLY WILLS AND ESTATES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI
By Mrs. Gertrude Crutchfield Gunn, Margaret Miller Chapter, D. A. R.

Book "A".

Will—John W. Buckner.

Dated, May 30, 1836; Rec. July 20, 1836.


Estate—William Spivy. Admr.—John Wilks; rec.—Nov. 29, 1839.


Estate—John Hockersmith. Admr.—Eli McAnnally; rec.—Jan. 18, 1840.

Estate—Warren I. or J. Jackson. Admr.—William P. Jackson; rec.—Feb. 6, 1840.


Estate—John M. Collins. Admr.—John Dysart; rec.—May 6, 1840.

Estate—Jesse Alverson. 
Admr.—Iverson Alverson; rec.—June 2, 1840. 
Sec.—Jeptha Pitman, Adam Wilson.

Estate—Garland A. Crewhaw. 
Admr.—Dabney C. Garth; rec.—May 22, 1840. 
Sec.—Minor Rucker, Thomas Fort.

Will—William Smith. 
Dated June 21, 1840; rec.—July 6, 1840. 
Wife Margaret; niece and nephew, Margaret and William Smith, children of Joel Smith; sister-in-law, Elizabeth Watts; friends, James Owen and Wm. H. Furman. 
Ex.—Wife, Brother Joel Smith, John J. Allin. 
Wit.—Wm. B. McLean, John James Allin, Sterling Johnson. 
Sec.—Margaret Smith, John J. Allin, Joel Smith, S. Johnson, William B. and Charles McLean.

Will—Mary F. (Polly) Taylor. 
Dated June 13, 1840; rec.—Oct. 8, 1840. 
Son, Hardin M. Taylor; younger sons, E. T. and John F. 
Ex.—Hardin M. Taylor. 
Sec.—Reuben Samuel, Henry B. Owen, J. C. and John Dameron.

Will—Sarah Spivy. 
Dated July 22, 1840; rec.—Aug. 29, 1840. 
Children—not named; brother, John Wilks. 
Ex.—John Wilks. 
Wit.—Russell Shoemaker, Richard Bradley. 
Sec.—John Wilks, John McCully, Richard Bradley.

Will—William Watts. 
Dated Feb.14,1840; rec.—Sept.23,1840. 
Wife, Polly. 
Sons, James J., William B.; daughters, Mary M. and Savenia Gamble. 
Ex.—James J. and William B. Watts. 
Wit.—William Upton, James F. Goodman. 
Sec.—Sons, W. B. and J. J. Watts; Joseph C. Dameron, Henry Auston.

Will—Jesse Miller. 
Dated May 4, 1840; rec.—Oct. 16, 1840. 
Wife, Lucy Miller—names children as youngest and eldest. 
Ex.—Wife and Samuel S.ingo. 
Wit.—Russell Shoemaker, Samuel S.ingo. 
Sec.—Joseph Turner, David Epperly.

Estate—John McCully. 
Admr.—Elisha McDaniel; rec.—Nov. 16, 1840. 
Sec.—John McCully, V. Mayo.

Estate—George Dawkins. 
Admr.—Mary Dawkins; rec.—Nov. 16, 1840. 
Sec.—Mary Wright, John Richmond.

Estate—William Freeman. 
Admr.—William Crosswhite; rec.—May 6, 1841. 
Sec.—David D. Crews, Samuel H. Reese.

Will—Sweany Turner. 
Dated June 3, 1840; rec.—June 26, 1840. 
Wife, Susan F. Turner. 
Daughters—Armita D., Evaline R., Arlanissa ( ?) F., Nancy A. 
Ex.—Wife; wit.—Thomas P. Coats, Andrew Evans.

Estate—James Jones. 
Admr.—Johnson Jones; rec.—Aug. 30, 1841. 
Sec.—Harvey Brock, Sarah Jones.

Will—Bethuel Baxter. 
Dated Jan. 7, 1841; rec.—Sept. 10, 1841. 
Wife, not named. 
Children, Elizabeth, Barthenia, Noony ( ?), Ephraim, John, Richard, Philip, Katharine Frerl, Sarah Winkler, Mary Warford. 
Wit.—Benjamin Cook, David Turner.

Estate—Levi Fawks—Admr.—Wm. C. Fawks, Alfred W. Fawks, Rec.—Dec. 3, 1841; Sec.—Barney Eagan, James Harris.

Estate—Daniel Hunt. 
Admr.—Robert Wilson; rec.—Feb. 22, 1842. 
Sec.—Hancock Jackson, Joseph Gooding, Lewis Collier, John and Benjamin Dameron.

Estate—Jacob Johnson. 
Admr.—Strother Ridgway; rec.—Feb. 24, 1842. 
Sec.—John M. Larrich ( ?), Thomas Patton.

Estate—Thomas Patton. 
Admr.—D. M. Tedford; rec.—March 18, 1842. 
Sec.—Matthew C. Patton, Nathaniel M. Patton.

Estate—Fleming Waterfield. 
Admr.—William Upton; rec.—April 2, 1842. 

Estate—James Gilliappe. 
Admr.—Thomas W. Brooks; rec.—April 2, 1842. 
Sec.—Robert Grimes, George Sweetnam.

Estate—William Cunningham. 
Admr.—Joseph Cunningham; rec.—July 4, 1842. 
Sec.—Robert Hannah, John Maxwell, Sebun Jones, Samuel H. Tedford.

Estate—John A. Jones. 
Admr.—Robert Wilson, Albert G. Jones. 

Estate—Charles Mathis. 
Admr.—William Mathis; rec.—Oct. 5, 1842. 
Sec.—Waller Head, John Dameron.

Will—William R. Burnley. 
Dated July 29, 1842; rec.—Oct. 15, 1842. 
Wife, Cornelia. 
Children, Sally Harriett, Mary Elizabeth, and a post-humus child. 
Ex.—Father, Nath Burnley, D. C. Garth. 
Wit.—Waller Head, William Cleveland, James H. Davis.

Estate—Richard D. Malone. 
Admr.—John Medley; rec.—Oct. 18, 1842. 
Sec.—Waller Head, William Clark.

Will—James Heathman. 
Wife, Elizabeth. 
Ex.—Benjamin Haley; Wit.—R. T. Proctor, Michael Miers (Myers).

Estate—Christopher Hinton. 
Admr.—Joseph C. Dameron; rec.—Nov. 9, 1842. 
Sec.—John Dameron, Caswell Wisdom.

Estate—Harvey Scott. 
Admr.—William A. Scott; rec.—Nov. 21, 1842. 
Sec.—Gabriel Alexander, Joseph Herman (?).

Estate—Jesse Young. 
Admr.—Ezekiel Richardson; wife mentioned.
Estate—Martha Carver.
Admr.—John M. Carver, Tobius G. Newton.
Rec.—Dec. 17, 1842; Sec.—T. G. Newton, J. M. Carver, W. G. Newton, Benjamin Haley.

Estate—Winston White.
Admr.—George W. Price; rec.—Dec. 19, 1842.
Sec.—Dabney C. Garth, Henry Herndon.
Wife mentioned.

Estate—William W. Bogess.
Admr.—Clement Jeter; rec.—Jan. 26, 1843.
Sec.—John M. Carver, R. T. Proctor.

Will—John Ancell.
Sister, Ann Marshall; niece, Mary Ann Ancell.
Brother Michael Ancell; others mentioned—John S., Francis W., Mary Ann Ancell.
Dated Dec. 6, 1842; rec.—Feb. 20, 1843.
Wit.—John H. Penny, George Ringer, Andrew R. Rice.

Estate—Benjamin Dameron.
Admr.—Nathaniel H. Rutherford; rec.—April 3, 1843.
Sec.—Benjamin Huntsman, Daniel McKinney.

Estate—Joseph Wallace.
Admr.—I. S. Harlan, John H. Wallace; rec.—April 17, 1843.
Sec.—Washington Harlan, Robert H. Cunningham, Peter Vines.

Will—James W. Richardson.
Dated April 4, 1843; rec.—April 24, 1843.
Infant son, Joseph D. Richardson.
Sister, Louisiana Adams; brother, George G. Richardson.
Ex.—William Upton; wit.—Daniel McCarry, Wm. H. Dennis.
Sec.—Daniel B. McDavitt, John and George G. Dameron.

Estate—Tobius G. Newton.
Admr.—Theodosia Newton; rec.—April 25, 1843.
Sec.—William I. Newton, Benjamin Haley, Bloomfield Hutsell.

Estate—Virginia Bagby.
Admr.—William Bagby; rec.—May 3, 1843.
Sec.—Samuel C. Davis, John Atterbery.

MARRIAGE RECORDS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, MISSOURI
By Mrs. Gertrude C. Gunn, Margaret Miller Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

1840

Jan. 29—Thomas Tucker—Ann Elizabeth Whitmire
Jan. 19—John Alverson—Elizabeth Rowland
Jan. 16—George W. Kinney—Louisa Colp
Jan. 12—W. F. Fugate—Elizabeth Bagby
Jan. 12—Samuel Blankenship—Frances Burton
Jan. 20—Johnson Wright—Jane Trimble
Feb. 5—Samuel Fox (Monroe Co.)—Mary Burkhead
Mar. 17—Charles H. Deskin—Elizabeth Burton
Mar. 5—John Tull—Susa Wallace
Mar. 7—Alexander Wisdom—Martha Smith
Mar. 12—Benjamin James—Matilda Summers
Apr. 2—Henry Oliver—Parlina Skinner
Apr. 9—Moses Dering—Elizabeth Smith
Apr. 9—George Dewinm (?)—Madaline Romans
May 7—Mattum (?)—W. Noble—Sarah Henderson
June 9—Felix Beard—Martha Holman
June 4—Solomon Milam—Matilda Baker
June 11—John Woodruff—Mary Edwards
June 16—Alexander Frazier—Sabra Hardister (dau. of Thomas Hardister)
July 31—Joseph S. Harlan—Elizabeth W. Cooper
Aug. 6—William E. Moberly—Martha A. Collins
Aug. 12—James Noble—Elizabeth Jones (dau. of James Jones)
Aug. 19—Robert E. Sherwood—Araminta Rogers
Aug. 20—William Bagby—Nancy Davis
Aug. 7—Mark Teters—Ann Eliza Elliott
Jan. 21—Joseph L. Minor—Martha J. Harris
July 8—George W. Dameron—Jane Lobbin
Sept. 3—Robert Graves (Macon Co.)—Susan Winkler
Sept. 29—James Mathis—Nancy Cross
Sept. 29—John Bergerstaff—Zilpha Lancheart
Sept. 22—William K. Borton—Mary M. Watts
Sept. 24—David W. Amick—Eliza Tedford
Sept. 30—James Belche—Dilly Wright
Sept. 10—Caswell Wisdom—Polly Murphy
Oct. 1—William F. Gaines—Nancy Kirby
Oct. 1—Caswell Coats—Martha Sears
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.

G-'44 (a) Emerson. - Thomas Emerson, born Salem, New Hampshire, married Judith __________. Will proved June 6, 1816, Nashua, New Hampshire, provided for Judith and nine children. Oldest daughter, Sarah, born December 6, 1762, married Captain Jesse Walker: younger daughter, Elizabeth, born between 1763-67, married __________. Kidder. Sarah and third child Moses, born at Nightham West (now Hudson) supposed that Elizabeth was born there also.

(b) Kidder. - Desire proof that Aaron Kidder, born at New Ipwich, New Hampshire, October 18, 1719, was the Kidder who married the above Elizabeth Emerson. Mrs. C. H. Wunderlich, 1004 West Third Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

G-'44 (a) Harris. - Susanna Harris married John Hinckley, September 13, 1742, Falmouth, Cape Cod. He was born March 7, 1712, Boston, Massachusetts; died Willington, Connecticut, August 6, 1788. Hinckley line is Samuel (1), John (2) Ichabod (3), John (4). Wish Harris ancestry.

(b) Livingston. - Van Remsaelder Livingston married Ruth Waters, October 19, 1801, Timuth, Vermont. Wish family ancestry of both. She was born 1782, died 1849, buried Ed. Underhill, Vermont. Mrs. G. V. Uhr, 7334 S. E. 34th Avenue, Portland 2, Oregon.

G-'44 (a) Baumgardner-Shettle. - Daniel Baumgardner married Rebecca Shettle before 1824, and perhaps lived in York County, Pennsylvania. Daniel's father believed to be Leonard Baumgardner.


G-'44 (a) Young. - Name and data on wife of Nathaniel Young. They had a daughter Sarah Ann, born October 15, 1809, Chappaqua, New York. Family tradition gives her name as Ann Reed. Proof asked.

(b) Nelson. - Parentage wanted of Mary Nelson, born April 1758, died September 1793, wife of Job Austin of Red Mills, New York. Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, 606 Lincoln Street, Wayne, Nebraska.


(b) Hensley-Love-Matkin.- Agnes Hensley, born Virginia 1803, married (where?) John A. Lowe, born 1804, South Carolina. T. B. Low 1850 from Morgan Co. Alabama. Her known brothers and sister: Rufus married Mary Matkin; Samuel (probably Morgan Co. Alabama, 1850, born Tennessee, aged 36, wife, Orleana); Margaret married Jesse Blackburn Wallace. Were they descended from George, Samuel, or William Hensley, Spotsylvania Co. Virginia? Mrs. Edward Spear Atkinson, 1502 Stuart Avenue, Houston, Texas.
G-44 (a) Hooper.—Samuel Hooper, born about 1765-75, in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, 1810, Caswell County, North Carolina, 1820. Children: John about 1800 married Mildred Watlington 1825; Martha Jones about 1805, married Richard Fitzgerald 1822; Frances married William Weatherford; William married Betty. Want Samuel Hooper’s wife and descent. Was he related to Obediah Hooper, Sr. (1730-1803) of Halifax or Lunenburg County, Virginia?

(b) Fitzgerald.—Thomas Fitzgerald, born after 1774, probably died before 1810; married about 1800 Nancy (dead by 1830) daughter James Powel of Caswell County, North Carolina. Sons: Richard 1802 (?); Banister September 27, 1804 (Bible record). Was Elizabeth Fitzgerald’s son Thomas named in father’s will—James Grant Sr. 1801; Thomas Fitzgerald witness? Was his father James Fitzgerald, 1797. CensusRockingham County, North Carolina? Mrs. H. D. Paramoure, 236 Langdon Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

G-44 Kyle.—Wish names of parents of Nancy Kyle born December 26, 1789 (where?) married Jesse Hearns, died Hamilton County, Ohio, December 22, 1851. Her sisters: Elizabeth, Nancy, Molly, Nelly Cox and Annabel Sisco (Francisco) and brother John. Jesse Hearns’ father, born 1749, went to Hamilton County from Montgomery County, Salisbury District, North Carolina, about 1800. The Kyle family went there about 1800. Mrs. Jessie M. Brown, Rockport, Indiana.

G-44 (a) Goodykoontz-Ward. — Jacob Goodykoontz (Gutenkunst) born 1809 Virginia, died 1888, married 1830, Virginia, to Mary Ward, born 1813, Virginia, died 1864 near Waukon, Iowa. Wanted names of her parents and grandparents with dates and authority.

(b) Spencer-Smith.—J. Richard Spencer, born 1811, Herkimer County, New York, died there 1839; married 1822 to Polly Smith, born 1811, who later married Gilbert Allen. Who were parents and grandparents of J. Richard Spencer and wife with dates and authority.—Miss Vera Spencer, West 10th Street, Alliance, Nebraska.

G-44 (a) Phillips.—Wish the parents of Richard Phillips born 1777, Virginia. His wife was Susana, born 1765 North Carolina. In 1850 they were living in Marion County, Tennessee. Their son, James, married Cynthia Rayfield, born 1812 Kentucky.

(b) Brown-Emmons.—Who were the parents of John Brown, born 1777, Maine, and his wife, Ann (Nancy) Emmons, born 1785, Virginia? In 1821-23 they resided in Richland County, Ohio. In 1837 they removed to Bond County, Ohio. Their children were: Simon, Henry, William, Matthias, Benjamin, Isaac, Josiah, Martha, Sarah, Ann. Mrs. V. Wood, 1019 East 9th Street, Pueblo, Colorado.

G-44 (a) Wible-Troxal.—Stephen Wible (Wibell, Wivell) (1775-1815) married Anna Maria Troxel, died 1828, probably lived on border of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Jacob Troxel in the Wible (1805-1832) married Rebecca Boyer (1805-1872) probably lived near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Desired parents and grandparents, with dates and authority of four above named parties. Mrs. Flora Strong, 1004 Cheyenne Avenue, Alliance, Nebraska.

G-44 McFarland-Jack.—Want parents of Benjamin McFarland, born Virginia, 1768, and wife Ruth Jack, born Pennsylvania 1769. Marriage bond on file Greene County, Tennessee, July 15, 1788. Greene County many times divided, hence cannot say what county would have been in soon after marriage. They died in Kentucky—first record in Adair County tax list 1805. Miss Ollie Depew, 324 Hargadine Street, Ashland, Oregon.

G-44 (a) Dickinson.—Were William Dickinson, born 1762, died October 25, 1829, and Barbary Dickinson, born 1790, died September 25, 1826, the parents of James Dickinson, born 1786 died April 21, 1816? James lived in Aurora, New York, at the time of his death and all three are buried in Fleming Rural Cemetery. Would like data on the above James.

(b) Hopkins.—Wanted ancestry of Amherst Hopkins, born 1788 in Rhode Island (?), and his first wife, Hannah Quick (?). They lived in Western New York and had several children: Judith, Elizabeth, Keziah, Hiram, Electa, Thomas, Diana, Hannah and Horace. His second wife was Mercy Mason. They went to Tama and Benton Counties in Iowa. He died later than 1868. Mrs. Marlen A. Hunt, Tecumseh, RI D 1, Michigan.

G-44 (a) Householder.—Wanted data on Michael Householder, Washington County, Maryland, married Pauline Hager, died 1824 in Pennsylvania, had son Simon married Margaret Sowder.

(b) Sowderman.—Wanted data on Henry Sowardman married Ellen Marshall, died in Pennsylvania in 1859. Mrs. F. E. Zinder, 6344 Santa Monica Boulevard, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

G-44 (a) De Courcy.—Who was the father, died about 1824, of Thomas, James H., John and Edward Courcy (DeCourcy) of Queen Ann County, Maryland. They died in Revolutionary War. Most of them to Baltimore and Baltimore County. Attended Saint Paula Parish, Queen Anne County, and Old Wye Parish.

(b) Coursey-Maguire.—Which Coursey married about 1792 Cheney Maguire, who in later years became blind. Want all data possible on Coursey or DeCourcy line. Mrs. Frank Shramek, 713 Stoneleigh Road, Baltimore 12, Maryland.

G-44 (a) Stover-Boone.—Jacob Sover of Oley Creek, Berks County, Pennsylvania, married Sarah Boone in Philadelphia 1715. In Virginia 1738, he and wife Margaret signed deed for transfer. Who were children and grandchildren of Jacob by each wife, with references and dates.

(b) Stover Yount.—Joseph Stover, born Virginia, 1777-85, married Tennessee, 1811 Esther Yount (Hester Junt) born 1785 North Carolina. She had twin sister drowned probably on Gold Rush trek, brother George who went west, died probably early seventies. Younts lived in Wayne County, South Bend, Indiana and Iowa City. Who were the parents of each? Nina E. Nation, Alliance, Nebraska.
THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, in the National Officers' Club Room in the Administration Building, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday, June 5, 1944, at 12:00 noon.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Steele, the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by a moment of silent prayer for our boys and girls in the Service. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Manlove, called the roll, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Manlove, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Smith. State Regent: Mrs. Bowker.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Haig, moved that 76 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Smith. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Haig, moved that the reinstatement of Hazel Lett Williams, National number 296106, on December 15, 1943, reported through error of Nodaway Chapter of Missouri, be rescinded. Seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. O'Byrne, read her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 523 applications presented to the Board.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE,
Registrar General,
N. S. D. A. R.

The Registrar General moved that the 523 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Murray. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Goodfellow, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
My report is as follows:
The State Regent of Florida requests the official disbandment of the Chefixico Chapter of Tallahassee, Florida. It was a college chapter and there are not enough resident members to keep it active. The girls who are leaving college are transferring to Chapters near their homes.

The State Regent of New York requests the official disbandment of the Deborah Champion Chapter of Adams, New York.

The State Regent of Kansas requests the location of the Martha Loving Ferrell Chapter of Eastborough changed to Wichita, Kansas.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:
Mrs. Ruth Stephenson Pedigo at Wynne, Arkansas.
Miss Gabriella Dent at St. Paul, Kansas.
I request the annulment of the confirmation of the chapter at Toulminville, Alabama, and I now ask that it be re-confirmed.

The following chapters have met all requirements, according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:
Tristan de Luna, Toulminville, Alabama.
Princess Chasco, Tarpon Springs, Florida.
Mullily Oka, Sulphur, Oklahoma.

EDNA B. GOODFELLOW,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.

The Organizing Secretary General moved the official disbandment of two chapters; the change in location of one chapter; the expiration of two organizing regencies; the annulment of the chapter at Toulminville, Alabama; and the confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Manlove, read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 P. M.

MARJORIE R. MANLOVE,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Daughters OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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THE Spirit of '76 carries on in the Spirit of 1944 through which Victory is to come.

We cannot forget those men and women of old who dared the high risks of Liberty and particularly that gallant group of Signers of the Declaration of Independence whom we honor each Fourth of July.

It was their foresight and courage that inspired other peoples to long for a freedom like unto ours, and to win it finally.

Such is the power of a good example in the world. Today when the world is war weary, the dramatic incidents surrounding the Signing of the American Declaration continue an inspiration to all.

The staff welcomes the new National Chairman of the National Historical Magazine Committee, Mrs. Frank L. Nason.

Mrs. Frank L. Nason is former Registrar General and has given outstanding service to the Society in Chapter, State and National efforts.

She is well acquainted with the aims and ideals of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and has had experience in its business management.

May I ask the other new National Chairmen to send in their reports for the Magazine—500 words—as soon as possible.

In order to appear in the September issue of the Magazine we must receive the material not later than July 20.

It is necessary to keep strictly to our deadlines in order to get the Magazine as near the scheduled time as wartime conditions will permit.

We take our daily mail as an index to the progress of this Magazine.

We welcome correspondence and appeal for constructive criticism. Only through such expression of opinion can we be certain of our path and that we are giving you the kind of a D. A. R. Magazine you desire.

In one letter this week was the following paragraph: "I enjoy the genealogical department and the historical stories. The President General's message and those reports of National Committee Chairmen keep one in such close touch with the National work.

"I do not see how a member could afford to be without this information always at hand."

Every official of a chapter, or the state and national organizations of the D. A. R. should be a subscriber to this Magazine.

Let's be 100 per cent in this regard in the new administration.

Here's a bouquet from another reader: "You are making the Magazine so attractive with articles on real D. A. R. activities. Keep it up."

Once more, may I urge you to send in your renewal subscriptions promptly.

In this war year it is important to get every possible subscription if we are to keep out of the red as we did last year. Thanks, every one of you, for your help and support.

Faithfully Your Editor,
ELISABETH ELICOTT POE.

Attention, Please!

IN order to bring the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE out in the early part of the month it is dated it is necessary to establish earlier deadlines for material sent in for publication.

All copy must be received not later than six weeks prior to issue of publication.

That is to say:
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There can be no exception to this rule and may we ask all who contribute to this Magazine to adhere strictly to it.

Cooperate with us and we will give you a Magazine on time—all the time.
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