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Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Elsabeth Ellicott Poe, Editor

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, National Historical Magazine, Administration Building, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mrs. Frank L. Nason, National Chairman, National Historical Magazine Committee

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

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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.
Cartoon from The News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 20, 1944

"Lending a Guiding Hand"
MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

What a privilege it is to speak to you each month through the medium of our official organ, the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. There are always so many things to tell you—news in which I know you are vitally interested and which gives me so much pleasure to impart, that I never know where to begin or end with space limited as it is.

However, feeling that your first interest just now is our new War Project, I shall, in a few words, tell you something of that and then on another page you will see the news-story regarding this wonderful undertaking.

For the benefit of you who are not on the Board, I would first explain that, because there is no further need of Blood Plasma Equipment, the Red Cross will no longer accept contributions for that purpose. The War Projects Fund now will be used for building Libraries in connection with permanent Government Hospitals established in all sections of our Country.

The Surgeon General and his Staff are enthusiastic over this project, as the need is very great. They have had plans and hopes that the Government would build libraries in connection with the hospitals, for three years and so far have been unable to procure appropriations.

Our gifts will go direct to the Government for these buildings and will be a D. A. R. Project entirely. As each library is completed it will be dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, with fitting ceremony and marker. They will be permanent in nature, for the Libraries will only be built at the hospitals which are in use now and will be continued on through the years, giving comfort and entertainment and peace to our men in service, who are sick in mind and body. What greater work could we do than that! A project wholly our own—permanent in nature—humanitarian in purpose—and non-sectional in scope! I believe you will catch the vision, the enthusiasm, the possibilities for good, with which to carry this project through and I have faith in your ability to do so. You will read more details on another page.

I would not send you a message for the month of September without mentioning a date that is unusually dear to the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Constitution Day!

The dramatic and inspiring significance of September 17th, anniversary of the Signing of our Constitution of the United States, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is even greater in war years.

As we march forward on many fronts to uphold that Nation established under that Constitution, the preamble to that famous document might well be part of the battle song of today's American patriots. They are facing the foe to keep alive the tenets of free government set forth by George Washington and the other framers and signers of the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States was not the result of hasty action on the part of the founding fathers but grew out of long days and hours of discussion, consideration and, after the good American way, some argument as well.

The Constitution is the very core of our freedom. It is a document upholding the highest principles of government by the consent of the governed.

The rather tedious method of amending the Constitution is another one of its safeguards. It means that no amendments will be hastily or thoughtlessly added to it only by the expressed will of the people acting through the States.

Since the Constitution was adopted the world has been rocked many times with dissension, controversy and words. But we have weathered such storms on the good U. S. Constitution, that inspired Ship of State, built so safely and securely by the company of patriots who gathered in Old Philadelphia for this purpose one hundred and fifty-seven years ago.

In saying goodbye to you until next month, I would add a word of comfort, of encouragement, of hope to you who are burdened with anxious hearts, and we will continue to unite our prayers for the safe return of our loved ones from the Battlefields of the World. Keep in your hearts, too, sympathy for our bereaved State Regents, Mrs. Marshall Pinckney Orr of South Carolina and Mrs. James B. Patton of Ohio, whose husbands have died.

With love and a God Bless you, I am

Faithfully,

May E. Talnadge

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THE new War Project of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution—the Hospital Libraries War Project—has been unanimously endorsed by the Executive Committee and adopted by the National Board of Management.

In Circular Letter No. 5 sent out by Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, the President General, she describes the new Project as follows:

"It is with genuine satisfaction that I now present to you a 'War Project' which should personally appeal to every member of the Society.

"Through a conference between representatives of the Surgeon General of the United States Army and our Executive Committee, we are now able to have an integral part in the great concerted war program.

"The project is the construction of permanent libraries at selected general hospitals throughout the United States. These libraries will conform to the local hospital architecture and will be permanent memorials to the outstanding contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution in aiding the sick and wounded battle casualties. Dedication of these buildings after construction can be arranged through D.A.R. committees. Suitable markers will be placed in each building indicating they were made possible by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Care of the libraries will be under the Army Library Service, which will maintain a permanent staff under direction of the local commanding officer. This staff will perform the usual functions of librarians. Obtaining books will present no problems since they are now on hand in large numbers.

"However, there is no reason why local or state societies of the D.A.R. should not take a continued interest in libraries and work for them in the future.

"These libraries will consist of two large reading rooms with the books arranged so that a patient in a wheelchair can easily reach them all. They will be conveniently located, and each have a ramp, so that they are readily available to all patients of the hospitals whether in wheelchairs, on crutches or on foot. There will be a work space for the librarian and a small reception hall. If possible, the architect's plans will include some features common to all, which will identify them as D.A.R. libraries. They will be constructed by civilian contractors under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers.

"For three years the Medical Department has attempted to secure funds for construction of adequate libraries at our larger, permanent hospitals. No money has been available for this purpose. I feel that our Society is particularly fortunate in being given this wonderful opportunity before other organizations had the chance to adopt it. There is no doubt but that books contribute much to the recovery of patients. The boredom of a long convalescence will be markedly relieved by utilization of library facilities. These patients may be far from relatives and friends, who would normally bring them books to occupy their time while waiting for their wounds to heal.

"The Government hospitals are filling rapidly with sick, wounded, nerve-shattered patients, and some may be compelled to remain in them for indefinite periods. They need these quiet places, where they may find peace and comfort to help them through their days of pain and homesickness.

"There are ten and possibly twelve permanent hospitals, located in every section of the country. We have on hand at the present time, in our War Projects Fund, a sufficient sum to build six hospital libraries (with a balance remaining of $10,000.00 for special 'left-over' requests for Blood Plasma Equipment), and surely the money will be forthcoming to finance the remaining four or five during the next three years.

"When we realize that this will be completely and entirely a D.A.R. project, with funds going directly from the National Society to the Government that these hospital libraries will be monuments in enduring masonry to the humanitarian work of the D.A.R.; that we may independently raise our money through voluntary contributions, and as we see fit; that the project will be nation-wide in scope and per-
manent in construction: I have no doubt in my mind but that our Society will wholeheartedly endorse this Project.

"I also have great confidence that our State Regents, who have sent checks in for ‘Blood Plasma Equipment’ will realize that since our War Projects Fund may no longer contribute to this equipment through the Red Cross as formerly, will give their consent for this money to be used for the hospital libraries, through the same War Projects Fund."

Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

CHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER, D. A. R., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on May 17th, 1944 with a luncheon and program. The Chapter was organized January 26th 1894 with 12 members. One original member is living—Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, 1244 Alameda Ave., Coronado, California. The Chapter’s National Number is 69, the Pennsylvania State Number is 11.

The luncheon was held in the Mansion House Hotel in West Chester, Pa. The seventy members and guests were seated around tables decorated with white lilacs, spirea, blue iris and yellow roses—carrying out the colors of the Society and the Golden Anniversary. The decorations were arranged by Mrs. J. Neil Adams and Mrs. S. Austin Bicking. Another decoration was a beautiful birthday cake, white frosted with golden decorations and lettering—“50th Anniversary D. A. R. 1894-1944.” The program opened with the salute to the Flag led by Mrs. Addison Jones, followed by a short prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Edgar I. Griffith. Then, the singing of the National Anthem led by a quartet from the State Teachers College.

Mrs. Harry P. Smithson, regent, presided. She introduced the former regents of the Chapter, Mrs. Addison Jones, Mrs. Bayard Conard, Mrs. Charles P. Wiles, Mrs. J. Neil Adam and Mrs. Penrose Davis. The Chairman of the Luncheon Committee Mrs. Clarence Y. Zearfoss was also presented.

Visiting regents of ten chapters in the Philadelphia area, were introduced by Mrs. Smithson.

The guest of honor—Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, State Regent of Pennsylvania, was presented. In a most delightful manner, Mrs. Williams brought greetings, congratulations and best wishes to the Chapter.

Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Ex State Regent and Ex Vice Pres. General was introduced. Other State Officers—Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, State Rec. Secy., Mrs. Ellwood J. Turner, State Treasurer, and Mrs. J. Markley Freed, President of the Philadelphia Regents Club, were presented by Mrs. Smithson. All brought greetings.

The Chapter Historian, Mrs. Charles P. Wiles, prepared and read a history of the Chapter.

Mrs. Smithson then introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Charles W. Heathcote, Head of the Department of History, West Chester State Teachers’ College. Dr. Heathcote’s subject was “Valley Forge, Our Heritage”.

• • •
Colonial Herb Gardens

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

It has been said that among the precious belongings carried by the Pilgrim mothers on The Mayflower were herb seeds and roots from their homeland, England.

These wise women of yesterday knew that in the new land they would miss the familiar herbs and simples of the Old World, not only for flavor and fragrance but for healing as well.

In the Pilgrim mother’s herb seed bag must have been such favorites as flourished in the England of Shakespeare and were mentioned by him in his poems and plays.

*Shakespeare Knew Herb Lore*

As a country lad Shakespeare had known the secrets in the book of Old Mother Nature. He certainly was familiar with the herb lore available in his day. More herbs are mentioned in his writings than in the works of any of his contemporary writers.

Visitors to Shakespeare’s home at Stratford-on-Avon, England, sometimes are favored with a glimpse of the herb garden in the grounds. They come with the conviction that it may have been Ann Hathaway, wife of the poet-dramatist, who, even as many ladies of her day, planted herbs for the use of her household.

It must be remembered that even for centuries before the days of Shakespeare most of the gardens of England were herb gardens. Mrs. Eleanor Rohde, the English herbalist, has written of them: “How beautiful they must have been for roses, lilies, gillyflowers or carnations, lavendar, rosemary, fennel, poppies, marigolds, honeysuckle, periwinkles, peonies and violets were all used as herbs.”

As a matter of fact it is said that Shakespeare used the names of more than fifty herbs in his writings.

At the Cottage Herb Garden in Washington Cathedral Close in the Nation’s capital there is a replica of a Shakespeare Herb Garden every herb and plant in which has its own quotation from Shakespeare.

Not only did the Pilgrim mothers bring herb seed and roots to the New World but there is good reason to believe that the women of Jamestown in 1607 had brought their favorite herbs with them as well.

Confirmation of this fact is contained in some of the recipes current at Jamestown and later at Williamsburg. We will quote
several of them in proof later on in this story.

The Pilgrim Mother’s Herb Seed Bag

According to such an authority as Mrs. Helen Noyes Webster “In Plymouth, by the Pilgrim Spring, grows today descendant of a mint, planted, if not in the first year of the settlement, then very soon after. Alice Morse Earle, in ‘Old Time Gardens,’ makes live again for us the devotion and sacrifice which attended that mint during its sea voyage to start with the Pilgrims its own kind in the new world.”

Book on New England Plants

Fifty years after the landing of the Pilgrims John Josselyn wrote a book about plants in New England gardens, according to Mrs. Webster.

In his list were recorded “parsley, margold, Mallow, chervil, burnet, winter and summer savory, Thyme Sage, Spearmint” among others and remarks of rosemary, “rosemary is no plant for this country” even if some Pilgrim mother had echoed Ophelia’s “There’s rosemary, that’s for remembrance” and brought it with her to the New World in memory of a beloved English garden in which it had grown.

Other herbs mentioned in colonial records before 1700 include balm, chives, clary, hyssop, lovage, mint, tarragon and wormwood.

These colonial folk knew full well the values in herbs, not only as aids to cookery but for their healing powers as well.

There were no drug stores just around the corner then. The cures for ills had to come from one’s garden for the most part and the herb patch was full of homely remedies in the shape of certain herbs.

Colonial Cook Books Had Herb Recipes

In colonial recipe books there was often a section for “Herbs and their Uses.”

Take balm, for instance. John Parkinson wrote of it in his “Paradisus,” in 1629. “The herb, balm, without all question is an excellent help to comfort the heart as the very smell may induce any so to believe.”

One of its favorite uses was as Balm Tea. An old recipe says simply: “Balm Tea, Pour one pint of boiling water on two ounces of the young tops and leaves.”

Balm was used widely also as a strewing herb.

Of camomile another frequenter of colonial gardens one can echo the remark of Sir John Hill who said of it: “All parts of this excellent plant are full of virtue.” A tea was made of it, too.

Chervil was an old Roman herb brought into England by them and much used in the form of soup or rather to flavor soup.

In the receipt book of Vincent La Chapelle, Chief Cook to the Prince of Orange in 1744 he wrote down how

To Make Chervil Pottage the Dutch Way (usually eat in the Months of March and April)

Take a knuckle of veal all chopped in little pieces, except the narrow bone; season the flesh with a little Salt, Nutmeg, pounded biscuit and yolks of eggs, and make little Force meat balls, the bigness of a pigeon’s egg.

Boiled in a broth pot for the space of a full hour. Take three or four handfuls of chervil picked clean, two or three leeks, a good handful of beet leaves.

Mince them together, and add two or three spoonfuls of flour well mixt with two or three spoonfuls of broth, that it may not be lumpy, and do it over the stove, as you would do milk pottage.

This pottage must appear green.

Longfellow knew the uses of fennel for he wrote of it in his Goblet of Life as follows:

“Above the lowly plants it towers,
The fennel, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.
It gave new strength and fearless mood;
And gladiators, fierce and rude,
Mingled it in their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued,
a wreath of fennel wore.”

Williamsburg Retains Colonial Herb Gardens

In the restored Williamsburg of today are many colonial herb gardens one of the most picturesque being that in the gardens of the Governor’s Palace.

One can imagine the worthies of colonial America strolling about the Governor’s Palace grounds at Williamsburg stooping
down to press a stalk of lavender through their fingers or to savor the sweetness in a sprig of lemon verbena.

The ladies of Williamsburg knew the culinary uses of herbs as well as their sisters of New England.

Here is a recipe for a Goose, A-la-daube

Lard the goose with bacon, and half roast it; then take it off the spit, and put it in as small a pot as will boil it, put to it a quart of white wine, strong broth, a pint of vinegar, whole spice, bay leaves, sweet marjoram, winter-savoury, and green onions. When it is ready lay it in the dish, make sauce with some of the liquor, mushrooms, dice'd lemon, two or three anchovies; thicken it with brown butter and garnish it with sliced lemon.

This comes from E. Smith's "Compleat Housewife, Williamsburg, 1742."

Mrs. Anna Maria Dandridge in 1756 owned "The Lady's Companion" a cook book which contained the following recipe for

A Stock for an Herb-Soup

Get chervil, beets, chards, spinach, selery, leeks and such like herbs, with two or three large crusts of bread, some butter, a bunch of sweet herbs, and a little salt.

Put these, with a moderate quantity of water, into a kettle, and boil them for an hour and a half, and strain out the liquor through a sieve. It will be a good stock for soups, either of asparagus buds, lettuce, or any other kind fit for Lent or fast days.

Williamsburg Garden Herbs

A list of the Garden Herbs at Williamsburg could have been duplicated almost entirely in colonial days in the herb patches at Mt. Vernon, Stratford Hall and other noted places.


Formal gardens in the Colonies did not appear until around the opening of the 18th century. Around stately Georgian mansions the colonial gardens sprung into full being.

Choice varieties of roses and other flowers were brought from England, France and other countries of the Old World.

It will be recalled that when Thomas Jefferson returned from Paris he brought seeds, roots of flowers, trees and a number of vegetables not familiar in the New World with him.

Monticello became a Mecca of flower lovers and botanists generally.

Jefferson was generous with his treasures and during his stay in the White House he enriched the gardens there with new plants and flowers.

Flowers of Colonial Gardens

These plants, according to Mrs. Webster, are known to have been grown in Colonial Gardens after 1700.

Anemones, carnation, clove pink, columbine, crown imperial, daffodils, Evening stocks, gilliflower stocks, grape flower of muscary, hollyhock, houseleek, martagon, lily, marygold, moonwort, primrose, roses, scarlet cross, sedum, Star of Bethlehem, Sunflower, Sweetbriar, tulips, violets and yellow day lily.

Other flowers mentioned in colonial literature of the period between 1700 and 1750 are Amaranth, Bachelor's Buttons, Bell flowers, Candy Tuff, Lilacs, Lily of the Valley, Peonies, Periwinkle. Southernwood, Spiderwort and the Striped Scotch Rose.

In the next fifty years between 1750 and 1800 we find mentions here and there of Persian iris, double China pinks, double larkspur and snapdragons, gladioli, hyacinths, oleanders and tuberose.

Today as in colonial times herbs and simple flowers have come into favor again. As the Oriental proverb declares:

"To raise flowers is a common thing
God alone gives them fragrance."
Service and Defense

The News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Indiana,
May 20, 1944

It is to be hoped that a century and a half from now, there will be an organization of the descendants of this war's fighting men; and that it will be as deeply devoted to the perpetuation of American ideals as is the organization of descendants of America's great struggle for national independence—the splendid patriotic organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently adopted some most exemplary resolutions, which, it is to be hoped, may have the effect of starting a great nation-wide ground-swell for a reformation in several vital areas of American life.

There is, for instance, the D. A. R. resolution which calls upon its members in the several states to petition their respective State Legislatures and Boards of Education “to prevent the appearance before student bodies in tax-supported educational institutions, of undesirable aliens and other avowed supporters of un-American doctrines.”

That is a complaint against an evil of long standing. It should find immediate, broad, and effective registration throughout the land.

The D. A. R. further merits congratulations for its renewed declarations against bureaucracy and centralized government designed to “abridge the rights of the several states and infringe upon the constitutional freedom of the people.”

The organization particularly petitions Congress to defeat “all legislative measures that have for their purpose the regimentation of science in the field of technical invention and in medicine.”

Specifically, it denounces the thoroughly vicious Kilgore Bill (S. 702), which would set up rigid governmental controls over technical research and patentable inventions; and the infamous Wagner Bill (S. 1161) which would provide for the socialization and politicalization of medicine, including the regimentation of hospitals under the domination of the Surgeon General at Washington.

Among the other interesting and particularly commendable resolutions adopted by these patriotic women who trace their lineage back to George Washington's gallant Revolutionary comrades-in-arms, is that which serves notice that many of the currently-publicized projects for post-war policy are “at variance with the declared policies” of the D. A. R.; and which warns members throughout the country “to weigh with great care all proposals placed before them, and to avoid use of this Society in connection with membership in other organizations, or in the sponsoring of their programs.”

“The principal objective of the American people,” another D. A. R. resolution accurately asserts, “is to win this war in the briefest possible time, in order to prevent needless sacrifice of life.” And it sanely insists upon “removal of all obstacles, wherever found, to the speedy and successful termination of the war, in order that there may be equality of sacrifice by all groups until victory is won.”

In strong language, the D. A. R., further, declares that “We, the people have an inalienable right to the fullest available information upon questions affecting our lives and our institutions,” as a means of reaching decisions “independently and freely... upon a basis of knowledge.”

Accordingly, these descendants of the men who fought to obtain freedom and sovereignty for the American Republic reaffirm their devotion to the liberties embodied in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—and “in particular to freedom of speech and of the press.”

They call upon all officials of government—local, state, and national—whether they be executive, legislative, or judicial, “to support and maintain those liberties and to defend them against any and all abridgement or limitation.”
The D. A. R., like all good Americans, will lend support to efforts toward "peaceful investigation, co-operation and adjustment of problems between our own and other nations."

But the society, with commendable emphasis, declares its staunch conviction that "the first responsibility of our own Nation is to reserve to its citizens the right to determine its own internal and foreign policies."

These policies include "the regulation of immigration; the size, kind, and allocation of our national defenses; and the maintenance of our own sovereignty according to the orderly processes laid down in the Constitution of the United States."

* * *

The D. A. R. recognizes that at the culmination of this war, millions of service men and women will return to their country and their homes "in immediate need of employment through absorption into the industrial life of the Nation."

Naturally, "industry will be enormously taxed in readjusting from war-time to peace-time processes." And so there is certain, to be for a time, a considerable re-employment problem.

Therefore, the D. A. R. persuasively contends, Congress should "suspend all (general) immigration into the United States for a period of at least five years after the close of the war."

Meanwhile, under the exercise of unusual war-powers, the President is admitting to citizenship a considerable number of aliens through suspension of usual naturalization requirements. Hence, the D. A. R. urges "vigilance in support of a return, at the close of the war, to strict enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws."

Finally, the organization deplores the all-too-familiar public indifference toward elections, and correctly asserts that "with so many men absent from the country because of the war, the obligation to vote falls in greater measure upon the women of the country."

And it urges, accordingly, that other civic-minded and public-spirited groups co-operate with the D. A. R. in urging women to register and vote in all elections, in recognition of the fact that the survival of free, representative government demands a wide exercise of the right of franchise.

The News-Sentinel heartily approves all these D. A. R. resolutions, and believes that a great majority of the public will share its gratitude for the clear, courageous re-assertion of such sound principles by such a splendid group of patriotic American women.

**Memorial Service Held in England**

On Memorial Day members of the D. A. R. assembled at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, to attend the Memorial Service for the officers and men of the U. S. Forces who fell in the last war, and to remember those who are fighting in this war. The address was given by the Rev. W. H. Elliott, Precentor of the Chapel Royal.

Mr. Elliott reminded his congregation that all men are now in chains and must fight to set themselves free; that the whole earth is the burial place of the Great ones who have given their lives for the ideals in which they believed. We do not need to mourn and certainly not to pity them. We should, rather, pray that God will give us some measure of their spirit, their sense of brotherhood. As the poet Donne once said in St. Paul's, "We are all involved in Mankind." The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord and is lit by that great Flame. Whatever happens we must be steadfast and unafraid. Surely if we can fight together we can live together in peacetime, forgetting our differences and striving to remember our many possibilities of agreement.

"Lord, while for all mankind we pray, O hear us for our native land, The land we love the most. Unite us in the sacred love, Of Knowledge, Truth and Thee, And let our hills and valleys ring With songs of Liberty."

After the service we passed into the Abbey where a wreath was laid on the grave of the Unknown Warrior by Mr. Howard Bucknell, Jr., who also read the Lesson. Mr. Bucknell represented the American Ambassador, Mr. John Winant, who was unable to be present.

As we passed out into the white glare of the street we saw, on the opposite side
of the road, another little ceremony being performed; a wreath being laid at the feet of Abraham Lincoln, whose statue stands in Parliament Square opposite the Abbey. Many Londoners, as they passed, paused a moment to watch and to remember a great man.

It is thus, in their own streets and in their daily lives, that citizens learn to think about the great ones of the earth, and to remember that the Great Ones are vouchsafed to every nation on the earth.

MAY UNWIN.


Navy Thanks the D. A. R.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
Washington
June 19, 1944.

Mrs. William H. Pouch,
Honorary President General,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. POUCH:

Permit me to thank you for your welcome letter of 21 April 1944, in which you acknowledge sponsorship by your organization of the landing craft for which the Daughters of the American Revolution were designated as sponsors.

On behalf of the Department, I wish to express my gratitude for the fine, loyal spirit which has prompted the National Society and its component organizations to assume this important role. Your valued cooperation and assistance are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JAMES FORRESTAL.

The Flag of the United States of America in Technicolor

LAST February the Harry Sherman Productions Company of Movies applied to the Office of War Information of the Government for authentic information on the "Correct Use and Display of the Flag of the U. S. A." The O. W. I. Office referred the Productions Company to Miss Elizabeth Malott Barnes, at that time National Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, for the information desired.

Miss Barnes has collaborated with Mr. H. Donovan who has written the script for the picture—to be a "Short" in Technicolor to be ready for showing and distribution in September. The Film will also be available for use in promoting education on the Correct Use of the Flag in Schools and Organizations throughout the Country.

This will be a wonderful opportunity for all Chapters of the N. S. D. A. R. to make it possible for the promotion of education and activities on the History and Symbolism and Correct Use of the Flag of the United States of America. Full particulars regarding the Film may be obtained from Mr. H. Donovan, 5255 Clinton Ave., Hollywood.

Publications on the subject of the Flag were furnished the Studios by the N. S. D. A. R.

Christmas Mail Regulations Issued

IT is not too soon to remind D. A. R. that Christmas gifts for soldiers overseas must be mailed between September 15 and October 15, to be sure of delivery by December 25. During this period, Christmas parcels may be sent without the written request of the soldier which is necessary at other times. Perishables will not be accepted and every effort will be made to discourage the mailing of fragile articles. Women who start shopping now will avoid the disadvantages of last-minute hurrying and may devote time and thought to the preparation of these all-important links with home.

Gift packages must conform to the regu-
lations which have been in effect for some time. They must not weigh more than five pounds, may not be longer than fifteen inches, and may not be more than thirty-six inches in length and girth combined. (That is, a package fifteen inches long may not be more than twenty-one inches around the middle.) Parcels should be wrapped securely. Women should bear in mind that they are opened for inspection before they leave the country, and wrappings should be arranged so that the contents may be examined and repacked with the least difficulty. A return address should be clearly marked on the outside of the parcel. Only one Christmas package will be accepted each week from any one sender. Christmas parcels for Army personnel leaving the United States shortly before or after October 15 will be accepted from that date through December 10, upon presentation to the postal authorities of a change of address notification received from the soldier after September 30. Christmas cards and other first-class mail may be sent after October 15. Christmas cards must be sealed.

The difficulties encountered by the Army Postal Service in handling mail for soldiers indicate that many people are still unfamiliar with the proper method of address, or are careless. Twenty-five million pieces of mail go to soldiers overseas each week, and approximately 15 percent of these are incorrectly addressed. There are 72,000 men in the Army whose surname is Smith—356 of them are John W. Smith, and no one has estimated how many are John with other initials. There are 48,500 Johnsons, 39,000 Browns, and 33,600 Millers. With surnames recurring as frequently as they do, it may be seen that a man’s serial number is often the only thing which distinguishes his address from one of his fellows.

Women’s groups can perform a very real service if, in their meetings and publications, they will remind letter-writers that addresses must include name, rank, serial number, organization, A. P. O. (Army Post Office) number, and the postmaster of the city through which the mail is routed.

* * *

Home Front Journal, edited by the Women’s Section, War Finance Division, U. S. Treasury, prints this about the War Bond work of the D. A. R.

DOUBLED BOND TOTAL FOR D.A.R.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has closed its 1943-44 club season with the round figure of $70,000,000 worth of War Bonds to its credit for the current year. Although some sales activities are included, this sum represents almost entirely Bond buying by members and investment of Chapter funds, and more than doubles last year’s totals. Thus, D. A. R.’s total War Bond figures since Pearl Harbor have risen to $100,743,117.

A Continental Congress of this patriotic organization is always good news for the War Finance Program, because of the spirited bond selling featured as an important part of the agenda. The most recent Congress held in New York during April, 1944, was no exception, and here again the Daughters exceeded all past performance and came close to quadrupling the amount of bonds sold when this method was first tried in 1942.

At noon of each of three convention days, the Congress was turned over to Mrs. Russell William Magna, D. A. R.’s War Bond Chairman. Mrs. Magna is diminutive but dynamic, and her enthusiasm is boundless. She has been known to stand on a chair in order to be fully visible by her audiences and the effectiveness of her sales appeal is evidenced by her results. Delegates to the April, 1944, Continental Congress bought and pledged $876,498 worth of additional War Bonds.

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To The National Defense Committee

I WISH to thank you for all your assistance in making the Nebraska Blood Plasma Display so successful. Your contacting the Washington Red Cross Headquarters paved the way for obtaining some assistance from them. Their Kansas City district office was most gracious in cooperating, even resorting to long distance to make inquiries and further offers.

I feel especially indebted to the many chemical laboratories which spared no expense nor time in complying with every request. The equipment, panels and paraphernalia used were what I have had in Washington and New York before. I used them then for club work featuring International Relations, in the Hall of Nations, Hotel Washington, your city. Life magazine took many pictures at that time which included Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Roosevelt with an English guest.

Adapting this equipment to Blood Plasma
I was assisted by the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, with full panel lithograph of transfusion in the field to wounded paratrooper. Below this was shown a Standard Army & Navy Combat Kit of Plasma, manufactured by Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago.

One illustrated article came from Saturday Evening Post. Several pictures were from Life. The Mentholatum Co., Wilmington, Del., sent pamphlets which suggested maps showing locations of the different laboratories and blood donor centers.

The Upjohn Company of Kalamazoo illustrated the Chicago Blood Donor Center, located opposite Marshall Field, on 2 panels. Their representative phoned me here in York offering help. Another member called at the Cornhusker Hotel, Lincoln. They obtained pictures of the entire exhibit and reproduced one on page 242 of their April trade journal "The Overflow," which was mailed throughout the country. They devoted an entire page with much publicity.

Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit used 2 panels to show the different stages in the processing of plasma. Their cooperation was unusual. The same applies to Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc., of Bedford, Ohio; to Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, both of which furnished pictures of their processing methods.

Reichel Laboratories of Philadelphia furnished many blood donor booklets. Lederle Laboratories of Pearl River, N. Y., forwarded informative articles on plasma. E. R. Squibb & Sons of New York City wanted to furnish pictures on Human Serum Albumin but could not get government's release to do so in time for me to use them. Chrysler Air-temp of Dayton attempted to help on airplane refrigeration for plasma in transit. Graflex of Rochester, N. Y., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak, offered assistance. Kansas City Star Photo Department furnished immense enlargement of blood donor auto caravan arriving at that place from Falls City, Nebraska.

One of our "Consolidated Command" Air Bases is located 25 miles from York. As a member of our Canteen Corps I make regular trips to the Base Hospital and assist in furnishing entertainment and refreshments to the convalescents. By contacting the chief show card designer of the Base arrangements were made for all the placards and signs used in the exhibit. To show the attractiveness of these and the fine workmanship I am enclosing some kodak pictures taken here in my home.

After the D. A. R. Nebraska State Conference at Lincoln the display was loaned to the local Red Cross Chairman for the March-April War Fund Drive. It was wanted for a week, but after it was set up it attracted so much attention they kept it for a month. It was shown in the windows of the Boyer Drug Company, York. Even the school teachers explained the story of plasma to their pupils and instructed them to visit the display, not only locally but those in some of the adjacent towns. It suffices to say that local quota was exceeded by more than 50%.

One D. A. R. Regent, from one of the oldest and wealthiest sections of our state, wrote to me for advice and assistance. She said that after the State Conference this exhibit "had haunted her," ever since her return home because her chapter had done nothing for the blood plasma project. They immediately got busy. This shows exhibits do have value.

MINNIE MEAD,
(Mrs. A. E. Mead),
Nebraska State Chairman, D. A. R.
National Defense Committee.

Experiences

Of a Daughter of the American Revolution as a Civilian Prisoner of War in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila, P. I., from December 7, 1941, to September 27, 1943. Ethel M. Kneedler (Mrs. H. D.), Member Philippines Chapter, Manila, P. I.; Ex-State Vice Regent, Philippine Islands D. A. R.

EIGHTEEN of our 39 members of the Philippines Chapter D. A. R., Manila, P. I., were in Manila at the time of the Japanese attack, December 7, 1941. Since then most of them have been Civilian Prisoners of War in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila. That number has recently been reduced by one—that one being Mrs. Kneed-
ler, who returned with her husband, Dr. H. D. Kneedler, on the Gripsholm, arriving New York, Dec. 2, 1943. This is the first direct communication or information we have had in these two years, and what a joy it is.

Mrs. Kneedler is a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution, and one of our leading members of the Philippines Chapter, D. A. R., Manila, P. I. She writes:

Much has been written and told about the occupation of Manila by the Japanese and the life and experiences of those who were caught there. I will try to give you a short word picture of what happened to us in the 21 months we were there.

Manila was declared an open city when the armed forces left for Corregidor and Bataan, but there were certain objectives the Japanese wanted to get—such as ships at the piers, army and civilian warehouses in the port area and boats in the Pasig river. A few stray bombs hit a church, some buildings and a few residences near the air field, otherwise the city was left intact, as they wanted to use it when they came in. Noon time was their favorite time to bomb and Christmas day it was especially heavy—celebrating for us.

At night the sky was ablaze, and smoke rolled high from burning oil we were destroying, to prevent its use by the Japanese.

The occupation took place January 2, 1942. Japanese troops came up the boulevard past our Hotel—The Bay View—where we were living on the 10th floor. It made one's heart sink, to see the inevitable happening. They took over the Hotel that night, placing seals on the building, the safes and safety deposit boxes. As rapidly as possible they took over other enemy alien properties. We were allowed to retain our personal belongings—such as clothing, jewelry and money in hand.

We were taken into internment on the 5th, in trucks and busses to Santo Tomas University. I slept on the concrete floor of a room with 60 other women and children, and you may well imagine how uncomfortable that was in the tropical heat of Manila. No provision had been made for us to sleep, nor to fed us. We got along as best we could. If it had not been for the Filipinos, many would have gone hungry those first few days when everything was so disorganized. They flocked to the fence in front of the Camp with their eyes full of tears and their arms filled with food trying to contact their employers and friends. During all this time they have been devoted and loyal.

After a few days the Philippine Red Cross was allowed to take over and they fed the Camp for five or six months, when the Japanese began giving an allowance of 35 cents per day per person and later raised the amount to 50 cents as food prices increased. This was pooled and food was purchased by a committee, and cooked for all.

Dr. Kneedler and I were released after six days on account of his age when they began releasing people over sixty years of age, and we were allowed to remain on the outside until the "last round-up" in May 1943. Our two sons were interned in the Bay View for a month, but on account of illness and small children in the families, none were interned except Don who spent six weeks in Santo Tomas in the early days of the internment. He was re-interned with his family in May 1943, as was Edgar our youngest son, but his wife and children were still outside when we left.

The selection of Santo Tomas as an internment camp was a fortunate one for the internees, as there are 20 acres in the tract, and the buildings are of concrete and are modern. After a few months the Japanese allowed the building of shacks. Most of them are of bamboo and nipa palm. Some are very attractive and all are useful. There are 600 at present on the grounds and men are allowed to sleep in them and may keep their children with them, but the women must leave the shack at 7:30 at night.

An Executive Committee of Americans and Britishers handle all of the affairs of the Camp—of course under the Japanese Commandant, but he seldom interferes and has been quite liberal, so that our camp was very outstanding compared with other camps in the Orient.

There are nearly 4000 in this camp, with 900 children, and when I tell you we have had no epidemic among them you can judge how well the camp is run. The children attend school from pre-nursery through High, and keep in good condition with their play and supervised sports.

The adults keep fit and sane by doing all the work of the camp, from the cooking of the food to the cleaning of the garbage cans.
The most tiresome and monotonous thing about Camp life is the necessity of standing in line—from the early morning bathroom line, the food line, the dish washing line and so on throughout the day.

Fresh fruits, vegetables, bread, cakes, cookies and peanuts, are brought in each day for sale, and the canteens have canned goods, meats, fowl and eggs when available, so that people having money can buy to augment the Line food.

It has been possible for people with financial backing to borrow money for all of these needs, but for the unfortunate ones who have no contacts—and there are many of them—the food gets very grim. Three meals are served to children, and mothers of children under four and to people over 60, and two meals to others. The morning meal consists of fruit, cereal and coffee. The noon meal is beans and fruit, the evening meal, meat when they have it (though there have been many meatless days), rice-noodles or sweet potatoes and some green vegetable and tea. Scrambled duck eggs, peanut loaf and vegetable goulash were served as meat substitutes.

Of course we had no magazines for nearly two years, but there were two libraries in

Camp, and many people spent hours playing bridge and other games in the halls or entrance. After the day's work was over we would take our canvas chairs and sit out in front of the Main Bldg., under the stars, and listen to music broadcast from the studio, or see a movie or stage show. You see we had all of our talent in there, as well as people from all walks of life. We reported to our rooms for roll call at 9 p.m., and at 11, lights were out. There were patrols over the grounds and through the buildings all through the night in case of fire or any disturbance.

When news reached us that a repatriation ship was coming we could hardly believe it true, and especially when our names were included in the list. Of course we were glad to come, but, not at leaving our family behind, as well as many friends of long standing.

We were three weeks on the Japanese ship, then were exchanged at Goa, India and transferred to the Gripsholm and felt free again.

Ethel M. Kneedler
(Mrs. H. D. Kneedler).

Submitted by Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon, State Regent, Philippine Islands, and Chairman, Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund Committee.
Unusual Naturalization Ceremony

Camp Gruber, one of the largest training camps in the southwest, has been located near the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter of Oklahoma.

Day rooms have been furnished, members have assisted at USO Center and hospitable homes were opened in Muskogee and vicinity to officers and men.

This cooperation has been appreciated. Recently Maj. Gen. Sloan, commanding general of the 88th Division invited the chapter members as his guests to witness and participate in a most unusual naturalization ceremony held on the Parade Grounds of Camp Gruber when twenty-seven foreign born soldiers, already sworn into the Army of this country, were made citizens of the United States.

These men were from many foreign nations. Some had families in the occupied countries. As this open air ceremony progressed, presided over by Judge Eugene Rice with his court attaches, many of these newly made citizens wept with gratitude. For sixteen years some of these men had endeavored to meet the necessary requirements for citizenship. One ill soldier pleaded to be taken from his hospital bed to join the group and receive his citizenship.

The Chapter Regent and Americanism Committee, with Military Escort assigned the group by Gen. Sloan, welcomed the new citizens and presented each with United States Manual and Flag.

Mrs. Howard Searcy, Regent, Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter.
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Treasures of Our Museum

Portrait of Thomas McKean the Signer (1734-1817)

BY ROSALIND WRIGHT

Director of the Museum

The distinguished bearing of McKean is freshly revealed—here is the patriot who was citizen of both Delaware and Pennsylvania for he was President of Delaware and its representative in Continental Congress—as well as being Chief Justice of Pennsylvania for twenty-two years and Governor of that state for nine more. This brilliant son of Irish parents was born in Pennsylvania and before he was twenty held public office and was on his way towards filling the most prominent positions of two states. He was twice married—first to Mary Borden of Bordentown, N. J., who died leaving him six children; his second wife was Sarah Armitage of New Castle, Delaware, who bore him five children.

Gilbert Stuart painted the original portrait of McKean—and it is now privately owned in Connecticut. For a time it was thought Stuart had painted the Museum's portrait but research reveals it to be an excellent copy of Stuart’s painting made by a contemporary artist whose name is lost. Several copies were made from Stuart’s portrait—they hang in Baltimore, Philadelphia and one is in Madrid owned by the Duke of Sotomayer.

Thereby hangs a tale—McKean’s young daughter Sally married a Spanish grandee, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, who was Minister of the Spanish Court to the United States in the first decade of the nineteenth century. When he left the United States to continue his diplomatic career in Europe his American wife, Sally, took back to Spain with her a copy of her father’s portrait as well as title to four square miles of the state of Pennsylvania—a land gift purchased by her father in 1803 and presented to her five years later. This Spanish-owned “McKean Tract” (near Sewickley) lay wild and undeveloped, until it was sold by Sally McKean’s Spanish grandchildren in 1881.

There is some doubt as to who presented our Museum with the Thomas McKean portrait and we would like to take this opportunity to ask for information regarding the history of the painting and the donor.
THE Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its Forty-Fifth Annual State Conference March 13 to 15, in Austin, at the Driskill Hotel. Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram, State Regent, presided at the sessions.

Among distinguished guests and members present were Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, First Vice President General; Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Vice President General from Texas; Miss Marion Day Mullins, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Treasurer General; Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Ex-Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Dixie Cotton Herrin, Ex-Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. George D. Schermannhorn, Ex-Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. James T. Rountree and Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, Ex-Vice Presidents General and Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Harry Hyman, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, and Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Richard N. Grammer, National Vice President N. S. C. A. R., and Miss Vollie Jean Irvine, Junior National Vice President N. S. C. A. R.

An important pre-Conference event was the annual National Defense Symposium conducted by the State Chairman and National Vice Chairman, Mrs. John Norman Weatherby. An interesting talk was made by Sergeant Eaton, a patient of McCloskey Government Hospital at Temple.

A vespers hour service arranged by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Jack Coulson, was in memory of Texas members who had died during the past year.

A meeting of the Executive Board also preceded Conference, as well as a birthday luncheon and meeting of the Texas State Officers Club, with Mrs. George T. Spears, First Vice President, presiding. During the business session Mrs. Spears was elected President for 1944-1945.

The first formal meeting of Conference took place in the Crystal Ballroom. The opening ceremonies included addresses of welcome by Mrs. Rountree, Hon. Tom Miller, Mayor, Dr. John H. Frederick, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Adrienne Shepard, Junior State President, N. S. C. A. R. The responses were given by the hostess Regents.

The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, gave an address.

An historical program arranged by Mrs. Henry R. Potter, State Historian, was presented.

At the close of the meeting a reception was given by the Ex-Vice Presidents General and Honorary State Regents of Texas.

During the business sessions, stimulating reports were given by the State Regent, National Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Advisers of sixteen National Committees, and other officers and chairmen.

A Junior Assembly, round-table breakfast for Regents and chairmen, Regents' Club luncheon, and reception at the Governor's Mansion were events that added much to the successful Conference.

JANE EWING BARROW
(Mrs. Edward R. Barrow),
State Recording Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Members are urged to send changes of addresses to
The Organizing Secretary General
Administration Building
1720 D St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Committee Reports

American Indians

SEPTEMBER, the month "when school opens."

The Indians Committee is happy knowing that many among the army of students on the march for education are those for whom we have provided scholarships. As in the past we are assisting students at Bacone College (Okla.). The following information clearly illustrates why the work of this committee is so inspiring. Recently, The Tulsa Tribune published a four column article with photograph of Acee Blue Eagle and a picture of his famous painting, “The Buffalo Hunt.” The painting had hung in the library of the U. S. S. Oklahoma warship, sunk at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, and came up with that vessel when it was recently raised. Blue Eagle was formerly head of the art department at Bacone; he has received many commissions to portray historic sketches of the American Indian on the walls of state and government owned buildings. By invitation Blue Eagle spent a year lecturing on customs and derivations of the American Indian at Oxford, England; there are countless honors and accomplishments to relate about this talented Indian, Creek-Pawnee from the Anadarko reservation, but his greatest pride is in wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam. He has given up his dramatic customs but NOT his paint pots. Before he left his induction post in Missouri he had placed his trademark in tribal murals on the walls of the camp hospital and library. These were memorials to the first families of this country, the American Indian. He recently exhibited his paintings to fellow soldiers at Wendover Field, Utah, where he is now stationed. As we live EVERY Day is said to indicate what we are. Imagine what an uplift the soldiers received in contacting such beauty and cheer where otherwise the routine life might be very drab. Coming upon us stealthily at Pearl Harbor the Japs were enabled to sink our ships and to send along with them to the bottom of the ocean Blue Eagle’s “Buffalo Hunt”—just as the painting has come back, so, united the Redskins and the Palefaces are determined to hang upon the walls of life in America, the picture, PEACE.

LEDA FERRELL REX
(Mrs. Loren Edgar),
National Chairman.

Approved Schools

TO the National Vice-Chairmen, State Chairmen and Chapter Chairmen of this committee and to each member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, “Greetings.”

It is not possible, at this time, to give you a report of accomplishment under this administration, as this chairman has had little time to do more than to snatch the torch from the hand of the able chairman who preceded her . . . a torch burning brightly because of her efforts and the support you had given her.

This committee does not start a new project. Throughout the years the Daughters of the American Revolution have been interested in the physical, educational and spiritual well being of the underprivileged boys and girls in the mountains. Your two schools . . . Kate Duncan Smith, at Grant, Alabama, and Tamassee, at Tamassee are living examples of your interest and your constant effort on their behalf.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

Tamassee, your boarding school, celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. With your faith, help and prayers this school has grown, from the one frame house that was its birthplace, into a modern school with twenty-five buildings, where three hundred and twenty mountain boys and girls are housed, fed and given much needed medical care. Here they are trained
to be teachers, farmers, home-makers and patriotic citizens.

Kate Duncan Smith is a day school, with an enrollment of six hundred. These children trudge weary miles through sunshine, rain or snow, over rough mountain trails, to meet the bus that carries them to school.

Many from these schools are in the service of our country. An ex-student from Kate Duncan Smith has received the personal thanks of the King of England for gallant service in Egypt. One graduate of Tamassee is a secretary in the White House, while two others are with the FBI.

On the list of Approved Schools are the names of twelve schools and colleges doing their part, with us, in building patriotic Americans for the tomorrow that will so vitally need trained leadership. These schools are the American International College, Berea College, the Berry Schools, Blue Ridge Industrial School, Carr Creek Community Center, Crossnore School, Hillside School, Hindman Settlement School, Lincoln Memorial University, Maryville College, Northland College and Pine Mountain Settlement School. Your chairman wishes these schools every success and pledges to them her continued interest.

"Daughters" you have built well in the years that are gone. The future beckons you to even greater endeavor.

As you well know, your own houses require upkeep, improvements or additions as time goes on. This is equally true of your schools. Both Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith are outlining their needs and their dreams for these next three years. Your chairman will present them at an early date. The answer will be from your hearts.

Through service to youth our Society is reborn. May God bless our efforts and bless those whom we have served, and shall continue to serve as long as the Daughters of the American Revolution shall live.

Henrietta P. Carwithen.

Chairman.

American Red Cross

The report for the fiscal year of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the service of the American Red Cross will comprise the work done from March first, 1944 to March first, 1945. Therefore, we are well on our way for this year. I know that plans not only sustain but exceed the volume of previous achievement.

Now that it is September, and the first autumn chapter meetings are at hand, we are reminded of the importance of accuracy and completeness of reports. When the story is finally told, how our Society walked hand in hand with "The World's Greatest Mother" we wish to have it all recorded. Hours of work should be carefully tabulated; and if this is impossible, the local Red Cross Secretaries may be called upon to assist in making the estimate.

Our American Red Cross Committee with its splendid unity of purpose will proceed with all its might to even greater accomplishment.

The various projects are clearly outlined. Local Red Cross Secretaries should be consulted when new projects are undertaken or when doubt arises as to procedure. Above all, let us build upon what has been done; and cooperate with plans already in action in order to avoid loss or duplication of effort.

Our members are serving valiantly in all Red Cross channels, both at home and abroad; in emergency drives, in surgical dressing units, sewing and knitting. Many are Nurses' Aides, others are teaching First Aid Classes and many are assisting in the work for the blind. They are busy in Camp and Hospital Service with its varied phases. Everywhere our members are in Red Cross uniform, The Gray Ladies, the Canteen Service, Motor Corps and Staff Assistants, as well as those modern Florence Nightingales in our hospitals here at home, and in the zones of combat.

Many of our members are serving in Blood Donor Centers; and this year our blood donations should double.

Nobly our Juniors respond to every call. And as the days come and go, with war news sometimes breaking with increasing

(Continued on page 555)
D. A. R. Manual

FOR twenty-four years the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship has been used more than any other book in preparing thousands of prospective citizens to understand the principles of Constitutional Government. Not only has its purpose been to help the foreigner to understand the privileges provided under this Republic, but also to assist him in becoming a loyal, law-abiding citizen, cognizant of the responsibilities of citizenship.

The per capita assessment of five cents per member enables the National Society to publish and distribute the Manual free for Americanism training. Thus each member participates directly in this project. Orders for Manuals are placed with the State Chairman, who orders them directly from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. Because of the difficulties in printing there are a few of the foreign editions that are out of print at the present time. Since a revision of the Manual is being planned, it may be several months before all of the seventeen languages are available again.

Citizenship classes and Naturalization Court still offer the greatest opportunity for the work of the Manual committee, but the use of the Manual has been extended to schools, army camps, settlement houses, welfare organizations and adult education groups. The Manual speaks up for American institutions. Let each Daughter, herself, know the Manual intimately and help spread the gospel.

It will be gratifying to serve with all of you during the next three years in directing this most worthwhile activity of the National Society and I trust that the National Vice Chairmen of the committee, the State Chairmen, and I may help you solve any problems. Please call on us freely.

LUCILE HORTON LATTING
(Mrs. Howard Arthur Latting),
National Chairman.

D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

ONE of the objects of our Society is to promote education and the Student Loan Fund is one of the important committees carrying out this object.

The calls for student loans in these war-time days are very few with so many college age boys in the armed forces and the girls in war work. Yet we must not lose our interest in the student loan funds but should build them up so that money may be available to the young people when peace comes and they desire to continue their education. Idle funds may be invested in War Bonds which pay us interest and help our country at the same time.

This is a time to go over your rules regarding the loans to see if any changes are needed. Here are a few suggestions for consideration if they are not already in use in your state.

The applicants should be required to fill out a questionnaire and the D. A. R. State Committee should verify the references given. It is advisable to give preference to Juniors and Seniors in College as they have proved themselves as to their scholastic standing and ability to complete the college course. A financial guarantor (not a parent) should be required and asked to sign the student’s promissory note.

Loans should not be made without interest as that makes the students feel a little more responsibility about repaying them but the interest should not be so high as to be a burden—two percent is a good rate.

Rotating loan funds are preferable to stationary ones where only the interest is used. Funds may be built up by state per capita quotas until they become self sustaining through the repayment of loans. This is no time to relax efforts to get repayments on loans, especially as many former students are earnings good wages and are in a position to pay.

May the time soon come when we will again have calls upon us for student loans and may we be ready to meet the situation.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
National Chairman.
Ellis Island—Angel Island—Staten Island

As a background for my report of the activities of this committee, I would like to call your attention to the inspiring description and history of the Coast Guard, given in the message of our President General, Mrs. Talmadge, in the July issue of The National Historical Magazine. For Ellis Island is now a Coast Guard Receiving Station, where, after their training, the boys are sent to be assigned to their convoys and other duties. And to the U. S. Marine Hospital at Ellis Island, are sent the ill and wounded of both the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine. Many of these young men are suffering from bad war experiences, causing a disturbed mental condition and they are sent to our D. A. R. work shop to be rehabilitated. Many are brought back to mental health and are able to go back into the service. They are coming to our shop in increased numbers, around 35 each afternoon, with over 100 new patients a month. At present we have three full time therapists, and two part time workers at Ellis Island, also a few valuable volunteer helpers.

The neuro-psychiatric service has necessarily been enlarged and many tubercular patients have been transferred to the U. S. Marine Hospital at Staten Island, where we have placed a part time worker. Because of undue exposure in variable climates, the tubercular patients coming to the Marine Hospitals, are increasing and our D. A. R. work must increase to meet the need.

The same needs for a fuller program have also developed on the West Coast, at Angel Island, where we have only a part time worker. Here also your gifts of money and boxes are much needed and greatly appreciated.

Even though your State may be some distance from these Islands, the patients come from all over this country and a few from distant places, and go out again to all parts of the world. This is a real War Service for each one of us.

The patients, including a sprinkling of Spars, working under the direction of the therapists, do many types of work, suited to their needs and interests. Many do weaving, which is one of the most adaptable crafts, and leather work continues to be popular and useful. Knotting belts, constructing model ships and planes, drawing and painting, clay modeling, needlework, knitting, crocheting, and so on, all play their part. New activities and equipment this year include, finger painting, bookbinding, mechanical drawing, and an electrical jig saw has been added. As our quota is but .05 cents per member, gifts of money are especially needed, that our work, which is so important at this time, may go forward. $15.00 warps a loom, $6.50 buys leather for tooling. Needed new materials are, wool, any kind or color, pearl cotton, 3 and 5, preferably of one color, crochet cotton, 30-40 and 50, Dexter cotton, Barbour’s linen thread, 30-100, Bernat’s linen floss and leather pieces large enough to make moccasins (the men love to make these to wear), wallets and key cases.

Each Coast Guard boy, when leaving, for his assignment, calls at our office and is given needed knitted articles and a Buddy Bag made and contributed by you.

For program use we have an illustrated pamphlet and we recommend our 16 mm. film, also exhibit of work. If ordered together the cost is $1.50; separately, $1.00 each, to cover cost of mailing.

Requests for these, including wool for knitting, should be sent to the D. A. R. Occupational Therapy Dept., U. S. Marine Hospital, Ellis Island, N. Y., and all boxes sent to the same address. Please send all gifts of money through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer General, specifying for what it is to be used.

This work is dear to the hearts of each one of us. We deeply appreciate all you have done in the past and ask your continued interest and prayers for our young men and women in our U. S. Marine Hospitals.

Belle W. Saltford,
National Chairman.
Filing and Lending

INCREASED interest in the Filing and Lending Bureau was shown during the past year, and it is hoped the coming year may be marked by continued advancement and expansion of the work of this committee.

A letter has been sent to State Chairmen, requesting them to write to the chapters in their states, urging greater use of the valuable material in the Bureau for chapter programs, and to encourage the contribution by chapter members of original papers of national interest which, if accepted, will be included in the files. Thus, the dual purpose of the Filing and Lending Bureau will be accomplished.

At present, there are approximately 5000 papers on file, covering a wide range of subjects, which are sent out, upon request, at 25 cents each, and may be retained thirty days. Lectures, with lantern slides, many of them in color, radio addresses, plays and pageants, of patriotic and educational nature, may be obtained, also. Papers may be borrowed for home reading, school programs, and research work; for Children of the American Revolution, Junior American Citizens, and other groups, if, in each case, a member of our Society is responsible for securing and returning the papers. They must be ordered and returned in the name of the same person.

A catalogue of all material on file would increase the use of the Filing and Lending Bureau. The supply of catalogues issued in 1936 and 1940 is exhausted; but mimeographed lists of papers, accepted since then, have been prepared and sent out, upon request, at 25 cents a copy. The list of papers accepted the past year is now available, and will be mailed promptly at the above price. Send orders to the National Filing and Lending Bureau, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Among the papers recently accepted are: "Legends of Southwest Virginia," "Historic Parris Island," "The Great Chalice of Antioch," "The Place of Arts in Freedom's Cause," "Trees of the Bible," "One Huguenot Colonial," "Mayling Soong Chiang," and others of special interest to different groups. Two small records of "A Real Daughter's Talk on Her One Hundredth Birthday Celebration," and a lecture, "The Battle of Lexington," with 73 slides, have been added, also, to the files.

During the coming months, with Constitution Day, Founders' Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other anniversaries to be observed, it is hoped the Chapters will use our splendid papers, appropriate for such occasions, in their programs, thus releasing time and effort for war work projects of the National Society. Timely papers on topics related to National Defense work, Red Cross, and the part women are taking in the present world crisis may be obtained from the Bureau.

If the Chapters will take advantage of the benefits of our National Filing and Lending Bureau, it will be of great assistance to them in their work, and at the same time will help our committee in its effort to render the best possible service to the National Society.

MINNIE REID FRENCH
(Mrs. David E. French),
National Chairman.

Genealogical Records

THE Genealogical Records Committee is one of the most important of all our committees. Its objective is to have in one central place in the nation, our D. A. R. Library in Washington, copies of all unpublished genealogical material of the entire nation prior to 1900. A good start has been made on this, but it needs the cooperative work of every chapter. The importance of this work can not be over emphasized as many genealogical records contained in family bibles, personal correspondence and papers constitute the only records available, and these are liable to loss and destruction. This type of record bridges a considerable gap in our statistical history when permanent records were loosely kept, entirely neglected or lost in fires which destroyed courthouses and other depositories.

The principal work of the committee is the copying or abstracting of all forms of genealogical source material not heretofore copied for the Library. A few of the most important types of records desired are: From courthouses—marriages, wills, deeds,
probate records, court orders, etc. From churches: marriages, baptismal and death records, vestry and session books, etc. From cemeteries: tombstone inscriptions and cemetery records. From private sources: Bible records, diaries, letters of genealogical interest, etc.

No Chapter or community is too small to furnish material for this committee, as in every community will be found church, town and cemetery records and old Bibles that contain family records. Chapters that have heretofore contributed many pages of material are asked to do as much again this year. Chapters that have made a lesser contribution are asked to contribute at least one typewritten page of material for each member of the chapter.

A Society such as ours must keep alive the ideals, principles and visions of those who made this country what it is, and to do this we must continue the work of copying and preserving the records of those who went before us. Will you not help? Your State and Chapter Chairmen can give you complete information as to the preparation of material.

RUTH NORRIS BERGER
(Mrs. Alexander J. Berger),
National Chairman.

Junior Membership

As your new Chairman of Junior Membership I would like to greet each of you personally; however since that is impossible I will just hope that I may meet many of you in the not too distant future.

I know you Juniors will be delighted to learn that I have the finest guiding hand possible, in this very important Junior work. Our own Aunt Helen (Mrs. William H. Pouch) has been appointed my Special Adviser! Mrs. Talmadge, our new President General, has the most thoughtful ideas and she knew there was no better way to help a very new Chairman than to name Aunt Helen to guide her.

On our War Program for this year we have the Metal Locator Fund (Mrs. Harold Ralston Simmons, Chairman, Box 658, Clarksdale, Miss.); Junior Motor Service (Miss Olive Webster, Chairman, 91 Hillsdale Ave., West Newton, Mass.); Buddy Bags (Mrs. Howard E. Strock, Chairman, 1824 E. 4th St., Charlotte 4, N. C.), and Red Cross (Mrs. N. K. Lyons, Chairman, 171 N. Lassen St., Willows, Calif.) We must not forget our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, whose Chairman is Miss Mary Helen North, 1512 N. Meridian St., Apt. 8, Indianapolis, Ind.; and the Crippled Child project under Mrs. H. E. Forester, 6602 Meadowlawn, Houston, Texas. Junior Chairmen should write these project Chairmen for information.

If you do not have a Junior group in your Chapter, please urge your Regent to appoint a Junior Committee Chairman. The purpose of this Committee is to interest young matrons, business girls and C. A. R. graduates. Evening meetings can be arranged and those women who can not attend afternoon meetings will become interested. I feel that a Junior Committee is one of the finest ways to increase membership. As an example, here in Harrisburg our Jessie Kreamer Shergar group was formed in 1941 with a membership of 18. In 1942 our membership was 42. Our group was named for the Regent who organized us and has since been our Adviser. The present Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter, Miss Abigail Jackson (whom you read about in the July issue of the Historical Magazine), is a staunch supporter of our Junior Committee. She attends all our meetings and lends a helping hand whenever necessary. Your State Chairman of Junior Membership will be glad to help you organize. If you do not have her name, write me and I will be glad to send it to you.

Many States hold State Junior Assemblies. They may be held at the time of the State Conference. Junior Chairmen are asked to attend and as many members as possible. Those who attend will gather many new ideas for Junior work.

I am wishing for many new Junior Committees this next year and I will appreciate the help of you Juniors in stimulating interest in Chapters without Junior groups. Write me if I can be of help to you.

DOROTH A. W. FRITCHEY
(Mrs. John A., II),
National Chairman.
Junior American Citizens

The November 1941 issue of the National Historical Magazine contained a history of Junior American Citizens work. The closing paragraph stated confidently: "J. A. C. clubs . . . can function effectively no matter how great the period of crisis" . . . "members will continue to pray: 'Our Father . . . help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens.'"

Less than a month later, on December 10, 1941, a letter of emergency instructions from the National Chairman, on the Pacific Coast, went out to each State Chairman—to further ensure that "effective functioning." . . . and in October 1943 the Magazine noted: " . . . as the bells of the nearby church ring out at 11 o’clock each morning the children pause to offer up the Junior American Citizens Prayer—remembering their fathers and friends who are away at war."

In the J. A. C. column in the November 1942 Magazine is a brief record of the war service rendered in the first few months of conflict; the December ’42 and March ’43 numbers, respectively, show that home service and citizenship have not been neglected.

The National Society gave its "vote of confidence" at the 1942 Continental Congress: the J. A. C. Committee was included among those receiving per capita allotments for their National expenses (in this case, for handbooks, pins, stationery, express and postage).

The 1941-42 revision of the J. A. C. Handbook introduced Installation and Initiation Rituals, a Code, History and some Songs. New National contests brought out suggestions for a banner, motto and songs: four song winners—both words and music by club members—were incorporated in a booklet in the fall of ’43. The 1944 Continental Congress established a National J. A. C. Motto, Song, and design for a Pennant and for a Banner—chosen from entries by club members in the 1943 and 1944 contests.

William Tyler Page, from his office in the House of Representatives, on June 8, 1942, congratulated a club on its mural interpretation of "The American's Creed", adding: " . . . (as J. A. C.s) you will not only receive a generous education to fit you . . . for your life's work, but also to train you to be good American citizens and to know the reason for your faith in our splendid Republic." Praise of and belief in the J. A. C. program were expressed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower (December 8, 1942—"Some-where in North Africa") and, on February 22, 1943, by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

A Charter Member of the first J. A. C. (called, in 1901, "Children of the Republic") club, Judge Louis J. Schneider, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who represented the clubs at Continental Congress, in Washington, in 1910, spoke again at Congress in Chicago, in 1942. Later he located the only known picture of the Founder of this work, Mrs. John A. Murphy (see the Magazine, April 1943). Judge Schneider was present, with other former members, at the J. A. C. Breakfast, during Continental Congress, in Cincinnati, the birthplace of J. A. C., as was one of the original Children of the Republic workers, now an Honorary President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart.

On January 17, 1944, plans were completed with Mr. Maynard Cassady, Chief, Junior Citizens Service Section, Office of Civilian Defense, for J. A. C.s to receive, through membership in the Junior Citizens Service Corps, Federal recognition for their war service.

Junior American Citizens: Godspeed!

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER
(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
Past National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Membership

It is with a feeling of great responsibility that I take over the chairmanship of the Membership Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Trying to assume a task that has been in the hands of four distinguished National Officers, really overwhelms your new Chairman, but with a prayer in her heart and a will to carry on the task to the best of her ability and with the aid of the splendid National Vice Chairmen of the Divisions, appointed by the
President General, the State Regents elected by the membership and the State Chairmen appointed by the State Regents that you elected, and with your help we shall succeed.

No organization that has not a healthy growth can prosper and one can go further and say that nothing, men, women, children, churches, political organizations, clubs, can fulfill their greatest sphere of influence without growth. You may say—but this is war time. Yes, this is war time—our young men and women are fighting to preserve our America. Let us fight to preserve our America through the work of our great patriotic National Society, with new growth, new chapters, junior groups, C. A. R. Societies, new members—bringing new ideas, new zeal. Every member of our Society has a stake in it. It is yours as well as your membership committee’s. Try not only to locate new members, but organizing Regents for New Chapters, Leaders for junior groups and C. A. R. Societies. Remember that it is quite as important to keep the chapters that we now have as it is to get new ones. Delinquent members and those planning to resign are just as important to the Society if we can renew their interest as are new members and their lines are already established, their papers accepted, therefore less effort is required to gain them as it is with new members. Entrance into our Society is based on the records of our fighting ancestors who gave us our Country. These records must be full and accurate to be of any value, but it is well worth the time and patience. Hunt out prospective members and help them to become members of our National Society. The report of our membership standing as of June 1, 1944, has come to me from the department of the Treasurer General: Chapters, 2,567; Memberships, 145,460.

In the various war drives it has been found most effective to set a goal toward which to strive and a slogan telling tersely what we are attempting to do, so as your Membership Chairman, I set as our goal, every member of the Membership Committee working toward an increased membership, and as our slogan, “Keep Our Society Growing.” We can reach our objective with your help.

LAURA LITTLE HAWES  
(Mrs. George Bright),  
National Membership Chairman.

Press Relations

To the circle of the Press Relations Committee are welcomed many new members, both among the Special and Division Vice Chairmen and among the State Chairmen. They will find the task ahead of them both interesting and absorbing, and, most important of all, of the greatest value to our Society.

After the lull of summer, the various chapters are about to begin another active D. A. R. year. Plans are in the making and many of them will develop into projects which will be and should be publicized in the local newspapers. As the year’s program is formulated and given a start, each chapter can and should let it be known through the press what it plans to do. New committee assignments can be named and each State Chairman could send a release through her state, giving the names of the new state appointments for newspaper copy in the locality where each one resides. Many State Conferences will be held within the next few weeks and of course these, too, offer an opportunity not only for local, but also state-wide publicity.

When our President General visits your state, here is an opportunity to publicize the Society and its leading officer, with picture and sketch. All state and chapter press chairmen should have for ready reference a copy of the issue of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE of June 1944, which contains sketches of our new National Officers.

Sometimes news is so important or of such value as to evoke editorial comment. Such comment may be favorable or unfavorable. The D. A. R. has been fortunate in that its splendid war endeavors have led to the publication of a number of editorials, entirely favorable. Recent editorial is illustrative of the friendly sympathetic and appreciative attitude of many newspapers toward our Society in consideration of what its members are doing as their part in the great fight for freedom.

NOTE: In this magazine on page 521 we reprint this editorial.
Radio

The press and radio are important channels through which the activities, ideals and plans of our Society are made known. There is a public relations aspect in this work for one must conform to the standards required by papers and by radio station management. Some of the right technique one acquires by observation, training, experience and by advice from competent persons. Fortunately for those assigned to a radio committee some advice direct from the industry itself comes from Dr. H. B. Summers, manager of the Public Relations Division of the Blue Network. He gave a talk in March, 1944 before the Eastern district meeting of the American College Publicity Association. Thinking his suggestions had value for others than those engaged in college public relations work the network had them mimeographed for distribution.

I would like to summarize them briefly as a guide for our radio work. Instead of the word college used by him I will use organization or similar word.

1. It's perfectly natural to want time on the air for your organization. It is a good idea if you go about it properly and by your broadcast get favorable attention for your group. It's possible for a radio program to be poor and therefore bad publicity—the very opposite of what you desire.

2. Consider first of all that radio is not an amateur affair. It is highly professionalized and competitive. To compete with other good programs yours must be GOOD. Can you write a good radio script or can some of your members? Do you have good speakers or good musicians in your group? If so, then you are ready to talk with the radio station manager. Warning—don't make your broadcast a commercial for your group and "just sing its praises." Remember a good commercial advertiser gives a good program and only incidentally uses his commercial. Your program itself actually is a recommendation for your group. Good talks on current questions or patriotic subjects can be given. Historical dramas go well. Forums are difficult. The "idea" type is excellent—some new idea or type in radio which is not overworked already.

3. If you haven't the necessary radio talent then don't try for a separate program series. Rather as an amateur make use of programs already on the air which have a good audience assured—for instance the local news period and the time set apart for women. Make the acquaintance of the one who prepares the copy for the local news programs. He and the audience want local news. Send him every week good news items about your group—"items that have a legitimate news value or human interest value." He will use some, if not all, and that brings the attention of listeners to your group. News programs are popular and so the audience will be many times that for a separate broadcast.

Secondly, every local station has a daytime program for women. Arrange with this woman director, for broadcasts by members of your organization who have interesting stories they can tell about some of the work done, or who have had unusual experiences, or who have "human interest value." They can be interviewed by the woman director on the air.

The complete talk can be obtained from the Blue Network, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Constitution Day—September 17—gives radio chairmen a good opportunity to arrange for a broadcast or to send spot announcement about the importance of observing this patriotic day.

Martha Taylor Howard, National Chairman.
Roanoke Chapter Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter celebrated its 50th Anniversary at Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, on February 4. The members of the Executive Board were hostesses of the Golden Jubilee Tea with the past Regents of the Chapter assisting hostesses.

The Regent, Mrs. R. Hoskins Sclater, presided.

The minutes of the first meeting of the Chapter, held on February 15, 1894, were read by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Burnett, Jr.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Charles T. Lukens, presented the $100 war bond, the Chapter's 50th anniversary gift, to the Virginia Endowment Fund as a memorial to the Organizer of the Chapter, Mrs. Lelia Maria Smith Cocke. Mr. Charles Francis Cocke, president of the First National Exchange Bank of Roanoke and vice-chairman of the Virginia war finance committee, expressed appreciation of this honor paid to his mother, who died April 5, 1899.

Mrs. Joseph A. Turner, Program Chairman and past Chapter Regent, introduced the speakers, including Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, and Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Virginia State Regent.

Mrs. Dean Dunwody, Chapter Registrar, and Mrs. Robert Cochrane, Past Chapter Regent, sang two groups of songs.

Mrs. Thomas S. Fox, Chapter Corresponding Secretary, read greetings from two
past chapter regents, Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham and Mrs. Henry A. Dudley.

The guests gathered around the tea table while Mrs. Ernest G. Penn, a charter member, blew out the fifty white tapers on the anniversary cake.

The story of the Chapter’s faithful service as carried forward under fifteen regents shows a record of accomplishment, with the list of projects and beneficiaries steadily increasing.

In 1895 the Chapter contributed $155.95 to the restoration of the Rotunda of the University of Virginia after the fire. In 1898 it contributed $141.57 to the Hospital Corps for the relief of wounded soldiers and sailors of the United States. In 1904 it contributed $324.00 to the Virginia building at the St. Louis Exposition. The same year the Chapter founded the Roanoke High School library with a gift of 800 volumes and $65.00 in money. As the years have passed the Chapter has given to the Red Cross, the mountain missions, the restoration of old county records, Continental Hall, Gadsby Tavern, and many others.

The Chapter has placed many D. A. R. Lineage books in the Roanoke Public Library and has bound many volumes of the National Historical Magazine.

The Chapter has placed a marker on "Argonne Hill" in honor of the Roanoke soldiers who served in the first World War; a marker to Agatha Strotther Lewis, a great-granddaughter of Margaret Lynn Lewis; a large obelisk monument over the grave of General Andrew Lewis; and markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity.

During this World War the Chapter members have done Red Cross and war time social service work of every nature; have sold bonds, bought bonds, contributed to the Blood Plasma Fund, and have been in charge of the United Service Organization lounge every Friday night since May 1942.

In 1929 the Mill Mountain Society, C. A. R., was formed under the sponsorship of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., and is to-day a thriving society.

Council of Safety Chapter’s Great Granddaughter

Our most beloved member is our Great Granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Powell Weaver Tarver, who was 86 years last March. Mrs. Tarver is the daughter of William M. Weaver and Lucia Minter of Dallas County, Alabama. Among her fondest childhood memories are those of the times spent with her grandfather who told her of the early days of our country and tales told by his father who served in the Revolution.

When Anne was five years old her father, William M. Weaver enlisted in the Confederate States Army, July 20, 1863. He was 2nd Lieutenant, Company D, Duke’s Brigade. William Weaver’s father was Phillip Weaver of Selma, Alabama, born in Pennsylvania, June 19, 1798. As a young man, after his family had moved to Baltimore, he served with Travers and Marong, a great mercantile firm. Later they sent him to their large establishment in Cahaba, the capital of the new state of Alabama. In 1816 he bought a stock of goods and opened a trading post at Moore’s Bluff. In 1819 this site was incorporated and named Selma.

Phillip J. Weaver’s father was Jacob Weaver of Chester County, Pennsylvania.
A record from the War Department, Washington, shows that "Jacob Weaver served in the Revolutionary War as a Captain of a Company designated as 'Captain Jacob Weaver's Company.'" Jacob Weaver was commissioned January 12, 1777. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington and held in captivity on Long Island. The date of his exchange is not known. He died in 1812.

Mrs. Tarver's family have been identified for generations with service to their country. Her great-great-grandfather on her mother's side, Colonel Robert Rutherford of Chatham County, N.C., was Colonel of the Committee of Safety. He retained as his emblem the thistle and motto "Never Give An Insult, and Never Accept One," which were brought here by his Scotch ancestors. Mrs. Tarver's maternal great-grandfather was Morgan Minter, a Minute Man of Chatham County, N.C. Her grandfather, William T. Minter was Captain of the Magnolia Cadets in 1836 when he led them to fight the Seminoles in Florida. In 1865, as Colonel of the Dallas Militia he was killed in the Battle of Selma.

In 1880, Anne P. Weaver married William B. Tarver of Georgia. He died many years ago. Three of her children have also died. One daughter, Mrs. V. W. Liscomb is living in Americus, Georgia, and one son, Benjamin M. Tarver in San Antonio, Texas. She has 13 grandchildren and 11 great grandchildren. Six of her grandsons are now in the service of our country. Three of them are in the Navy, two in the Air Corps and one is decoding messages.

In her own words, Mrs. Tarver is a great "home-body." Breaking up a home every now and then to move somewhere else has been her greatest trial. She is a member of the First Methodist Church of Americus. She still takes an active part in a number of societies and is an inspiration to all who know and work with her. Though she joined the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and Council of Safety Chapter on only one line, she had eight ancestors who were soldiers in the Revolution.

Isaac Burrough Chapter Celebrates Fourth

AUDUBON, NEW JERSEY, was the scene of a Fourth of July parade this year with the leading feature the Betsy Ross House carried in the parade by members of the Isaac Burrough Chapter, D. A. R.

Those who carried and escorted the replica were Mrs. B. Franklin Hires, Mrs. L. A. Parkhurst, Mrs. E. Dornfield, Mrs. Arthur E. Kittredge, Mrs. E. W. Sullivan and Mrs. Lewis Pierce. Those participating in the ceremony wore white dresses. Many American Flags and other banners made a colorful note in the procession.

GUEST DAY MEETING

The Guest Day meeting of the Mohawk Chapter of Albany, New York was held at the Woman's Club in Albany in April.

The Regent Mrs. Edward C. Mason presided. The guest of honor was Mrs. William H. Pouch, then the President General.

Among the other guests were Regents of D. A. R. Chapters and Presidents of women's clubs and organizations in Albany. A musical program was presented by Mrs. Kenneth MacAffer, contralto, accompanied by Mrs. Edward S. Dillon.

Miss Lillian Gafe, Historian of the Chapter read an historical account of it.

The speaker was the Rev. Howard Lane Ruhendall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. Tea was served by Mrs. E. A. VanderVeer, assisted by a committee.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREENWICH TEA BURNING CHAPTER

The 40th anniversary of the Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter was celebrated with a festive luncheon at the Cohanzick Country Club in Bridgeton, New Jersey.

The newly elected Regent Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, presided. The invocation was given by Mrs. Jesse R. Reeves.

The Committee of Decoration was Mrs. L. D. Sharp, her daughter, Mrs. Leslie W. Gibson and Mrs. F. Rodney Gibson.

Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, the new State Regent was a guest, and gave as her slogan for the year: "Coming together is beginning, keeping together is progress and working together is success."

Mrs. Palmer M. May of Wildwood, State Vice Regent and Mrs. Ralph Stevens, State Chairman of Approved Schools made ad-
 addresses. Greetings were given by Mrs. Jesse Haydock of Woodbury, State Chairman of D. A. R. Museum; and Mrs. Abram Isenberg of Collingswood, State Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.

Mrs. Robert C. Mulford was the only charter member present. She and Miss Henrietta Mahon who helped organize the Chapter told of its early history.

A birthday cake with forty lighted candles on it was presented to the Regent. Madame Emtage of Neff College, Philadelphia, recited the “White Cliffs of Dover” by Alice Duer Miller.

Among the visiting Regents were Mrs. Charles Chase of Collingswood; Mrs. Herman Morris of Salem; Mrs. William Rudardson of Magnolia and Mrs. Samuel Johnson of Atlantic City.

STATE REGENT GUEST OF DU BOIS CHAPTER

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, State Regent of Pennsylvania was guest of honor at the luncheon of Du Bois Chapter of Du Bois in June at the General Pershing Hotel.

Other guests were Glenn H. Thomas, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution; T. H. Swartzlander, Editor of Western Penn S. A. R. News and Mrs. J. E. Hires, State Chairman of the American Indians Committee.

Mrs. M. E. Shaffer, Chaplain of the Chapter led the prayers. Mrs. H. A. Moore was the accompanist for the singing of the National Anthem. A program of songs was presented by Stephen Carrier accompanied by Mrs. Carrier. Mrs. Lewis H. Foster the Retiring Regent welcomed the guests and then presented the gavel to her successor Mrs. Mabel K. Gibson.

Mrs. Glade Jones was chairman of the Social Committee assisted by Mrs. B. C. Skinner, Mrs. Joseph F. Sprankle, Mrs. Mabel Gibson, Mrs. George H. Mundorff, Mrs. William H. Canon, Mrs. Jesse B. Warren, Mrs. Luther J. Lukehart, Mrs. Roscoe Knapp, Mrs. W. E. Miles, Miss Ethelyn Fye, and Miss La Rue Smyers.

**A GRANDDAUGHTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD**

Mrs. Naomi C. Brooks, a Granddaughter, member of the Peleg Gorton Chapter of Winfield, Kansas, celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary in March.

Besides the tributes from the members of the D. A. R., Mrs. Brooks was the guest of honor at a tea given by the Woman’s Society of Christian Service, and at a family gathering and dinner of The Penguin Club, composed of authors and poets. They presented her with a birthday cake. In fact this Granddaughter received four birthday cakes on her 100th birthday. Mrs. Brooke, formerly Miss Naomi Sims, was born March 18, 1844, near Frankfort, Indiana. Her father was Stephen Sims, born November 24, 1792, in Cook County, Tennessee, and her mother was his second wife, Mrs. Nancy (Creek) Betts, who was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia.

She had nineteen brothers and sisters. She taught school for four years and was married to Jackson Brooke, June 26, 1870. Her grandfather was William Sims, Jr., a member of one of the independent companies for the county of Albemarle, Virginia, and was in actual service during the greater part of the Revolutionary War. He drew a pension for this service at the time of his death. He was under the personal command of General George Washington.

Mrs. Brooks was elected a member of the Peleg Gorton Chapter in November.

She has always been very fond of music and has the melodeon her father bought her when she was 12 years old. She still plays church hymns. About three years ago she played the piano at the 70th anniversary celebration of the Women’s Foreign Missionary Society of Grace Methodist Church. She takes an interest in the affairs of the day and has a very keen memory. She reads current periodicals and the Bible, although her eye sight is now failing. She knows much of the Bible by heart. Mrs. Brooks listens to the radio while she knits her own woolen stockings because they can not be purchased now.

**Gunnison Valley Chapter Celebrates**

The regular meeting day, May 27th, was a highlight in the history of Gunnison Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Gunnison, Colorado. The members were luncheon guests of Mrs. Clyde Buffington at the Allen Hotel after which a
brief adjournment was made, with a reas-
semble on the campus of Western State Col-
lege. On a green and sheltered hillside,
the Chapter had planted a young blue
spruce tree to be presented to Miss Lucy
Spicer in loving recognition of her charter
membership in the Society and especially
commemorating the occasion of her retire-
ment as Registrar of Western State College.
Miss Spicer's thirty-one years as a mem-
ber of the Faculty have endeared her to
hundreds of students and townspeople. It
was with sincere regret that Gunnison Val-
ley Chapter said its farewells to her as an
active member and co-worker.
Mr. M. J. Webber of the United States
Forestry Service personally selected the
tree and supervised the actual planting.
After, the chairman, Mrs. C. T. Hurst spoke
briefly. She presented Mrs. Charles C.
Casey who read the dedication and made
formal presentation of the tree.
Gunnison Valley Daughters shall con-
sider it a real privilege to watch over and
care for the “Spicer Spruce Tree.”

Celebrates Its Golden Anniversary

A GOLDEN JUBILEE DINNER and Cele-
bration of the Keturah Moss Taylor
Chapter of Newport, Kentucky, was held
on June 7. Daughters from five other chap-
ters joined in the festivities. The new
State Regent, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, of
Ashland, Kentucky, was unable to be pres-
ent due to illness in her family.
At the guest table sat the two charter
members, Mrs. Thomas P. Carothers and
Mrs. Robert F. Sutton; the Chapter Regent,
Mrs. William H. Tillman; past Chapter
Regents; and guest regents and chapter
representatives.
Mrs. Thomas P. Carothers, one of the
charter members, gave a toast to The Flag.
After dinner the program was resumed be-
ginning with the singing of the “Star
Spangled Banner” by the entire group, fol-
lowed by the Pledge of Allegiance to The
Flag. Mrs. Tillman, the Chapter Regent,
then welcomed the guests, read messages
of congratulation, etc. Words of greet-
ing were given by Regents and chapter
representatives from the Mary Inglis Chap-
ter of Fort Thomas, Kentucky; the Re-
becca Bryan Boone Chapter of Newport,
Kentucky; the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter of
Covington, Kentucky; the Captain John
Lillard Chapter of Grant County, Kentucky;
and the Cochise Chapter of Douglas, Ari-
 zona.
The first officers of the newly formed
Chapter were appointed May 28, 1894,
by the State Regent. They were Mrs.
Fannie Foote Maddux, Regent; Miss Fan-
nie Foote Forse (later Mrs. Robert F.
Sutton), Secretary; Mrs. Virginia Lovell
Hodge, Registrar; and Mrs. Anna Mar-
shall Wilshire, Treasurer. The charter
members besides the officers were: Mrs.
Josephine Crozet, Miss Ann Tibbatts
Hodge, Mrs. George Hodge Bailey, Mrs.
Sallie Gibson Gates, Miss Ann Lee Wash-
ington, Mrs. Betty Berry Spaulding, Mrs.
Margaret Roberts Barbour, Mrs. Mary Ket-
urah Jones, Mrs. Jane Ramsey Washington,
Mrs. Mary Ankeney Phythian, Miss Flor-
ence May Washington, and Mrs. Caroline
B. Powell Carothers.
Mrs. Thomas P. Carothers of Fort
Thomas, Kentucky, and Mrs. Robert F. Sut-
ton of Glendale, Ohio, today are the only
two living charter members who are still
members of the Chapter.
One hundred twenty-six members have
been enrolled in the Chapter. Many promi-
nent local families are represented in this
membership, among whom are descendants
of the families of Washington, Taylor and
Southgate.
The Chapter during the past fifty years
has done its share in war work during the
Spanish American War, and both World
Wars, giving, as many others, of their
time, money, and energy. It has aided
financially some of the mountain schools
of the Country. It has shared liberally in
the restoration and preservation of historic
places, and in the building of historic
memorials. It has helped finance the
building and furnishings of the National
Society Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion Memorial Continental Hall. It has
contributed much historical and genea-
logical material to the State and National
Society libraries, as well as other libraries
in the State and Country. State offices have
been held by some of its members, and the work and interests of the Chapter are the same as that of most of its sister chapters throughout the Country.

Many commendations and expressions of congratulation were sent to Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter on its first fifty years. It is to be hoped that its next fifty years will be as worthy of celebration.

ELIZABETH MORROW COOLEY, Historian.

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Report of the Historian, Amsterdam Chapter

THE Amsterdam Chapter closed in June, the final of its nine meetings for the year 1943-1944.

An outstanding event was the dedication of a service flag and honor roll. A large flag given by Mrs. Myron H. Kimball, bearing 32 stars was unfurled. Each member having men in the service lighted one of the white candles placed in a holder upon the Regent's table. A gold candle in the center, in memory of Henry S. Wheeler, was lighted by the Reverend Frank T. Rhoad, our guest speaker.

Students of the Americanization classes in the public schools visited Guy Park Manor as guests of the Chapter.

On Chapter Day, the program was in charge of Mrs. Schuyler G. Voorhees, author of a history in rhyme of Guy Park Manor from its erection in 1766 to the present, "Down the Vista of the Decades."

The Rev. William D. Orr gave a most interesting history of St. Ann's Episcopal Church from its origin in the old Queen Anne Chapel at Fort Hunter, New York in 1711.

The Business and Professional Women's Group has held four enjoyable and profitable evening meetings.

Ready and willing support has been given to the various projects of the National and State Societies. Among the more important may be mentioned the Rhodes General Hospital, and the D.A.R. Canteen in Albany; the scholarship and gifts to Tamassee; full subscription to the Blood Plasma Fund; $100 to Red Cross; and several lesser contributions, including the annual History Award to Junior High School students.

War work bars for over 750 hours of volunteer work on War Mobilization, Red Cross and Rationing Board projects since Pearl Harbor, were awarded to six members as follows:—Mrs. Fred M. Bennett, 3000 hours; Mrs. Heth G. Coons, 1250 hours; Mrs. Roy J. DeLaMater, 1162 hours; Mrs. Harry F. Ledlie, 1020 hours; Mrs. Schuyler G. Voorhees, 783 hours, and Mrs. F. Raymond Goller, 768 hours.

MAUDE S. MCDUFFIE, Historian.

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Army Officer Guest Speaker

GU-YA-NO-GA CHAPTER held its monthly luncheon meeting June 22, at the Hotel Benham, Penn Yan, N. Y. with Captain Roger M. Salisbury of the 6th Service Command, U. S. Army, as guest speaker.

Miss Cora Knapp, chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, gave an interesting paper on "Women in War Work" and introduced Janice Bardeen of Penn Yan and Daisy Randall of Dundee who won the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage in their respective schools and were presented by Miss Knapp with Good Citizenship Pilgrimage pins.

Mrs. G. L. Barden spoke on "Naturalization Court Proceedings" describing the procedure.

For the second time this year the chapter gave 100 percent to the Blood Plasma Fund. Mrs. Marvin Allison was elected delegate and Mrs. F. E. Monnin, Mrs. Leo Colmey, Mrs. Wayne Waters and Mrs. J. E. Platman as alternates to the State Conference at Utica Oct. 1 to 3.

The Mrs. E. R. Bordwell Memorial prize of ten dollars given at the Penn Yan Academy commencement was won by Miss Barbara Beaumont.

Mrs. F. E. Monnin, chairman of Girl Home Makers, announced that the two prizes given by the chapter for the best dresses in the Home Making department at the Academy were won by Miss Dorothy Holly and Miss Jane Nielsen.

MRS. JOB MILTON WARD, Regent, Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter.
Parliamentary Procedure

"Precedent.—The lawless science of the law, that codeless myriad of precedent, that wilderness of single instances."—Tennyson.

YOUR Parliamentarian is the proud possessor of a copy of "Jefferson's Manual" written by Thomas Jefferson and published in 1840, now one hundred and four years old. It is "A Manual of Parliamentary Practice," composed originally for the use of the Senate of the United States, with reference to the practice and rules of the House of Representatives, and for further information I might add that it was "Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by Hogan & Thompson, at the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

Pursuant to that bit of information, I want to give you, verbatim, Section I of this Manual under the heading of "The Importance of Adhering to Rules," as follows:

"Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, 'It was a maxim he often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check, and control, on the actions of the majority; and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power.'

"So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded on good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding, which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities."

"And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what the rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or capriciousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified Public body."

(End of Section I.)

Now, I have before me, a letter stating that the writer is "The Regent of a chapter founded in 1913 and it has never had any By-Laws."

This Regent said that when she became Regent she began to arouse interest in getting something to "steer by," so she was sending me a set of by-laws adopted by the Chapter before having them printed. She also wrote that she wanted to know where to purchase a copy of Robert's Rules of Order Revised, that she could not find same in New York. May I say that you can order a copy of R. R. O. R. at any book store, for if the store does not carry the book in stock, they will order a copy for you. The large Department Stores in New York City carry this book in stock, in their Book Departments, or they will order it for you if they do not have it in stock—price is $1.50 I believe. Please do not send me money to purchase these books here, I will only be compelled to send the check back to you.

General Henry M. Robert was the author of three books on Parliamentary Law. (1) "Robert's Rules of Order Revised," and, (2) "Parliamentary Practice," also, (3) "Parliamentary Law."

No. 2—"Parliamentary Practice" is very elementary and splendid for beginners, and while the rules and customs most commonly adopted by societies in this country are stated in "Rules of Order Revised," it is assumed that the reader has read "Parliamentary Practice" for it is an introduction to "Parliamentary Law" and drills are given illustrating in detail the method of conducting business meetings. "Parliamentary Law" is the "Large Book," and gives detailed explanations on certain subjects that are not fully explained in the other two books. These three books make a very wonderful and complete "cross reference" of valuable and instructive infor-
information and are in complete harmony, for
the author has repeated many statements,
applying them in different ways in different
articles when the repetition would make
the Article or Rule easier to understand.

The Regent who was "reaching out" for
something to "steer her ship of state" by is,
I say, a very smart woman
and I hope she
will read the first part of this Article that
I quoted from "Jefferson's Manual." Just
what a chapter does that has "no set of
rules" to follow, I can't imagine! Every
club or organization, no matter how small,
should have a simple set of rules to follow
and in the case of a D. A. R. Chapter, those
rules must be in harmony with the National
Constitution and By-laws, and every Regent
should read Article V, and Article IX of the
National By-laws very carefully, to be sure
that her Chapter's by-laws do not conflict,
in any way, with the National By-laws.

I want to call your attention again to the
"Model Set of Chapter By-laws" as sug-
ested pages 104-108 in the 1942 Hand
Book. This model set is arranged well, and
according to Robert and is adequate for the
use of any Chapter, with only a very few changes. Some sets of by-laws that come to
my desk are too inadequate and so lacking
in real information as to be of no value at
all, because they "desire only a very simple
set of by-laws." Now there is quite a dif-
fERENCE in "constructive simplicity" and an
inadequate compilation of words, giving no
constructive information.

"Simplicity is the terminal point of all
progress, as it is the terminal point of all
perfection," we are told.

"No Society should adopt by-laws, or
amendments to by-laws, that the members
cannot interpret. When a draft of the by-
laws has been prepared, it should be care-
fully criticized to see that there is no am-
biguity in the statements." (Robert Par.
Law, P. 376.) In the May Magazine I gave
you Robert's "Principles of Interpreta-
tion," page 380 of Par. Law. Please read
these basic rules or principles over until
you become familiar with the meaning of
them.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Ques. 1.—Should "lost Resolutions" ap-
ppear in the minutes of State Conference?

Ans.—Yes. See R. R. O. R. P. 247 under
"minutes."—(f) "All main motions (except
such as were withdrawn) and points of or-
der and appeals whether sustained or lost,
and all other motions that were not lost or
withdrawn." These are all essentials of the
records! Also, see Robert's "Par. Law" P.
315—"All main motions (except such as are
withdrawn) whether adopted or rejected,
should be entered on the minutes and usu-
ally the names of the makers of very impor-
tant main motions, but NOT the Second-
ers!" Yes: you certainly do have "lost mo-
tions" recorded in the minutes of your con-
ference. Why not? Some very important
business could be brought before the So-
ciety, and you would certainly want a rec-
ord of it if it were "lost"—wouldn't you?

Ques. 2.—Your State Conference voted to
revise and reprint your state By-laws to in-
clude all amendments and changes made
since 1929. Should this not be under the
supervision of the present State Regent and
her Advisory Committee?

Ans.—Your State Conference voted to
revise and reprint your state by-laws, etc.,
and the Committee on Revision should be
appointed by the newly-elected State Regent
and her Board. Certainly, the outgoing
State Regent and her Board do not appoint
Committees when they are going out of
office.

Ques. 3.—This is our problem of the
moment: For the past few years, by a
sort of an "unwritten law" it has been our
custom to elect the outgoing regent to the
Advisory Board and allow the oldest regent
in point of service to retire. This has not
always proved to be entirely satisfactory.
Our question is: Has it been deemed ad-
visable through the experience of others
that the Advisory Board consist entirely
of Past Regents?

Ans.—Please read the June D. A. R.
(1944) Magazine p. 401, also the April
(1944) Magazine p. 240. You may elect
your past officers to office, but to restrict
your nominees to a limited few and tell your
members who they shall vote for is not ac-
cording to Robert. See P. 290 of R. R.
O. R.—"The voting is not limited to nomi-
nees, etc.," and also you are told in the
Hand Book—P. 106 not "to permit long
terms and frequent re-elections. Rotation
in office is essential to growth and develop-
ment. Do not keep returning the same
members to office year after year.

Ques. 4.—The organizations in our city
are organizing "A Coordinating Council"
and they are asking that our Chapter con-
tribute funds and also ask that we elect voting delegates to represent this chapter on this Council. I do not know whether I should do this and am asking you for the correct procedure for me to follow.

Ans.—I am sure that you, as Regent of your Chapter, received a copy of the 53rd Congress last April in New York. It is under the heading of “Protection of Name of the Society.” This resolution tells you definitely that we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, are “Committed to a policy of non-affiliation with other organizations.” That means exactly what it says! A resolution on Non-Affiliation was passed, or adopted, at the 42nd Congress, April 1933. It was Resolution No. 12—and the date was Friday, April 21, 1933 and is as follows:

“Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being constantly requested to join or affiliate with other organizations in various projects necessitating the expenditure or collection of dues; and

Whereas, The By-laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, make no provision for affiliation where financial obligations are involved; and

Whereas, Dating from May 5, 1894, various resolutions have been adopted to the effect that we adhere strictly to the objects as defined in Article II of our Constitution NEITHER THE SOCIETY NOR ANY PART THEREOF shall identify itself in any official capacity with other organizations; be it

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in the Forty-second Continental Congress, hereby reaffirms these resolutions, and expressly states that it cannot affiliate in any way with other organizations or group of organizations, but that it may cooperate, when it seems advisable, with any organization having objects kindred with its own.”

“Affiliation” means becoming a part of; to unite with. “Cooperation” means associating with, or acting in conjunction with. “Affiliation” entails the matter of dues or a monetary obligation which in the end means official membership in and “becoming a part thereof” of the Council or organization. If you “cooperate,” you informally take part in meetings of an organization in an unofficial capacity. Civic organizations may receive the approval of a D. A. R. Chapter, also members may join as individuals, BUT A CHAPTER WHICH “IS A PART THEREOF” (of the National Society D. A. R.) CANNOT BECOME A MEMBER of any other organization or group of organizations. According to this —your chapter cannot become a part of (nor be a member of) the so named “Coordinating Council.”

It is important that I call your attention to certain matters of vital importance and I ask your attention to the following points:

1. All communications addressed to the “Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.” should be sent to Mrs. John Trigg Moss, 6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis 12, Mo., and NOT to Memorial Continental Hall.

2. By-laws sent to Parliamentarian for correction must be typewritten. When received, each set of by-laws is stamped with date of receipt and taken “in turn.” Allow plenty of time—four to six weeks, and please do not ask that your by-laws “be given immediate attention.” Send your by-laws, as revised, to your Parliamentarian BEFORE you adopt them and NOT after your Chapter has adopted them. Questions of importance will be given immediate attention, and answered as quickly as possible—though it is very hard to secure a typist here during this war emergency period, and my schedule—in answering all mail—has “slowed up” greatly.

3. All printed matter is sent out from the office of Corresponding Secy. General (See P. 12 in your Hand Book). Your Parliamentarian does not have any printed matter, nor copies of your National By-laws, nor the Hand Book, here for distribution. Send to Headquarters in Washington, D. C. for same.

4. The National Society asks that return postage be enclosed for the return of corrected by-laws and for all inquiries on matters pertaining to points of Parliamentary Procedure. See Pages 15 and 38 of Hand Book (1942). Be sure you have sufficient postage on your by-laws, etc., before mailing them to me. Communications requesting answer by “Air Mail” or Special Delivery must be accompanied by the required amount of postage. Telegrams must be paid for and answers will be sent collect.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.
The Military lists of Augusta County, 1756-1763 from Hening's Statutes at Large, volume 7. (See August '44 National Historical Magazine.)

Augusta County, Virginia, was formed from Orange County in 1738 and comprised all the territory northwest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It extended “northly, westerly and southerly to the utmost limits of Virginia” which at that time was as far as the Mississippi River.

In other words, Augusta County included nearly all of West Virginia and the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and that part of western Pennsylvania which Virginia claimed.

This list locates these families, who, within a decade later, (and with very few exceptions), contributed to the Cause of American Independence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dean</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Cloyd, for provisions to Indians</td>
<td>8 16 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stevison, for provisions to Indians</td>
<td>19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gum, for horse hire</td>
<td>3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Moore, for sorrel mare impressed for the Shawnee expedition, and not returned, appraised to</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cisens, for the use of his horse in the same expedition</td>
<td>3 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Cunningham, for conducting Indians</td>
<td>2 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Bratton, for horse hire</td>
<td>3 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Sayers, for a horse impressed and killed, appraised to</td>
<td>14 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith, for a horse impressed and killed and for hire of another horse</td>
<td>9 12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Sampson Archer</td>
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<tr>
<td>John M'Cay, sergeant</td>
<td>8 16</td>
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<td>William Cravens, do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Minice</td>
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<td>James Cambel</td>
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<td>James Alexander</td>
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<td>John Johnson</td>
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<td>Thomas Lawrence</td>
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<td>James Stephenson</td>
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<td>Daniel Remi</td>
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<tr>
<td>To John Farrell, and William Kite, 45s each</td>
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<td>Adam M'Cormick</td>
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<td>John Leonard</td>
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<td>Benjamin Kinby, corporal</td>
<td>3 8</td>
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<td>Martin Philips</td>
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<td>William Woods</td>
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<td>James Brit</td>
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<td>Thomas Prichard, corporal</td>
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<td>Abraham Earhart</td>
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<td>John Blor</td>
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<td>George Watts</td>
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<td>Gasper Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Earhart</td>
<td>7 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Nicholas Huffman, Philip Harper, Valentine Castle, Jacob Harper, and George Hamer, 1. 7 8s, each</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>To Jacob Hornbery</td>
<td>6 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas Frank</td>
<td>7 9</td>
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<td>Thomas Boyne</td>
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<td>Peter Moses</td>
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<td>George Moses</td>
<td>6 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adam Harper</td>
<td>6 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>To George Mouse, and Paul Shaver, 1. 7 8s, each</td>
<td>14 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Loudwig Folk</td>
<td>7 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Frees</td>
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<td>Peter Vanimon</td>
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<td>Philip Huffman</td>
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<td>William Wilson</td>
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<td>Henry Benigar</td>
<td>7 3</td>
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<td>John Carrod</td>
<td>6 16</td>
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<td>John Malcomb</td>
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<td>James McClure</td>
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<td>John Cunningham</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>William Mintor</td>
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<td>Isaiah Shipman</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Jacob Peterson, Jacob Wiece, Joseph Wiece, Benjamin Hagler, John Hagler, John Wizer, Poston Hagler, Henry Carr, Jacob Hagler, Martin Peterson, Jeremiah Cooper, 16s each</td>
<td>8 16 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Robert Trimble</td>
<td>1 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Goodman</td>
<td>2 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabriel Pickins</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Shaw</td>
<td>6 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Young</td>
<td>1 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Earhart, junior</td>
<td>1 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Mathias Tice, Gaspur Smith, Nicholas Sivers, Nicholas Hawner, Jacob Aberman, William Dyer, Andrew Full, John Still, Michael Malow, Michael Eberman, Adam Little, and John Aberman, 14s, each</td>
<td>8 8 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>To William Wilson</td>
<td>1 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Robert Holmes, Daniel Evans, David Lard, 90s, each</td>
<td>4 10</td>
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To Jacob Rolman, and Thomas Bowen, 27s. each 2 14 00
To John Pater, corporal 4 4
Matthew Black 1 10
Larkin Pearsnot 2 2
George Malcom, do 5 12
John Crosby, junior 1 14
Robert Trimble 1 8
Thomas Lawrence 2 8
George Goodman 4 17
George Capliner 1 5
John Maltom 12
Henry Smith 9
To Michael Hoghead 0 10 00
John Crosby, senior 19
William Cunningham 13
John Young 1 6
William Flemn 13
Robert Cunningham 2 2
Thomas M’Comb 10
Richard Wilson 1 6
William Gragg 19
Thomas Paterson 1 16
Robert Magery 1 1
To William Woods, and Daniel Reme, 54s. 16
To George Hedrick, John Seller, John Miller, Charles Man, Jacob Pence, Jacob Grub, Charles Rush, Cunrod Kinsel, 5is. each 20 8
To William Bliss 1 16
To Michael Eberman, John Reiger, and Nicholas Sivers, 46s. each 6 18
To Michael Malou, John Stilt, John Eberman, Adam Little, John Colley, William Dyer, and Jacob Eberman, 46s. each 16 2 00
To John Dunkle 1 19
Gasper Smith 15
Christopher Colley 1 9
To Roger Dyer, George Malow, George Fultz, Mathias Tice, Walter Cunrod, Gambriel Kite, Jacob Kite, Valentine Kite, George Kite, Jacob Havener, 46s. each 23 00 00
To Nicholas Havener, George Dunkle, 39s. each 3 18
To Thomas Barrow 1 15
George Anderson 1 18
William Ralston 1 15
James Bradshaw 1
John Davis 1 18
To Robert Minice and Robert M’Cay, 35s. each 3 10
To Daniel Long 1 13
Andrew Little 1 2
John Cunningham, junior 1
James Alexander 1 1
Andrew Full 1
To captain Francis Kirtley, 17s. 6d. deducted for hides received by him 15 12 6
To Lieutenant Christian Bingaman 7 10
Benjamin Kindley, serjeant 1 6 3
John Ozban, serjeant 1 14 8
John Bingaman 1 2 00
Daniel Price 9
John Massey 1 8
George Man 1 11
Peter Miller 1 12
Tetrach Couch 18
Jacob Mover 12
Stephen Hanburgher 1 3
Jacob Fudge 1 9
Adam Hiedrick 1 18
Nicholas Mulebarier 1 11
Henry Long 1 12
James Fowler 1 18
John Frazier 1 10
Robert Belcher 1 14
Hugh Wilson 13
James Lawrence 8
William Hook 1 14
Moises Aliger 2 13 00
Thomas Wilmouth 1 11
Adam Miller 1 10
Jacob Miller 1 13
Jacob Man 1 13
Thomas Powell 16
George Kite 1 10
Cunrod Umble 2 2
William Kinsey 2 2
Cornous White 1 16
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To John Perrel 1 2
To Cunrod Peterfish 1 11
To Jacob Runkle 9 2
To Peter Trusler, George Shillinger, 3is. each 3 2
To Arthur Trader 1 12
To Nathaniel Harrison, Robert Black, 17s. 17s. each 1 14
To Matthew Black 1 10
William Shannon 9
Thomas Pointer 1 16
Moses Sample 7
Henry Coler 1 11
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To Ury Umble, Daniel Cloud, 30s. each 3 00 00
To Christopher Armontrout, Jacob Kindler, 32s. each 3 4
To Isaac South 1 7
John Fulse, Poston Nosler, 19s. each 1 13
To Horerick Husman 17
William Shaw 14
Martin Umble 1 2
Lieutenant Daniel Smith 1 15
To captain Ephraim Love
To Edward Ervin
(B -bondsman, F -father, M -mother, W -witness)

MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY. COPIED BY LIMESTONE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(B-bondsman, F-father, M-mother, W-witness)

1797


Caldwell, Andrew, and Mary Light, July 24, 1797. Bartholomew Fitzgerald, B.

Devere, Nicholas, and Polly Hall, Jan. 18, 1797. Christopher Colglazer, B.; Edward Hall, F.

Dixson, John, and Rachel Rogers, Jan. 10, 1797. John Dickson, B.; Moses Wood, B.


Gray, John, and Mary Stewart, Feb. 9, 1797. Matthew Gray, B.

Humphreys, Owen, and Isabella Keith, Sept. 4, 1797. Robert Gill, B.

Maxwell, John, and Agnes Bowyles, Feb. 14, 1797. Elsey Bowyles, B.

McConnell, Thos., and Polly Downing, Mch. 26, 1797. Joseph Downing, B.

Peedes, Wm., and Caroline Green, May 8, 1797. Wm. Peade, B.; John Green, B.; Richard Green, F.; Elizabeth Green, M.; John Reed and Jas. Fry, W.


Pickrell, William, and Sary Ferren, Feb. 20, 1797. John Ferren, B.

Rezner, Nicholas, and Mary Stout, Feb. 24, 1797. Zebulon Stout, B.; David Stout, F.; Susanna Bassett, W.

Ricketts, Wm., and Lucinda Nash, Jan. 24, 1797. Bartholomew Fitzgerald, B.; Edward Nash, F.; Elizabeth Nash, M.

Robeitt, Richard, and Ruth Collier, Jan. 11, 1797. Joseph Collier, B.

Rulon, Joseph, and Ruth Vannmeter, Apr. 3, 1797.

Salmon, John, and Mary Journey, Jan 12, 1797. Peter Journey, B.; Joseph Journey, F.; Margaret Journey, M.


Shovil, Wm., and Milly Botts, Mch. 27, 1797. Lucy Botts, M.; Nancy Botts, W.; Samuel Hedge, W.

Wamsley, Isaac, and Elizabeth Ginn, Apr. 29, 1797. Wm. Ginn, B.

Watson, Abraham, and Mary Moore, July 4, 1797. Aaron Moore, B.; Joseph Moore, F. (Joseph Moore, F. of Mary Given.)

Welch, Abraham, and Margaret Shirly, June 3, 1797. John Durio, B.


Whaley, John, Jr., and Charity Clark, Feb. 24, 1797. Wm. Clark, Jr., B.; John Baker, B.


White, William, and Sarah Fisher, Mch. 18, 1797. George Fisher, B.; Robert Smith, W.

Wiley, Eli, and Elizabeth Seals, Jan. 5, 1797. Simon Linchart, B.

Williams, Thomas, and Mary Fox, June 7, 1797. David Bell, B.


1798

Bayles, Benj., and Elizabeth Wood, Sept. 25, 1798. George Wood, B.

Callen, James, and Anne Wells, Feb. 26, 1798. Wm. Vansickles, B.; Wm. Wells, F.; Wm. Collins, W.; Mary Well, consent; Robert Wells, consent.


Dye, Mounteen, and Elsey Glenn, Dec. 11, 1797. Robert Glenn, B.

Lee, John, and Mary Cantwell, Jan. 22, 1798. George Berry, B.

Lowry, James, and Catherine Gurtide, Sept. 11, 1798. John Gurtide, B.

Long, Robert, and Sally Burke, Mch. 26, 1798. Wm. Burke, B.

Myers, Joseph, and Margaret Walker, Feb. 16, 1798. Jacob Wier, B.

Mann, John, and Abigail Devons, Mch. 8, 1798. David Devons, B.

Murphy, John, and Margaret Britton, Oct. 19, 1798. Wallace Britton, B.

Moss, Moses, and Mary Pitzer, June 27, 1798. Jas. Monohan, B.

Moss, Elijah, and Polly Smith, Aug. 8, 1798. Uriah Glassco, B. Andrew Smalley (stepfather of Polly); Susannah Smalley, M.; Peter Glassco, W.; Wm. Moss, W.

Fulton, Hugh, and Jane Rogers, Dec. 11, 1798. John Rogers, B.

Gill, Reuben, and Elizabeth Chapman, Apr. 24, 1798. John Chapman, B.


Gutridge, John, and Margaret Parkinson, Sept. 27, 1798. James Lowry, B.; Wm. Parkinson, F.; Elizabeth Parkinson, M.; Jean Parkinson, W.

Harmon, Samuel, and Elizabeth Robinson, Nov. 13, 1798. Isaacar Davis, B.; Ralph Harmon, F.; Ann Robinson, W.; Sam Robinson, W.

Helm, Samuel, and Phebe Watson, Nov. 17, 1798. John Clark, B.; John Watson, B.; Meredith Hedm, Jr., F.; John Logan, W.
Hurst, John, and Elizabeth Harper, June 7, 1798.

Hurst Jones, and Elizabeth Stapleton, Mch. 12, 1798. Robert McColllough, B.; Wm. Stapleton, F.
Pangburn, Hampton, and Margaret Luckie, June 11, 1798. Joseph Luckie, B. (Joseph Luckie, brother of Margaret, made oath of age and mother's consent.)


Ratcliff, Silas, and Elizabeth Pinson (or Nancy), Feb. 12, 1798. Jas. Harris, B.; Thos. Pinson (or Pinson), F.; Gooding Tyman, W.; Benj. Perry, W.

Rice, James, and Sarah Mofford, Nov. 19, 1798.

John Mofford, B.; Daniel Morford, F.
Records, John, and Sarah Stewart, Aug. 20, 1798.
Win Stewart, B.
Row, John, and Sally Griffin, Dec. 3, 1798. Andrew Griffin, B.
Robinson, John, and Sarah Dalap, July 30, 1798.
Geo. Gilgeese, B.; Mary Colby, W.; Josiah Robinson, W.

Rogers, Rawlin, and Hannah Evans, Feb. 5, 1798.
Benj. Rawlins, B.; Francis Evans, B.

Rueh, Wm., and Lydia Campbell, Dec. 7, 1798.
Jas. Bailey, B.; John Campbell, B.

Rumford, Jonathan, and Elizabeth Cox, Sept. 5, 1798. Jos. Cox, B.
Sidwell, Nathan, and — Presbyb, July 21, 1798.
Wm. Presbyb, B.; Levi Sidwell, B.


Spates, Robert, and Nancy Beeding, Nov. 28, 1798.
Thos. Beall, B.; Tabitha Beeding, M.; Robert Taylor, Jr., W.

Starke, David, and Martha Rogers, Dec. 11, 1798.
John Rogers, B.

Terhune, Albert, and Nancy Carter, Feb. 6, 1798.
Wm. Cole, B.; Henry Carter, F.

Ephraim Cole, B.

Wallis, Michael, and Charity McCane, June 30, 1798.
Jas. McCane, B.; Wm. McCane, F.; Mary McCane, M.; Wm. Young, W.

Watson, Arthur (born 1770), and Tempy Robertson, Aug. 28, 1798. Richard Robinson, B. (See Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ill.)

Wood, Jesse, and Keturah Tharp, Aug. 29, 1799.
Wm. Wood, B.; Andrew Tharp, B.

Ashir, James, and Sarah Ford (Sarah 21 yrs. old Oct. 28, 1798), June 5, 1798. Jacob Beeding, B.; Blanch Ford, M.


Davin, Wm., and Mary Harris, Jan. 30, 1798.
Charles Stewart, B.

Harris, Edward, Jr., and Elizabeth Campbell, June 7, 1798.
Robert Campbell, B.

Lucas, Edmond, and Kipiah Burns, July 5, 1798.
Samuel Lucas, B.; Robert McColllough, B.; John Bus, F.

Neel, John, and Betsey Boyd, Aug. 5, 1798.
Samuel Boyd, B.; Wm. Boyd, F.; Edward Chany, W.

Scott, Thos., and Matty Ralston, Feb. 25, 1798.
George Ralston, B.; Rachel Ralston, Consent; John Roos, W.; Joseph Harmon, W.

Smith, John, and Violet Buchson (21 yrs. old), Aug. 1, 1798. Wm. Jones, B.

Tarvin, Joseph, and Martha Cowgill, June 24, 1798. Thos. Tarvin, B.; Elisha Cowgill, consent; George Tarvin, W.


Whips, Wm., and Celia Finch, July 30, 1798.
James Whips, B.; Jas. Finch, F.; John Whips, W.

Queries

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

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

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

(a) Norris—John Norris married Miss Capell, St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel, Maryland, in 1695. They had a son, John Norris, Junior, who married Clare Wells. John and Clare had two sons, John and Martin. I would like to know if John and his brother Martin had Revolutionary service.

(b) Whitmore—Would also like to know if Captain George Whitmore, South Carolina Revolutionary soldier, was a son or grandson of Sir...
George Whitmore, Lord Mayor of London. Mrs. Ella M. Orvin, 977 King Street, Charleston 26, South Carolina.

1'44. Garrison—Want lineage data on John Garrison, born New Jersey, married Elizabeth Lewis. He had three brothers, Abraham, Henry, and Hassel; settled in Wyandot County, Ohio, about 1830. A son Elisha Garrison, born November 22, 1824, married Mary Elizabeth Girtor, Ross County, Ohio. Mrs. Reed Vincent, Post Office Box 165, Marshall, Michigan.

1'44. (a) Dennis-Highfield—Jesse Dennis married first 1805 Woodford County, Kentucky, Sarah Highfield. Want birth, death (dates and places), parentage of each and data. Children: Dolly married George Smoot; Hannah married about 1840 John Moore—lived in Marion County, Indiana; James Harvey married first Lucina Cook, second Eliza Cook, third Lydia Helen Huckle. By second marriage Jesse Dennis had children: John and Temple. (b) How connected to Jeremiah Highfield of Fayette County, Kentucky, 1789 (Woodford cut from Fayette) and Hezekiah Highfield of North Carolina in Revolutionary War times? Want parentage of John Moore and any data. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

1'44. (a) Lahr-Fisher—Who were the parents of Anna Maria Lahr who was married to George Fischer about 1753? They lived on Pipe Creek in Carroll County, Maryland, from 1754-1797. They moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland in 1753. George Fischer died in 1797 in Carroll County, Maryland. Mrs. Elmore Petersen, 854 15th Street, Boulder, Colorado.

1'44. (a) Miller—Wanted data of Jacob Miller and wife with issue. He was born 1739, the son of Robert and Ruth (Haines) Miller of East Calm Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Known child: Abraham Miller born 1758 married (1) Phoebe Webb 1782 (2) Nancy Miller 1800. Lived at Lime Ridge, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. (b) Friends Records—Wanted location of any Friends Records, which include Chester County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. G. W. Rogers, 414 4th Street, Deer Lodge, Montana.

1'44. (a) Clark—Jacob Clark, born about 1799, where ( ?) parents wanted. Lived in Parke County, Indiana, to 1820; Bureau County, Illinois, to 1834; Logan County, Illinois, before 1837 through 1847. Married about 1819; to whom (?). Above dates determined by place and birth of children. Parke County opened for colonization 1818. Court House built 1826, destroyed by fire 1858. Can give list of children. (b) Allan-Musick—Parentage of Abraham Musick, born November 11, 1803, Lexington, Kentucky, married February 6, 1831, Clark County, Indiana, Anne Allan (born December 24, 1812 New York, died June 10, 1885) a daughter EleanorMusick (born July 29, 1832, Logan County, Illinois) married August 14, 1848, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, to John P. Clark, (born April 1, 1820, Parke County, Indiana). Miss Charlotte Barlow, 409 Park Avenue, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

"Let Freedom Ring"

FREEDOM is the most wonderful thing in the world, but today that freedom is challenged and endangered. What are we giving our lives for in this conflict? It is our future that we want most. Our future of freedom.

Freedom of religion, speech and education; freedom from want and fear; the right to achieve any standard for which we strive; the right to live our own lives without interference of the government, and the protection of our basic governmental principles are the democratic ways we are fighting to protect. Never must we let this Democracy down. "Let Freedom Ring, Forever."

—By PHYLLIS TIERK, Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Lincoln County, Nebraska.
DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

It is a pleasure to report that the new deadlines for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE help us to bring that publication out on time.

May I urge upon all who send in material for it to have it reach us not later than the Twentieth of each month.

Now vacation days are over we are looking forward to receiving reports of chapter meetings.

Please do not make these chapter reports more than 300 words in length.

Be sure to capitalize all titles of officers, such as Chapter Regents, etc., etc.

Keep your material full of news, give names and cities where the Chapters are located and be sure to give names, full names or initials of persons mentioned.

To those who prepare the reports of State Conferences the same general rules apply. Be sure and send the material about the State Conferences in not later than two weeks after the events, if possible.

Your Editor is pleased with the cordial response which came from the Chairmen of National Committees in regard to their work.

I hope the National Chairmen will keep up the good work and keep us thoroughly informed on the progress of the Committees.

By the way, because of transportation difficulties, we cannot receive back copies of the Magazine from our friends. In order to complete our reserve files we asked for these copies and had a generous response.

But please do not send in any more. We must spare Uncle Sam all we can in these days of an over taxed postal system due to the War.

Faithfully Your Editor,

ELISABETH ELLOTT POE.

DEAR READERS:

YOUR National Chairman writes you with sadness in her heart as today she has received word of the serious illness of her predecessor, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair.

As many of you know Mrs. Sinclair was seriously injured in an automobile accident when she was returning from the Fifty-first Continental Congress held in Chicago. She spent weeks in the hospital and has been obliged to return again and again.

Her daughter tells us she watches for each issue of the magazine and reads it or has it read to her, from cover to cover.

Therefore, dear Louisa, this magazine and this message go to you from this office with the love and devotion of your Editor, your Secretary and your successor and with the sincere wish you may soon be well and strong and free from pain.

We will make the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE what you wanted, and what you still want it to be, the very heart of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and each message from each National Officer, Chairman or Chapter Officer will be the heart beat which brings life itself to this Society.

May all members of our Society who realize how faithfully Mrs. Sinclair carried on these last three years in spite of pain and intense suffering show their appreciation by renewing their subscriptions and by persuading other members to subscribe to the magazine, to read it and to better understand the work of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most sincerely,

ISABELLE C. NASON.

National Chairman, National Historical Magazine Committee.

American Red Cross

(Continued from page 533)

horror, and again with lessening pain; whether we are girding for battle or preparing for the final peace, the American Red Cross Committee shall exert its maximum strength in money, work and blood until our soldiers come home and every wound is healed.

As your National Chairman of the American Red Cross Committee, I greet you and know that your best efforts are being unstintedly given.

HAZEL SCHEMMERHORN
(Mrs. George D.),
National Chairman.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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