... and happily cedes a portion of the limelight to his hostess, who wears, in his honor, a radiant short dinner dress from our brilliant collection. We show it against the gracious background of the "Town House" living room, created by the talented staff of our Studio of Interior Decorating.

W&L—Misses' Formal Fashions, Third Floor
W&L—"Town House", Sixth Floor
World Famous

- For its friendly yet unobtrusive hospitality, extreme comfort, and deft service
- As the Washington home of international celebrities, and favorite meeting place of the Capital's smart society
- For the delicious food of its noted restaurants, and the delightful atmosphere of its gay Cocktail Lounge
- And for its superb location on one of the world's most fashionable avenues.

The Mayflower
Washington, D.C.
C. J. Mack, General Manager
The Jeweled Insignia

A LASTING GIFT FOR CHRISTMAS

The Jeweled Recognition Pin
The Official Ceremonial Emblem in miniature, for everyday wear, with a fine diamond in the center, $38.50.

The Official Insignia
With a fine diamond in the center, $55, $82.50, $110 and $137.50. With diamond center and thirteen diamonds replacing the stars, $220, $350, $495 and upwards.

The Historic Insignia
Mounted with thirteen different American semi-precious stones, collected from the thirteen original states, $78.50. With diamond in center, $126.50.

Above prices include tax

We shall be pleased to send catalogue with full details and instructions for ordering

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

J. E. Caldwell & Co.
Chestnut Street at Juniper • Philadelphia, Pa.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS N. S. D. A. R.
MAKERS OF FINEST MEMORIAL TABLETS
Contents

Frontispiece: The National Board of Management N. S. D. A. R. October 1944 658

EDITORIAL

The President General's Message 659

ARTICLES

Peace Aims Adelaide Howe Sisson 662
Three Maryland Revolutionary Generals Basil Gordon 665
Chaplain Corps of Armed Forces Vylla P. Wilson 681

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Treasures of Our Museum 664
State Conferences 668
Committee Reports 675
News Items 685
Parliamentary Procedure 688
Genealogical Department 691

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.
ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE, Editor

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

MRS. FRANK L. NASON, National Chairman, National Historical Magazine Committee

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00-

Copyright, 1944, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879
President General's December Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

AS THE Christmas Season approaches, with its memories, its holy significance, its promise of newborn opportunity and of peace on earth once more, my thoughts turn to you with love and best wishes. Never have I felt a greater need of direct contact with you, and if each chapter had at least one copy of our D. A. R. Magazine, then I would feel that I really could speak to you of my thoughts and problems.

I am denying myself the pleasure of sending Christmas cards to each chapter this year, for with literally millions of our men and women in service camps overseas and in this country, whose families and friends are sending mail of various kinds to them, I am mindful of the extra burden this places upon the clerks and officials in the postoffices throughout our land. Therefore, as a substitute for the usual Christmas cards to our chapters, gifts will be made in your name to our service men and women, and to little children, who would otherwise not receive a call this year from old Santa. I feel that you splendid women of the D. A. R. Society will approve this plan—for you already know you have my love and best wishes for a Christmas of peace, comfort and cheer.

It is a source of real pride and joy to me when I think of how busy the chapters are in making the Yuletide a special one of happiness for the men on our LCI ships and for our service men and women everywhere. It is especially gratifying to know of the Christmas cheer that is going to our two D. A. R. Schools and Approved Schools where boys and girls are being so splendidly trained.

I have never attended a more impressive service than the Sunrise Communion Service held at Tamassee on Sunday morning, October 29, the anniversary of the school's 25th birthday. God's presence seemed all-enveloping and the inspiration received there will linger within my heart through the years.

It will not be long until Kate Duncan Smith School will also have its 25th Anniversary—and with our other splendid Approved Schools, we have a great deal to be thankful for in the knowledge that the boys and girls at these schools are being given Christian training along with their mental and physical education. As their twenty-five-year milestones are attained, we feel that our influence for good is indeed far reaching.

During this Christmas Season our thoughts are especially with our young people—the Juniors who comprise such important parts of most of our chapters are leaders in chapter projects to aid in festivities of their cities to bring the spirit of the holiday to less privileged children—as are our C. A. R., our Junior American Citizens and Girl Homemakers.

In the months of September and October, I had the great privilege of visiting the State Conferences and Meetings of Vermont, Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania. In each state, excellent reports of work accomplished and enthusiasm for the plans for the coming year, were inspirational and informative. I returned to Washington for the October Board meeting—with my heart filled with gratitude for the opportunity given me for service to our great Society which means so much in the life of our Nation.

Upon the eve of the Board meeting, I was informed by our Society's attorney, that his first decision (given in July, that the "War Projects Fund" which was previously used for the purchase of blood plasma equipment) had to be reversed because of a legal technicality. This reversal of decision at the last moment, vitally affected the Hospital Library Project. This is more fully explained in another part of this issue of the Magazine, so I am not repeating it. I do not think of this as a personal disappointment and loss—though my whole heart was in this undertaking and I had worked all through the summer months to perfect the plans, so that our beautiful project would be available for you. My disappointment is that our Society has lost the opportunity to serve our men who are hospitalized by the effects of the war—to have a project that would be permanent through the years to come and one that would be entirely D. A. R., and which would be national in scope.

Believing that all things work together for the best, I feel that a greater channel
for service will yet be found, and so I shall bend every effort toward that end, and when this is accomplished you will be informed of it.

And so, my friends, let us go forward with hope in our hearts and also a great thankfulness that we live in a Christian land, made possible through the birth of the Blessed Christ Child, which we memorialize on Christmas Day.

It will not be the usual “Merry Christmas” for anyone, but it can be one of renewed faith and trust and knowledge that “God’s in His Heaven—and all’s right with the world”.

With a fervent prayer in my heart for your peace and comfort and happiness on Christmas Day, I am

Faithfully—and with love,

May E. Talmadge

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

54th Continental Congress

The 54th Continental Congress will be held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, April 16th through the 19th, with the preliminary National Board Meeting on Saturday, April 14th, as usual.

The hotel requests that during this war period, with labor shortages, that we cooperate in so far as possible by being very explicit in making hotel reservations. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

There will be the customary meeting of the National Board of Management following the Congress.

This Congress in 1945 was later cancelled due to travel restrictions and hotel limitations.
President General's Circular Letter No. 10

November 6, 1944.

MY DEAR MADAM CHAPTER REGENT:

YOU have been informed regarding the new D. A. R. War Project, viz.: the building of three libraries at permanent government hospitals for disabled service men and women. This project was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee on July 11, last, following a conference with Col. Tynes and Col. Teasley, attached to the department of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army.

A referendum vote of the National Board of Management was taken and adopted with only one negative vote. Decision was received from the Society's attorney that it was legal to re-allocate the money in what was known as the "D. A. R. National War Projects Fund", to which chapters and States have been contributing over a period of two years or more.

The money thus collected has formerly helped to finance the mobile units and other equipment used to obtain blood for conversion to plasma in various laboratories.

Owing to the fact that the American Red Cross had officially notified the President General it no longer needed, or would accept equipment for that purpose, it was deemed advisable to transfer the cash on hand in the treasury—well over $150,000.00—to the hospital library project rather than have it used merely for maintenance, personnel, etc., in connection with the Blood Banks.

The above is a résumé of action prior to the Board Meeting in October.

Then, on October 18, the day preceding the meeting of the National Board of Management, the President General received a letter from the Society's attorney in which he reversed his previous decision because of legal technicalities. Therefore, it now becomes necessary for the National Board of Management to request the chapters whose members have contributed to the Fund prior to the 1944 Congress, to vote authorization for the transfer of the amount on hand in the treasury—irrespective of blood plasma—to what is now designated as the "D. A. R. War Fund"—such fund to be dispensed as the National Board may direct, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Fifty-Third Continental Congress as follows:

"Whereas, The spirit of this Society is to aid in every possible way the successful prosecution and termination of the war and the conservation of the lives of men and women who actively participate in it;

"Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution continue as its major war project the raising of a D. A. R. War Fund, the specific disposition of such fund to be determined by the National Board as the need arises, from time to time."

Please see motion No. 22 of the National Board, October 19, 1944, as quoted:

"I move
That in order to clarify the re-allocation of funds earmarked Blood Plasma Equipment to the D. A. R. War Fund—
That every State Regent write each chapter regent in her State Society, explaining the decision of the consulting attorney, and ask permission from each chapter that contributions be made to this fund prior to Continental Congress, April 1944, be transferred to the D. A. R. War Fund, and that a printed form be provided by the N. S. D. A. R. to be sent and returned by each chapter containing required information."

Ballots for voting attached.

(If no member of your chapter contributed to the Fund, our attorney advises that your chapter would not be entitled to vote on this question. In that event, please indicate this fact on the form of ballot and return as requested.)

For your further information will state that because of the reversal of the attorney's decision on legal grounds, and the consequent delay in the payment of the money for the three libraries agreed upon, the War Department has stated that for the present at least, it must defer their erection. It has its own rulings, whereby "cash down" is required.

Should it be necessary to decide upon another type of war project, be assured that it will be one equally worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To that end your contributions are urged to the "D. A. R. War Fund," of which Mrs. Siegfried Roebling is Chairman, and you will be kept fully informed about all plans by your State Regent. At the Fifty-Fourth Continental Congress yours will be the final decision.

Faithfully yours,

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Peace Aims

BY ADELAIDE HOWE SISSON

THE eyes of the world have been focused for long anxious weeks on the closed doors of Dumbarton Oaks, and at long last the preliminary agreements of the great powers represented there—Great Britain, Russia, China, and the United States—are known to the people. In the broader conference that is reportedly scheduled for the very near future, one wonders just how important a part the small nations will play, and how much voice they will be given in the United Nations organization.

The all-powerful eleven member Security Council, in which five permanent seats will go to these four large nations and, in due time, to France, may not satisfy the smaller nations, warn the skeptics, for they will be allowed only six seats among them, serving in rotation for two years each. They fear that history will merely repeat itself, and that large nations will again separate themselves into spheres of power and influence, holding to their bidding all weaker nations who would dare to challenge their right to the balance of power. Collectively, both large and small nations seem willing to co-operate for the good of all. Singly, however, each will fight and die, if necessary, for the principle of self interest, and no system of international security can succeed that ignores this fundamental fact. Some small nations are reported to have already voiced suspicion and discontent that they were not allowed to sit in on the preliminary discussions, and they fear that the momentous decisions arrived at by the Dumbarton Oaks participants may be a forerunner of the treatment they may expect in the future. It would seem that in the interest of world peace no time should be lost in calling together for political discussions the representatives of all members of the United Nations just as was done for relief and rehabilitation by UNRRA at Atlantic City.

The four leading powers will need to assume emergency authority at the close of the war just as they are doing at the present time, in order that the enemy shall not cause further trouble, and to prevent revolution from over-running devastated countries before order can be restored. This need must be faced realistically, say the leaders; but before any permanent arrangements are set up for a world organization to keep the peace, the immediate problems must be taken care of. It is imperative that the United Nations make known to each other and to their respective peoples just what are their intentions toward the conquered nations and the victims of axis aggression and, further, what their post war peace aims are and how they propose to execute these. In the United States, at least, the support of the people must be had for any plan that is to succeed.

If individual nations fail to divulge their hopes and plans for the future, no joint program for world peace can survive any longer than did the peace plans following the last war. The American people are asking just how the contemplated military establishment is to be set up, and who will head it. Will American boys now serving in the armed forces be compelled to continue in foreign lands after the harrowing experiences of the months and years just passed, or will it be a volunteer force? Will the United States, through its Congressional procedure, have control of its own armed forces thus employed, or is it expected that this much of national sovereignty be sacrificed? The Constitution of the United States in Article One, Section Eight, is explicit on this question, but the people want to know what is being planned by their leaders.

The plan that has come out of the Dumbarton Oaks conference looks like a revived and revised League of Nations. With the reasons for the failure of that league a matter of history, whatever plan is offered in a United Nations charter must be carefully studied by the American people. The United States' non-entry has been blamed for the failure of the League, but the records show that Old World diplomacy and the struggle for balance of power caused its collapse. Madam Chiang Kai-shek says "the League played an old game—the game of jealousy, self-seeking and petty distrust," and Mr. Hoover lays its failure to "the fundamental determination of France and Britain to maintain military domination and to settle the important European policies outside the League." Curiously
enough, the Senate reservations that repudiated Article Ten of the League's covenant, and thereby kept the United States from joining the League of Nations, were no more drastic than is the Connally Resolution recently passed by the Senate with its demand that "Congressional processes" be observed in the use of American military forces, and which refers to "free and sovereign nations." The United States could not by any stretch of the imagination remain a "free and sovereign" nation under the terms of the League of Nations covenant; because it would have bound this nation to preserve against external aggression "the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." In 1920 the Senate of the United States insisted that the authority of Congress could not be delegated or impaired; the Senate of 1943 justified that action!

It would seem that the role of the United States in its international relations need not differ materially from its course in the past. This nation has never been imperialist, and it has never been truly isolationist as some apologists have insisted. It has endeavored to maintain friendly relations with all nations, and has made no military or political alliances, except for the Pan-American agreements made, obviously, for the protection of the Western Hemisphere against aggression. Indeed, the United States has taken the lead for the preservation of peace on many occasions. Notable among these are the so-called Disarmament Conferences. At the first of these, held in 1921 in the D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, the United States startled the world by announcing its intention, subsequently carried out, of scrapping a half completed navy that would have made this nation mistress of the seas. It agreed to refrain from further fortifying the Philippines and the Island of Guam in order not to offend Japan. It attempted to have all types of vessels limited in number and tonnage—but that conference ended with limitation placed only on the types of vessels needed by the American Navy! Her lack of naval bases, at that time numbering about one-third of Great Britain's and one-half of Japan's, made long hauls without refueling dependent upon large vessels. When, in 1930, the London Naval Treaty put a limit on all types of ships, it was already too late! Japan had gone far in her plans for conquest, as was proven by the tragic event of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. While the pacifists spent huge sums of money on "education" and propaganda against adequate defense for the United States, keeping the naval and military establishments at a danger point far below the terms of international agreement, the Japanese government proceeded to fortify the island possessions in the Pacific whose mandate was given to the Japanese in the peace terms after the last war. The hoped-for two-ocean American Navy failed to materialize—and Japanese fishermen plied the waters off the Aleutians!

Fortunately for this country, there are fearless statesmen in both major political parties who are able to analyze situations and detect danger signals ahead. To these leaders the people must entrust their security, and to them they say that, whatever plan for peace is agreed upon by the nations of the world, nothing must be allowed ever again to interfere with the adequate defense of this country, or its independence as "a free and sovereign nation."
Our Royal Prayer Rug

By Gladys H. Webster
Assistant Director of the Museum

The Christmas spirit of the world, old and new, is interwoven with the history of our rare and royal prayer rug. Its floral circle may richly symbolize to a war-torn generation the immutable progress of faith and good will.

Queen Carlota Joaquina of Portugal embroidered our unique rug for use in her own devotions—which often must have included grateful thanks for the safe arrival of her husband, Joao (John) VI, and their family in South America whither they fled from the Portuguese Revolution.

For her rug, Carlota chose wools of deep, rich Christmas colorings, old red and green, to make a conventionalized floral and scroll-needlework design on a neutral linen-colored wool ground. The motifs are developed in raised pile (resembling seventeenth century Turkey work in old and New England), dark values silhouetting sharply against the background which completely fills, in plait stitch, the remaining surface of the canvas. Plait stitch is a variation of cross stitch, “first across two upright threads forward, then across one back,” resulting in a close textured herringbone. This type of stitchery, used in Renaissance Italy and still seen in the interior of South America, is sufficiently rare in United States so that no example is available at Smithsonian Institution.

During the administration of President Monroe, Caesar Augustus Rodney (Attorney General under Jefferson and Madison, an active proponent and contributor to the development of the Monroe Doctrine) became the first Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Argentine. These great facts in history moulded our story by bringing about the friendship of Queen Carlota and Mrs. Rodney.

In 1824, as Mrs. Rodney was returning to this country after the death of her husband, Queen Carlota brought to her the precious prayer rug saying: “Mrs. Rodney, you have all the worldly goods wealth can bestow, but as a token of my high respect and great love, I present to you something very dear to me, my prayer rug, on the embroidery of which I spent three years.”

Caesar Rodney, the famous signer of the Declaration of Independence who rode “post haste” from Dover (Delaware) to Philadelphia to cast that essential thirteenth vote making the Declaration unanimous, was an uncle of Caesar Augustus Rodney.

Our prayer rug is the gift of Miss Wilmuth Gary, Independence Bell Chapter, D. C., in memory of her great grandparents, the Honorable and Mrs. Caesar Augustus Rodney.

The Museum extends cordial holiday greetings and appreciative thanks for your cooperation, and sifts to the Collections.
Three Maryland Revolutionary Generals

By Basil Gordon

The "Maryland Line" of the Revolutionary War was in sharp contrast to the late-lamented Maginot line. It was the name given to a wall of men, not machinery, and proudly accepted by them. They were a mobile force, and the shock troops of the era, though that word was not used. They drew the tough and thankless assignments. While others fought mainly in the particular states from which they came, it was usually the task of the Maryland Line to engage the enemy far from home, calling for courage and stamina beyond the ordinary.

For in those days the union was a vague conception, not to be compared in concreteness with that of the state. The average Carolinian, for instance, would have been far less disturbed by the entire loss of New England to the British than by the landing of a local raiding party in Carolina, and would have been cool to the thought of sending troops to New England to help. He would have hoped that New England could be recovered, would have rooted for the recovery, and let it go at that. Today all good Americans look forward to the time when we can drive the Japs out of the Philippines, and want forces from all over the nation to go there and do the job. In revolutionary days, however, there was little conception among the populace of the importance of overall strategy or unified command.

Thus when the Maryland Line was ordered to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia or the Carolinas it is hardly likely that the order was popular among the rank and file. They wanted to stay behind and repel the British from Maryland; not without reason, for Maryland was actually invaded.

We can look back and see that this invasion was not nearly so serious a threat as British successes in other parts of the union. The deepest point of penetration in the state was at Elk River, at the head of the Chesapeake, and even that was mainly dangerous because it afforded opportunity to move on Philadelphia. As we would say today, the British fleet and troops, in moving up the Bay, had bypassed the important places, namely Annapolis and Baltimore. It was part of Washington's genius that he, without the benefit of a retrospect viewpoint, recognized then and there the true situation, and had the courage to order the Maryland Line to fight elsewhere.

Perhaps "nerve" would be a better word than courage; it was a risky order. Unquestionably hope went with it—hope that it would not be disobeyed. It was his fortune, and ours, that Maryland obeyed.

There was no rigid draft law then to make compliance automatic, and the amount secured from Maryland was largely due to the efforts of three officers who later became generals. Their names were Otho Williams, Smallwood and Gist.

The biggest part of an officer's task was to recruit men and hold them together, and these three were good at it. They were filled with fanatical patriotism, and they had the gift of imparting it to others. They combined reasoning, cajolery and bulldozing to build up their levies. The hard-boiled recruiting sergeant of modern but pre-Pearl Harbor days would have been amazed at their methods, yet his would have failed. Maryland had thrown off the yoke of King George and its citizens wore no man's collar. They were not easily regimented; many who enlisted did so with the reservation, not always mental, that they would try it awhile any way.

Of the three, Otho Holland Williams became best known. He had been born in Prince George County in March, 1749, of parents who had emigrated from Wales several years before. The family moved next year to Conococheague Creek, then in Frederick County, now in Washington County. Before he was fully grown young Otho got the position of county clerk at Frederick. At the time it meant little to him but a means of livelihood, but it gave him a wide acquaintance that later served him well. In 1767 he got the same position, county clerk, in Baltimore, and remained there for seven years.

Love of Frederick and vicinity, however,
called him back in 1774, just when the pot of revolution was beginning to boil over. One reason given for his return was a business opportunity, not too clearly specified, but he began to engage in a grimmer business than commerce. On June 22, 1775, he became First Lieutenant, under Captain Price, of a company of riflemen that he himself had been largely instrumental in recruiting, for service in New England. He came to official notice at the siege of Boston, where he was promoted to Captain. On June 27, 1776, he was made major in a regiment of Virginia and Maryland riflemen. For five months he held this post, until captured by Hessians at Fort Washington, near the part of New York City now known as Harlem.

He had been wounded, but British doctors saved his life, and after recovery he was paroled to stay on Long Island. He had the strange experience of being promoted to colonel while still a captive. Becoming suspicious of his word of honor to keep his parole, the British re-arrested him and confined him in the provost jail at New York, where he spent the next seven or eight months in the company of Ethan Allen and other famous figures of history. He was exchanged for the British Major Ackland, taken in Burgoyne's disastrous defeat. Thus his reincarceration proved a blessing in disguise. Under the rigid rules of honor in the warfare of that era, which seem quixotic today, he would have been out of the war had he been allowed to stay under parole on Long Island; but having been subsequently jailed and exchanged, he was free to act once more against the enemy, and this he proceeded to do at Monmouth, on June 28, 1776, and later went south under General Nathanael Greene and fought at Guilford Courthouse, Hobkirk Hill and Eutaw Springs. By then he had become a general.

He retired from the army at the end of the war, when he was elected naval officer of the Baltimore district. He was collector of the port of Baltimore for some time, and refused the title of ranking brigadier general, second in command of the whole army. He gave ill health as a reason. He died near Woodstock, Virginia, on July 16, 1794, at the early age of 45. Little is known of his domestic life. It can be summarized by a statement which seems the very essence of the commonplace; he married one Mary Smith, and had four sons. Williamsport serves as his memorial.

Of a more fanatic type was William Smallwood, 1732-1792, great-grandson of James Smallwood who came to Maryland in 1664 and prospered, becoming a large planter and being elected sheriff and county commissioner. He served in the Maryland assembly and was made a colonel with authority to raise troops to fight Indians. Young William, after returning from school in England, began his military career as a soldier in the French and Indian War.

He was one of the first to recognize the inevitability of the conflict with Britain and while a delegate for Charles County in the Maryland Assembly, joined the Free men of Maryland in 1761. In January of 1776 he was commissioned to raise a regiment of troops in the state, and so tireless were his efforts and so persuasive his oratory that he was kept on that job, missing the battle of Long Island. He arrived however, in time to cover Washington's retreat through New Jersey. He showed such ability at inspiring men that after he was wounded at White Plains he was sent back to Maryland to raise new levies. While there he took time to go over to the Eastern Shore, a hotbed of Tory sentiment, and suppress factions which had been giving aid and comfort to the British fleet in the Bay. He fought at Fort Washington, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and protected American supplies threatened by the British landing at Elk River. He went south in April of 1780, and for his services at Camden, S. C., received the thanks of Congress and was appointed major general.

William Smallwood's greatest service was as drillmaster and recruiter of men and supplies. Once he had obtained either he was reckless in their use. Anything under his command was expendable, and he was not disturbed by sacrifice of men. Utterly fearless himself, he took the attitude that they would not die unless their number was up—and if it was up, he couldn't help it. He won many an engagement that, by logic, would have been lost. He was frequently querulous and arbitrary, but got results, so his eccentricities were forgiven. Whether or not
a wife and children would have forgiven them will not be known, for he made some woman very happy by never marrying.

After the war he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, but declined to serve. He did accept the post of Governor of Maryland, for three terms of a year each, from 1785-1787, and as governor called the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. He died in Prince George County and was buried in Charles County.

Mordecai Gist, the third general, was closely associated with Smallwood. Born near Reisterstown, Md., in 1742, he grew up in Baltimore and was in the shipping business. Not content with commerce, he became fired with patriotism and attached himself to Smallwood, where he became second major in the latter's First Maryland Battalion. He was in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, that his superior had missed, and covered the retreat through New Jersey. He was made a colonel in December of that year. He fought in other engagements of that vicinity, and was promoted to Brigadier General January 9, 1779. He engaged in the bloody debacle of Camden, and was personally praised by the dying De Kalb. More important still was the praise of Congress, by which he was mentioned for bravery. During the rest of the war he had the thankless but vitally important job of recruiting men and supplies for the southern district, and was singularly successful.

His ideas of right and wrong were clear, and he was startlingly patriotic. Wife and children were of secondary importance to him; country came first. This is shown by his domestic experience. He is reported to have said, when he married Cecil Carnan, that he wanted two sons, so that he could name one Independent and the other, States. He accomplished his desire. Cecil Carnan unfortunately died without issue, so on January 23, 1778, he married Mary Sterrett, who bore him a son, and the helpless infant was promptly named Independent. Then tragedy struck again; Mary died. Nothing daunted, he married Mrs. Mary Cattell, widow of Capt. Benjamin Cattell, and in 1787, the second Mary gave him a second son, instantly named States. His wish was fulfilled; he now had two sons, Independent and States. Five years later he died in South Carolina.

Neither Williams, Smallwood nor Gist were brilliant generals whose names go down in history as strategists. They were organizers, developers and inspirers, and by their efforts men were secured for the strategists to use. Considering the occasions on which the Maryland Line turned potential defeat into victory, it is well to give full, if belated, credit to those who made that Line possible.

USO, Aided by Newspaper, Unites Soldier with Wife

Knoxville, Tenn.—When Sgt. M. C. Click, back from overseas for a short furlough, telephoned from an East Coast port to his wife in New Jersey, she said she was leaving for this city for a war job, and suggested he join her here. He forgot to get her address, but headed for Knoxville. Knoxville is a big city, and time was pressing. So he went to the USO here for help. The USO appealed to the Knoxville News-Sentinel, which printed the story and a picture of the sergeant. Mrs. Click arrived at the railroad station just four hours later than her husband, looked around a bit, bought a paper—and there was the picture with the story on the front page. So she, too, went to the USO. And that was that!
BY invitation of the Ruth Hart and Susan Carrington Clarke Chapters the Fifty-first State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in St. Paul's Universalist Church, Meriden, on Tuesday, October 10, 1944.

Miss Katharine Matthies, the State Regent, presided at the morning session which opened with the formal entry of National and State Officers and guests.

The invocation was given by the pastor, Reverend Isaac Smith. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Steddiford Pitt, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, the audience joined in the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Edward J. Pooley, Regent of Ruth Hart Chapter; Mrs. Helen B. Storm, Regent of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter; and the Honorable Francis R. Danaher, Mayor of Meriden, to which Miss Matthies graciously responded.

The first address of the morning was given by Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, President of Lincoln Memorial University, who by means of a beautiful letter from his son, once a student at the University, gave those present a very forcible insight into the opportunities given to those enrolled in Lincoln Memorial University.

Mrs. Allen L. Wilkinson, accompanied by Mrs. Esther W. Mills, entertained the Daughters with a very fine group of soprano solos.

Since it was nearly noon, Mrs. Emile C. Canning, State Chaplain, led in a short service of prayer for our men and women in service, followed by a solo, “Prayer for the Service Men,” by Mrs. Wilkinson.

Mrs. Lemuel Sanford gave the second address of the morning, in which she told of the ideals and needs for the eighty-three
boys now enrolled in Hillside School, Marlborough, Massachusetts.

Following the singing of "America the Beautiful" by the audience, the meeting recessed for luncheon.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the "Connecticut State Song."

Thought-provoking greetings were given by Mrs. Arthur B. Illland, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, National Chairman of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE; Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Honorary President General; Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Mary C. Welch, Vice President General; Mrs. Birney Batcheller, Vice President General; and Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General.

A group of beautifully executed harp solos were rendered by Mrs. Rebecca Wagner, a member of Ruth Hart Chapter.

In her address, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, our President General, used as her theme the word "service" which she felt expresses the keynote of our Society.

The singing of "America" concluded the meeting, after which a reception and tea was given by the hostess chapters in honor of visiting National and State Officers.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, State Recording Secretary.

ARKANSAS

"THE Daughters of the American Revolution serve the present age" might well have been the keynote of the 36th Annual State Conference of the Arkansas Society held at the Barlow Hotel and the City Hall in Hope March 10 and 11, 1944, with the chapters of the Caddo District as hostesses. Mrs. R. L. Gilliam is Director of this district, which is composed of Arkansas, Ouachita, Ouachita, Benjamin Culp and Texarkana Chapters.

Mrs. Davis Montgomery Biggs, State Regent, presided at all meetings.

The presence of our beloved President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, and the charming Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, now our newly elected President General, marked the Conference as outstanding. Their advice and counsel were of timely help and their talks a source of great inspiration.

The breakfast given by Mrs. Biggs for her official family was a most enjoyable affair as was the Luncheon given by Mrs. Haynes, the State Vice Regent for the Chapter Regents. Mrs. Haynes also delightfully entertained the State Officers' Club in her attractive home.

A program of information and interests marked the dinner Friday evening. The Regenta of the Hostess Chapters, in the role of Indian princesses, cleverly presented a romantic chapter of early Arkansas history.

At the formal meeting Friday evening the Conference had the pleasure of listening to the address of the President General and to one by Judge E. F. McFadden of Hope. Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge was introduced by the State Regent, Mrs. Biggs, and after brief words of greetings, Mrs. Talmadge promised to speak to the daughters during the Saturday morning session, which she did at a specified time.

The Arkansas good Citizenship Pilgrim was presented with a $100.00 War Bond. She was Martha Anne Fletcher of Lonoke.

Friday afternoon, Mrs. S. P. Davis, acting as State Chaplain, in the absence of Mrs. James D. Simpson, who was ill, conducted a beautiful Memorial Service for seventeen deceased members, including Miss Willie Hocker, designer of the Arkansas flag, and for our National member and last Real Daughter, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory.

Reports of State Chairmen of National Committees and Chapter Regents showed that Arkansas Daughters are putting forth every effort to further the National Defense program and to contribute to all war projects.

Five thousand six hundred ninety-seven dollars was given to the Blood Plasma Equipment Fund; 207,768 hours of service for the Red Cross; $240.00 given by patriots for the Arkansas Star on the National Birthday Bell at Valley Forge; a roster of blood kin in the armed forces is being prepared; a study of local history and place names has been reported.

In the report of the Little Rock Chapter, mention was made of the celebration of their 50th anniversary with a Golden Jubilee Tea in the home of Mrs. David D. Terry in Little Rock, December 11th, 1944. Reports were given of individual mem-
bers who have worked in all lines of Civilian Defense, in the U. S. O., made buddy bags—all striving to bring to the present emergency the same qualities of patriotism, loyalty and sturdy effort our Revolutionary ancestors displayed with such signal success.

Under the leadership of our retiring State Regent our society has gained in interest, membership, cooperation and amount of real work done.

The Conference elected Mrs. Biggs Honorary State Regent for life and unanimously endorsed her candidacy for Vice President General in 1944. Six new officers were elected and two appointed—the other four hold their offices until the Conference in 1945. The new officers are: State Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Haynes; State Vice Regent, Miss Marie Lloyd; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. E. Cain; Historian, Mrs. John W. Edrington; Librarian, Mrs. Leland Bryan; Curator, Mrs. T. G. Theilen; Genealogist, Mrs. W. E. Massey; Parliamentarian, Mrs. S. P. Davis.

These officers had the honor of being installed by our President General, Mrs. Pouch. After the singing of “God be with you till we meet again,” the colors were retired and the Conference was adjourned.

LOUISE PRAY DEW
(Mrs. Clyde L. Dew),
Retiring State Historian,
Little Rock, Ark.

THE Autumn State Meeting of the New Jersey State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, on October fifth and sixth, the hostess chapters being Cape May Patriots, Cape May Court House; General Lafayette, Atlantic City; Greenwich Tea Burning, Bridgeton; Kate Aylesford, Hammonton; Oak Tree, Salem; and Sarah Stillwell, Ocean City.

There was an informal conference on Thursday afternoon with the State Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, presiding. Officers and State Chairmen presented the program of their year’s work, stating the definite objectives for which the chapters are to work and strive to accomplish. The intent of the meeting was to make the whole scope of the year’s work as clear as possible to those present.

After the State Officers had presented their plans, the regent presented the National Officers and distinguished guests to the assembly. Mrs. C. Edward Murray, 2nd Vice President General, was presented and gave us her greetings and best wishes for the coming year. She was followed by Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Goodfellow outlined for us briefly her hopes and plans for certain changes to be made in the decorations of our New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall after the room is no longer needed for war work. Mrs Charles Carroll Haig, Treasurer General, spoke briefly at this time. Mrs. Haig has been our guest at former conferences and we are always happy to have her with us. Our State Regent then presented our honored guests, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Ex-Treasurer General; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, State Regent of Pennsylvania; and our past State Regent, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins. We were privileged to hear Mrs. Walter C. Berner, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Paul Court, National Vice Chairman of Conservation and Mrs. Horace K. Corbin, National Vice Chairman of D. A. R. War Projects.

Thursday evening at nine o’clock an informal entertainment was given which was in charge of Mrs. Jesse G. Haydock, State Chairman of our D. A. R. Museum Committee. The assembly greatly enjoyed a group of piano selections by Mrs. Milton R. Schulte, former State Chairman of the Committee for the Advancement of American Music, the singing of some of our best loved songs by Mrs. Janet Darby Stokes, soprano soloist, accompanied by Miss Sarah Newell, a reading by Mrs. H. Curtis Paschall, State Corresponding Secretary, and a thought and mirth provoking D. A. R. quiz led by Mrs. Haydock.

The formal session of the Autumn State Meeting began at ten o’clock on Friday morning when the State Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, preceded by color bearers, pages, regents of the six hostess chapters, National and State Officers and distinguished guests proceeded to the stage, and called the meeting to order. After the reading of the Scripture and a prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. William C. Hoff-
man, the Pledge of Allegiance, and the American's Creed were repeated, led by our State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Palmer M. Way. The assembly then joined in singing the National Anthem, with the State Music Chairman, Mrs. Caroline DePeyster Burger at the piano.

Mrs. Albert C. Abbott, regent of General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, extended a sincere welcome to the assembly to which our State Regent very graciously replied.

We were then entertained by a group of beautiful piano selections by Harry Kendall Witt, a consummate artist, whose outstanding skill made us deeply aware of the individual sacrifices being made for our country.

Following the presentation of our two National Officers, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, and Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, of whom we are very proud, came the presentation of our distinguished guests, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Treasurer General, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, Ex-State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Edge, wife of the Governor of New Jersey, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Ex-Treasurer General, the State Officers, and the Regents of the hostess chapters.

Mrs. Edge, a member of the Civilian Advisory Committee of the Women's Army Corps, gave a brief but very interesting talk on the work of her committee, and urged us to give our support to WAC recruiting. She was followed by Lt. Rosa E. Cunningham, a former D. A. R. regent, who gave a very informative talk on the work and life of the WACs, telling us of the value of that branch of service to our country, and to its members.

It was our privilege to listen to an excellent address by the Honorable Charles Edison, recent Governor of New Jersey, who spoke on the need of revising the one hundred year old New Jersey State Constitution.

Mrs. Siegfried Roebling, Chairman D. A. R. War Projects Fund, told of the needs, objectives and accomplishments of her committee, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig gave a most timely and helpful talk to the regents on matters pertaining to their chapters' funds, after which the meeting recessed for luncheon.

The afternoon meeting opened at quarter after two with singing by the assembly, followed by a very interesting address on the work with our war convalescents by Colonel R. E. Scott, Director Convalescent Facility, England General Hospital, Atlantic City.

Miss Estelle Ralston, contralto soloist, accompanied by Mrs. Alice Sachse Lambert, entertained with a group of songs. The final address of the afternoon was given by Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, National Chairman of Approved Schools, whose inspiring words made us anxious to continue our support of these schools, which are so dear to us.

With the singing of America and the retiring of the colors the State Autumn Meeting stood adjourned and became a part of the State D. A. R. history.

MARION B. MCGINNIS, State Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

THE Annual Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island, Monday, October 9, 1944 at 10:30 o'clock with the Rhode Island Society as hostess.

This was not a business meeting but rather a meeting of Inspiration, interposed with a reception and luncheon honoring our President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge of Georgia, together with our other guests, Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Massachusetts, National Chairman, NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE; Mrs. Edward G. Larsen, National Vice Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee and Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General.

Immediately following the Processional and Call to Order by the State Regent, Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, we were welcomed by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Louis Oliver. Mrs. Philip Caswell, Chairman of Girl Home Makers Scholarships in the last administration, spoke briefly, explaining that the $125 given in the Spring to the Rhode Island State College for scholarships was presented to five of the students at the Commencement last May, and asked the Chapters to be kind to the Girl Home Makers Scholarships when they made up their budgets.

Miss Susan W. Handy, National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership, spoke on
the why—how—what—this Junior Membership stood for. She called it the connecting link between the C. A. R. and the D. A. R. and urged a Junior Committee in every Chapter.

The address given by Mrs. Talmadge was outstanding. The keynote of her talk was one word—"Service": "Service to God and Home—Service to God and Country." She also spoke of the war project initiated as the first by her administration for construction of memorial D. A. R. libraries in permanent army hospitals. Plans are already completed, she said, to go ahead with the first three such libraries; one to be situated in the West near San Francisco, one in Texas, and the one in the East at Valley Forge, Pa.

During the recess from the morning session a reception was held for our President General, Mrs. Talmadge, and other guests, followed by a luncheon.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Massachusetts spoke briefly as National Chairman, NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Edward G. Larsen, National Vice Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee, also spoke of the work of that Committee.

At the afternoon session the State Society endorsed the National War Project and presented Mrs. Talmadge with a sum of money toward the fund. The vote put the society on record as the first in the country to offer financial support of the project.

With the singing of America and the Retiring of the Colors the Fall Meeting adjourned.

ELIZABETH R. CONGDON
(Mrs. Albert E. Congdon),
State Historian.
decorated with bouquets of red, white and blue flowers. Small American Flags in Victory holders added to the attractiveness of the table.

The afternoon session opened by repeating the American’s Creed after which Miss Carmeta J. Appleby, Past President of the Children of the American Revolution delightfully sang two selections.

The Credential Committee reported an attendance of 200 members present.

The colors were retired at the conclusion of this enthusiastic and very worth-while meeting; then Mrs. Hussey declared the State Advisory Board Meeting adjourned.

Directly following this meeting Mrs. Blaine S. Viles, Honorary State Regent of the Maine Society, Daughters of the American Revolution delightfully entertained the National Chairmen, State Officers, Guests and Members from Koussinoc Chapter with a buffet supper at the Augusta House in honor of her friend, Mrs. Talmadge.

ALMA C. FELLOWS  
(Mrs. Leon W. Fellows)  
State Historian.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

THE Eighth Annual Middle Atlantic Conference of Junior Groups, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Maryland, on September 30th, 1944, Mrs. Maud H. Maulsby and Miss Mary Virginia Clogg in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. Joseph Grundy, Chairman, presided.

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

Reports of the various State Chairmen showed a steadily increasing membership, the District now having 37 groups. All had contributed to the highly successful Seeing Eye project, New Jersey leading, of the reports given, with $2,652.50, Pennsylvania second with $657.50 and Maryland third with $500.81. Buddy Bags ranked next in interest. No attempt will be made in this limited article even to summarize the splendid war work of the groups, as justice could not be done.

Mrs. Grundy stressed the importance of the work of the Junior Assembly and asked everyone to contribute to the Junior Bazaar, confining ourselves to handmade articles representative of our home states.

The principal speakers at the morning session were Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General and new Junior Advisor, and Mrs. John A. Fritchev, II, new National Chairman of Junior Membership. Both urged continuation of Junior projects.

We were most fortunate in having with us Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Treasurer General, who brought us greetings after luncheon. The present officers were reelected for another year and an invitation accepted from the New Jersey girls to hold the Ninth MAC in New York City, as their guests.

A Round Table discussion followed at which ideas for the ever present problem of money-making were exchanged. Card parties and rummage sales continued to rank first, with one Delaware group offering the novel idea of raffling rationed goods.

Proceeds from “sale” of the luncheon flowers will be sent to Rome Chapter, Italy, for their work with our service boys.

HELEN E. WOODWARD,  
Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

THE thirty-ninth Annual State Conference of West Virginia, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held the afternoon and morning of October 11th and 12th in the ball-room of the Morgan Hotel, Morgantown, by invitation of the chapters, Elizabeth Ludington Hagans and Colonel John Evans.

A meeting of the Executive Board preceded the opening of the conference. With the assembly bugle call, the processional included the pages, the State Regents, National officers, honorary and active State officers, and the State Regent, Mrs. Millard T. Sisler.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Sisler. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Grace Stone Hetzel, and the “Pledge of Allegiance” was led by the State Flag Cus-
todayan, Mrs. Plumer E. Hill. The National Anthem was led by Mrs. G. K. Thompson, State Chairman for the Advancement of American Music.

Mrs. David E. French, Honorary State Regent, and National Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau, led the American's Creed.

Miss Margaretta Gapen, a Granddaughter of the Revolution, welcomed the guests, and a gracious response was given by Mrs. Harry J. Smith, State Vice-Regent.

The honor guests and pages were presented, and Honorable Jennings Randolph, Congressman of the Second Congressional District of West Virginia, who was in the audience, came forward and spoke for a few minutes on a new immigrant bill to be presented.

Miss Helen Rose, soloist, delightfully entertained with a group of songs, which was followed by an address, “The Work Among the Indians,” by Mrs. Loren E. Rex, Ex-Chaplain General, and National Chairman for American Indians. Two minute reports of outstanding projects of chapters were given by the Regents. These were most interesting and inspiring.

Following the recessional, a brilliant reception was given in the main dining room of the Morgan Hotel. The aides serving the attractive refreshments were members of the Kerns Fort Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The morning of October 12th a beautiful and impressive memorial service was held by Mrs. Hetzel. Mrs. O. J. Fleming, State Poet Laureate, read a poem, and a white chrysanthemum was placed in a V floral piece, when each of the thirty-four names were read.

Shortly after the memorial service, the conference went into session. The “Pledge of Allegiance” was led by Mrs. French, and the D. A. R.'s Creed was led by Mrs. R. H. Edmonson, State Honorary Regent.

The reading of the minutes and standing rules of the State Conference were read by Mrs. A. Keith McIlwraith, State Recording Secretary.

The Credential Committee reported 148 attending the conference.

The State Registrar gave the membership of West Virginia Daughters at 2743, an increase of 172 new members.

The reports of our men and women serving in the armed forces are being kept by the State Historian, and an honor-book, containing 715 of these records has been compiled.

The reports of the State Chairmen of National Committees were given, showing loyal support of all activities of our Society’s program.

With the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Smith, occupying the chair, the State Regent, Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, gave a report of her many activities, and of the outstanding work that has been accomplished.

The reports of the Resolutions and Budget Committees were given, and new business was brought the conference.

The conference endorsed the hospital libraries war project.

Each chapter was given the name of a young man who is serving on the landing craft assigned to West Virginia. This young man to be remembered in various ways.

A project for the collection of used radios for patients at the Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, was favorably heard.

Lieutenant Henry of the Newton D. Baker Hospital, Martinsburg, spoke in the interest of a pipe organ for the hospital.

The West Virginia daughters responded to this worthy project, and hope to place the organ in the hospital as soon as possible.

The invitation of the Shenandoah Valley Chapter, and the William Henshaw Chapter, to hold the 1945 conference in Martinsburg, was accepted.

With so much work having been accomplished in so short a session, the colors were retired, and the 1944 conference came to a close.

Elsie Hoffman Wright
(Mrs. James G.),
State Historian.
Committee Reports
Junior Assembly

POLIO Strikes Again! As your National Chairman of the Crippled Children’s Committee read this heading in the newspaper the other day she thought of the schoolrooms she had visited recently where twenty-five crippled children of various ages are being educated and given hope for the future. One of the teachers told of the plans of several of the older children concerning that all important business of making a living for oneself. One, a girl, talented in drawing plans to take a course in commercial art; two boys, gifted in languages, plan to be interpreters and a fourth child wishes to be a bookkeeper.

So, with these recent examples of courage and fortitude before her, your chairman wondered if perhaps there was not some additional information she could give that would help you advance the work.

Has each Junior State Chairman contacted the Executive Secretary of her particular State Society For Crippled Children and asked about the needs in the state? You will find these secretaries very willing to advise you. If you do not have the name of the one in your state write me for it.

Did each State Chairman appoint a Project Chairman and write letters to her various chapter chairmen stressing the work? These are the aids State Chairmen can give, and of course, the chapter members can find many local needs for themselves.

Easter Seal time and the Mile-O-Dimes. Sales are not far off and they offer other opportunities for service.

From many letters of inquiry about the work this year, the chairman feels confident your reports will show definite progress. On these reports SENT IN ON TIME depend the Junior Assembly’s ability to present an interesting and worthwhile program at Continental Congress. Tremendous things can be done in rehabilitation for these children, and we Junior Daughters have an important part in the work. Let us strive together!

MRS. H. S. FORESTER,
Junior D. A. R. Assembly Committee.

Press Relations

USUALLY our state conferences are occasions for considerable D. A. R. publicity, both local and state-wide. Such meetings give opportunities to emphasize the objectives of our Society and the special projects under consideration at the time. However, it is not always necessary to wait for state conferences, and in this connection the recent five district meetings in Ohio are of particular interest.

Mrs. William M. Pettit, Special Vice Chairman of the Press Relations Committee extended greetings to these groups and reported as follows:

The results of the Press Relations objectives in Ohio may be measured somewhat from the evident interest manifested by newspaper publishers in their coverage of the recent five one day District Meetings, held in diversified sections of the state. Their success was retold in the columns of the press and amplified with pictures by interested publishers.

Each gathering, centrally located in its district, was really a miniature state conference brought to the very doorsteps of the most remote member and with the State Regent, Mrs. James B. Patton and members of her cabinet present at all the five meetings. The State Directors, however, presided. These meetings drew the attention of publishers with leading D. A. R. articles and the presence of camera men at three of the meetings. The State Regent, Mrs. Patton, drew the spotlight for individual pictures. Then there were group snaps when the local hostess members were recognized and at one of the meetings the entire luncheon group was covered by the flares from their electric bulbs.

Leading up to each of the five one day meetings, chapter press relations chairmen made the most of their opportunity, culminating in interesting the attendance of approximately seven hundred Daughters. Many of these members for the first time having the pleasure of seeing and meeting their State Regent, State Officers and State Chairman, who were given 15 minutes to explain their objectives for the year.

Mrs. Charles R. Petree, State Chairman
of Press Relations for Ohio, who is also National Vice Chairman of Radio of the Central District, clearly presented her press relations plans for the year. Other National Vice Chairmen of the Central District present were Mrs. John S. Heaume, of the Advancement of American Music Committee, and Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, of the Girl Home Makers Committee.

The large attendance at the five District meetings we believe was the result of the carefully planned Press Relations chairmen in cooperation with their District Directors. The National Press Relations Guide prepared by our National Chairman has widened the influence of D. A. R. news with the responsive Ohio publishers. At the same time the public has also become aware of the high objectives and special projects of our organization.

MINAH G. PETTIT,
Special Vice Chairman, Press Relations.

Filing and Lending

LETTERS from National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen indicate an active year for the Filing and Lending Bureau. Prizes will be offered in some of the states, and the National Chairman is offering a first prize of five dollars to the state borrowing the greatest number of papers, and a second prize of a year's subscription to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Similar prizes will be given to the states having the most papers accepted for filing. All prizes will be awarded at the Fifty-fourth Continental Congress in 1945.

Each chapter regent is urged to appoint a chairman for this committee, and to have one program, at least, during the year, using a paper, play, or illustrated lecture secured from the national Filing and Lending Bureau. Plays and pageants may be obtained, also, and all orders should be sent to the Filing and Lending Bureau, accompanied by checks or money orders made payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Short plays are desired for this department, emphasizing character building, good citizenship, facts concerning historical events, love of Country, and respect for the Flag. Such plays should have as few characters as possible, and should be simple in costuming and in stage arrangements. All plays, as well as papers, must be typed, written, and submitted in duplicate, observing the usual rules. Material contributed for filing must be sent to the Bureau for action by the Reviewing Committee before March 15, 1945.


This committee sincerely hopes the members of our Society may become better acquainted with the resources of the National Filing and Lending Bureau, and avail themselves of its splendid material.

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

Motion Picture Committee

A VERY vital part of this committee is the National Preview Committee and in our contacts with various chapters and through many letters we find that many of our members are still unaware of our work and have asked us to give further information on it.

There is a Preview Committee functioning in New York City which has been in existence for about ten years and which has grown from some fifteen members to approximately sixty. The group is made up exclusively of women who are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among them are interested members from some of our Junior groups.
Each one who applies for membership on this committee agrees to preview at least once a week. The majority of them, however, attend screenings three and four times during a week. Pictures are shown to the previewers at various studios in New York City.

Within twenty-four hours after seeing a film the previewers send their estimates to the Editorial Committee who in turn use them as a basis in the preparation of the monthly lists.

Each winter there is a study class held weekly under the supervision of Mrs. Jeanette Wallace Emrich of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. This class is considered invaluable by our previewing group, as it offers a fairly thorough study of the film and so makes it possible for the previewers to more intelligently evaluate the pictures they see.

Before the war, luncheon meetings were held monthly by the D. A. R. group with a speaker and a round-table discussion. Because of the demands of the war period upon us these get-togethers have not been held as often.

Last June there was a particularly delightful luncheon meeting at Town Hall in New York City at which time the President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge and the outgoing President General Mrs. William H. Pouch were guests of honor. Ten other past and present National Officers were also in attendance—some of them coming up from Washington especially for the affair. These splendid leaders are much interested in the work of this committee and show their interest at our meetings whenever time permits.

One point of interest made is that of encouraging the movie-going public to choose their entertainment wisely from the advance information offered on theme and values. Another is the urging of parents to acquaint themselves in advance with the pictures their children are to see and to help them in selecting those suitable for the age in question. All chapter and state chairmen as well as others interested in the motion picture will find it helpful to have a subscription to these picture guides edited and compiled monthly by this D. A. R. Previewing Committee in New York City. Practically all films released are listed and the cost is a mere 50 cents a year.

A particular suggestion we wish to make to chapters is that they present these guides to schools and libraries in their towns for posting on their Bulletin Boards. Experience has proven that there is great practical advantage to parents and children in offering this advance information on the most popular form of entertainment today. We have learned that history classes in grammar schools and English and dramatic classes in high schools make good practical use of these lists. We will gladly take care of your subscriptions if you send your orders to the chairman: Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, Seven Fairfield Avenue, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY
(Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),
General Chairman East Coast.

American Indians Committee

It is with sincere regret that we have learned of the recent untimely death of Dr. J. T. Parks, Jr., when he had not quite finished his work as intern in an Oklahoma hospital. This young man is one of two medical students the Indian Committee assisted and enabled him to receive his M. D. degree. Mary Hitchcock Parks, a Cherokee Indian woman of Oklahoma and widow of Dr. Parks has recently been awarded a Kellogg fellowship for graduate study in Health Education at the University of North Carolina. Following the death of her husband Mary Parks applied for the Kellogg fellowship and was selected in open competition as one of 30 candidates to be chosen out of a total of 300 applicants from all parts of the United States. This is a signal achievement for any woman, and further demonstrates the ability of individual members of the Indian race to hold their own with any group of people provided they are given an opportunity to develop their potential capacities. The Indian Committee D. A. R. is earnestly endeavoring to bring opportunity to these able “First Americans” by providing scholarships for the training of adequate leadership for the Indian race from within their own ranks.

“Indians Are People, Too,” by Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Friendship Press, New
York, is just off the press. If it is carefully read this little book will give a real understanding of the Indians. Used as a short book review this story will make excellent chapter program material. Mrs. Bronson is one of the brilliant women among the educated cultured Indians. She was for many years in charge of Scholarships, in the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior of the United States. In 1922 she was sent as a delegate representing the Indian students in the United States to the World’s Student Christian Federation Conference in Peking, China.

The Sunday Oregonian recently published a full page story of Dr. Henry Roe Cloud, “From Wigwam to Mr. Bigwig.” There are many illustrations of Dr. and Mrs. Cloud and of their talented daughters. “Today Dr. Henry Roe Cloud is the foremost full-blooded Indian in the United States and, in all probability, is personally responsible for greater improvement in the immediate conditions affecting the American Indian than any other individual.”

LEDA REX, National Chairman.

Genealogical Records

NOTHING has brought home to me the importance of the work of our genealogical Records Committee as the finding in our Ralls County, Missouri Court House the records of six Revolutionary Soldiers who died citizens of this county. Ralls was organized Nov. 16, 1820, yet in our county files, buried under years of dust, these important records have been unearthed and are being copied and preserved.

These papers are over 100 years old and yet they are quite legible, the ink not faded—but—paper crumbles in time—there are fire and other hazards—it makes it all the more imperative they be copied and preserved NOW.

It seems truly wonderful that a Revolutionary line through each succeeding generation may be proved here in a county in a mid-western State by access to these early unpublished records. Five of these soldiers received pensions, and the descendants of another received land bounty. These papers were called to the writer’s attention by Mrs. Paul Revere Davis, former County Treasurer, and a member of the New London Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

A great part of our time is given to War work, yet we must take the time to keep alive the principles for which our ancestors fought, and for which this country stands. We must continue to copy and preserve the records of our forbears. There is an old adage “The degree of a people’s civilization is measured by the care with which they conserve their history; the thermometer on which a state’s civilization is recorded is its grateful remembrance of the fathers and mothers from whom it inherited its life, fortune, and honor”.

To the Chapters who have members living in the various county seats, you have a golden opportunity and one which repays you with interest; to those too remote because of the shortage of gas, etc., Bible records, tombstone inscriptions, letters of genealogical interest can be copied. May we urge each Chapter to do this.

NELL DOWNING NORTON (Mrs. Voris Rariden Norton), National Vice Chairman, Central Division, Genealogical Records Committee.
Junior American Citizen Committee

NO D. A. R. can be insensible to the value of our J. A. C. committee, organized to train children to have an alert and active interest in citizenship and a respect for the rights of others. As no child is born knowing how to walk, talk, or read but must be taught day by day with patience and persistence, so then should patriotism and a regard for the rights of their fellowman, be instilled into them to create the character that our forefathers dreamed as the fundamental cornerstone of our America.

Here are excerpts from letters of our President General and Honorary Presidents General, experienced women, who know the value of J. A. C. clubs.

Our President General says: “The greatest responsibility of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to teach the American Way of Life to our young people and no better channel is available than through our J. A. C. Committee. Young America! Eager, impressionable, fearless; Waiting to be taught. Yes, our responsibility is great and the field wide. The D. A. R. will not be found lagging—but will stand by with our encouragement, our prayers and our interest”.

Mrs. Pouch writes “It is my opinion that a J. A. C. club in every school and church in every community will, more than any other measure, prevent the spread of Juvenile delinquency of which we hear so much nowadays”.

Mrs. Minor says “The importance of training and guiding children is one of the greatest services we can render to our Country—since they are the ones that must guide its destiny in the future—hence the J. A. C. committee is of great consequence to our Society and I approve its work most heartily”.

Mrs. Hobart: “Undoubtedly you will have the cooperation of everyone as we all realize the great need for this committee in every locality; probably much more than when we organized in Cincinnati so many years ago. The more clubs we form, the greater number of young people—will have the influence of our leadership in Americanism”.

Mrs. Becker writes “Youth is ever the hope and promise of a nation. As Youth is trained so does a nation grow. The great Master said, ‘A little child shall lead them’. So it is! Throughout the centuries youth has sought his ideal, even sacrificed his life for the winning of it. Those ideals are implanted in his soul in his early years. Those who have a thorough foundation in the principles of our republican form of government and American freedom will remain steadfast, with feet firmly on the ground. Their faith will keep them strong. Knowledge will be their armor and truth their guide. The Junior American Citizens is one of the finest mediums to build a firm foundation for American citizenship—a foundation which no storm can uproot being built upon the rock of truth, understanding, and faith. May the J. A. C. grow in number and in influence”.

Mrs. Magna: “I will be most happy to assist you in any way I can for I think the J. A. C. committee most valuable”.

Mrs. Robert writes “I think that the Junior American Citizens Clubs offer to our members one of the best opportunities to extend training in the right use of leisure and in respect for the rights of others, two basic essentials of good citizenship, not only during war but during the years of peace to come”.

Mrs. Brosseau says “Ever since we entered the war, I have been deeply interested in scanning the war lists and noting the names of men upon whom in a very definite way rests the fate of our nation, and I learned that a great proportion were sons of foreign citizens. As the war news filters through and we hear of heroic sacrifices of life and citations for bravery, we pay heartfelt tribute to the boys who stem from parents of other lands. The work of the D. A. R. among these people and their children has always been praiseworthy and dear to my heart, now it is doubly so and the efforts of the J. A. C. committee to help educate and better the condition of boys and girls, not only of foreign born but of others less privileged, deserve special commendation and our unlimited aid!”

Our J. A. C. Clubs have a splendid war service record, entering into the various drives with enthusiasm. All they need is a
little suggestion and supervision which any-
one of us can furnish, in order to develop
that “doing for other” spirit for which our
Society stands. Surely this season brings
service and justice to others more forcibly
to our minds so let us train the children
to practice it every day, then our J. A. C.
motto will really come alive and become
living Justice, Americanism and Character.

THERE are some State Chairmen who
are finding it difficult to establish
J. A. C. groups in the schools, as there are
already organized in them the “Young
Citizens League”.

Do not be discouraged for these two can
work side by side, or perhaps be merged,
by injecting into the form of meeting our
motto, prayer and creed and some of our
essential training. As we have no dues, a
form of meeting, a motto, creed, prayer,
song sheets, pins, handbook, banner and
pennant sheets all ready for distribution, it
would seem that it would be beneficial to
them to adopt our program and become
J. A. C. Try to adjust the two, for as
J. A. C. is a National Organization it gives
the members the strength, stimulation and
sense of security that comes of sharing aims
and ideals with fellow members from coast
to coast.

Lately I have been receiving letters from
Chapter Chairmen telling of the things
they have been doing all summer. One
Chairman, from Kansas, writes of holding
a two-hour story-telling session, each week,
for the children. Another from Maine tells
of having a group in her vicinity meet twice
a week to play games, discuss their plans
and ambitions and take on their neighbor-
hood for current war drives. She directed
that “surplus of energy” which leads to
mischief. One school in the Rio Grande
Valley allows the clubs to go to the bank,
by classes, each Friday to buy war stamps.
It is a tragedy if anyone is not allowed to
make that short walk, consequently deport-
ment during the week is improving.

Some years ago, while State Regent, I
was visiting Chapters in a certain city and
had my first urgent invitation to visit
J. A. C. clubs. They wanted me as honor
guest of a joint meeting of all the clubs
in their school. After a splendidly con-
ducted meeting, by the children, they asked
me to talk to them—frightened?—certain-
ly! but they were so intensely interested
in all I told them of our Society and asked
such interesting questions that I was sur-
pried to find it time to close. At the last
one little boy piped up and asked me to
tell them “all about OUR President Gen-
eral”. See how close they feel to us? We
can keep them so by a little effort. Are you
willing to take the time?

MRS. EDWIN STANTON LAMMERS,
National Chairman.

plans all set

The Women’s Section, with its vast
group of experienced and thoroughly
trained War Bond saleswomen, will carry
on its own promotions, including Bonds
for Babies, Hospital Equipment and Pin
Money Bonds, in the Sixth War Loan Cam-
paign to raise $14,000,000,000.

It will also make every effort to co-
operate with all the other Sections and put
Victory Volunteers at their disposal wher-
ever needed. The value of having such a
large army of saleswomen ready to go into
action in any part of the program cannot
be overestimated. The Women’s Commit-
tees are responsible for they have enlisted
each new volunteer on a duration basis and
the result is an ever increasing group which
can be used by the entire program.

Organization

As long ago as the end of the last Drive,
State Women Chairmen started to tighten
their organizations in preparation for the
coming Drive. They have checked their
county and local setups, they have ob-
tained and contacted the newly appointed
War Bond Chairmen and Presidents of
women’s clubs and groups so that all will
be ready at the start. They know that the
Drive, with its individual quota of $5,000,-
000,000 will require every ounce of woman-
power energy directed toward the achieve-
ment of that goal, especially with the cam-
paign coming, as it does, toward the end
of the war in Europe and during the pre-
Christmas shopping season.
The Chaplain Corps of the Armed Forces

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

THE spirit of Christmas will appear in the armed forces this year no matter how far distant the fighting fronts may be or whether tropical sunshine or Arctic snows accent the "Merry Christmas" greetings of the sons and daughters of America in the service of their country.

That this is true will be due largely to the earnest efforts of the Chaplain Corps of the Army and Navy and other armed forces.

These consecrated men will see to it that no one is forgotten even though there has been no Christmas parcel in the mail for the man or woman concerned.

For weeks the chaplains have been busy with the task of assembling small but precious gifts to be distributed to those who have not been fortunate enough to receive the cherished packages from some one back home.

Furthermore, the Chaplains arrange special Christmas services with the traditional hymns and prayers to remind the men of happier Yuletides before the grimness of war broke over the world.

The ministration to the armed forces by members of the Chaplain Corps is invaluable as a morale builder in every phase of a soldier or sailor's life.

In the chaplain the men feel that they have an unfailing friend, one to whom they may confide their innermost secrets without fear, a link between themselves and their homes. The "Padres," as the chaplain usually is called, will write letters to their families, ironing out difficulties and bringing cheer and hope to all.

The chaplain corps, of course, is no new element in the armed forces of the United States.

Speaking of the work of the Chaplains Corps in the army, Lt. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, has written:

"The equipment with which our soldiers go into battle cannot be material equipment alone. As important to their well being, and to our cause, is the spiritual equipment with which they fight for the freedoms of man. The chaplains who accompany our men into the line of battle itself—indeed—sometimes seal their service with their own lives."

Chaplains have been a part of the army and navy of the United States since colonial times.

In colonial America the militia companies were organized by towns or similar communities, and the local clergymen naturally served as chaplain of the company on training days and similar occasions. If the militia went on any extended expeditions, some of the younger clergymen were chosen to accompany them without much formality in their selection.

When the Revolution broke out, many ministers went to the camps to conduct services and minister to the men in other ways.

In the Continental Army chaplains were assigned to regiments, separate units and hospitals.

For a time after the return of peace the Reverend John Hurt of Virginia served the one brigade which constituted the army at that time, and he is usually considered the first Chaplain in the army of the United States.

The rest of the history of the Chaplain corps in the army to the present war has been compiled by the War Department as follows:

Chaplains were appointed to the regiments raised for the War of 1812, but for 20 years afterward the only chaplain in the Army seems to have been the one at West Point. He was also the professor of Geography, History, and Ethics. From 1838 until the Civil War chaplains were assigned to army posts, except for those who served regiments during the war with Mexico. Two Catholic chaplains served during the Revolution. Three Catholic chaplains went to Mexico with Taylor's army, one of whom was killed by Mexican guerrillas.

A total of 20 chaplains was authorized for the Regular Army until 1849 when the number was raised to 30. This number remained in force until 1861. During the period prior to the Civil War three Catholic chaplains served in the Regular Army.
In 1861 regimental chaplains were authorized, and Jewish rabbis were made eligible. After the war, post chaplains became the rule once more. In 1878 a chaplain was put in charge of the educational program of the entire Army. In 1899 endorsement by the churches to which chaplains belonged was required for appointment.

There were 74 chaplains in the Regular Army and 72 in the National Guard when the United States entered the war in 1917. During the war 2,363 were commissioned in one of those components or in the National Army, of whom 57 were Negro chaplains. Of this number 23 died in service, 27 were wounded, and 59 received decorations from the United States or an allied government.

Several hundred Reserve or National Guard chaplains served with the Civilian Conservation Corps during the years of its activity, and many of these were called to active duty under the training program that preceded the attack upon Pearl Harbor. Several thousand chaplains have been appointed from civilian life to serve the Army raised for the prosecution of this war.

The chaplains corps sees to it that GI Joe and GI Jill have a chance to read the Scriptures. The Chief of Chaplains had 1,234,825 portions of Scriptures printed for distribution to Army personnel in 1943.

The book for the Protestant contingent contains the New Testament (King James Version); for the Catholic personnel, the New Testament (Douay Version), and for the Jewish personnel, selected Psalms and readings from the Old Testament.

It has been noted that a deepened seriousness of mind and a greater interest in religion appear as the soldier's career brings him closer to the battle front.

To the chaplain that means an increase in church attendance and more interviews with sensitive and serious minded individuals. The work of the chaplain doubles and triples under such conditions.

On the eve of battle the chaplain gives every man an opportunity for conference and spiritual consolation.

He administers the sacraments of his own faith and makes available the sacraments of other religious groups.

The Chaplains follow the men into the most dangerous positions and many of them have received decorations for extraordinary bravery under fire.

In a recent report it was stated that 200 decorations were received by 176 chaplains. Eight of these received the Distinguished Service Cross, one of the army's highest awards.

Eighty-one chaplains were wounded and received the Purple Heart, the order founded by George Washington in Revolutionary times.

One citation will illustrate this. It was the Distinguished Service Cross given to First Lieutenant Joseph V. Lafleur, Chaplain Corps U. S. A. Here is what the Army put in its official record about him:

For gallantry in action without regard to his personal safety: "During the initial bombardment of Clark Field, Pampanga, P. I., on December 8th, 1941, in which more than 150 airplanes participated and calmly among the wounded and dying administering religious comforts and solace, as well as assisting in their removal to shelters and to the hospital. This continuous service during the intensive attacks of the enemy dive bombers and strafing airplanes, under such exposed conditions, when the taking of shelter would not have caused censure, set an example of heroic conduct under combat conditions such as to endanger this non-combatant to the entire command and is consistent with the highest tradition for such personnel."

Some idea of the scope of the work of army chaplains can be gathered from this report of the work of the Corps from January to April 1st, 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Services</th>
<th>441,956</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attendance upon Religious Services</td>
<td>25,551,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communion and Sacramental Occasions</td>
<td>272,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>3,289,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardhouse and Hospital Visits</td>
<td>310,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral Activities—Functional Occasions</td>
<td>2,762,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral Contacts—Persons reached</td>
<td>22,368,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Communities—Functional Occasions</td>
<td>86,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacts—Persons reached</td>
<td>5,836,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What G. I. Joe thinks of the Army Chaplains can be seen from this letter received from an American soldier stationed in England.
He wrote:

"Talking about churches—we have a little chapel here on the field, not much to look at as it was an old mess hall before it took on its present sign. . . . We have a good chaplain here. He isn’t a preacher, but he sure sticks to the Bible and that is what we want to hear. When we were back in the States, there were a lot of ‘cracks’ about the chaplains. Here, he is one of the best-liked officers on the field. We may be up at 0200 for briefing but he is always there; the same when we come back. It doesn’t matter what kind of weather it is, he is always out there with the ambulances. And take it from me, it is really a swell feeling to have him come up and take your hand and say, ‘I'm glad to see you back safe and sound.’ He means it, too. They say that we have an important job, but if I had my pick of the man who does more to give the U. S. a good fighting force than anyone else, it is a good chaplain. They can train you all they want to, but it takes peace of mind that only God can give you to really carry out your job right."

The same high degree of excellence and achievement has been won also by the chaplains of the Navy, the Coast Guard and the United States Marines who are combined in a single corps.

Glimpses of the work of naval chaplains display many examples of individual heroism for which decorations have been given.

Chaplain R. D. Workman has described the duties of a Navy Chaplain as follows:

"The Chaplain serves as a vitally important liaison between the military front and the home front. As the only representative of religion on board ship, it is the Chaplain's first duty to be worthy of his calling. He aims first to steer a true course to insure that men will listen to him with respect. He endeavors to practice what he preaches so that men will understand when he says: ‘Fighting men, you who are busy making the world of tomorrow, don’t forget to keep with you at all times the religious principles you learned back at home. That is “must” equipment in this struggle to defend the Four Freedoms.’"

**Duties of the Navy Chaplain**

Religious duties may include: Holding of Divine Services, Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals. Conducting Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, Religious Instruction, Visitation of Sick and Imprisoned. Conferences, Consultations, etc.

Miscellaneous duties may include: Supervision of ship or station libraries. Correspondence with relatives of personnel. Assist with educational activities, athletics, recreation parties, motion pictures. Supervise sightseeing parties, entertainments, ship dances, Christmas parties. Editor or contributor to ship or station paper. Cooperate with social and welfare organizations ashore. Navy Relief Work—work having to do with personnel and their families and dependents, involving sickness, hospitalization, domestic problems.

Religion holds an important place in the life of the Bluejacket of the U. S. Navy, according to Rear Admiral William Brent Young, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, who returned recently from a visit to Naval units in the South Pacific.

Discussing his tour of observation with the fleet and at advance bases, Admiral Young said: "I became intimately acquainted with the splendid work being carried on by the Chaplain Corps. These valiant and often unsung officers furnish not only spiritual guidance in the usual sense, but they perform modern miracles in maintaining the highest type of morale.

"Your Navy man knows that he can turn to the Chaplain for friendly help in any problem—whether he’s worried about his God, his family back home, or his own chances for leave. Quiet, comforting, invariably a ‘right guy,’ the Navy Chaplain comes through—and brings his men through!

"I have seen it work in the Pacific. I know it’s working throughout our fighting Navy in all parts of the world."

The same kind of tribute was given to the Chaplains of the U. S. Marine Corps by its Major General Commandant, A. A. Vandergrift, who wrote:

"You have heard the saying, ‘There were no atheists in the foxholes.’ I did not originate the phrase, as some people believe. But in four and a half months on Guadalcanal, I saw how true it was.

"Things were pretty grim out there. There wasn’t any question about that. Our men had very great tasks to do. They did them with high courage. They found the power to go beyond the ordinary limits of human courage and endurance. They
knew it came from some force beyond themselves.

"Things become very clear when you sail away from home, and start thinking about life and death. You feel the need of getting things straightened out. You look for help outside yourself, often in religion.

"In our transports, going across the Pacific, many of the men attended religious services every morning, as well as our main services on Sundays. They were well attended, increasingly so as time went on. They had a real meaning for us all. I was there and I know what they meant.

"When we landed in New Zealand, we attended the churches in Wellington. Many of the men went, and were warmly welcomed. After church, nearly every Marine was invited to the home of some family of the church. He was their guest for the rest of the day. I have not seen greater hospitality anywhere. The church, the home, our men, and the people of New Zealand all seemed to belong together. They were all dedicated to the same things.

"Now about Guadalcanal itself. We made a successful landing on Lunga point on August 7. That was just seven months after December 7. A great many prayers were said before the attack.

"We captured and held our main objective, Henderson Air Field.

"But from then on until late in August, there were no church services. You can see the reason. Not even a small group could gather together. They were sure to be the target for a bomb. The prayers that were said, were said by men alone, or with their Chaplains.

"About three weeks later, we were able to resume services. There was prayer every morning, and before battle. There were Sunday services, both Catholic and Protestant.

"What was true in Guadalcanal, was repeated in Tulagi, and throughout the South Pacific. It takes place, I am sure, on every American fighting front today.

The thanks of the nation are due the Chaplains Corps of our armed forces.

Through them we may be assured that the spiritual welfare of our fighting men is being well taken care of. And this will bear fruit in a new interest in religion throughout the country when this war is over.

---

**Special Notice**

The National Board at its meeting on October 19th, 1944, passed the following resolution:

That the price of the National Historical Magazine be $2.00 yearly payable in advance.

That Chapters be allowed to keep 15 cents of any $2.00 subscription to the magazine when such subscription comes through Chapter Chairman and Chapter Treasurer to Treasurer General.
AN event of unusual interest in the patriotic circles of Atlanta, Georgia, was the recent visit of Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was the first official visit of the President General to Atlanta since her election last April.

Mrs. Talmadge was the guest of honor at a brilliant reception given by Joseph Habersham Chapter on Thursday, August 31, five to seven o’clock, in historic Habersham Memorial Hall.

Miss Dixie Stevens, Regent of the hostess chapter, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, the Regent of the Georgia Society, with other national, state and chapter officers. Notable among these were: Mrs. Howard McCall, Mrs. Wm. Harrison Hightower, and Mrs. Thos. C. Mell, ex-Vice-Presidents General; Mrs. Bun Wylie, Mrs. Max Land and Mrs. Stewart Colley, ex-State Regents; Mrs. E. Blount Freeman, Mrs. Mack Smith, Mrs. Leonard Wallace, Mrs. Robert Humphrey, Mrs. T. Earl Stribling, Mrs. Lucius McConnell, Mrs. James N. Brawner, Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, and Miss Frances Adair, State Officers; Mrs. W. F. Dykes, Honorary President, State Officers’ Club; Mrs. John H. Mullin, Mrs. Will King, Mrs. A. H. Strickland, Mrs. D. M. Holsenbeck, Mrs. Andrew S. Marshall, Mrs. Bryan E. Griffin, Mrs. Grady Wells, Mrs. C. D. Tebo, Mrs. E. B.
Waitt, Mrs. H. A. Godby, Mrs. W. A. Selman, Miss Katharine Wooten, Mrs. Wilmer C. Davis, Mrs. W. S. Coleman, and Miss Helen Prescott, Officers of Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Mrs. Chas. P. Byrd served as General Chairman for this special event, assisted by the following chairmen: Mrs. Wm. P. Dunn, distinguished guests; Mrs. Otis M. White, hospitality; Mrs. F. M. Dabney, special music; Mrs. W. F. Dykes, decorations; Mrs. J. H. Yarbrough, telephone; Mrs. James N. Brawner, publicity; Mrs. Alva P. McCrary and members of the Junior Committee, refreshments.

Miss Juanita Chisholm, radio chairman, arranged for a special broadcast by the President General on the afternoon of the reception. The reception halls were decorated for this occasion with masses of palms and summer flowers, shading from light to deep pink. Flags of the United States, of Georgia, and chapter banners formed a fitting background for the receiving line.

The Georgia peach was featured in all of the decorations and arrangements. The special guests were presented with corsages of peach blossoms.

The dining table was attractively arranged with a center piece of peach colored flowers in a massed arrangement, banked on either side with candelabra holding tapers of the same shade and silver baskets filled with luscious Georgia peaches.

Delectable peach fruit punch made from a famous old Georgia recipe, was served by members of the Junior Committee; Mrs. Alva P. McCrary, Mrs. H. W. McLarty, Mrs. Paul Nichols, Mrs. Grady Poole, Mrs. Ernest P. Johnson, and Mrs. Roy E. House.

Adding interest and enjoyment to the afternoon’s entertainment was the brilliant musical program furnished by two talented groups of musicians—the Feronne-Cruselle Orchestra and the Dobbs Harp Ensemble, directed by Mrs. Mary Griffith Dobbs.

Mrs. Talmadge, the guest of honor, is one of Georgia’s most outstanding and talented women. She is descended from a long line of noble ancestors and is a member of many national patriotic organizations, such as the Barons of Runnemede, Colonial Dames of America, United Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the Confederacy, and others. She has held numerous national offices and chairmanships, including the Presidency of the National Officers’ Club.

Molly Reid Chapter 50 Years Old

On October 14, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The Chapter was founded by Annie Bartlett Shepard in 1894, four years after the organization of the National Society. Later, Mrs. Shepard became regent of the Chapter and State Regent of New Hampshire.

There were twenty-four Charter members, five of whom are now living, including Mrs. Shepard, Miss Sylvia Clark, Mrs. Fannie Hardy, Miss Lillian B. Poor, and Miss Mary N. Parsons.

The program on October 14 was in charge of the charter members. Molly Reid Chapter received its name in honor of the wife of General George Reid. Of her General John Stark said: “If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit to be governor, it is Molly Reid.”

A luncheon preceded the program with State officers as guests. Mrs. Shepard told of the founding of the Chapter when meetings were held in the homes of members. Now, Molly Reid has a fine Chapter House, purchased in 1937 through a fund started by a gift of $500 given by a past regent, Harriet Fuller Chase. Miss Sylvia Clark brought to mind many of the interesting happenings of the early days, including the marking of Revolutionary graves and the birthplaces of Gen. Stark and Molly Woodburn Reid. The Chapter House has a room set aside for antiques, rare books, and town histories, and Miss Lillian Poor gave an account of these treasures, among which is the first terrestrial globe made in the United States in 1812 by James Wilson of Derry, then Londonderry, a cradle used by Major John Pinkerton, the founder of Pinkerton Academy, a piece of the wedding dress of Ocean-born Mary (a story in itself), and a miniature replica of a colonial
cider mill, owned by General Reid. The Chapter has fourteen living past regents and ten of these were present. A beautiful birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Shepard, and the members and guests, numbering over fifty, enjoyed a grand social time to end the happy and memorable occasion.

**Alice Watts Campbell**
(Mrs. Cassius S. Campbell),
Registrar, Molly Reid Chapter.

## Chevy Chase Chapter

The Maryland State Officers were the honor guests of the Chevy Chase Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution when they met for their first meeting of the season on Wednesday afternoon, September 27, at the home of the Regent, Miss Byrd Belt, in Meadow Lane.

Following the luncheon which was served on the open terrace at the rear of the home, the sister of the hostess, Mrs. Robert Peach, the State Chaplain, opened the meeting with prayer and then led the Salute to the Flag.

Each of the honor guests responded with a greeting to the Chevy Chase Chapter which had 100% attendance. The State officers from Baltimore were in addition to Mrs. Peach, the State Regent, Mrs. George Christian Vietheer, the Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Collinson, the Treasurer, Mrs. E. Ernest Wollen, the Editor, Mrs. Frank Shramek, and Vice Regent, Mrs. Leo H. Miller of Hagerstown, the Registrar, Mrs. James H. Harris, of Brad- dock Heights, and the Librarian, Mrs. Evan A. Condon, of Bethesda, Md.

Five new members have been elected into the Chapter within the last year. The Chapter will celebrate its second birthday on February 3, 1945.

One of the most recent members of the Chapter is Mrs. Robert Sweeney, of Atlanta, Ga., who has served as Regent of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of Atlanta for two terms and she is also the designer of the beautiful history medal used for many years by Chapters all over the country. She transferred to the Chevy Chase Chapter and is chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau. Her husband brought his family to Washington where he is connected with the Department of Commerce in the textile division, engaged in War work.

## Colonel John Proctor Chapter

In an effort to interest new members, a special meeting of Col. John Proctor Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Altoona, Penna., was held at the spacious Baker Mansion, home of the Blair County Historical Society. The mansion was recently purchased from the Baker heirs of London, England and a room has been named the Col. John Proctor room. Miss Margaret Nicholson, of the Board of Management of the Historical Society, welcomed the members.

Mr. Floyd Hoenstine, author of Soldiers of Blair County and Reprint of History of Juanita Valley which goes back to Revolutionary days and the time of the Indians in Sinking Valley and other parts of the State of Pennsylvania, outlined the resources of the Historical Society for genealogical purposes.

Mrs. W. H. Burd, chairman of Genealogical Committee, assisted by Mrs. M. W. Hazel and Mrs. Ira F. Stitt, explained the necessary procedure for becoming a member and a chart showing how to trace a family tree. Explanation was also given on how to obtain information from Census records, tax lists and Pennsylvania Archives.

Three new members, daughters of one of our members, were accepted during a short business meeting, Mrs. Ralph Bell presiding. Guests were shown through the mansion. Following the meeting, tea was served in the dining room from priceless old dishes in the museum. It proved a most enjoyable and profitable meeting.
Parliamentary Procedure

“They have such refined and delicate palates That they can discover no one worthy of their ballots, And then when someone terrible gets elected They say, There, that’s just what I expected!”

“Election Day is a Holiday”—BY OGDEN NASH.

LAST month (November) I had a question regarding chapter elections that were “never twice alike.” The member writing me said that no one had the courage to arise in meetings and name a candidate not “picked” by the Nominating Committee, and she asked for some outline and the “exact procedure in the most elementary way” for a correct election—upholding the secret ballot.

During the past month a number of sets of by-laws that come to me for correction have very inadequate provisions for their elections, and I have had complaints from two to three members of other chapters regarding their chapter elections. Therefore, I think it is an opportune time to discuss this matter with you, thinking primarily about “chapter elections.”

Your National By-laws in Art. 9, Sec. 4 state definitely that: “Each chapter may elect, and etc., etc., officers,” and there is only one reference made in Art. 9, Sec. 2 (a) where officers may be appointed and that is in the organization of a new chapter. So, we know in the very beginning that all officers must be elected. Many chapters appoint their Corresponding Secretaries, and their Chaplains, and in several instances, their Historians. Now, Sec. 4 of Art. 9 definitely states that “Each chapter may elect such ADDITIONAL officers as it deems necessary to conduct its local affairs.” Therefore, while the chapter officers reported to the National Society, and recognized for the credential registration and the transaction of business with the National Society shall be “the Regent, the First Vice Regent, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Registrar,” any ADDITIONAL officers shall be elected. That should be understood.

Now, the National Society recommends that chapters hold their elections in May of the year in which the national elections take place in Washington. The National Society does not definitely require this three-year term of office for chapters. It is logical reasoning to understand that small chapters may find it convenient, even necessary to have a shorter term of office. However, the National organization will appreciate it if you follow the suggestion that chapter elections be held in May. If you will stop to think, you will understand why this is desirable. We have over 2500 chapters and if many chapters would hold their annual elections different times of the year, you may well see what confusion it would cause at the national headquarters, and the clerical force would have to work overtime to straighten out their lists of chapter officers. The national organization believes that rotation in office is essential to growth and development, and I have repeatedly stated this in my articles, one very recently, when I elaborated on FACTIONS in organizations, “come to life” very often because certain people are elected to office over and over again, and many members who feel that they are capable of real work resent this.

If a chapter is small (no more than 50) I would recommend that your by-laws carry provisions for one of two ways to nominate your officers. (1) To have nominations from the floor, or (2) to have nominations by a Nominating Committee. If a small chapter, a Nominating Committee of three members elected by the chapter would suffice. It would be the duty of this Committee to nominate a candidate for each office to be filled at the annual meeting (more about the Nominating Committee later). In smaller chapters nominations from the floor would be the wisest procedure. In any case, for a large or small chapter, I certainly would recommend that THE ELECTION BE BY BALLOT. It is the only fair way to elect anyone, and each and every member should have her right to the secret ballot. Watch your wording of the provisions you put in your by-laws for your elections, and I hope and pray that after you have written a fairly well-outlined set of by-laws, you will not add this unwise provision: “THESE BY-LAWS MAY BE SUSPENDED AT
ANY REGULAR MEETING BY A MAJORITY VOTE” (or by a two-thirds vote).

I ask you what is the sense of having rules and regulations to guide us along the stormy way, if we can, with a mere breath, wipe out these rules whenever we feel so inclined. By-laws should mean something else, a safeguard to you, and if it doesn’t mean that, why go to the trouble and expense of having them?

Now to go back to the Nominating Committee. If the chapter is large a Nominating Committee of five members may be elected by the chapter. Some chapters, I find, have very queer ideas about the authority vested in a Nominating Committee. They seem to think that because a Nominating Committee has the right to bring forth certain candidates for certain offices, they must vote for those candidates regardless. Why, I have had chapter members write me that in their chapter the nominating ballot, or in other words, the list of candidates presented by the Nominating Committee, had to be accepted as presented by the Nominating Committee. Somebody got up and moved that they accept this “ballot”, as presented by the Nominating Committee, “unanimously”, and it was voted upon by acclamation and accepted without a word from anybody—until—after the meeting was over, and then the “fault-finding” began. The questions were raised, doubts were expressed, and trouble began.

When the Nominating Committee submits its report, no vote should be taken on adopting or accepting it, but after repeating the nominations, the Chair should ask if there are any more nominations. Robert says, “If the candidates are voted for by voice, or by show of hands, or by rising, the vote is taken on the different names suggested in the order in which they are mentioned, the vote being first taken on the one reported by the Committee. The negative should always be put as well as the affirmative, and if there are more affirmative notes than negative for a candidate, he is declared elected, even if he receives only one vote. Since no vote is taken on the other nominations after one is elected, it is necessary for those favoring a candidate to vote against the others. If a Nominating Committee is appointed (elected) and the election is to take place immediately, the Committee should at once retire and agree upon a nomination, or a ticket, and report to the Assembly, and remember, as I told you before, no vote should be taken on adopting or accepting the report of the Committee, but after repeating the nominations, the Chair should ask if there are any more nominations.

Now, this is the time that any member may claim the floor and nominate someone else for the office, because Robert tells us definitely THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF A NOMINATING COMMITTEE DOES NOT PRECLUDE NOMINATIONS FROM THE FLOOR. When the chapter has a by-law which requires the vote to be taken by ballot, it cannot legally be taken any other way. To move that the nominating ballot be declared the electing ballot destroys the usefulness of the nominating ballot and it should never be done. Secrecy (as I told you before) in voting is one of the objects of balloting, and this is defeated by allowing a motion that will do away with the ballot making. A motion asking for the “unanimous consent” of the assembly when the by-law requires voting to be by ballot can only be secured by a ballot vote; in other words, when your by-laws require that your elections be by ballot, then for someone to move that the vote be made unanimous and the Secretary casts the ballot, that in itself constitutes a motion and that motion must be voted on by ballot (whether the Secretary cast the ballot or not), and one “no” will defeat that motion.

Now, a nomination differs from the ordinary motion because it does not require a second, and while in large assemblies it is a wise thing for the President to announce that “nominations” are closed. The mere proceeding to the election or any other business closes nominations by general consent. When closed, nominations may be reopened by majority vote.

Remember that nominations may be made only by one who has the right to make a motion. In your chapters all members in good standing have a right to make a motion at the proper time, and hence, it would be the privilege to make a nomination. The question is often asked if a Nominating Committee has the right to nominate themselves for office. “Yes, they have the right, otherwise whoever was authorized to appoint the Nominating Committee could keep off of the ticket the names of prominent candidates for office by plac-
The Committee is perfectly free as to its nominations except as limited by the by-laws. When a Nominating Committee takes advantage of its power and nominates an unreasonable number of its own members, the remedy is to nominate from the floor other persons for the same office, or to move to appoint another Nominating Committee composed of the opposition, or to report another ticket. A Nominating Committee is not compelled to canvass the members for suggestions for candidates. If it is the desire of the Chapter that suggestions be sent to the Nominating Committee that should be placed in the by-laws.

Now, I do not understand why there should be any feeling at all in regard to expressing oneself honestly and openly, and above board when it comes to an election. So many write me that they wouldn't have the courage to get on the floor and that they would be "ostracized" literally, if they would rise and express themselves in opposition to the ticket as suggested by the Nominating Committee. May I ask is that the way you vote in your national election, or in your state election, or in your local affairs? Do you hesitate to express your preference and your desires to such an extent that you do not exercise your rights as a citizen? I don't believe you do. In Robert's Rules of Order on P. 290 you will note the following information: "The voting is not limited to the nominees, as every member is at liberty to vote for any member who is not declared ineligible by the by-laws (that means in good standing, etc.). MEMBERS MAY VOTE FOR ANYONE THEY PLEASE.

Now, as a concise bit of information on chapter elections, I would suggest that you turn to P. 105 and read Art. 5 of the Suggested Model for Chapter By-Laws in the Handbook. You may add anything to those four short sections that you feel is necessary. You may call for the appointment of a certain number of tellers after the election of your Nominating Committee. You have, there, in this article five very concise and limited, though very complete Paragraphs of instruction on chapter elections. However, when it comes time for your election see to it that the rules and regulations provided for in your by-laws are given strict attention. Do things correctly at the right time, and you will find out how satisfying it is to know that you did the right thing, at the right time, in the right place. Your chapter by-laws must conform to your National by-laws.

With best wishes, faithfully yours.

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

A Quaker Going to War

ABOUT the commencement of our Revolution and as soon as it was ascertained that Nathanael Greene, afterwards General Greene, intended to join our army in defense of his country, a deputation of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and to whose society he then belonged, by order of their meeting, waited on him to endeavor to dissuade him from it.

After listening to their arguments on this subject, he informed them that he felt an irresistible propensity not to be got over, of joining his brethren-in-arms. He thanked them for the interest they had taken in his welfare, but he could not comply with their request.

When the deputation took an ineffectual leave, and left him to his mother, who had been listening with all the anxiety of a fond parent, she used her best endeavors to prevail on him to stay at home, when he told her it was impossible.

After a pause she burst into tears with this remarkable observation: "Nathanael, if thee must go it is possible I may hear of thy death and if it is God's will that it should happen I hope I shall not have the mortification to hear of thee being wounded in the back."
ONE of the many valuable sources of genealogical information is the Pension records. Our Society early recognized this fact.

On October 17, 1917, an offer was made at the National Board meeting to obtain, for our library, copies of Pension applications of all New Hampshire Pensioners for the cost of copying. This offer was made through the courtesy of the New Hampshire Historical Society and Mrs. Amos G. Draper and was gratefully accepted. We now have 101 well bound volumes averaging 200 pages each, which are known as the New Hampshire Pensions.

In addition to these, 168 volumes of general pensions have been secured through the office of the Registrar General to assist in verifications of applications for membership. A special staff member from that office has been employed for that purpose.

For many years this work of abstracting the pensions was done by the late Mrs. Jessie Cazanova and is now continued by Miss Martha Lou Houston. The typing and binding is done through the office of Librarian General.

These pensions contain records that are obtainable in no other place. Place and date of birth, residence at time of enlistment and at time of application, service in detail, usually the name of wife, date of marriage and names of children are given. The names of fellow soldiers are sometimes mentioned and these add to the eligibility list.

If a substitute was employed both he and the substitute are credited by our Society, one with military and the other with patriotic service.

We find more definite information required for the Widow’s Pension, especially the proof of marriage, names of children, and it is not unusual to find the record torn from the Family Bible and filed as proof of statements.

Finding several pensions granted to men of the same name serving from the same county and state and later migrating to the same locality is one of the problems often difficult to solve. This is illustrated by excerpts from three Wilcox pensions in this issue.

The Pension records are splendidly cared for at the National Archives at 7th & Pennsylvania Avenues, Washington, D. C. All of them being one-hundred or more years old, are very fragile. There are no official copies of these pensions. It is to be hoped that these may be copied and made available through modern methods before it is too late.


13 May 1835 appeared Stephen Wilcox, resident of Franklin, Bradford County, age 68 years. Born Dutchess County, New York, on 9 April 1767. When 8 years old family moved to a place called Wyoming, where he resided until settlement was destroyed by Indians on 3 July 1778. On the first of October family returned to Wyoming. Assisted in erecting a garrison and guarding it, in Company of Continental Troop command of Col. Lebulon Butler. Served until December, when he enlisted in a Company raised by Captain John Franklin under command of Colonel Butler, serving until 1 May 1779 (7 mo.). Now resides where he has resided since the year 1786, and before that time at Wyoming.

Testimony by: Humphrey Brown “did not serve in a military capacity”


Date of Declaration: 13 May 1818. Age 63 years. Served 15 months. Also enlisted at Stonington, Connecticut.

Testimony by: Eliphalet Steward Pliinehas Palminter

Letter to the Secretary of War, dated 31 May 1830, written by Stephen Wilcox, says:

He resided in Busti (nearly 15 years). Previously lived in Frankfurt, Herkimer County, New York. Shall be 68 years on 8 Aug. next. Mentions “myself and wife.”

Testimony of Eunice Steward, age 60 years 23 February last past—testimony dated 26 January 1846. Daughter of Stephen and Sabra Wilcox, born 1787. She was born in Connecticut and lived there until 5 years old. Stephen Wilcox’ death
"a year ago last September—on 15th of September.

Lived Connecticut to Delaware (7 years) then Otsego County, New York (6 years) then Herkimer, where deponent was married and lived near her father and mother until 1811, then she and husband moved to Chautauqua. Father and mother moved to Chautauqua in 1815. Father and mother married at Stonington, New London, Connecticut, 4 March 1782, by Joshua Babcock. Raised a large family of children.

2 September 1847 Sabra Wilcox, resident of Busti, Chautauqua County, aged 84 years, lived with her husband at Stonington, New London, Connecticut, during the war. Husband died 15 September 1846 at Busti.

Ephraim Wilcox—2 September 1847—resident of Busti. 56 years old—son (mentions a family of seven children).

Names of Children of this Stephen Wilcox, Sr.

Ephraim Wilcox 2-25-1787, married John Steward.

Stephen Wilcox Jr. born 11-2-1784, married Lucy Steward.

Eunice Wilcox, 2-25-1787, married John Steward.

Ephraim Wilcox 1791, married (1) Lucy Ingraham (2) Riadema Mead.

Laura, married Edward Aiken.

Abel, married Patience Aiken.

Alfred, married Hannah Aiken.

Rozana, married Aden Russell.

Connecticut. Wilcox, Stephen S 6412.

Rhode Island.

New York, Madison County, 8 October 1832, appeared Stephen Wilcox, a resident of town of Lebanon, aged 89. He served first in Richmond Town, Rhode Island. Drafted August 1776 under Capt. Richard Bailey. Was a Sergeant for three years then went to Preston, Connecticut, and engaged in the manufacture of salt in Groton.

Questions answered in support of claim states:

born—Rhode Island 1748

living at Richmond town, Rhode Island, when called into service,

before close of war moved to Connecticut for a number of years then back to Richmond Town, remaining until 1827, then moved to Lebanon.

Elder Comford Ward of Smyrnain. Peleg Wilcox, brother, 76 years of age, served.

neighbors & residents of Lebanon aged 64 years of age, son of Stephen. Henry Wilcox.

From Volume 1, page 69, Pension Records from D.A.R. Library.


John Beagle applied for a pension April 26, 1818, residence Schoharie, New York, age 72 years 7 months 8 days. Enlisted New York City, New York (afterwards called Lansingburgh), early in the war and served under Captain Leonard Bleeker and Major Tillman. Was at the siege of St. John and Fort Ticonderoga.

Immediately after reaching Schenectady he enlisted in Captain Leonard Bleeker's regiment, Colonel Peter Vandervort and Goose Van Schaick until peace was declared in 1783. Was at the Battle of Trenton and the taking of Cornwallis. In 1820 the soldier states he lived with his son Moses Beagle at Schoharie and that his wife, Lavintyne, age 57, resided with his brother James Van Ars dall at Fishkill, New York. It was further alleged that the soldier married at Fishkill Plains, New York, September 19, 1785, Winchie Van Ars dall, in the presence of her grandparents, John and Fannie "Vermililer".

Soldier died at Schoharie, New York, November 6, 1829, and his widow allowed a pension (as Winchie Beedle) on an application executed May 17, 1842, at which time she was 74 years old. They had 10 children of which the following were mentioned:

William born July 1, 1786, bap. at Hoosick road about 5 miles from Troy.

Moses, bap. at same place 1788.

Mav, bap. at same place 1790.

Catherine, bap. at Schoharie, N. Y., 1793.

Phoebe, bap. at Schoharie, N. Y., 1796.

Sally, bap. at Schoharie, N. Y., 1798.

Jemima, born April 10, 1802, married — Bice.

Isaac Willborn (Wellborn) Pension Application.

Isaac Willborn (Wellborn) born Orange County, North Carolina, 1758.

Residence at date of enlistment—Wilkes County, Georgia.

Residence at date of application—Madison County, Alabama.

He volunteered in 1776 under Captain Hargrove, Colonel Armstrong. About 1779, having just married, he complied with the law then existing, that if six men would furnish a substitute for 18 months, they would be free from service for that time. He and five others did this, the substitute's name being — Boyd, and he marched to Charleston from whence he never returned. About a month after the soldier had employed his substitute he volunteered for sixty days under Captain John Barton on an expedition to dislodge a band of Indians and British north of Rocky River. About this time Wilkes County was plundered by the British and the soldier removed to Randolph County, North Carolina.

In 1780 he volunteered under Captain Hynds. After the war he removed to Georgia, Solomon, Green of Roan County, East Tennessee, testified, in 1832, that he had served with Isaac Wellborn. Ezekiel Craft of Madison County, Alabama, testified that he had heard his father speak of also serving with this soldier. The soldier married Mary Barton. He died January 25, 1839. She applied for a pension January 6, 1849, then aged 91 years, and was a resident of Madison County, Alabama. A brother, James Wellborn, testified as to the birth of the soldier in 1758 and his marriage in 1779. In 1849 a Martha Lively, widow of Robert Davice, age 64, residence Madison County, Illinois, mentioned several children of the pensioner but no names were given.
Welsh Neck, the second Baptist group in South Carolina.

The easy terms offered to settlers attracted the Welsh in Pennsylvania (the Welsh tract of Delaware) and they obtained exclusive possession of a large tract of land on the Great Pee Dee River. A number came in 1736.

In June 1738 thirty Welsh settlers constituted the Baptist Church at first called the Pee Dee Church and then named the Welsh Neck Church. The minutes show their dismissal from the Welsh tract in Pennsylvania (later Delaware) before coming to South Carolina. Among these were Samuel Evan, Walter Downs and Rachael Downs, November 1, 1741. Among the members in 1759 to 1804 were Susannah Bingham, John Downs, Rachael Downs, Sarah Downs, Walter Downs, Mary Evans, the Hicks, Hodges, Hollingsworths, Irbys, Kolbs, Pearces, Pledgers and others.

**Military Lists**

Because of many expressions of appreciation of these Military lists, the publication of which began in August 1944, this feature will be continued. Fairfax County lists will follow in January.

Keep in mind that these are persons who lived in these localities prior to the Revolution, 1750 to 1763. The list is from Henings Statutes at Large, Volume 7, published by Act of General Assembly of Virginia in 1820 and now out of print.

"To the Militia of the County of Augusta and for provisions furnished by sundry inhabitants of said county."

(Continued from November issue)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Davison, Richard Pryor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Savage, Robert Allen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sen. Phelty Cogh, Jacob Botter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Thompson</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick M'Closkey</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Hays, captain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Buchanan, lieutenant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Buchanan, Thomas</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, serjeants, 5s. 4d. each</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cenney</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mitchell, John Tinley,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles M'Anally, Samuel Davis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Fitzpatrick, Andrew</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misscampbell, Filey Yarcome,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel M'Dowell, Samuel Lyle,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Lowry, John Loury,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William, Francis Randols, James</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Clung, David Bryans, David</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, James Colter, Moses Edmiston, Alexander Walker, John Hays, David M'Croskey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dunlop, Andrew Buchanan,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Sayer, John Porter, David</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guin, James Buchanan, James</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culton, Matthew Lindsey, John Snodgrass, 4s. each</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Andrew Hay, captain
Archibald Buchanan, lieutenant
To Henry M'Cullom, Alexander Buchanan, 10s. 8d. each.
To James Borland
To David Sayers, Robert Stevenson, 8s. each.
To Samuel M'Cutchison, John Kilpatrick, William Ward, John Clerk, William M'Cutchison, James Rusk, James M'Cutchison, Walter Trumble, John Wilson, 9s. each
To John Woltlaw, James Woltlaw, 8s. each
To Hugh Martin, for provisions
To Colonel John Buchanan, charges of building Fort Fauquier
To John Buchanan, Miller, for provisions
To William Long, do.
To David Stewart, for paid sundry persons for provisions
To Peter Cochran, for a mare killed in the Shawnee expedition
To James Dunlop, captain
Alexander Hamilton, lieutenant
Thomas Cadon, corporal
John Guy, do.
Alexander Legat
Robert Stevenson
Josiah Wilson, ensign
James Stevenson
David Galloway, serjeant
John Low
William Elate
Andrew Jameson
Alexander Sutherland
William Hamilton
Patrick Cargon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Thomas Smith, Ralph Lajerty,</td>
<td>14. 9s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and James Hugart, sen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To James Cartmill, and Robert Steuart,</td>
<td>14. 5s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Jameson</td>
<td>3 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Cartmill</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Hamilton</td>
<td>3 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To James Muligan, Richard Mace, and</td>
<td>13, 19s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbel Clendinin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To James Steenson, James Hugart,</td>
<td>14. 5s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. and James M’Heney, 3l. 18s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To James Burnsides</td>
<td>3 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Howard, Serjeant</td>
<td>4 18 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Salley</td>
<td>2 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Matthias Cleeke, and James Stuart</td>
<td>7 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Robert Lusk, Corporal</td>
<td>4 13 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To David Gallaw, Jun. and Samuel M’Murray</td>
<td>6 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Thomas Hugart, Serjeant</td>
<td>3 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Canley, James Buxton, and</td>
<td>8 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Edemston, 2l. 14s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Cain, and John Clendinin, 2l. 10s. each</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Andrew Buchanan</td>
<td>2 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Sprout, and Robert Campbell</td>
<td>4 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Thomas Vance</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Withlab, James Cowdow, James</td>
<td>5 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele, 1l. 16s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To James Guy, and Andrew Sitoletontown,</td>
<td>3 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1l. 16s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Dennis M’Nely</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Lawrence Murphy, and George Barkley,</td>
<td>3 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1l. 13s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Robert Grimes, and James Grimes, 1l. 11s. each</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To William Moore</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John: Hudson</td>
<td>1 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John: M’Coy</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Tuley</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Crump</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Kinsey</td>
<td>1 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John M’Culley, and John Stuart, 1l. 7s. each</td>
<td>2 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Alexander M’Elen</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Davis, and John Hardin,</td>
<td>2 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1l. 4s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Williams</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Gilespy</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendre M’Collom</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Thomas M’Clange, and Joseph M’Clange,</td>
<td>1 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16s. each</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Maxwell, Captain</td>
<td>2 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Rennick, Lieutenant</td>
<td>1 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Robert Montgomery, Samuel Montgomery,</td>
<td>6 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Montgomery, John Montgomery,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Montgomery, James Montgomery,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Montgomery, Jan. Thomas M’Ferrin,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M’Ferrin, James M’Ferrin, James</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattile, Dennis Getty, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel M’Ferrin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Francis Reity</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>4 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>14. 9s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>14. 9s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Moses Hambleton, Matthew Shaddin,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Armstrong, John Carr, Richard Carr,</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carvin, George Gunn, William M’Mullin, Jeremiah Green, William Walker, Michael Cloyd, James Lee, and Jones Wabreaner, 1l. 4s. each</td>
<td>13 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To George Robinson, Captain</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE OLD WELSH GRAVEYARD, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Situated about a mile south of Terre Hill, East Earl Township, a mile west of Fairville.


REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE [ 695 ]

L.44. (a) VERMILYEA.—Wanted the date of death of Isaac Vermilyea, born June 10, 1708, who married Mehitabel Hadley, Croton Valley, Cortland Manor. Also the date of death of his son Isaac Vermilyea who married Mary? Second wife Rachel?

(b) Want the date of death of Isaac Vermilyea who married Susannah Myer. Mrs. Anna Reynolds Bradley, Maple Avenue, Peekskill, New York.

L.44. (a) HUMPHREYS.—Colonel William Humphreys of Dutchess County, New York, probably son of Thomas and Elizabeth Humphreys of Hempstead, Long Island, married Elizabeth Willsie 1721. Gazette said at birth of daughter Eliza, 1732, William’s great-grandmother Styntje Humphreys had bought a seat in Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica. Want her husband and son’s names.

(b) Truesdell.—Gamaliel Truesdell (1741-1778 was born in Westchester County, New York, and married in Warwick, Ann Whitney, daughter of Daniel and Thankful Burt Whitney. He died at Wyoming Massacre. Want name of Gamaliel Truesdell’s parents. Mrs. David G. Miller, 2232 Elandon Drive, Cleveland Heights 6, Ohio.

L.44. (a) HILL.—Want parentage of John Hill, born July 29, 1792, near High Point, North Carolina, married Mary Ann Clark in 1810, moving to Tennessee thence to Indiana, died May 9, 1825, buried Bruinville, Indiana. We cannot “keep queries on file until space is available.” Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

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.

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. We cannot “keep queries on file until space is available.” Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

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) Bright.—Elizabeth Bright, born December 18, 1799, died Germantown, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1842, married Philadelphia May 15, 1799, Jacob Sommer II, had son Gideon Bright Sommer. Was her father Gideon Bright, Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania?
on John Clark of Galway, New York, who died on September 23, 1789. Wanted: Parent’s names.

(b) Thrall.—Lt. Benjamin Thrall, 1744/45-1793, Revolutionary soldier from Turkey Hills, Conn., married about 1766 Anne ———, 1745-1816. Wanted, maiden name and ancestry of Anne. Was she a Holcomb? Asahel Holcomb was guardian for her minor children and was called her uncle. Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore, 25 S. Broad Street, Hillsboro, Massachusetts.

L-44. (a) Carpenter-Fulcher.—John Carpenter (born before 1750 Virginia, died 1803 Louisa County, Virginia, married Mary ———, who died Louisa County 1831. Issue: Elizabeth, Sarah, Elijah, William, Frances, John Fulcher, Jonathan, Nancy, Clifton) was son of Jonathan Carpenter who died 1763 Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and Jane ———. Want data of Jonathan Carpenter and Jane; his parents, his son John’s wife’s name, her parents.

(b) Mustin-Warder.—John F. Carpenter, above, listed in Louisa and Washington Counties, Virginia, moved to Warren County, Kentucky, married 1806 Virginia (where?) Elizabeth Mustin, born about 1792. (She married second Joseph Warder in Warren County, Kentucky.) Issue: Elijah F., Jonathan F., Mary Ann F. Want parentage of Elizabeth Mustin, residence, and any data. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

L-44. (a) Jennings.—Want data on children, with names and dates, of Isaiah (Isaac) Jennings, American Revolutionary soldier, 1734-1792 and his wife Margaret (Baird). They had two males under sixteen years and one female besides mother in 1790 Census of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Their known only son was John 1763/7-1836 resident of Northampton (now Monroe) County.

(b) Seull.—Any issue of Nicholas Seull 1730-1778 and his wife Rachel (Jennings) both residents of Reading, Pennsylvania. R. Milton Jennings, 3800 Amherst Place, Philadelphia (36), Pennsylvania.

L-44. (a) Rhodes.—Wish Revolutionary service record on Caleb Rhodes (Rudes). May have served in Navy. Married Elizabeth Starkweather, daughter of John and Mary Starkweather, September 24, 1747, at Stonington, Connecticut. His wife Elizabeth (1726-1802) and their son Ephraim (1767-1839) are buried in South Galway, New York.

(b) Clark.—Wish Revolutionary service record on John Clark of Galway, New York, who died October 1797. Married Mary Wilson who died 1810. Their daughter, Chloe, married Ephraim Rudes, son of Caleb and Elizabeth Starkweather Rudes. Mrs. Wm. L. Tietjen, Box 145, Americus, Georgia.

L-44. (a) Mattix-Bond.—Edward Matix, born 1782, married Elizabeth Bond, born about 1787. They had a large family when they moved from Indiana to Pocahontas, Arkansas. Where were they born and who were their parents? Their children were: Matthew, David, John, Edward, Margaret Ann, Cynthia, Jane and Cinderella.

(b) Bennett.—Desire parentage, birthplace and marriage data on Edward (Trevor) Bennett, born 1761, and his wife, Elizabeth ———, born 1780, married 1798. Lived near Pocahontas, Arkansas, and had six children: Booker, who was postmaster at Jackson about 1825-1830; Winnifred married West; Rachael married Brown; Rebecca and Matilda died young; Edward married Cinderella Mattix. Desalone S. Hollabaugh, 938 Scott, Palo Alto, California.

L-44. Canfield.—Samuel Shelton Canfield, son of S. S. and Lucy Gouchis Canfield was born at West Falls, New York, December 3, 1845. Want Revolutionary ancestry of S. S. Canfield with all data possible. Nancy C. Morrow, 109 Hill Street, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

L-44. Benjamin.—Want parents and birthplace of Charles Benjamin, born March 18, 1805; died July 3, 1852; married Julia Ann Van Pelt February 8, 1827. She was born June 19, 1804; died July 25, 1873. Their children were: Mary Elizabeth, Charles Augustus, Alexander, and Hiram. Mrs. R. R. Schaefer, 308 Seventh Street, Fort Madison, Iowa.

L-44. Davenport.—Wanted parentage of Booker Davenport, who married Martha Rogers, April 8, 1830, Warren County, Georgia. They left Warren County, Georgia, in about 1832. Who were his parents, brothers and sisters? These Davenports were from Virginia; they went to Warren County, Georgia, in about 1805. Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro Street, Norman, Oklahoma.

L-44. Reed.—Want information about the following: George Reed, born 1768, died 1836, married Mary Dyer 1802. She was born 1783, died 1848. Their son, John Reed, born 1805, died 1861, married Juliett Burnham 1826. Lived at Milford Centre, Ohio. Their son, George Reed, born 1834 died 1912 married Tabitha Reed. Lived at Tama, Iowa. Her parents, John Reed, Melinda Ashe. Mrs. A. I. Tiss, 434 Avenue F, Fort Madison, Iowa.

L-44. (a) Browning-Mackey.—William Browning, Sr., in Georgia 1785, married Mary (Mackey?) (widow Brown?) lived Bedford County, Tennessee. Mary lived over 100 years, died near Nashville, probably Springhill, Tennessee. Was related to family of War Governor Brown, Tennessee. Children: William born 1785, Needa, Edna, Mackey, Jamima, Ebenezer. Want all data possible on Browning-Mackey line.


L-44. Ennis.—Wanted, information regarding ancestors of Mary Eames Sayre Ennis, wife of William Atkinson Ennis, of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and daughter of Captain May Sayre, who was lost at sea in 1817. Mrs. Howard Wrean, 609 South Neil Street, Champaign, Illinois.

L-44. Gailey.—I wish to find the names of Margaret Gailey’s parents. She married John Bailey in 1799. He lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was born in Maryland, September 24, 1765. Mrs. W. H. Moore, 1203 South Nagley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.


L-'44. (a) Campbell-Savage.—Want data on parents of John Campbell, married Mary Early, Augusta County, Virginia, 1795—John Campbell, surety. Moved to Arkansas 1818. Children: George, Susan, Rachel, Peggy, Sarah, Jemima Ellen.


(b)—Want ancestry and dates on Mary Dobson, born about 1733, married Anthony Hoggett. This couple had eleven children: Samuel, Agness, Philip, Mary, Anthony, David, and Johnathan twins, Solomon, Moses, Joseph, and Benjamin, twins. These people attended Friends Church in Guilford County, North Carolina. Mrs. Elenora Smiley, 209 East Evans, Pueblo, Colorado.


The BEST of ALL CHRISTMAS GIFTS for D. A. R. members IS A SUBSCRIPTION TO NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE Published for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution Beautifully illustrated feature articles. D. A. R. News. Genealogy $2 for a year WHY NOT ENTER A SUBSCRIPTION

For........................................................................ From..........................................................

Appropriate greeting cards will be sent to recipients of gift subscriptions
DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

A BLESSED Christmas to you, one and all!

We cannot say “Merry Christmas” with so many of our homes darkened because of the loss of dear ones in the war and many more sons and daughters of America still in danger on distant war fronts.

But the spirit of Christmas cannot be ignored, even in time of war.

We must carry on and make this Christmas mean much to the needy of the world and the oppressed of all lands.

This is the best way to make a gift in the name of that absent dear one.

Elsewhere in this Magazine you will see a Christmas gift blank.

Why not fill it out and send the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE to some one who would be interested in receiving it the year around?

Fill the blank out and send it in at once so the recipient may receive the January issue on or around Christmas.

What a good way that will be to start off the New Year!

I was pleased to hear that after we printed a letter from Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, chairman for Buddy Bags of the National Defense Committee, many offers came in from those anxious to aid in this good work.

That is an example of how it pays to tell of interesting D.A.R. work through your own Magazine.

Sometimes we cannot print your items at once because we are now limited to 48 pages an issue by the government striving to save paper for necessary war purposes.

But if it is the kind of material that should go in the Magazine you will see it in there sooner or later.

With holiday greetings,

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

TO THE READERS:

NOW that December is here of course you expect me to say something about giving the Magazine to friends at Christmas and that is exactly what I do say to you. You must have good friends who belong to the Society and to whom you always make gifts at Christmas, who do not subscribe to the Magazine. Nothing could give them more pleasure than to receive such a gift, and then read the messages from the President General. Her Christmas message alone is as beautiful a gift as any one would care to have.

And make sure your friends read that first copy from cover to cover. You need not remind them again. They will not need that. Reading it once will insure reading each month for all time.

My wish and message to you is not “Merry Christmas” but a Happy and Peaceful Christmas. Happy because your sons and daughters and husbands in the service and the sons, daughters and husbands of your friends, also in the service, will be coming home soon, just as soon as they can make it possible for us all to be able to say “Merry Christmas” and know for all time we will be at peace with our fellow men and the peoples of the entire world.

Yours most cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON.

Special Notice

Because of delays beyond our control the minutes of the October National Board Meeting will appear in the January issue.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1944-1945

President General
MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE, Administration Building, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. JOHN LOGAN MARSHALL
Clemson College, S. C.

2nd Vice President General
MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY
Glen Cairn Arms, 301 W. State St.
Trenton, N. J.

3rd Vice President General
MRS. T. B. THROCKMORTON, 919 45th St., Des Moines 12, Iowa

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1945)

MRS. FRANK G. WHEELER
810 E. College Ave., Appleton, Wisc.

MRS. JOHN TILLINGHAST GARDNER
R. F. D. #2, East Greenwich, R. I.

MRS. ROLLA ROBERTS HINKLE
1 Park Road, Roswell, New Mexico

MRS. JOE CUTTING
610 Main St., Williston, N. Dak.

MISS HELEN MAY MCMACKIN
413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.

MRS. EDWIN STANTON LAMMERS
Melrose Hotel, Apt. 618, Dallas 1, Texas

MRS. BURNEY BARTCHELLER
Wallingford, Vt.

MRS. WALTER S. WILLIAMS
101 Rodman Road,
Penny Hill, Wilmington, Del.

MRS. CARBON GILLASPIE
1505 Ninth St., Boulder, Colo.

MRS. HOWARD P. ARNEST
4166 N. E. Beaumont St. Portland, Ore.

MISS MARY CHARISSA WELCH
40 Thomaston St., Hartford, Conn.

MRS. OSMOND DORE HEAVENRICH
1504 Greenwood Ave., Jackson, Mich.

MRS. JOSEPH SIMPSON SILVERSTEEN
Brevard, N. C.

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER
600 Ridge Ave., Greencastle, Ind.

MRS. WILLIAM HARDIE LAMBETH,
Shepard Place, Bellemeade Park,
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. ALEXANDER J. BERGER
403 N. 4th Street, Arkansas City, Kansas

MRS. GEORGE GEORGE CREYKE, 3525 R St. N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

Chaplain General
MRS. WILLARD STEELE, 250 N. Crest Road, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. STANLEY THORPE MANLOVE
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. RAYMOND C. GOODFELLOW
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General
MRS. CHARLES CARROLL HAIG
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General
MRS. ROSCOE C. O’BYRNE
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General
MRS. FRANK EDGAR LEE
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General
MRS. FREDERICK G. SMITH
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
MISS EMELINE A. STREET
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. WILLIAM HORSFALL, 1007 S. Second St., Marshfield, Ore.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>State Regent</th>
<th>State Vice Regent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Mrs. T. H. Noyes, 7 Vine St., Montgomery</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hardy, 32 Salem Court, Scottsboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA</td>
<td>Mrs. Peter Grandison, P. O. Box 1134, Fairbanks</td>
<td>Mrs. Maude W. Thompson, Box 827, Fairbanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward J. Roth, 817 McAllister St., Tempe</td>
<td>Mrs. Joseph L. B. Alexander, 604 N. Third Ave., Phoenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles A. Haynes, 410 W. 2nd St., Hope</td>
<td>Miss Marie Louise Lloyd, 4303 Woodlawn St., Little Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Franklin Lambert, 2238 Lakeshore Ave., Oakland 6</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles A. Christin, Christin-Porter Ranch, San Fernando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORADO</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Dudley Lee, 839 S. High St., Denver 9</td>
<td>Mrs. Ernest Henry Stenhardt, 115 W. Grant Ave., Pueblo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Mrs. Katharine Mattieu, 59 West Street, Seymour</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur Burcher IIpiland, 724 S. Main St., Torrington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>Mrs. John Lee Farmer, Laurel</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Irvin Davitt, Newark, Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Clement Bower, 4415 39th St., Washington 15</td>
<td>Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearyman, 3824 Warren St., N. W., Washington 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy James Freeman, 3412 Cables Court, Tampa</td>
<td>Mrs. J. F. Byers, 445-20th Ave., N. E., St. Petersburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Homer Way, 803 Church St., Vidalia</td>
<td>Mrs. Blount Freeman, 826 Bellevue Ave., Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td>Mrs. Juliet Lawrence Davis, Wallula, Maui</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles James Shepherd, 1808 Punahou St., Honolulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>Mrs. Mabel Cooper Coplin, 1007 13th Ave., So., Nampa</td>
<td>Mrs. Earl A. Wheelie, 1818 Fillmore St., Caldwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, 466 Deming Place, Chicago</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Richard Hemmens, 2508 E. 7th St., So. Shore Station, Chicago 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold Gelles, 157 W. Marion St., Danville</td>
<td>Mrs. Furlin Burns, 608 Bond St., North Manchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Ashby Gallock, 1429 10th Ave. N., Fort Dodge</td>
<td>Mrs. Raymond Petersen, Inc., Grange Cables, Mt. Vernon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Valentine Shewmaker, Ashland</td>
<td>Mrs. Vernon E. McCarter, 127 W. 11th St., Hutchinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>Mrs. Hugh Russell, 1601 Bath Ave., Ashland</td>
<td>Mrs. Preston Drake, 1239 State St., Bowling Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Franklin Mood, 201 St. Charles St., Baton Rouge</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert William Seymour, 53 Vernon Street, New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td>Mrs. L. K. Husey, 20 Bangor St., Augusta</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy Edwin Heywood, 201 Prospect St., Portland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. George Christian Vlachiski, 518 No. Thomas St., Arlington, Virginia</td>
<td>Mrs. Leo Henry Miller, 207 W. Irvin Ave., Hagerstown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Mrs. Louise Burwell, Route 10, Minneapolis 16</td>
<td>Mrs. Chester F. Miller, 1237 Owen St., Saginaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Mrs. Laura Clark Cook, 72 Hilldale Street, Hilldale</td>
<td>Mrs. Milton Francis Duvall, Clareville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. Louis C. Derbey, 7 East 65th St., Kansas City 5</td>
<td>Mrs. Leo Carriile Graybill, 699 Third Ave., N., Great Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, 521 Ninth St., Sparks</td>
<td>Mrs. J. C. Sutton, 9646 N. 30th St., Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>Mrs. W. J. Atkinson, 429 North Avenue, 812 Pleasant St., Concord</td>
<td>Mrs. David W. Anderson, 523 Beacon St., Manchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW HAMPSHIRE</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward D. Stowe, 112 Pleasant St., Concord</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Franklin Randolph, 1855 Main St., Durham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, 521 Ninth St., Sparks</td>
<td>Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, 2400 Atlantic Ave., North Wildwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>Mrs. George A. Graham, 212 E. Santa Fe Ave., Santa Fe</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry Ashburnall, 440 N. Forrest, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>Mrs. John Edward Brauer, 435 Marsh Ave., Reno</td>
<td>Mrs. Ella Stanford Gibbons, 356 Porter Ave., Buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., 2010 Rowell Ave., Charlotte</td>
<td>Mrs. James Grant Park, 439 Brookville Road, Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Preston V. Byers, 1709 W. Piedmont Street, Durham</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter S. Seltzer, Box 1406, Jamestown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Mrs. G. A. Seltzer, Box 1406, Jamestown</td>
<td>Mrs. Guy Cook, Cattlemoor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OHIO
State Regent—Mrs. James B. Patton, 1676 Franklin Avenue, Columbus 5.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, 518 W. Market St., Akron.
OKLAHOMA
State Regent—Mrs. Howard Smoot, Weather.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Les Clinton, 1322 S. Guthrie Ave., Tulsa.
OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. Bear B. Lowery, Box 387, Route 4, Medford.
State Vice Regent—Miss Jeannette Isabella Dentler, 5732 S. E. Yamhill St., Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA
State Regent—Mrs. Benjamin R. Mace Williams, 428 N. McKean St., Butler.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
State Vice Regent—Miss Mabel R. Catsorri, Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila.
RHODE ISLAND
State Regent—Miss Howard B. Gorham, 290 Doyle Ave., Providence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Louis Oliver, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA
State Vice Regent—Mrs. E. C. Vontreecow, Camden.
SOUTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. John A. Woose, 10 Sth Ave., N. W., Aberdeen.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Louis Olvier, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence.
SOUTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Howard B. Gormam, 209 Doyle Ave., Providence.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lucy Olvier, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA
State Vice Regent—Mrs. E. C. Vontreecow, Camden.
TEXAS
State Regent—Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram, 1822 Bennett Ave., Dallas.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl B. Mayfield, 305 S. Chilton St., Tyler.
UTAH
State Regent—Mrs. David L. Parmley, 6 Fouts Apts., Price.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harold Harmon Price, 1375 Glimer Drive, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT
State Regent—Mrs. Erwin S. Clark, RFD No. 1, Vergennes.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ammar M. Reed, Manchester.
VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. William V. Tyner, 7451 Glenogle Road, Norfolk.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Everett L. French, Box 92, Salem.
WASHINGTON
State Regent—Mrs. David M. Deutsch, 11572 Bothell Way, Seattle.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Guy K. Llewellyn, Rt. 7, Box 305, Tacoma, Washington.
WEST VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Milgard T. Smith, 501 Wagner Road, Morgantown.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry J. Smith, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN
State Regent—Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, 1009 Oakland Ave., Janesville.
State Vice Regent—Miss Margaret Helen Goodwin, 745 Church St., Beloit.
WYOMING
State Regent—Mrs. Louis J. O'Mara, 2811 Evans Ave., Cheyenne.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lee C. Stoddard, Evanston.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. George Maynard Minor
Waterford, Conn.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook

Mrs. Grace L. H. Broseau
9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hosert
3912 Vericg Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. William Butterworth, 1923
Hillcrest, Moline, Illinois

Mrs. Henry Bourns Joy, 1935
299 Lake Shore Road, Grove Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Howard L. Hines, 1935
221 Kalorama Rd., Washington 9, D. C.

Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, 1938
2036 Oak Ct., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds, 1938
"Tanglewood," Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, 1939
3126 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne 6, Ind.

Mrs. Thomas J. Maxlin, 1949
Picketts, South Carolina.

Mrs. Russell William Magna
178 Madison Ave., Holvley, Mass.

Mrs. William A. Becket
77 Prospect St., Summit, N. J

Mrs. Henry M. Rosney, Jr., 1943
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. William H. Pouch
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. William Martin, 1946
908 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va

Mrs. Frank M. Dick, 1941
"Dunmore," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll, 1943
33 Liberty St., Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Harper Donelson Shepard, 1943
117 Frederick St., Haverford, Pa.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, 1943
Humboldt, Iowa.

Mrs. Kent Hamilton, 1944
2317 Seawood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Frank M. Dick, 1941
"Dunmore," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll, 1943
33 Liberty St., Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Harper Donelson Shepard, 1943
117 Frederick St., Haverford, Pa.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, 1943
Humboldt, Iowa.

Mrs. Kent Hamilton, 1944
2317 Seawood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
### National Chairman of National Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX, 510 E. Elm Street, Wichita, Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES E. HEAD, 4556 47th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>MRS. VANCOURET CARWITHEN, Glomer Farm, Malvern, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>MRS. NATHAN RUBELL PATTERSON, 1223 E. 27th St., Tulsa, Okla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE D. SCHEREMEKHAHN, Reading, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct Use of the Flag</td>
<td>MRS. MARSHALL PINCKNEY ORR, 725 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN T. GARDNER, RFD #2, East Greenwich, R. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Museum</td>
<td>Miss EMELINE A. STREET, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (259 Camden St., New Haven, Conn.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Student Loan Fund</td>
<td>Miss KATHERINE MATTHEWS, 59 West Street, Seymour, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis Island-Angel Island</td>
<td>MRS. W. ARTHUR SALTSORD, Spackenkill Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing and Lending Bureau</td>
<td>MRS. DAVID E. FRENCH, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (2126 Reid Avenue, Bluefield, West Va.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Records</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (403 N. 4th St., Arkansas City, Kansas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girl Home Makers</td>
<td>MRS. WALTER M. BEERY, Rt. 5, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>Miss W. ARTHUR SALTSORD, Spackenkill Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>MRS. G. BRIGHT HAWES, Pleasant Hill Farm, Maceo, Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture</td>
<td>Miss STEWART COLLEY, Grantville, Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>MRS. T. B. THROCKMORTON, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (919 45th Street, Des Moines, Iowa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Historical Magazine</td>
<td>Miss C. EDWARD MURRAY, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (301 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Transportation</td>
<td>MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (3342 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Critics</td>
<td>MRS. L. M. LENHARMER, 1777 Church Street, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentarian</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS, 6017 Eorby Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Handbook &amp; Program Planning for Chapters</td>
<td>MRS. JOUR, LOGAN MARSHALL, Clemson, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Administrative Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>MRS. JULIEN YOUNG TALMADGE, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>MRS. FREDERICK C. SMITH, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (145 Highland Avenue, Somerville, Mass.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing</td>
<td>MRS. T. B. TENCH MOYER, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (919 45th Street, Des Moines, Iowa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>MRS. EDWARD MURRAY, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (301 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and Grounds</td>
<td>MRS. DAVID D. CLOWELL, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (3342 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Critics</td>
<td>MRS. L. M. LENHARMER, 1777 Church Street, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>MRS. ROMCO C. O'BRYNE, 912 Main St., Brookville, Indiana.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chairmen of Special Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. War Projects Fund</td>
<td>MRS. SHEPHERD ROSSMILL, 100 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Bonds and Stamps</td>
<td>MRS. RUBELL WILLIAM MACMACH, 178 Madison Ave., Hollyoke, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. War Service Units</td>
<td>MRS. HARRY D. MCKENZIE, Chairman, 1473 E. 45th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Records Committee</td>
<td>MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY, Chairman, Compilation of War Records, 299 Lake Shore Rd., Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Committee to Investigate Plans for Pearl Harbor Memorial

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. SHEPHERD ROSSMILL, 100 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Buddy Bags (under Natl. Defense Committee)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman and Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRS. HENRY ZOLLER, Jr., Charleston Place, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[702]
Prizes Offered by Friends of the National Historical Magazine

for the year beginning April, 1944, and ending March 31, 1945

One prize of $50. to State having membership of over 4000 which sends in most new subscribers between March 31, 1944, and April 1, 1945.

$25. to State having between 2000 and 4000 members doing same thing.

$15. to State having less than 2000 members doing same thing.

$15. to Chapter of over 100 members who sends in most subscriptions during that period.

$10. to Chapter of over 50 but less than 100 members sending in most subscriptions in that period.

$5. to Chapter of less than 50 members sending in most subscriptions in that period.

$10. to Junior Group sending in most subscriptions from those groups in that period.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School, or as a gift, is entitled to count such subscription for her State. Renewals are also to be counted, each renewal counting as one subscription. Chapter Chairmen must keep a careful count and report promptly to her State Chairman who, in turn, will notify the National Chairman of Magazine Committee at the proper time.

SPECIAL NOTE—This contest is open to each State and Chapter. State Chairmen must have their final reports to the National Chairman in by April 5, 1945.
You owe it to your family to have your

COATS-OF-ARMS

It's interesting and valuable to every member of the family. Why not get it for them if it is available? Hand illuminated in oils and framed, 10" x 12", for $15. Authenticity guaranteed.

Heraldic book plates, first 100, $15; needlepoint patterns to embroider, $20; stationery dies; seal rings.

Send us your information; we will endeavor to locate your rightful Coat-of-Arms without obligation. Write for illustrated booklet.

International Heraldic Institute, Ltd.
1110 F St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.
475 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

“GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
WITH CITED AUTHORITY”
(American and Foreign)

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Continuing a half century of work in family research, coats of arms, privately printed volumes under the direction of M. M. LEWIS.

Publishers of the Quarterly “AMERICANA”—Illustrated. One of the leading historical and genealogical magazines. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States.

The National Metropolitan Bank of Washington
WASHINGTON, D. C.
C. F. JACOBSEN, President
Oldest National Bank in the District of Columbia

1814—130 years old—1944

15th Street—Opposite United States Treasury

COMPLETE BANKING
AND
TRUST SERVICE

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation