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NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

HISTORY is swift in the making during this war period and since my February message to you there has come a revolutionary change in our affairs. For the first time since our Society was organized there will be no Continental Congress! I am confident there is not a member who does not agree with our decision to cancel the Congress and all State Conferences in 1945 in accord with the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. It will be a disappointment—but not a hardship—for no sacrifice is too great for the D. A. R. Society to make, if it means added comfort and convenience to our service men traveling to and from their line of duty.

This change places added burdens upon state and national leaders—for to them falls the responsibility of holding the Chapters together—of disseminating information, and of promoting the splendid work of our organization. Just because we are not able to meet in Congress and Conference assembled—(and thereby imbibe inspiration and information through personal contact)—there is no reason why there should be a letting down of interest and enthusiasm for our endeavors.

I know we will answer this challenge by girding ourselves for the tasks ahead and show to our country that no matter what obstacles beset us, we are true descendants of our dauntless Revolutionary ancestors, and that our achievements will be greater than ever. With nearly 6,000 new members added since May 1944, with fewer resignations and more reinstatements than we have ever had, we are convinced of the healthy condition of our Society and of the influence for good we exert upon the life of the Nation.

I wish to keep all of you informed constantly of our activities, and the most practical way of doing so is through the medium of our official organization, the D. A. R. HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. In this issue I am only mentioning our new War Projects—for I know that is the subject uppermost in your minds.

There are three projects at present—two of which fulfill to the letter the requirements of the Resolutions of 1942-43 to contribute to the purchase "of equipment for the saving of many lives".

Two projects are presented us by the Surgeon General of the Navy and are in two groups. One for six hospital ships which will be equipped with Mobile X-Ray Units for use by the Medical Corps of the Navy, and may be transferred not only to different parts of the ship but also be taken from the ships to land to provide facilities to make X-Ray examinations of the chests of Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel detailed to activity too small to justify the installation of permanent X-Ray equipment. These units cost $15,056 each. Total for six ships would be $90,348. This type of equipment is greatly needed in island warfare.

The other group is also Mobile X-Ray equipment for use only in the hospital ships. These units would make it possible to make examinations in the various wards and private rooms of the ship without transferring the patients to the X-Ray Department. Seven hospital ships are in commission. The approximate cost of these units is $900.00 each. (Total for the 7 ships now in commission would be $6300.00.) (Total for thirteen ships would be $10,200.) All donations of equipment would bear suitable markers stating they are given by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The third project comes from the Surgeon General of the Army and is a "Wired Program Distribution System." This System provides not only a loud speaker, but supplies each patient (1600 to 2500 beds) with head phones equipped with selective station buttons to cover five stations, including the main speaker system installed in the hospital. This system is comparable to a central heating system, as it will be situated at some central place in the hospital, with facilities extending to each ward. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $60,000 for installation. The hospital suggested by the Surgeon General is the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Ill., with 2000 to 2500 beds. This system is a needed therapy
which the Government is not supplying. It would give contact with the outside world and would bring interest and cheer to bed patients. Marker would be placed in the hospital, with appropriate ceremonies, naming Society as donor of this System.

Let me add before closing this message to you that two of our chapters in the state of New York have already sent in to the National Society checks covering amounts ordinarily spent for delegates' expenses to the Congress, with the proviso that these amounts now be applied to the D. A. R. War Projects Fund.

With a "God Bless You" and my heartfelt wishes for your success, I am,

Faithfully,

May E. Talnadge

Watch For the May Issue

Because of the cancellation of the 54th Continental Congress the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE in its May issue will present a summary of the work of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for the past year.

It will be in the form of 200 word reports by the National Officers, State Regents and National Chairman.

Persons coming under these categories are asked to have their 200 word reports in the hands of the Editor not later than March 20th.

In this way we will be able to issue the May number of the Magazine on April 25th.

If you wish extra copies of this issue please send twenty-five cents for each additional copy to The Treasurer General.

Subscribe for your NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. It is the best way to keep in touch with the progress of the N. S. D. A. R. in its national, state and chapter activities in war time.
President General's Circular Letter
No. 13

February 6, 1945.

MY DEAR BOARD MEMBERS, CHAPTER REGENTS AND MEMBERS EVERYWHERE:

THERE is no need to remind the members of the D. A. R. of the critical condition now facing our country, and there is no necessity for me to sound the call for service when our country asks our cooperation and loyalty. This patriotic society, with one accord, will respond to the call just as our men respond when their country calls them.

Cancellation of the 54th Continental Congress: Almost immediately following the request of the Office of Defense Transportation to all organizations to call off their annual meetings, I assured that office that the National Society, D. A. R. would comply with their request and would cooperate in every way. The Executive Committee was consulted immediately with 100% agreement on that point. The National Board of Management at their meeting on February 1st, fortified by advice of the Parliamentarian and the Attorney, officially and unanimously voted to cancel the 54th Continental Congress which was scheduled to convene in Chicago, April 16-19, 1945. This official information is now being sent to you immediately. This is the first time in its history that the N. S. D. A. R. has not had an annual Congress. We are glad to make this sacrifice, even though it is a great disappointment not to carry out our long cherished custom. However, we place our own personal desires in the background, wholeheartedly and eagerly knowing that by our action more comfort and convenience will be given to our Service Men traveling to and from their duties. So there will be no Continental Congress in April.

Hold-Over in Office: All State Officers and Vice Presidents General whose terms of office automatically expire this year will hold over until such time as their meetings are possible. I have every confidence that every member will appreciate this situation and will bend every effort to do her part to carry on the work of our Society, and will prove their true worth in this emergency.

Reports: In order “that said Society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its Proceedings” as taken from Act of Incorporation under our Charter from the U. S. Government, all National Chairmen, State Regents and National Officers are requested to send their reports to the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Mankaye, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., by April 19, 1945.

IT IS URGED THAT ALL REPORTS REACH THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL NOT LATER THAN APRIL 1ST, IF POSSIBLE.

State Regents' Two Minute Reports: The two minute report of State Regents which is customarily given at Congress will be printed in the May Magazine. These reports should contain essential facts, NOT EXCEEDING 200 WORDS, and should be sent to the Editor, Miss Elisabeth Poe, 1720 D Street, Washington, D. C., NOT LATER
THAN MARCH 20TH. The May Magazine will be ready for issuance on April 25th.

War Projects: It was gratifying to have the understanding and harmonious action of the February Board Meeting in all of the many problems confronting us. The new WAR PROJECTS were explained and enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. These projects are in keeping with Congress resolutions of 1942 and 1943, stipulating a program covering life-saving equipment.

The February 1, 1945 Board voted unanimously to adopt the three war projects as presented by the Surgeons General of the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Army. For the Navy, for Island Warfare, we shall provide MOBILE X-RAY UNITS for six new hospital ships, cost $15,058.00 each.

For the Navy also, for use of Navy, Marines and Coast Guardsmen, we shall provide PORTABLE X-RAY UNITS for use on hospital ships, costing $900.00 each, to be provided for each of the seven hospital ships now in commission and for other ships not supplied with this needed accessory.

Through the Army, we will give a WIRED PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM for the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Illinois, which will provide each bed patient in this institution of from 2000 to 2500 beds, with head phones equipped with selective station buttons to cover five stations including the main speaker system installed in the hospital. THIS SYSTEM WILL COST IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $60,000.

The Chapters will soon receive a letter from the National Chairman of War Projects, Mrs. Siegfried Roebling, 180 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. The money is pouring in, even now, to the Treasurer General, we shall provide PORTABLE X-RAY UNITS for use on hospital ships, costing $900.00 each, to be provided for each of the seven hospital ships now in commission and for other ships not supplied with this needed accessory.

War Work: We now have our newly adopted War Projects, as heretofore explained, which program can be expanded as the need arises and as the funds are supplied. We should continue with the War Units, which includes the expansion program in securing postwar jobs for the members of crews on the 82 L. C. I. ships sponsored by the D. A. R.

Buddy Bags continue to be needed in quantity for the South Pacific.

War Bonds: According to telegram received from Mrs. Magna, we are informed that at the request of the Deputy Director of the Treasury Department our Society is asked to subscribe to 14,380,000 extra Series E Bonds before May. Mrs. Magna will communicate with states direct re this Bond issue and will seek your cooperation, which I urge.

American Red Cross: Since April 1944, the Society has authorized the purchase of $40,000 worth of motor vehicles through the Red Cross with Memorial Continental Hall continuing to provide office space for the D. C. Chapter, Volunteer Service of the Red Cross; yet even more additional facilities are being provided to enlarge the housing space of the Prisoners of War, a department of the American National Red Cross.

Approved Schools: We ask that special attention be paid to our Approved Schools, particularly our owned and controlled schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee, remembering that this is Tamassee's 25th Anniversary and that we are working toward the gift of an auditorium gymnasium which is to be an anniversary commemoration gift of this great event. We hope each chapter will add its contribution to the erection of this building.

Stained Glass Window in Robert Morris Tower at Valley Forge: The Robert Morris Thanksgiving Tower is to be erected to house the Carillon. This is needed because the present structure supporting the bells in the Carillon has been condemned. The Historian General, Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, is urging chapters to subscribe to a $5,000 stained glass window for the Tower. Mrs. Lee is asking chapters to solicit members for five cents each toward this window. Please send contributions in the usual manner through your Chapter Treasurers to the Treasurer General, and report contributions to Mrs. Lee.

We urge the states who are purchasing stars and bells to complete their undertakings.

Membership: Our Society is in an unusually healthy condition, as is shown in the
large number of new members totalling nearly 6,000 members, including many hundreds of reinstatements since May 1944. There have been fewer resignations than we have ever had in a like period.

National Headquarters: Our three buildings in Washington have undergone necessary repairs and redecoration and have been brought up to new requirements of the fire regulations. Constitution Hall continues to be the cultural and musical center of Washington, housing all outstanding concerts given by the leading artists of America and the world.

National Defense: In your National Defense work, I urge that you procure from our National Defense Office at headquarters, literature for your information and guidance regarding pending bills before U. S. Congress. Now, as never before, we need full information regarding governmental affairs and the findings of the National Defense Committee are reliable and accurate.

Magazine: Our membership will need the D. A. R. Magazine as never before, as each issue will contain important information concerning our work. I urge each member to have her own monthly copy so she will know what is taking place in the affairs of the Society.

Compilation of War Records: The compilation of our War Service Records goes forward, and the research work is practically completed to date. This material will be given to the Editor of the Records before the close of the fiscal year.

Thanks to Congressional Chairmen: I wish our membership to know that our Congressional Chairmen had completed all details for a Congress that promised to be an outstanding one in achievement and entertainment. The Chairman of Arrangements had all information ready to be included in the March Magazine, and all other Congressional Committee Chairmen and personnel of committees had completed their plans as far as this date permitted. We do not feel their efforts were wasted, however, for they acted loyally and ably and we hope that they may yet function in another year. To each of them I will take this opportunity to bring to the attention of our membership the heartfelt gratitude and appreciation which I feel for these splendid leaders who gave so freely of their time and effort. The committees will be held intact until such time as we may meet again.

This emergency places upon all of us an added responsibility and I have no doubt that every member will bear her share of the burden and will make sure that the work of our Society shall not suffer in this time of vital wartime restrictions. The National Society will keep in constant touch with the state organizations, and I am sure the State Regents will do even more than ever to keep in touch with the chapters, for I am confident that each one of you realizes the serious situation confronting us.

The past is dead. We go from here to a future bright with promise. With a "God Bless You" in your efforts and with the assurance that I stand with you, ever ready to assist you in every way, I am

Faithfully yours,

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

* * *

Major General Paul Hawley Pays Tribute to Army Nurse Corps On Its 44th Birthday

HIGH tribute to the Army Nurse Corps on its forty-fourth anniversary was paid by Major General Paul Hawley, Chief Surgeon of the European Theater of Operations. The Corps was established February 2, 1901.

“One of the most glorious pages in the history of the Army Nurse Corps is being written today,” General Hawley declared. “Magnificent is the one word that describes the job they are doing.”
BOARD RULINGS—PASSED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT ITS MEETING FEBRUARY 1, 1945, PERTAINING TO CHANGES RE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND STATE CONFERENCES

Re Congress: "That the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution be cancelled in accordance with the order of the Office of Defense Transportation."

Re State Conferences: "That because many states cannot hold their conferences, this Board voted that all states cancel their conferences this year in order that the D.A.R. be 100% in voluntarily complying with the demands of the Office of Defense Transportation."

Re Proceedings of Congress: "That the Proceedings of the National Society including all reports be issued as has been customary."

Re Reports: "That all reports to be printed in the annual report of the National Society which would have been given at Continental Congress, be in the office of the Recording Secretary General not later than April 19, 1945; that they be limited to 6 pages for National Officers and Committee Chairmen, 4 pages for State Regents; two copies 8 1/2 x 11 inches, double spaced, 1 1/4 inch margin at left side of page; that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to delete any irrelevant material."

Re Executive Committee Given Power to Act: "That the National Board of Management authorize the Executive Committee to perform such duties of the National Board between its meetings as it may from time to time deem expedient during this period of great emergency." (According to Article VII, Page 16, National By-Laws.)

The above rulings of the Board are quoted for your ready reference inasmuch as they pertain to these irregularities which now confront us.

WAR PROJECTS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT ITS MEETING FEBRUARY 1, 1945, IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

AS SUBMITTED BY THE SURGEONS GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY AND U. S. NAVY

From the Surgeon General—U. S. Navy: Mobile X-ray Unit for Island Warfare:

Six hospital ships are now in course of construction, and two will be completed this month. The Government is supplying the necessary equipment which makes of these ships the harbinger of mercy that they are. There is, however, a needed accessory which the Surgeon General informs us the Government is not supplying, and that is the need of a MOBILE X-RAY UNIT for each ship, for use by the Medical Corps of the Navy, which unit may be transferred not only to different parts of the ship, but may also be taken from the ships to land to provide facilities to make X-ray examinations of the chests of Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel detailed to activity too small to justify the installation of permanent X-ray equipment. These units will cost $15,038.00 each. This type of equipment is greatly needed in island warfare.

Another suggestion which the U. S. Navy presents is that of a PORTABLE X-RAY UNIT for use on hospital ships. These units will likewise be a needed accessory on the hospital ships for the saving of lives. These units will make it possible to make examinations in the various wards and private rooms of the ships without transferring the patients to the X-Ray Department. The approximate cost of these units is $900.00 each.

We wish to equip the 7 hospital ships now in commission, and will expand the program, as funds are supplied, to provide units for the other hospital ships to be constructed which will not be supplied with this needed unit.

All donations of equipment will be suitably marked with plaques, appropriately stating name of donor.

From the Surgeon General—U. S. Army: Wired Program Distribution System:

As a contribution to the sick and wounded in Army Hospitals, our Society is offered the privilege of equipping one or more of the General Army Hospitals with a WIRED PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. This system provides not only a loud speaker, but supplies each patient (1600 to 2500 beds), with head phones equipped with selective station buttons to cover five stations, including the main speaker system installed in the hospital. This system is comparable to a central heating system, as it will be situated at some central place in the hospital, with facilities extending to each ward. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $60,000.00 for installation. The hospital suggested by the Surgeon General is the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Ill. with 2000 to 2500 beds. This system is a needed therapy which the Government is not supplying. It will give contact with the outside world and will bring interest and cheer to bed patients.

Marker will be placed in the hospital, with appropriate ceremonies, naming our Society as donor of this system.

This entire program can be expanded, as funds are supplied.
The Cadet Nurse Corps Marches On

The Cadet Nurse Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service—that organization created by Congress "for the purpose of assuring a supply of nurses for the Armed Forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies and war industries"—will celebrate its second birthday July 1.

Today, 110,000 young women proudly wear the gray and scarlet uniform of the Corps. By June an additional 16,000 members are expected to join their sisters in the country's largest and youngest women's uniformed organization.

What has been the contribution of the Cadet Nurse Corps thus far? What does the future hold for this vast group of young women who have united to serve their country in this trying hour?

A brief review of highlights of the program will show that the Cadet Nurse Corps serves a two-fold purpose. It augments civilian nursing service so that larger numbers of graduate nurses can be released to the military. It creates a pool from which the military can draw directly when Cadet nurses become Seniors and graduate registered nurses.

The Cadet Nurse Corps has been credited by the American Hospital Association with having prevented the collapse of civilian hospital nursing service. Student nurses provide a large proportion of patient care in thousands of general hospitals in the country. The greater majority of these students are Cadet nurses.

Records last year show a 76% increase in student admissions to Nursing Schools over 1940—the year prior to the first Federal aid to nurse education.

The Army reports that 50 Senior Cadet nurses in the Army hospitals in this country can release 40 graduate nurses for overseas duty. Under the Corps' accelerated program of nurse education, it takes from 24 to 30 months to train a professional nurse. A Cadet nurse becomes a Senior during her final six months of training. At that time she can apply for duty in the branch of military or civilian nursing service where she is most needed.

More than 10,000 Senior Cadet applications for Federal Service were received from April through December 1944. This number will be more than doubled in 1945 and trebled in 1946.

The success of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps recruitment—and to date it has been the most successful of the war—with its enormous increase in student nurses, is due to the efforts and sacrifice of everyone concerned—to the patriotic young women of America, the Directors of Nursing Schools, the National Nursing Council for War Service, the American Hospital Association, and all public spirited co-operating groups.

It is vital that the successful recruitment of the student nurses, who form the reserve for our military and civilian services, continues. This is contingent upon the continued co-operation of all such groups.

This is a frank discussion of another great contribution which you—as members of one of the country's outstanding organizations—can make to the war effort.

Recent reports from all war fronts indicate we are faced with a long and costly war. More and more nurses will be needed to care for our increasing war casualties. It is not an overstatement to say that the nation's need for more nurses has reached an extremely critical stage. The need extends throughout the home front—for nurses to release graduates for overseas duty—for nurses to care for and help rehabilitate vast numbers of returning wounded. The need reaches into far-flung battle fields the world over.

It is a need that affects everyone of you with a father, a husband, a son, a brother, or sweetheart engaged in winning the world's most dreadful conflict. More nurses mean lives saved among your loved ones, better care for your wounded.

What can you, as a great organization with its fine traditions rooted in the very beginning of our country's history, do to relieve this crying need for more young women to fill the desperate nurse shortage. What contribution—following a concrete program—can you make?

In the first place, D. A. R. chapters could offer their services to their State Nursing Councils for War Service. Each chapter could arrange to have one speaker
explain to its members what is being accomplished by the Cadet Nurse Corps, to point out the need for more nurses.

Realizing that the urgent demand for nurses is NOW, just suppose that each chapter considered it among its war-time obligations to make immediate plans to recruit one girl as a member of the Cadet Nurse Corps. That would mean some 2,500 more applicants for spring classes, which reach their peak in March, in schools of nursing, or that many more prospective applicants for fall classes which begin forming in August. Such a concentrated effort not only would be an indispensable contribution to the war effort, but would make it possible for many girls to receive training for a splendid life career.

It would be the duty of the chapter to sponsor her "adopted" daughter, to follow her progress in the school of nursing which she selects. If she is too late for enrollment in spring classes, the recruit could complete all of her preliminary tests for fall enrollment, and her interest in becoming a Cadet nurse could be maintained by members of the chapter.

You would be proud of her. You would point out to her the many wonderful opportunities which professional nursing offers, and show her that as a student and graduate nurse hers will be the highest of all privileges, the greatest of all satisfactions—that of saving lives. The knowledge she will gain of healing, the capacity which will grow within her for tenderness and courage will rebuild and renew the hearts, the minds and the spirits of those with whom she will associate. She, too, will be proud of your confidence, of her association with you.

Chapters could send in the names and progress of their recruits to their National D. A. R. headquarters. From this information, the Division of Nurse Education of the U. S. Public Health Service, which administers the Cadet Nurse Corps, could recognize this war-time contribution of the D. A. R.

The results of your contribution at this time to the Cadet Nurse Corps would extend far into the future. Fortunately, we shall not always be at war. In the coming peace, the graduate of the Corps will be ready to take part in a progressive and expanding profession. She will be a Girl With a Future—a future limited only to her ability and aspirations.

Recently, Doctor Thomas Parron, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, said: "The spectacular advances in medical science during this war have convinced the public that adequate health and medical service are basic to a sound national economy. In my opinion, the future health demands of our people are certain to exceed by far anything we have known in the past. Obviously a greatly expanded nursing service is an integral part of any national health program.

"This country never has had enough nurses to provide adequate nursing care for all the people. The training of an increased number of nurses to meet war-time requirements will not, in my opinion, create a surplus after the war if our people get the health care which they need and which I believe they will demand.

"Professional nurses of tomorrow must be even better prepared educationally than they are today in order to take advantage of the variety of opportunities being presented to them. Specifically, I foresee new horizons in such fields as public health, nurse education, psychiatric nursing, veterans' rehabilitation, industry, administration and research."

There are few professions for women that offer greater opportunities for those equipped for positions of leadership than nursing. Qualifications for applicants have become increasingly higher as specialized fields in nursing have been developed. To qualify as a member of the Cadet Nurse Corps, the applicant must be a high school graduate or a college girl. Her scholastic standing must be high. It is in the specialized fields of nursing that the college or university woman is particularly well adapted—in which she has almost unlimited opportunity for professional advancement. The Cadet Nurse Corps collaborates with hospital and collegiate schools of nursing throughout the country in preparing nurses with basic nurse education and post graduate work. There is a tremendous amount of interest in these collegiate nursing programs.

Many girls who have won their baccalaureate degrees are now enrolled in collegiate schools which offer a master's degree in nursing. Other collegiate nursing programs, culminating with a bachelor's de-
gree in nursing, have been designed for young women with two or three years of college training.

For the first time in our history, the Government is offering women professional education scholarships. It is an opportunity not to be overlooked. A member of the Cadet Nurse Corps become an indispensable member of society. Upon her shoulders rests the responsibility for guarding the health of a nation, for helping to build the future.

To women has been given the greatest of all privileges, that of giving life. To nurses has been added that opportunity to see the beginning of life and its end and to understand something of the nature of man as they serve him in his extremity. The profession of nursing builds a woman to the fullest measure of her potentialities. Her training will give her a better design for successful living. It will be a valuable asset in her home and civic life. She will be a better wife, mother and active citizen. As a profession, nursing has an honorable history and a proud future.

What finer new war-time obligation could an organization assume than to sponsor young women in such a career? The challenge is yours!
Colonial Children of Note

BY PATTIE ELICOTT

MUCH has been written about the heroic men and women of the American Revolution and of the colonial period which preceded it.

Less has been recorded of the colonial children and those boys and girls who lived in Revolutionary days and knew all the fears and excitements of conflict.

Some of these colonial children stand out in American history because of their achievements in after life.

Yet no matter what those achievements might have been their names form a living reminder of them as children.

Who connects the name "Nelly Custis," the darling of George Washington's home, his wife's grandchild, but as dear to him as would have been his own flesh and blood, with the aged lady she grew to be.

Instead we think of the little Nelly Custis of Mount Vernon for whose joy and entertainment Washington always included an item or two in the way of toys, dresses and even a spinet in his London invoices of things he had ordered to make the long voyage by ship from England to Virginia.

And it is not of John Quincy Adams, President, sage and master diarist, we think when we hear that name but of John Quincy Adams, an eight year old lad, standing with his mother, stout hearted Abigail Adams, on Penn's Hill to watch the burning of Charlestown and the flashing cannons and rising smoke that marked the Battle of Bunker Hill.

In the little Braintree cottage on July 11, 1767, John Quincy Adams had been born. Abigail, as she gazed into his tiny face, no doubt, never dreamed he was to be one of the great of earth. Nor did proud John Adams see, in his red-faced infant son, a future President of the United States, one who was to succeed him in that high office.

When John Adams went abroad in a diplomatic mission, little John Quincy Adams went with him and echoed the words in his father's letter to Abigail, "Our little cottage has more comfort and satisfaction than the courts of royalty."

Their voyage had been exciting and Paris was even more so.

In response to a suggestion of his father's, John Quincy Adams at the age of 11 began his career as a diarist, writing daily in what he called "his journal of the events that happen to me, and of the objects I see and of characters that I converse with," to quote his own words.

He sagely added: A journal book and a letter book of a lad of eleven years old cannot be expected to contain science, literature, arts, wisdom or wit, yet it may serve to perpetuate many observations that I may make, and may hereafter help me to recollect both persons and things that would other ways escape my memory."

Two years later John Quincy Adams, aged 13, started out with his father on another trip abroad.

During this second trip young Adams saw a great deal of the world and mingled in very distinguished society.

He studied in Paris, Amsterdam and then at Leyden.

When less than fourteen years of age he began his diplomatic career accompanying Francis Dane—the envoy to Russia from the United States, as his private secretary.

Rejoining his father in Paris, where he was engaged with Franklin and John Jay in negotiating the final treaty of peace between the colonies and England, Young Adams became an additional secretary to the negotiators.

In 1785 John Adams was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James.

Now it was time for John Quincy Adams to decide about what to do with his life.

If he stayed in the diplomatic service with his father he could reach a certain height but he lacked a full education.

So he decided to return to America, enter Harvard College and complete his education.

The wisdom of his choice was recognized by his parents and he graduated with high standing from Harvard in 1787.

A colonial maiden cherished by history is Betty Washington, sister of George Washington, who married Colonel Fielding Lewis, and lived at Kenmore, preserved for posternity by patriotic women of Fredericksburg, Virginia.
Little Betty was sixteen months younger than her brother George and their companionship was a beautiful thing to witness. Indeed the tie which binds sisters and brothers is one of the closest relationships in the world. In some respects it is even nearer than that between mother and child. For exactly the same blood flows in the veins of the sister and sister or sister and brother and their heritage of racial strains is identical coming down from both father and mother.

When there are two children in a family who are of nearly an age the bond is even more indissoluble. History has recorded some of the most touching instances of abiding love between brother and sister and sister and sister.

The late Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, a capable student of the colonial period wrote of the love of George Washington for his sister Betty:

"George Washington dearly loved his only sister, who looked so like him that she could don his military cloak and hat and pass herself off for her illustrious brother. He so loved her son that he gave to him in marriage, his adopted daughter, the favorite of the Mount Vernon household."

George and Betty were comrades in every sense of the word.

We can picture Betty, a sunbonneted, snub-nosed little girl, standing by as George cut down the famous cherry tree; she probably cheered him on in other feats and that they were ever "sharing each other's sorrows, sharing each other's joys.”

History is silent on the subject of whether she went with Brother George to Master Hobby's Falmouth School while she went on to a Dame's School, where she was taught French, English, the use of globes and fine stitchery.

At the Ferry Farm where the Washingtons were then living, good Mary Ball Washington taught her little daughter all the housewifely arts of the day, preserving, spinning, weaving, pickling and the care and management of a household.

Later when George Washington became a step grandfather he cherished on little Nelly Custis, granddaughter of his wife, all the love he had felt for his pet sister.

When little Nelly was only six years old her doting grandparents sent to London for these items for her wardrobe:

1 coat made of fashionable silk.
A fashionable cap or fillet with bib apron.
Ruffles and tuckers, to be laced.
4 fashionable dresses made of long lawn.
2 fine cambrick frocks.
A satin capuchin, hat and neckatees.
A Persian quilted coat.
1 p. Pack Thread stays.
4 pairs Callimanco shoes.
6 pairs leather shoes.
2 pair satin shoes with flat ties.
6 pair fine cotton stockings.
4 pair white worsted stockings.
12 pair Mitts.
6 pair White Kid Gloves.
1 pair silver shoe buckles.
1 pair neat sleeve buttons.
6 handsome Egrettes Different Sorts.
6 yards of ribbon for egrettes.
12 yards coarse Green Callimanco.

Another colonial child remembered in history is Dorothea Payne, the Dolly Madison of later years.

Although she was born to Quaker parents her vivacity of spirit was noted from childhood.

Her birthplace was in North Carolina but she was taken to her parents' old home in Virginia when she was three years old.

On a Hanover County Virginia plantation Dolly Payne passed a happy childhood. She was an unusually pretty child with laughing Irish blue eyes like her mother's, long lashes, curling black hair and soft, warm-hued skin.

She attended a field school with other county children different from them in appearance because of her Quaker garb.

After the Revolution John Payne sold his plantation and slaves and went to live among fellow Quakers in Philadelphia.

There she met and married James Madison, afterwards to be a President of the United States.

The gaiety of the child was never lost in the woman and her charm endured to the end of her days.

On July 12, 1849, she died at the age of 82 years. Her funeral took place at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, attended by a vast throng.

Loving hands took her mortal remains to Montpelier, where she was laid beside her distinguished husband.

So in death they were not divided.
## Department of the Treasurer General

### D. A. R. Membership

### States

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**TOTALS** | 2,565 | 144,552 | 1,704 | 146,256

[134]
THE story of Henry William Stiegel is the typical one of the unknown young immigrant seeking his fortune in this new land. He gained not only fame and fortune but oddly a title as well for here he became “Baron” Stiegel—by acclamation.

Born in Cologne in 1729, Germany lost a gifted and ambitious craftsman when Stiegel sailed for America in 1750—and we gained a pioneer glassmaker, founder of the establishment of which Frederick Hunter says: “... the great Stiegel Glass Works, destined within a few years to be imitating the output of the chief glass centres of Europe, to be desperately competing with them for the American market, to have stores in Philadelphia and New York and agents in a score of Colonial towns, and alas, to ruin its founder, and, after being all but forgotten for a century, to put antiquarians ‘at loggerheads and set collectors by the ears’. Although his luck and fortune failed, Stiegel’s glass is our rich inheritance.

Two years after he landed in Philadelphia, Stiegel married the daughter of a prosperous iron-furnace owner in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. He became a successful partner in the making of decorative stove-plates and stoves but in 1763 turned to his true vocation—the making of glass. For ten years he made progressively superior glass—going from bottle and window glass into the production of household wares, coloured as well as transparent, expanded-molded, engraved and enameled by his skillfully trained European workmen.

As Stiegel’s ambitions mounted so did his debts. Money he made so readily was absorbed in the expansion of his glass house and in his extravagant mode of life. Building himself a mansion he lived like a nobleman which gave rise to the countryside legend he was indeed a Baron born. Founder of the town of Manheim and a staunch churchman he gave to the town a tract of land for the building of the Lutheran Church—in payment for the nominal rental of one Red Rose a year. Hence the Ceremony of the Rose which still is given in payment at the Manheim church the second Sunday in June.

Hopelessly involved financially, the glass-house failed in 1774 and Stiegel spent a short time in debtor’s prison. He lived an unhappy existence for ten poverty-stricken years, dying when he was but fifty-six years old. His burial place is unknown but the Red Rose that blooms in Manheim each June is annual tribute to the memory of this picturesque and greatly-gifted Colonial glass maker.

Our photograph shows some of the Museum’s Stiegel-type glass in the current Glass Exhibition. From February 10 to April 10 it is our privilege to show a supplementary exhibition of “Stiegel-type Glass” from the collection of Col. and Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim of Washington—a private collection shown in public for the first time.
CHAPTER Chairmen, please be sure that every one of your Clubs, both old and new, with the number of members in each, is listed on both BLUE and WHITE registration cards and both cards sent on to your State Chairman in order that an accurate count can be made of them. If you have not done so already, send them in NOW so all may be registered before Congress. This is very important, so help your State Chairman in her check of Clubs and members.

There has been sent to me an account of two J. A. C. Christmas parties and I am happy to find so much interest in our work evinced by our D. A. R. members and friends. The National Vice Chairman of the Eastern Division, Miss Dorothy Martin, writes that the State Committee of the District of Columbia with the State Chairman Mrs. W. C. Taylor, entertained about 40 J. A. C. children from the Settlement House at the D. A. R. Chapter House in Washington. After the children had presented a program, refreshments were served and favors given each child. The State Regent, Mrs. R. C. Bowker; Vice President General, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke; Hon. Vice President General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Treasurer General, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig; and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. W. J. Clearman, all were present to help make this occasion a huge success.

The Special National Vice Chairman of our J. A. C. Committee, Mrs. L. T. Day, who is also the State Chairman of Virginia, writes that with her husband and soldier son Captain Richmond U. S. C. G. who had just returned from England, together with her stepson (who was Vice President of the second J. A. C. Club in Virginia) and his wife (who was the first President of the first Club in Virginia) and a friend, all went to High Top to help the children of that J. A. C. Club with their Christmas party. They were laden with Christmas goodies and gifts but almost in sight of their goal the snow nearly defeated them and they were terrified that the children waiting in that little mountain school would be deprived of, possibly, the only bit of Christmas that many of them would have. As they started it was a bright sunny day but as their car climbed the snow deepened and they were not prepared for that emergency, but a man came to their rescue whose car was equipped to handle such a situation, so they transferred to his and finally arrived with all their packages. They were welcomed by the children singing Christmas Carols and Hymns and the party was under way. After the opening ritual and the Christmas story read from the Bible, the excited children took their gifts from a grab bag; as there was no tree, and all found they were remembered, the seventy-year-old school boy (who never misses a day) as well as the older folks. All the goodies were distributed, oranges, all-day suckers and cookies, and then the big treat, Captain Richmond told them story after story of his experiences overseas. This was probably the closest touch that they had had with the war, as there are no radios or newspapers on the mountain, so his talk was a rich experience for them. Then back down the snowy, slippery road to their car leaving many hearts cheered through their unselfish efforts.

It takes so little to gladden the lives of others, but kindly thought and interest bring the richest rewards of all—that is the foundation of our J. A. C. work.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS, (Mrs. E. S. Lammers), National Chairman.

Conservation

EVER since it was created, the Daughters of the American Revolution Conservation Committee has experienced annual expansion, by undertaking numerous new projects. All of these projects, such as American Red Cross and American Indians, were added in answer to a definite need. The American Red Cross and American Indians projects outgrew the status of subcommittees and each became a separate in-
dependent committee. But that did not leave the Conservation Committee at a loss for new projects.

The processes of war demand a continuous supply of tools, munitions, food, clothing and other equipment. This causes a gradual depletion of the reserves of our natural resources. To offset this depletion, the War Production Board requested civilians to salvage metals, grease, and paper, to the fullest extent possible, using the slogan, "SALVAGE ON THE HOME FRONT MEANS VICTORY ON THE BATTLE FRONT".

Are we doing our utmost in this task? or have we grown war weary of removing labels from our tin cans, washing and flattening them, as requested for salvage collections? Are we melting every scrap of waste fat, straining it into a can, and selling it to our butcher, that it may be converted into nitroglycerine or other desperately needed products? Are we saving every scrap of waste paper and selling or giving it to waste paper drives? If we are neglecting these small tasks, we are failing to help supply the needs of our fighting men. They are continuing to push the enemy back in Europe, in Asia, and in the Pacific. Let's push with them in terms of salvage.

While addressing a chapter meeting recently on conservation the members' questions revealed that there wasn't any organized plan to promote salvage collection and disposal in their city of about fifteen thousand population. The members were bewildered about the whole question of salvage. They had stopped saving it because there wasn't any agency promoting its collection or encouraging interest in salvage.

A group of women in a small town in Oklahoma, organized school children and Boy Scouts to assist them in paper salvage collections last year. They stored the collected paper at the fire department station to eliminate fire hazard, until a truck load had been accumulated. After paying eight dollars for hauling the paper about twenty miles to the nearest waste paper company, the women realized a profit of over one hundred dollars. They used the money to purchase Christmas gifts for hospitalized service men, who had returned wounded from the war overseas.

If your town or city is ignoring our government's plea for salvage, here is an opportunity for your D. A. R. Conservation Committee to organize salvage drives and collections. Ask the cooperation of your state's salvage committee in salvage disposal. Truly the work of the Conservation Committee is practical National Defense.

MRS. NATHAN RUSSELL PATTERSON,
National Chairman.

Radio

The time has come for chapters to review the year's work done through the medium of radio and prepare a summary. This may lead to a feeling of encouragement by some or again to a feeling of frustration by others. All will profit by this reviewing of the successes or failures and will now begin to map out good programs for the coming year.

Already Kansas through its state chairman, Miss Florence Emma Bond has indicated their efforts this year in having spot announcements read on all the patriotic days. A letter from the program director of Station KSAL at Salina came to me saying that "it has been a pleasure to work with the Daughters of the American Revolution who have been interested in promotional activity. This station has received a large amount of correspondence from listeners in this area to the special broadcasts on Constitution Day. Best of luck to your organization." Iowa with Mrs. R. K. Stoddard chairman reports the Iowa D. A. R. contest for good radio script and also the excellent work done by Mrs. Paul B. Shaw of Pilgrim Chapter in presenting fine musical programs of original music by Iowa composers. The State University of Iowa with a fine music department has cooperated and the University Radio Station WSUI provided the outlet and made recordings which can be sent other stations.

In December copies were sent by me to every state radio chairman of the booklet—RADIO AND PUBLIC SERVICE by Dorothy Lewis, Coordinator of Listener Activity for the National Association of Broadcasters. Chapter chairmen can obtain this by writ-
ing to the National Association of Broadcasters, 1760 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The National Broadcasting Company says of it in their news sheet—"A very helpful guide-book for radio chairmen of various organizations. Gives both general background material on radio and suggestions for broadcasts."

Mrs. Lewis has arranged for the annual luncheon and conference of the 700 women directors of radio stations for February 17 at Hotel Waldorf in N. Y. City. The theme on which they will editorialize this year on the radio is WOMEN OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Last year it was the AMERICAN HOME.

MARSHA TAYLOR HOWARD
(Mrs. George Howard),
National Chairman.

Press Relations

DURING 1945, fifty chapters of the D.A.R. will observe their 50th anniversaries.

It was on October 11, 1890, that the Society was organized, with 18 members. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the then President of the United States, became the first president general and the first chapter was organized in Chicago on March 20, 1891. During that spring the first state regents were confirmed for Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Virginia. The first Congress of the D.A.R. was held on February 22, 1892. Incidentally, it was not until 1904 that the date for Congress was changed from Washington's Birthday to the week including April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

When the first Congress was held the membership was 1,306 and there were then 12 state regents. Although there was a gratifying increase in membership during the Society's first 5 years, nevertheless it was in 1895 that a really definite campaign was launched for increasing the membership. In that year, 4,023 members were added and the number of new chapters, which had shown a tremendous gain, continued to increase at the rate of nearly one chapter organized every week—actually, fifty chapters organized within the year 1895. Besides, four more states organized chapters for the first time.

This year, those state organizations and chapter groups are celebrating their 50th anniversaries, but instead of making the date merely a social event, they are exercising their entire efforts towards aiding the war projects adopted by the D.A.R. and in some cases, specific projects are being carried out as a special contribution of the states and chapters because of the war.

These anniversaries offer exceptional opportunity for fine local publicity on the part of the celebrating chapters. What they are doing today in the war effort and what they have done in the past as well as at present along patriotic, philanthropic, humanitarian and educational lines can be blended into a splendid news story and in many cases, offer the opportunity for the use of pictures. It is to be hoped that all chapters holding such celebrations will take full advantage of this opportunity to acquaint the public with their fine achievements, past and present, and it might be suggested that chapters holding their 25th anniversaries also do something along these lines.

The following are chapters observing their 50th anniversaries during 1945:

January 10—Clinton at Clinton, Iowa.
January 21—Colonial at Minneapolis, Minn.
January 24—Trent at Trenton, N. J.
January 29—Mohawk at Albany, N. Y.
February 11—Springfield at Springfield, III.
February 12—Saranac at Plattsburg, N. Y.
February 16—Merion at Bala, Pa.
February 18—Emma Hart Willard at Berlin, Conn.
February 18—Elizabeth Kenton at Covington, Ky.
March 1—Waw-wil-a-way at Hilleboro, Ohio.
March 2—St. Louis at St. Louis, Mo.
March 6—George Taylor at Easton, Pa.
April 2—Jacksonville at Jacksonville, Fla.
April 4—Mary Dillingham at Lewiston, Me.
April 21—Lagonda at Lagonda, Ohio.
May 2—Spirit of '76 at New Orleans, La.
May 4—Orford Parish at So. Manchester, Conn.
May 13—Zebulon Pike at Colorado Sngs., Colo.
May 15—Sabra Trumbull at Rockville, Conn.
May 16—Cumberland County at Carlisle, Pa.
June 6—Gen. Lafayette at Atlantic City, N. J.
June 12—Keskeskick at Yonkers, N. Y.
June 14—Eagle Rock at Montclair, N. J.
June 17—George Washington at Galveston, Tex.
September 7—Narragansett at Kingston, R. I.
September 20—Rainier at Seattle, Wash.
Why Provide D. A. R. Scholarships for Indian Americans

IN speaking of the progress of his people one of the greatest living American Indians has said:

"Whatever will stimulate and create an adequate incentive for life, or operate for the destruction of the same for any other race will be found applicable to the American Indian."

The Daughters of the American Revolution as an organization has long subscribed to this theory, and has based the organization’s program of Indian welfare upon this fundamental truth. And in accord with this basic principle they have recognized that for Indians as for all people of every race and nation, the most real and lasting progress must come thru the strength and vision, of their own native leadership. This is one strong reason the D. A. R. has directed a large share of its funds and interest in Indian welfare toward the training of Indian youth in various professions. Particular attention has been given to the training of Indian nurses, for here the need has seemed most apparent, but other professional fields have not been neglected.

The success which Indian students have achieved when given an opportunity for professional training has proved beyond doubt that all the Indian really needs is an opportunity. Scientists are agreed that no one race of people have superior capacity for growth and development, but we do know that some groups in America have inferior opportunity for advancement. This has been true of the American Indian in our country. When the Indians of America were conquered by our forefathers, and were made a subject people, the old, strong Indian leadership was destroyed. Sometimes this destruction of native Indian leadership was a deliberate federal policy (invoked as a measure of expediency in handling a recalcitrant enemy); sometimes it came about as a by-product of the patronage and “child-like” minority status which the dominant group forced upon the Indian. And these subsequent years of poverty, social maladjustment and patronage thru which the Indian has had to travel has too often robbed Indian youth of the self-confidence and assurance so necessary for success in the white man’s world. If Indians are to find their way back to self-reliance and personal achievement in any large numbers they need to be able to see members of their own race in positions of responsibility which are given acknowledged status by the dominant white group. Otherwise there is little hope of freedom from the self-doubt and confusion into which these long years of oppression have placed them.

The D. A. R. is one of the agencies working to bring the Indian youth this new opportunity which will open the way for his innate capacities to grow and to develop. You have, thru your scholarship program, already helped many individual Indian students prepare themselves for successful professional careers. And it is hoped that this program will develop to even larger proportions so that still other Indians may be helped to new achievement. How many young Indian lives will be inspired to greater effort by these few In-
dians you have already trained, can only be guessed, but their influence will be large among a hopeful and eagerly watching group. Thru your scholarship program you are holding out to Indian youth one of the most hopeful signs of a brightening Indian future.

D. A. R. scholarship funds are helping an Indian boy complete his course in medicine at a great state university of the Middle West. Here he is meeting in a most successful manner, the demands of an extremely difficult scientific course. When he completes his training he will be a specialist in tuberculosis, that disease which still makes such heavy inroads on Indian health. He plans to return to work among his own people, and we know that his example will inspire other Indian boys to follow in his footsteps.

Somewhere in a crimson dawn an evacuation plane sails down upon an allied battlefield to land a nurse who comes to bring comfort and first aid to those soldiers who are wounded in battle. She is an Indian woman, trained in her profession by a D. A. R. scholarship. Her skill and training becomes an important asset, not only to her own race, but to her nation and to her nation’s allies, so that her influence stretches now to the four corners of the world.

An Indian artist, given training and new inspiration by a D. A. R. scholarship is interpreting the Indian conception of beauty to the nation and to the world.

These are only a few examples of many Indian students who have been given new opportunity by the Indian work of the D. A. R. Thru the expansion of your scholarship program American women are opening up for Indian youth a new chance for his innate capacity to reach full growth.

RUTH MUSRAT BRONSON.

A Card of Thanks

From: The Commanding Officer
To: Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge; President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
Subject: Post War Employment problems of ships company.

1. In behalf of the Officers and men of this ship, I wish to express our sincere appreciation of the interest your organization is taking in our welfare. The Chapters of the State of Pennsylvania are our individual sponsors. Every man is corresponding with several ladies and all have received gifts.

2. Your efforts to assist in securing post war employment will be a great help to every Officer and man. The Navy trains each man in a skill and if he is given assistance in locating a position to utilize his training, society, as well as the individual will be benefitted.

3. I shall be glad to furnish you with any information I could give.

(Signed) DAVID S. BAYS.

U.S.S. LCI (L) 608
C/O Fleet Postoffice
San Francisco, California

30 January 1945.
Catharine Greene Chapter Fifty Years Old

On December 16th Catharine Greene Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The Chapter was founded December 17th, 1894, just four years after the Society was organized. The organizing Regent was Miss Emma King and the meeting was held at the "Kingdom", the home of her mother, Mrs. Betsy Kendall King, who became its first Regent. There were nineteen Charter members, one of whom still lives in the "Kingdom". Catharine Greene was selected as the name of the Chapter in honor of Catharine Greene, wife of General Nathanael Greene for whom Greene County, Ohio, was named.

During its fifty years the Chapter has been actively identified with the National and State D.A.R., two of its members having served as Vice-Presidents General, and as State Regents, one as State Secretary and several others as State Chairmen.

The anniversary meeting was held in the Christ Episcopal Church Parish House, decorated with bouquets of golden chrysanthemums, one a gift from the George Clinton Chapter of Wilmington.

After a few words of greeting, Mrs. Harold C. Messenger, Regent, turned the meeting over to Mrs. A. C. Messenger, one of the oldest active members, who presented the following program, assisted by Mrs. William McGervey who had charge of the music.

Mrs. Van der Veer Taylor, only surviving Charter member, reviewed briefly the organization of the Chapter, their early historical study, marking of historic spots and Revolutionary soldiers' graves, their work during the Spanish-American War, World War I and the present war.

Mrs. Juanita Rankin Fultz, local member, played two piano solos.

Mrs. E. B. Tizzard, Director of the Southwest District, was introduced and gave the Felicitations, ending with an original poem, written for the occasion.

Mrs. A. H. Dunham, of Dayton, and Mrs. J. S. Heaume of Springfield, Honorary State Regents, were introduced and each gave a few complimentary and congratulatory remarks.

Mrs. Lawrence Shield, local member, accompanied by Mrs. Fultz, sang.

Mrs. Katherine Eckerle Tobias, local member, accompanied by Mrs. Fultz, sang Christmas Eve by Richard Hageman.

Mrs. James D. Patton, State Regent, was introduced and after a few words of congratulations told of our new projects for the coming year, emphasizing our war work, contributions to the D.A.R. War Fund and our work with youth. She closed her talk by reading a 1944 Christmas poem.

A beautiful birthday cake centered the tea table and was cut by Mrs. R. L. McWilliams. Tea was served at the table by Mrs. James D. Patton and Mrs. A. C. Messenger to fifty members and guests.

Guests were present from Lagonda Chapter, Springfield; George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington; Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton; and Cedar Cliff Chapter, Cedarville, Ohio.

Committee was composed of Mrs. A. C. Messenger, Mrs. W. H. McGervey, and Mrs. Van der Veer Taylor.

ESTHER M. WINGET WARNER
(Mrs. Rodney J. Warner),
Chapter Secretary.

Samuel Doak Chapter Gives Tea

The Samuel Doak Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., of Morristown, Tennessee, gave Mrs. Albert Lyon Craig, of Knoxville, newly elected State Regent, a tea at the Woman's Clubhouse.

Sharing this courtesy with Mrs. Craig were: Mrs. Walter Christopher Johnson, of Chattanooga, former State Regent; Mrs. Frederick Greer, of Newport, State Chairman D.A.R. Red Cross work and regents of the Appalachian district, of which Mrs. Nick L. Susong, regent of the hostess chapter, is Chairman.

Mrs. Susong was assisted in receiving by the officers and directors of Samuel Doak Chapter.

The guests included members of Bonny Kate, James White and Simon Harris Chapters N.S.D.A.R. of Knoxville and members of the patriotic and literary clubs of Morristown.
Interesting Chapter

NANCY GREEN CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R., of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, was organized while the young territorial State was undergoing the rigors of pioneer polishing; and today, the chapter enjoys the distinction of proudly announcing and introducing to the N.S.D.A.R. an organizing regent who, it has been recently learned, is one of the few living great granddaughters of the American Revolution.

Georgiana (Butler) Mattoon, who organized the chapter in 1913, was born February 18th, 1862, at Oswego, New York. She is the daughter of Charles Henry Butler and Catherine Ostrander Slocum-Butler. She bears the distinction of being a direct descendant of John Ostrander, who served as Ensign, Lieutenant and aide de campe to General Washington in the establishment of American Independence.

John Ostrander was born in Albany, New York, in 1755 and he married Catherine Witsell in 1774. He died in Tully, New York, in 1850.

His great granddaughter, Georgiana, married Edward Abner Mattoon, a graduate of the New York School of Surgeons, at Miles City, Montana, May 31st, 1906. Soon after their marriage, they moved to Colorado, where Dr. Mattoon operated his own private hospital and achieved renown in the field of surgery.

Leaving Colorado for the then new and untamed state of Oklahoma, Dr. Mattoon established Sapulpa’s first hospital and was superintendent for several years thereafter. Meanwhile, his wife, the gracious Georgiana, organized the Nancy Green Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of The American Revolution. The chapter received its charter February 24th, 1913. There were 17 members at the time, of which three are still living in Sapulpa: Mrs. Mattoon, Mrs. Hugh MacKay and Mrs. E. R. Unger. However, Nancy Green Chapter had added many new members since then, and is proud that the “spokes of the emblem” now number 36 members.

Although Mrs. Mattoon became a member of the N.S.D.A.R. through her ancestor, John Ostrander, her mother’s paternal line is equally illustrious, and she is eligible to registration through her ancestor, Anthony Slocomb, who was one of the 46 purchasers, in 1638, of the territory of Cohannet, which was incorporated June 4, 1639, with the name of Taunton, in New England. He removed to Dartmouth about 1662 and he and Ralph Russell were the first settlers there; Anthony settling near Fiskamansett River, which has since been more generally known as “Slocom’s River”.

Dr. Mattoon, a member of the Episcopal Church, died about five years ago, at the age of 91. Georgiana (Butler) Mattoon, his widow, although in frail health, still attends all formal functions of the Chapter she organized more than thirty years ago.

Danville Juniors Buy Metal Locator

THINGS come in twosomes, so they say, and the Junior Group of the Dorothea Henry Chapter of the D.A.R.’s of Danville, Virginia, found that true. A new Chairman and the information on the German Metal Locator arrived the same day. The Chairman, deciding that she had an extremely docile bunch, hopped with enthusiasm on the purchase of a Locater as the year’s project. Mrs. Margaret Diehl Choate (Mrs. McLin S.), the Regent of Dorothea Henry Chapter, came to our assistance with words and deeds, so that $350.00 ceased to sound like a large sum.

Our roll carries twenty-two members, but eight of these are out of the city, and the rest of us literally started “digging”. We were a very inactive bunch with no experience, having never undertaken a special project before. After a maximum of “can’t”, our will found a way. First, we had a series of bridge benefits given at the homes of senior members. These parties cost not a cent, the prizes being the winner at each table to play free and have the choice of a table at the next party. This also gave us a list to work on for the next benefit. All refreshments were made and donated by members, and the Ginger Bread mix sold by the senior group helped wonderfully. The last party had prizes donated by some of the stores. The next step, which
proved a profitable one, was to sell candy at large entertainments. The sugar was donated by members of both groups, plus friends, and made by our fudge “experts”. We were also presented with several much-appreciated contributions. By this time our project had been presented to the public thoroughly by three local newspapers and many radio announcements. So with a minimum of “trembles” we decided on a Tag Day. The public was most generous and we came out way over the top.

Kansas Society Celebrates 50th Anniversary

FIFTY years ago, on December 11, 1894, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting in Washington, appointed Mrs. Martha A. Hand of Holton, State Regent of Kansas. Although not until sometime later was the first chapter in Kansas officially organized, the history of the Kansas State Society dates from that time. It took two years on the part of Mrs. Hand to organize the first chapter at Topeka on April 2, 1896. The membership increased slowly because the feeling had to be overcome that it was snobbish to pay attention to one’s ancestors and to teach people the need of a patriotic society to care for Revolutionary history and relics. The next two chapters organized were Betty Washington at Lawrence, October 21, 1896, and Eunice Sterling at Wichita, October 21, 1896. In 1899 General Edward Hand Chapter at Ottawa was organized and the First State Conference was held in Topeka. Since that time Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, has increased to 57 chapters and in March, 1945, the 47th Annual State Conference will be held in Emporia.

The appointment of Mrs. Hand as first State Regent of the Kansas Society was a compliment to her father, William Thornton Scott, who was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Martha Scott Hand was born in Brainbridge, Indiana, in 1845. She married Hiram Hand in Indiana and came to Kansas in the early 70’s. Mrs. Hand was making her home with a daughter in Los Angeles at the time of her death, January 1, 1913.

There are at present six honorary or past State Regents living in Kansas: Miss Grace Meeker of Ottawa, who was appointed to serve during the absence of the elected regent; Miss Catherine Campbell, also of Ottawa; Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick, Eldorado; Mrs. Loren E. Rex, Wichita; Miss Marion Seelye, Abilene and Mrs. Alexander J. Berger, Arkansas City. Five of these regents have served the National Society as Vice Presidents General. Mrs. Berger is now serving in this high office and also serving as National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee. Mrs. Rex served on the National Cabinet as Chaplain General and is serving as National Chairman American Indians Committee under the present administration of Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General, N. S. D. A. R.

The present state regent of the Kansas Society is Mrs. Dorothy Berryman Shrewder of Ashland. Unlike the first regent, Mrs. Hand, she must trace her lineage through six generations to her Revolutionary ancestor, but like the first State Regent, the history of her family has been closely identified with the history of the State of Kansas. Her great-grandfather, the Reverend Jerome Berryman and his wife, Sarah Culbertson Berryman, came to the Indian Territory, now Kansas, in 1833 to establish a Mission for the Kickapoo Indians, near Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Shrewder is married to Roy Valentine Shrewder and she has two small daughters.

Today, after 50 years, the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, has grown from the few members in 1894 to over 2,600 members throughout the state. Kansas Daughters do still take pride in the fact that they are the descendants of those men and women who fought to establish American Independence and they do everywhere strive to emulate their example.

We raised $436.06, one full locator and part of another to be used by our Armed Forces, and by using a little “dues” money, have sent a check for $450.00 to our State Treasurer to be sent in turn to the Treasurer General. The Juniors will admit it was hard going at times, but well worth every effort because now we have the most active and interested Junior Group Danville has ever had. Mrs. James I. Pritchett, III, was then our Chairman, with Mrs. W. W. Peen, Chairman of the War Projects Committee.
The District of Columbia Approved Schools Committee Trims a Christmas Tree

MRS. VAN COURT CARWITHEN, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, journeyed to Washington to join the members of the District Committee on the morning of December 20 when they trimmed a Christmas Tree.

After Mrs. Carwithen had described the fourteen schools and had shown the color films of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasssee Schools which she took last fall when the trees were brilliant, the state chairman, Mrs. J. Edwin Lawton, turned on the sixty small electric lights in the broad pine tree. As the roll was called each chapter chairman came to the desk and took from the piles of bright paper emblems those which represented the work of her chapter in the few months of the present administration.

Small bright paper boxes, made at Maryville College, represented the boxes of clothing sent to the schools. Boxes covered with Christmas paper and tied with red ribbon represented the Christmas gifts. Gold paper disks stood for the scholarships. Silver ones represented the chapters contributing to the state budget, 20% of which goes to the Approved Schools Committee. Red stars were the emblems of the contributions to the new project, the Chapters’ Auditorium at Tamasssee. Small magazines stood for the subscriptions given to the schools.

When the last chairman of the sixty chapters had hung her emblems the tree was completely trimmed. The aroma of coffee filled the room and only one invitation to adjourn to the dining-room was needed. Sandwiches, doughnuts, and cookies, two cups of coffee all around, a mingling of friends—the District of Columbia Approved Schools Committee rested from its labors knowing that Christmas would come to their, mountain children as it had already come to them.

Jubilee of Danville Chapter

THE Dorothea Henry Chapter of the D. A. R. of Danville, Virginia celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the auditorium of Averett College Nov. 21, 1944.

The program for the celebration included the D. A. R. Ritual, and a play by the members of the C. A. R. followed by a reception in the drawing room of the college.

The exercises were preceded by a musical rendered by Miss Barbara Bernard, a student.

The bugle call announced to the large audience that the processional led by two pages, was entering the auditorium. Miss Harriett Harper carried the Virginia Flag and Miss Marjorie Wyatt the flag of the United States.

The processional included the visiting regents, the past regents, the regent, the Charter members, the Executive Board, Dr. Cartis Vance Bishop, president of Averett College and Mrs. C. V. Bishop.

The regent Mrs. Louise Miller Bryan, Averett College, presided.

Mrs. Turner Hamlin, chaplain, offered the invocation. Mrs. John Tyree past regent, led the salute to the flag and Mrs. W. T. Hughes, past regent, led the American Creed.

The welcome address was given by Dr. C. V. Bishop. He stressed the important role played by the Daughters in social and civic affairs not only in Danville but throughout the States during the fifty years of their organization. He congratulated them upon their growing numbers, having increased from sixteen members to that of one hundred and twenty-six at present in addition to 41 C. A. R.’s and two on the cradle roll.

The response, on behalf of the Chapter was given by Mrs. Gordon Woody.

Mrs. McLen Choate, past regent and State Librarian, presented the guests, Mrs. George Stone past regent, vice regent and author of the play “Pictures” paid tribute to Mrs. Choate who had conceived the idea of the Jubilee, and., with the regent, had prepared the program. She stressed the part contributed by Mrs. Winston Edwards, Senior president of the C. A. R. and the members of the Dorothea Henry Spottswood C. A. R. who presented the
play, acted as ushers, pages and receptionists at the door.

The play was sponsored and directed by Mrs. Winston Edwards. The “Pictures” depicted the organization of the National Society of the D. A. R. Two modern Daughters Mrs. Davis (Katherine Wyatt) and Mrs. Charles (Rives Edwards) were seated at a table between two large portraits of Mesdames Adams and Charles. While the Young Matrons were discussing their program these portraits came to life and began to talk to them and to each other. Nell Penn Watt, great grand daughter of Mrs. Sallie Johnston Penn, represented Mrs. Adams, one of the original founders of the U. S. D. A. R. She told of the early history of the founding of the Society in 1890. Mrs. Charles (Adelaide Tyree) a daughter of 1900 contributed much to the conversation and told of the achievement of the Society.

When the play ended, the colors retired and the recessional led by Dr. Curtis Bishop and the regent Mrs. Louise Miller Bryan proceeded to the beautiful drawing room, lighted by tall white tapers where they received their guests.

Refreshments were served by Mesdames J. H. Schoolfield, C. T. Carter, M. M. Worsely and Miss Lula Auld. The tea table had for its centerpiece the traditional white birthday cake with its fifty candles.

**Golden Jubilee Celebration**

The first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution west of the Mississippi river was organized in Kansas City, Missouri, Nov. 20, 1894.

A review of the fifty years following that day was read by Mrs. Orvall M. Sherman at the Golden Anniversary Tea, Nov. 20, 1944, following the invocation given by Mrs. Robert T. Swafford, using a prayer especially written for the occasion by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Willard Steele.

The first meeting of the charter members was held in the home of the regent Miss Ethel Allen. The chapter was named Elizabeth Benton in honor of the wife of Thomas Hart Benton, the first United States Senator from Missouri. Soon after the chapter was organized the first Real Daughter was admitted into membership, Mrs. Charles Deming Poulton.

A few of the chapters outstanding achievements were: Members going into the homes of our foreign born population and preparing them for naturalization. This work is now being done by the Government, but members of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter attend each Naturalization Court where each newly made citizen is given his first American flag and a warm welcome.

Through the untiring efforts of the regent, the legislature passed the bill in 1907 naming June 14 the Official Flag Day for the State of Missouri.

In 1914 the chapter persuaded the Board of Education to establish night schools in the Mexican and Italian settlements of the city. These schools were so successful that the State Legislature passed a bill providing “Moonlight schools” in the rural districts of the county.

In 1928 our chapter placed a marker of Autumn flowers were used in the drawing-room. The foyer and the auditorium were banked with the flags of 32 nations besides our one U. S. flag. These were loaned by L. Herman Co. of Danville, Va.

During the reception Miss Carlease Samuel of Richmond, Va., student of Averett College played patriotic selections of today and yesterday.

A large audience attended the Golden Jubilee celebration which was dedicated to Mrs. Sallie Johnston Penn widow of the late James G. Penn, and the fifteen charter members who founded the Dorothea Henry Chapter D. A. R. March 4, 1894. Of the sixteen original members only three are living, Mesdames W. T. Harris, W. P. Boatwright and Mrs. Walter Paxton. Mrs. Penn was a most charming and versatile woman. She possessed those qualities of mind and heart which endeared her to her friends. Her witty conversational ability, her sense of humor, her superb courage and her faith in God made her a leader in church and social life. For a number of years her home was thrown open for each monthly meeting of the chapter. These meetings were real parties. It can truly be said of Mrs. Penn “Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest all.”

Louise Miller Bryan,
Regent.
great historical interest near Sibly, Mo., where Lewis and Clark made their first landing in this county.

The donation to the city of the Thomas Hart Benton memorial, The Santa Fe Trail marker, and other historical monuments.

Locating and marking the graves of six Revolutionary soldiers, and sixteen Real Daughters; seven were members of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Scholarships and other donations to the School of the Ozarks, and the Approved D. A. R. Mountain Schools.

Many gifts to the National Museum and Library.

Beginning with the Spanish-American war we have been, and are, aiding to the fullest extent in all war and Red Cross work.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter has given to the Daughters of the American Revolution five State Regents, Miss Ethel Allen (Mrs. H. K. Hamilton), Mrs. Mark Salisbury, Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, Mrs. Mortimer Platt, and the present State Regent, Mrs. Henry Wallace Townsend. Also three Vice Presidents General, Mrs. John R. Walker, Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, and Mrs. Mortimer Platt.

The celebration was a festive affair with a musical program during the social hour. The golden colored candles and white and gold table decorations made a beautiful setting for the birthday cake. Mrs. Henry Wallace Townsend, State Regent, and Mrs. Bruce R. Morton, Regent, poured, assisted by the Jesse Fremont Chapter, the junior group of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. Mrs. George P. Truitt and Mrs. Frederick K. Michelis were the Program Chairmen.

To be loyal to the National Society in all its ideals, to be a dominant force for good in our community and state, and for the upbuilding of true Americanism, these have always been and will continue to be the guiding principles of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

ELEANOR ESHELMAN-HOWELL
(Mrs. John G.),
Historian.

D. A. R. History Medals

For the third consecutive year, Kinnikinnik chapter D. A. R. of Colorado Springs, Colorado, will co-operate with the County Superintendent of schools, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Ute theater, to celebrate the presentation of the D. A. R. History medal, to the rural school eighth grade student making the highest rating in United States history. There are thirty-five schools in this county. Teachers record all grades made during the year in eighth grade history. All students who average 90% or more, in history work as set up by the county office, are eligible to meet in competitive examination at the office of the County Superintendent, early in July. Locally prepared as well as Standard tests are given, and elimination tests at high school level are added to the eighth grade level tests, to determine the best history student in El Paso County rural schools.

The tests are given in the morning. At noon all the contestants are invited by the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, and by the Superintendent, to a luncheon served in a private dining room at one of the best restaurants. Other guests are the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the Superintendent’s office force, the D. A. R. Regent, and Chairman of the National Defense committee. Each pupil responds to requests that he shall introduce himself and tell about his school. The guests make short talks. After dessert the Superintendent announces that the papers have been graded, and the winner is presented with the D. A. R. History medal. All these pupils and guests are invited to see a motion picture at the beautiful Ute Theater. Two years ago the picture was “Seven Graves to Cairo,” last year “The Story of Dr. Wassel”. This co-operative project emphasizes the importance of teaching the History of the United States of America.

At the Colorado Springs High School Commencement, for many years the D. A. R. history medal has been given as one of the high honor awards of the senior year. Last year’s winner entered Annapolis directly from high school, and is ranking twenty-seventh in a class of one thousand. Kinnikinnik chapter, D. A. R. has presented these history medals thru the past twenty years, in addition to six Good Citizenship medals to the boy and girl rated best citizens in each of the three junior high schools of this city.
My Grandmother's Diary

On Tuesday, November 28, Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter of Newton Highlands, Mass., celebrated "Guest Day", at the "Workshop". A social hour, with dessert served at attractively decorated tables by an efficient committee was followed by a reception to State and National officers and guests.

At the regular business meeting, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Regent and National Vice Chairman of Membership, welcomed eleven new members into the Chapter. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, Librarian General, gave a graphic picture of the Library and her work there and Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, former Registrar General and now National Chairman of the Magazine Committee told of the growth of the Magazine and of the importance of each member being a subscriber. The State Regent then spoke of the power of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the community; of its contribution to State and National welfare and of the advantage of membership in an organization which represents all that is best in American democracy.

Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, Vice Regent of Paul Revere Chapter and Associate member of Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, dressed in her grandmother's Sunday "go-to-meeting" gown of brown silk, read excerpts from her grandmother's diary, covering the period from 1841 to 1843, in Roxbury, Mass.

WAC Mess Hall Decorated

The Ninnescah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution helped make the recent Holiday Season an enjoyable one for the women of the present war. In decorating the WAC messhall at the Army Air Field, Pratt, Kansas, they were assisted by Cpl Idelle Meng of Carpinteria, California, former Vice-Regent of the Santa Barbara DAR Chapter. The WACS were very grateful.

Cpl Meng had been nominated to the office of Regent for the Santa Barbara chapter when she donned the WAC uniform. At present she is assistant librarian at the Base Library, and is a regular contributor to the base newspaper, Pratt Tailwind. Cpl Meng is the wife of Mr. William Meng of Carpinteria.

Golden Jubilee Celebration

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan, Connecticut, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on October 12, 1944, in the lecture room of the Congregational Church.

The Golden Jubilee celebration took the form of a reception to State and National officers, Regents of near-by chapters and other guests, some of whom brought greetings and messages. After a graceful response by the chapter Regent, the following program was provided:

Songs by Mrs. Claudia Street, noted dramatic soprano and former Regent of Coral Gables, Florida, Chapter, D. A. R., who was accompanied by Miss Wilma Weed, a member of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter and brilliant concert pianist. Miss Weed also played some delightful selections on the piano.

The feature of the afternoon was the historical sketch, "Chapter Regents 1894-1944," in which the Chapter's "Patron Saint," Hannah Benedict Carter, was portrayed by a lineal descendant, Mrs. George E. Kellogg, to whom the first and succeeding chapter Regents, in period costumes, were presented. The Regent, Mrs. Marjorie S. Seymour, introduced the Patron Saint, and all who took part were chapter members, some related to the earlier Regents they represented, others, more
recently in office, enacted themselves. A brief narration of some facts concerning Hannah Benedict Carter, the formation of the chapter, and the outstanding events of each term of office was read while the introductions were in progress. The author, Mrs. Orline Alexander Leonard, and the reader, Mrs. Lucy Alexander Beatty of the sketch, were daughters of the second Regent.

Following the program and an informal reception, refreshments were served which included a gold-trimmed, two-tiered birthday cake shared by all.

Among the one hundred and fifty guests present were Miss Katharine Matthies, State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Leroy Montgomery, National Chairman Preview Committee; Mrs. Maxwell H. Mernstein, State Chairman of Ellis Island and Regent of Stamford Chapter; Mrs. Samuel N. Pierson, Regent of Governor John Winthrop Chapter, of Stamford; Mrs. Ray M. Powers, Regent of Norwalk Chapter; Mrs. Frank N. Platt, Vice Regent of Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford; Miss Sara Meade Webb, Past State Chairman American Music, Past Regent of Stamford Chapter, now State Parliamentarian.

Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter

ON December 18, 1944, Gu-ya-no-ga Chapter, Penn Yan, N. Y., celebrated its twenty-second anniversary. The Chapter was organized December 18, 1922, by the late Mrs. E. R. Bordwell with twelve members.

Two of the four remaining organizing members were present at the luncheon held at the Benham Hotel, Mrs. T. W. Windnagle and Mrs. J. E. Platman.

To Mrs. Platman went the honor of cutting the three-tiered birthday cake, and serving it to the guests.

Mrs. W. R. Wortman and Mrs. H. H. Hardman, charter members, gave resumes of the early history of the Chapter and its accomplishments.

Mrs. J. M. Ward, regent, displayed for the first time a beautiful service flag with twenty stars, and introduced Marshall Yetter, S/F of the Seabees, who has just arrived home from the Aleutians, and represents one of these stars.

Dr. G. H. Leader showed the film “Ellis Island,” and Mrs. Edna Stever, chairman of the Ellis Island committee, displayed some of the articles made in the occupational therapy department.

Miss Virginia Monnin sang “Silent Night” and the meeting closed with the singing of Christmas carols.

The regent, Mrs. Ward, asked for a moment of silent prayer for the men and women in our armed forces, and extended the Season’s Greetings to all.

Old Concord Chapter Celebrates Anniversary

OLD CONCORD CHAPTER observed its Fiftieth Anniversary at the Chapter House, situated in Historic Old Concord, on October 7, 1944. Guests of Honor were Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Regent of Massachusetts; Miss Ethel L. Hersey, State Counsellor and Mrs. George H. Muirhead, the Chapter’s only living Charter Member.

The Chapter, sixth in Massachusetts, was founded October 12, 1894, the first meeting being held on October 29, 1894, at "The Wayside" in Concord, home of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

The first officers were Harriet M. Lothrop, Regent; Mrs. George H. Muirhead, Secretary; Kate W. Garland, Registrar; and Rebecca Wheeler Todd, Treasurer. Fifty guests were present. The wife of the Governor of Massachusetts who was also Regent of the Chapter in Lowell, brought greetings as did Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and members from Gloucester.
Chapter Works for D. A. R. Library

The Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia has been active this past year in donating books for the D.A.R. Library. Aside from the genealogical books presented by them, there are two outstanding historical volumes given in response to our Historian General’s request. One has been presented to the Historical Research Committee for the D.A.R. Library entitled “Indians Abroad” by Carolyn Thomas Foreman; donated by her cousin, Mrs. Cara Draper Kimberly. There were 80,000 copies of this book printed for the libraries of the Navy and Army of the United States.

“Historical Classics” is the name of the other book and was written by one of our own members—Vinnetta Wells Ranke. The original manuscript of this book has been placed in the Rare Book Section of the Congressional Library. This is an Anthology of Democracy, being a history of the leading facts from the early ages upon which have been built the right to liberty; and a collection of important and interesting documents recording the great events which have led to a state of democracy. It also contains the biographies of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A Message from the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

In compiling your reports to the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, she urges you to work upon the principles: “Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.”

We should each address ourselves with a singleness of purpose to provide a record of every soldier of the Revolutionary war, who has been buried within the confines of our state. Graves should be located, not necessarily marked. Look over words of former State historians, to be sure that these names are not repeated. From the records of these soldiers, we of the D. A. R. are a Society today, and enjoy rich heritage.

Do your work at once, and do not wait until late in the summer, as the report must be received early on account of stress of work in the Government printing office.

Special blanks will be furnished the State Historian. The office of State Historian is most important, for from its channels information going down through the ages is derived. Concerning duties of the Reporter General, I refer you to Page 35 of the D. A. R. Hand Book.

Following instructions, do not abbreviate words. Please check dates and other facts with greatest care, as they cannot be checked in proof.

Mrs. William Horsfall, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.
Parliamentary Procedure

“A popular member and speaker is one who keeps quiet unless he has something new and important to say, who comes directly to the point, and stops when he has said enough. He does not antagonize unnecessarily; does not exhibit too much fervor, and yet is not prosy; is not too forward, but does not let proceedings drag for want of some one to offer or second motions when needed. He is not too exacting in having the rules enforced; does not disturb by whispering or any other breach of decorum; and while always in order himself, does not make too much of mere form, but does his part to make the progress of business smooth, rapid and satisfactory. The experienced parliamentarian always says or does the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Constant care as to what, when and how, is the sure secret of parliamentary success.”

—Howe’s Handbook of Parliamentary Usage.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Question 1. After becoming Regent I compared our By-Laws with those in the Handbook and found that in several instances our By-Laws needed revision. In the meantime the only copy of our By-Laws was lost and I am asking you now how to proceed? Shouldn’t there always be several copies of the By-Laws of a Chapter?

Answer—Answering your last question first I will say yes, indeed there should always be, not only “several” copies of your By-Laws, but each member of your Chapter is entitled to have and to hold, a copy of your By-Laws. I wouldn’t belong to an organization that had no rules nor regulations to go by and a Chapter that cannot find any By-Laws within its midst, is in a “bad way,” I would say.

Appoint a revision committee at once to study the “Model set of Chapter By-Laws” as suggested in the Handbook on page 104. When this committee have revised their By-Laws send me a typewritten copy of your revision for approval or correction before you present this new set of By-Laws to your Chapter for adoption. Note this, that the main points in this “model set,” for you to go by should be strictly adhered to. You may insert your own ideas as to your special needs which must be determined by local conditions. However, remember this that any article taken from the National By-Laws must be copied verbatim. Such as article II, “Object” and article III, “Eligibility.” Also article IV on “Membership” should be the same plan as outlined on pages 104 and 105 of the Handbook, under article IV.

May I say right here that Chapters do not have the right to admit applicants by any other vote than a MAJORITY VOTE.

I have said this many times before and I repeat, THIS IS THE NATIONAL RULING. Don’t forget that Chapters are organized for purposes of convenience to the National Society and I repeat again, if a member is not eligible to the National Society, she could never become a member of a Chapter for she must be made a member of the National Society FIRST, and therefore THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IS SUPREME.

Question 2. You will note from the enclosed credential blank that this State Society is using some very old credential blanks. Will you kindly go over same and make corrections or additions and change in any way you think best?

Answer—I went over your credential blank for the sake of courtesy and for any infringement upon national ruling which might be involved. I have sent your credential blank back to you with the advice that you consult the Chairman on Credentials. I note that you have asked for the election of 10 alternates so I have quoted to you from page 20 the last paragraph of section 8. Of course this has to do with alternates elected by a Chapter and you understand that the State By-Laws may increase their representation in a “direct ratio.”

May I say right here that I do not care to take up matters that belong definitely to other departments. Members are writing me regarding certain national committees and their work and asking me for explanations as to why certain things are done “that way.” I have told you many times before that it is not my prerogative to go into other departments unless I am asked for my opinion by the heads of these different departments. I personally know nothing about the work of each department and it is only when there is an infringement of the rules or By-Laws that I should be called upon for any opinion.

[150]
Question 3. For some years in this state, the State Regent when giving her report at the State Conference and State Meetings, has invited the State Vice-Regent to take the chair while she was giving her report. In accordance with this custom I invited the State Vice-Regent to take the chair while I was giving my report at the State Meeting in October 1944. I was told that it was unnecessary to have someone take the chair while I was giving my report as State Regent. At the next meeting I did not ask the State Vice-Regent to take the chair and I was criticized for not doing so. Will you please write me your opinion regarding the necessity or the correctness of someone taking the chair during the time the State Regent is giving her report and to which time no action is required?

Answer—I would say that it is a matter of courtesy more than a matter of necessity to have your Vice-Regent take the chair while you as State Regent give your report. If it is a matter of adhering to an established precedent and it has always been done I see no reason why you should not extend that courtesy to your State Vice-Regent.

No action has ever been taken upon the acceptance of the report of the President General (except, that printed copies be made of her address) but she always extends that courtesy to a Vice-President General and I believe it is a very gracious act on the part of a presiding officer. I might add right here as a bit of information, quoting from Robert, this: "If the President has prepared his annual report, or the report to the State Convention, and he cannot attend the meeting, the Vice-President is entitled to present it. The Vice-President while acting in the President's place, cannot write the report unless the President has neglected to perform that duty. He is only the temporary alternate of the President and cannot take advantage of the temporary absence of the President to modify in any way a report that the President has prepared. The word "vice" and "alternate" when applied to officers are practically identical." I will also give you the following as a bit of information: "The Society may elect alternates to the delegates, who are really vice-delegates, but it cannot elect an alternate to the President, nor can he appoint one, as the By-Laws provide for his alternate, the Vice-President, who has already been elected. In this case, if the Vice-President takes the place of the President and his own place is filled by an alternate." This latter I give you as a bit of interesting information.

Question 4. Our Chapter has a membership of over 150 members and we have a list of 20 odd Ex-Regents. In former years we made our charter member and one of the early Regents an Honorary Regent. Now we have decided to extend this honor to other Ex-Regents and we passed a resolution to elect 4 of the "20 odd" to this honorary position. Seniority of membership, faithful service, and outstanding achievement to be the basis of choice. The election to be by ballot and the 4 names receiving the greatest number of votes to be elected.

This was done at our last meeting and now it has been brought to my attention that this was not the proper parliamentary procedure and may be questioned at our next meeting. Will you please tell me why this procedure would not be legal? We have been unable to find anything in the By-Laws regarding the election of Honorary Regents.

Answer—Turn to page 100 in your Handbook and under the caption "honorary officers and members" you will find a paragraph on this subject. Also please read the fine print on page 267 of Robert's Rule of Order Revised.

I do not know the grounds upon which these members have based their objections but they evidently have some potential view point in mind and have visioned exactly the things that I see will happen. It is my opinion that your method of honoring your Regents at this point is too discriminating. I believe that every woman serves to the very best of her ability while she is serving as Regent according to the light that is given her. Some women are more aggressive, some women are more determined, some women are more vital and push things more forcefully, some women are born leaders and forge ahead gaining cooperation and ultimately proving their leadership by recording excellent work to the credit of the Chapter. But I do not believe that these things should be weighed in the balance after such a length of time. It would seem to me that to honor your first Regent or your founder by mak-
ing her "Honorary Regent" should suffice. Nearly all Chapters make their outgoing Regent an Honorary Regent at the time she retires and THAT is what should be done. It is my opinion that if you make more than your founder an "Honorary Regent" then all of your Ex-Regents should be so honored.

I might mention right here that I have said many times before that "Honorary Regents" do not have a vote upon executive board of the Chapter and certainly not upon the State Board. I want to say right here that yesterday I received a set of State By-Laws that gave the Honorary State Regent a vote on the State Board. I do not understand how these officers can reconcile themselves to such a glaring misinterpretation of the National By-Laws as outlined in article X, section 2, page 22 (Nat. By-Laws).

HONORARY STATE REGENTS DO NOT HAVE A VOTE AT THE STATE CONFERENCES.

Question 5. In regard to the endorsement of a candidate for Vice-President General, the National By-Laws rule as follows:

"Nomination shall be from the floor. The candidate must have been endorsed by a majority of the members present and voting by ballot at the State Conference of the State in which she resides."

Now, Mrs. Moss, does this mean the accredited delegates to the conference or does it mean the delegates and visitors who have registered (or who may not have registered)? In other words, Mrs. Moss, who is entitled to vote for the endorsement of a Vice-President General at a State Conference, the qualified, registered, voters or the registered voters and visitors?

Answer—Well, I have surprises almost every day and it never dawned upon me that the By-Law, article II, section 4, of page 9 (Nat. By-Laws) could be so misinterpreted.

If the first place, article X, section 2, on page 22 (Nat. By-Laws) outlines very deliberately and very definitely just who the voting members are at a State Conference. These voting members constitute the delegate body of members who are privileged to vote at a State Conference and I thought it was definitely understood in every state just who the voting members were.

No visitor is allowed to vote at any time during sessions of the Conference. "Members present and voting" means those attending Conference who are privileged to vote according to article X, section 2, and who constitute the voting body for the Conference. The "voting body" for the entire conference must be the same at all times. That is, made up of only duly, accredited, and registered voters. And the endorsement of a Vice-President General must be strictly adhered to.

A candidate for the office of Vice-President General must have been endorsed by a majority of the members present—

(OF THE VOTING BODY.)

And voting by ballot. And visitors are not members of the voting body ever and visitors do not have a right to vote by ballot in State Conference ever!

Question 6. May I ask a question without giving the real facts of the matter? I want to know if motions adopted during the meetings of an executive board of an organization and later on ratified by the organization itself, hold over from one year's end to the other, or if these resolutions become void at the end of the year?

Answer—Any resolution of a Society continues in force until it is rescinded or amended. If a board adopts a resolution and it is ratified by the organization it remains in force until it has been amended or rescinded by that organization. If you will consult the index of Robert's Rules of Order Revised, you will find under the word "Resolution" the words: "Not in order if conflicted with constitutions, by-laws, rules of order or standing rules," pages 201 and 269.

Question 7. A Regent wrote to me recently that they had held an election and the Parliamentarian took the chair and presided. She asked no question about this at all, made the mere statement as if it was a correct procedure. I immediately wrote to her and asked her why the Parliamentarian was accorded the chair at any time. The Parliamentarian is not an elected officer. In your State Societies and in your Chapters you have a list of officers that may be called upon to serve if the presiding officer cannot serve, or, the Secretary may call the meeting together and
ask for a nomination and election for a temporary chairman. It is positively out of order to allow a Parliamentarian to preside at either the State or Chapter meetings. As I have said many times before, if the presiding officer does not feel equal to presiding then she should turn her gavel over to someone, who is in line as an elected officer to preside. Parliamentarians put themselves in a very bad light when they allow such situations to arise. They should be well enough informed to know that they have no business to preside at any meeting of their organization. Either an elected officer, as I said before, or a Temporary Chairman should preside.

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

Book Review

Reider T. Sherwin, 5 Bogert Place, Bronxville 8, N. Y., 1944.

Mr. Sherwin is a most patient and original investigator, trying to discover the truth. The fact that he is not a college graduate with a doctor of philosophy degree to top it off does not bother me one bit. Saint John and Socrates and Ivar Aasen were not college men either, but they were clear in their thinking, zealous in their investigations and adherence to their objectives, and profound in their influence on men and the shaping of affairs. Sherwin is a linguist, self-trained, and I wish that I knew half as much.

What is Mr. Sherwin trying to do? He is trying to solve the age-old, but ever new puzzle, What became of the 6000 Norsemen who once lived in Greenland, centuries before Columbus was born? Were they massacred by the Eskimos, as some authorities suggest? Or, did they die of the Black Plague, as others maintain? Or what? Sherwin believes that they found their way to the American mainland, only 160 miles distant, and that they settled there, and merged their stock with that of the Indian tribes, particularly the Algonquins, which then, as now, occupy large areas of Eastern and Central Canada, and Northeastern United States. Algonquin is rather a family name, and includes many tribes, such as, the Cree, Micmac, Abnaki, Mohican, Chippewa and others, related in language as well as blood. His theory is that when the Norsemen intermarried with the Indians, they took over the Indian ways and culture and language too, but at the same time they did not altogether abandon their own possessions. They enriched the Indian tongues, for example, with many Old Norse words, which still live in more or less mutilated forms in the Algonquin dialects. He uses the phonetic method, examining the Algonquin word, searching for an Old Norse word that has the same sound and meaning. It is astonishing to find that he has discovered many such supposedly Old Norse words in the Indian languages, especially where the Norsemen would most likely have settled down. In his first volume he has listed 3750 such parallel words. In his second volume he adds 2450 more words to this list. And in this third volume he has 2430 words. A total of 8630 words! I can not vouch for the accuracy of his conclusions, but I do think that he is on the right track, and that he should be encouraged to continue his studies in this very promising field, and that other linguists and historians and scientists of various kinds should join him in running down his clue. You can not dismiss the Viking discoveries of America by shrugging your shoulders and declaring them a myth. You can not laugh at a man for employing the phonetic method. We do it all the time. "Land" has about the same sound in English, Dutch, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, Faroese, and a dozen other Teutonic languages and the same meaning. Let us back Mr. Sherwin with a kind word and support him to the extent of buying his books. His is a labor of love.

O. M. NORLIE.
Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Note: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

An additional list of those who came to the "Relief of Boston," which service adds to our eligibility roll, is found in the History of Old Cheraws, by Gregg, page 221.

One of the resolutions passed by the General Provincial Meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, in July 1774, was for the relief of Boston. . . .

On the 29th of June, 1774, two hundred and four barrels of rice were sent from Charleston for their support, while other subscriptions were still promoted as a source of future supply. There was general response to this appeal throughout the Province. The list embraces names chiefly in the middle and upper parts of St. David's Parish. Similar subscriptions were doubtless circulated.

Henry W. Harrington's List (amounts are omitted)

December 27, 1774
Philip Pledger
Arthur Hart
H. W. Harrington
John Warden
Abraham Parks
Noble Bernard
George Wright
Ethelred Rogers

   James Reed
   Thomas Williams
   John Andrews
   Burrell Boykin
   William Pegues
   James Sanders
   David Roche
   George Hicks

January 27, 1775
Walter Downs

   Daniel Sparks
   Thomas Ellerbe
   William Hardick
   Thomas Bingham
   Francis Gillespie
   John Donaldson
   Magnus Corgill
   Abel Edwards
   Total Receipts £51 15s.

January 13, 1775. Colonel George Pawley, Member of the Provincial Congress, was on this committee of resolutions. George Hicks was Colonel. He served in the Revolution several years though advanced in years.

Mrs. Wm. K. Strode of Blair, Nebraska, sends these interesting items:

"I have in my possession a highly prized year's volume of Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-room Companion, of 1855. Jan. 13, 1855. Philip Roberts 97 years of age, the last of Marions men, died lately in Harrison County, Ohio. Peace to his ashes.

May 12, 1855. Hugh Harris a soldier of Revolution, died lately at Jonesboro, Tennessee, aged 110 years.

April 21. Marmaduke Davis soldier under St. Clair and Wayne died lately at St. Clairsville, Ohio, age 95 years.

June 25. Louis S. Noble, a trooper in Marions Legion lately died in Georgia age 104.

August 4. Capt. Abel De La Forrest a Revolutionary veteran was well enough to celebrate the 4th of July at Birmingham, N. Y.

December 8. Another Revolutionary soldier died lately. Deacon Daniel Fitch of West Killingly, Ct. Age 93. Peace to his ashes."

Welsh Neck Baptist Church of South Carolina

Many requests for more detailed records of the Welsh Neck Baptist Church have been received. (See December Magazine, page 63.) Consequently we again refer to The South Carolina Baptists, 1670-1805, by Leah Townsend, Ph. D., published by the Florence Printing Company, Florence, South Carolina, 1935. This book is full of valuable genealogical data.

"White settlement was slow in South Carolina from 1696 to 1730, and to encourage more rapid expansion the Crown adopted a township system and offered land under the most encouraging conditions.

The easy terms and other circumstances attracted the Welsh in Pennsylvania (in the Welsh Tract of Delaware) . . .

The religious group to which these Pennsylvania Welsh belonged had begun its organized religious life in 1701 as they were leaving Wales.

They planted their church in Pennsylvania (later Delaware) and of this body Peedee or Welsh Neck Church, South Caro-
lina, was, in effect, an arm. A partial list of Welsh Neck Church members from 1759 to 1804 included:

- Elizabeth Atkins (?)
- Martha Rogers
- Rebecca Scott
- Anne Stevens
- Eddy Suson
- William Terrell, Jr.
- Samson Thomas
- Lydia Trawicks
- Mary Vann
- Elizabeth Walsh
- Robert White
- John Wilds
- John Williams
- James P. Wilson
- Peggy Ayer (or Peggy Ann)
- Mary Ann Baker
- Susannah Bingham
- Catty Botsford
- Mrs. Anne Brown
- Jeremiah Brown
- Bubby Bruce
- John Chambless
- Mary Cleary
- Arnold Colvin
- Mary Cox
- Honor Darby
- Jenkin David
- Jacob D'Surrency
- Philip Douglas
- Sarah Downes
- Abel Edwards
- Sarah Edwards
- Anne Evans
- Enoch Evans, Jr.
- Hannah Evans
- Josiah Evans
- Mary Evans
- Sarah Evans
- Thomas Evans, Jr.
- Michael Fitzgerald
- Shadrach Fuller
- Mary Griffiths
- Mary Harper
- Naamie Harry
- Eleanor Hewstess
- John Hewstess and
- Agnes his wife
- William Hewstess
- George Hicks
- Elizabeth Hodges
- Welcome Hodges
- Mary Hollingsworth
- Lydia Howell
- Paul Hudson
- Charity Hurd
- Elizabeth James
- Josiah James
- William James
- Margaret John
- Joseph Jones
- Barbara Judith
- Sarah Kolb
- Benjamin Kolb
- Martha Lampley
- Charles Lide
- Col. Thomas Lide
- Charles Lide
- Elizabeth MAD
- Robert Evans
- William Evans
- Annie Evans
- John Evans
- Margaret Evans
- Rachel Evans
- Thomas Evans
- Mary Ann Fitzgerald
- Sarah Foster
- Deborah Greer
- Rachel Groves
- James Harry
- William Hewson
- James Hewstess
- Sarah Hewstess
- Elizabeth Ayer
- Elizabeth Hicks (?)
- John Hodges
- Robert Hodges
- Eleanor Hollingsworth
- Hannah Howell
- Mary Hudson
- Mary Huggins
- Celia James
- James James
- Thomas James
- Griffith John
- Edward Jones
- William Jones
- Hannah Kimbrough
- Peter Kolb
- Anne Lampley
- Feribe Lang (two)
- Mary Lide
- Anne Lowther
- Celeste Luke
- Daniel McDaniel
- Macky McNatt
- Elizabeth Mason
- Elizabeth Medford
- Celeste Morgan
- Catherine McVey
- Robert Parale
- Aaron Pearson
- Jane Poland
- Elizabeth Raburn
- Sarah Roach
- Charles Lowther
- Elizabeth Luke (two)
- Sarah McDaniel
- Martha McNatt (two)
- Joseph Mason
- Barbara Monachon
- Sarah Mumford
- Evannder McIver
- Martha Pearce
- Sarah Pearson
- John Perkins
- Phoebe Pledger
- Elizabeth Powers
- Sarah Raburn
- Martha Roach
- James Rogers
- Daniel Sparks
- John Stevens
- Sarah Stubbs
- Elizabeth Thomas
- Tristram Thomas and
- wife
- Penr. Trawicks
- Thomas Vining
- Mary Walsh
- Abel Wilds
- Mary Wilson
- Nancy Williamson
- Mary Wilson
- Thomas Ayer
- Hall Baldy and wife
- Anne
- William Beasley and
- wife
- Sarah Bowdy
- John Bridges and wife
- Jenimah Bruce
- Eli Burdo and wife Eve
- Sarah Cherry
- Mary Cochran
- Joseph Cook
- Agnes Creek
- Peggy Darby
- John David
- Mary Edwards
- John Downes
- Walter Downes
- Charity Edwards
- Thomas Edwards
- David Evans
- Elizabeth Evans
- Jesse Evans
- Lydia Evans
- Philip Evans
- Samuel Evans
- William Ferrel and
- Anne his wife
- Elizabeth Flanagan
- Abel Goodwin
- Matthew Hewstess
- James Hewstess
- Betsey Hicks
- Comfort Hinley
- Rebecca Hodges
- Valentine Hollingsworth
- William Hollingsworth
- Eleanor Hudson
- Burril Huggins and
- wife
- Mahetabel Irby
- Howell James
- Sarah James (4 of
- them)
- Elizabeth Jarrell
- Anna Jones
- Mary Jones
- John Killingsworth and
- wife
- Abel Kolb
- Sarah Lack
- Susannah Lampley
- Elizabeth Lide
- Joseph Lister and wife
- Alice Lucas
- William Luke
- Joel McNatt
- Charles Mason
- Thomas Mason
- Daniel Monochon
- John McIntosh
- Gideon Parish
- Josiah Pearce & Mary
- his wife
- Moses Pearson and wife
- Elizabeth Pledger
- Ann Poland
- Mary Prothro
- Samuel Reredon
- Anne Roblyn
- Catherine Ross
- Henry Sparks
- Sarah Steward
- John Sutton & Eliza-
- beth his wife
- George Trawicks
- Sedona Upthegrove
- Alexander Walden &
- wife (Sarah?)
- Zilpah Walsh
- Elizabeth Wilds
- Samuel Wilds
- Tabitha Williamson
- Martha Wilson

**EARLY SETTLERS OF WESTERN NEW YORK**

Janet Wethy Foley, Akron, New York

"To collect, distribute and preserve American records, original records of many churches, tombstone inscriptions and family records never before published" was the laudable aim of the publisher of
“Early Settlers of Western New York,” whose volume one, number one, appeared in July 1934 and has been continued despite paper shortage and wartime conditions.

The demand for her records was such that she was compelled to broaden the scope of her research to cover the whole state of New York, and the present title is “Early Settlers of New York.”

Members of nearly every New England family have at some time lived in western New York. The trails back to New England were followed by the wagon tracks of descendants to the West. With New York the stopping place, particularly of the emigrants from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, where life was too rugged and sustenance too difficult to pay much attention to ancestry, these records such as Mrs. Foley has for ten years been collecting and publishing are in many cases the only proof of many an ancestral claim. The one feature that makes a book or magazine valuable to the busy researcher is an index. This publication is well indexed annually.

**History of Martinsburg, and Berkeley County, West Virginia**

Aler—1884

Page 32. “In 1732 Joist Hite with his family and his sons-in-laws, viz: George Bowman, Jacob Chrisman and Paul Froman, with their families; Robert McKay, Robert Green, William Duff, Peter Stephens and several others, making sixteen families in all, removed from Pennsylvania, cutting their road from York and crossing the Cohongoruton about two miles above Harper’s Ferry. Cohongoruton was an ancient name of the Potomac River.

John and Isaac Van Metre obtained a warrant from Governor Gooch of Virginia for locating 40,000 acres of land in 1730. Surveys were made on a warrant along the Opequon, north of Winchester, to Apple Pie Ridge, by Quaker Ross. Numerous emigrants of the Quaker profession re-
moved from Pennsylvania and as early as 1738 held regular monthly meetings on Opequon.

The two counties of Frederick and Augusta were laid off by the Colonial Legislature of Virginia in 1738 and included all the vast regions west of the Blue Ridge. Previously, Orange County included all territory west of these mountains. Orange County was formed from Spotsylvania County in 1734. Berkeley County was taken from Frederick in 1772.

Folkner, Ezekiel or Fortner

Cert. No. 26810.
Rank—Private.
Roll of West Tennessee.
$36.67 per annum.

Service—N. C.
Commence Mch. 14, 1831.
Issued June 6, 1834.

Pension # S374.
Act—June 7, 1832.

Application made in Hardin County, Tennessee.
Dated May 14, 1834.

Resident of Indian Creek, Hardin County, Tennessee.
Age 74 years on October 10 next.
Born Cumberland County, North Carolina, October 10, 1760.

Ezekiel Folkner volunteered in Anson County, North Carolina, under Captain Patrick Bogan. John Jarman was his Lieutenant, — Fields, his Ensign; William Vandover his Orderly Sergeant. Thomas Wade was his Colonel.

He entered service in September 1781 for a three months tour. Three or four days after his discharge he again turned out about December 24 or 25, 1781, under Captain James Fair, same Lieutenant and Ensign. They rendezvoused at the house of Captain John Dejarnet. He returned home after a two month tour. They then learned the tories had taken Colonel Crawford and killed Captain John McGuire and he marched after the enemy as far as Shoe heel where he was kicked by a horse and had to go home.

About three weeks later he joined Captain Thomas Wade’s Company and served a three month tour. His brother, William Forkner, was his lieutenant.

The regiments he served in were volunteer mounted gunmen. He recollects General Francis Marion and Colonel Ramsey. He was dismissed from service verbally.

He was called into service in Anson County, North Carolina. He then moved to Rutherford County, North Carolina; also lived in Burks and Lincoln, North Carolina; Blount, Knox, Overton, Nassau, Wayne and now in Hardin County, Tennessee.

**Toler Marriage Licenses of Union County, Illinois**

Several Toler (Tollar) brothers came from Goldsboro, North Carolina, in 1829 and settled in Union County, Illinois. The following is a record of marriage licenses issued to the Toler family and allied families in Union County, Illinois.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marriage License</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>By Whom</th>
<th>Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Tollar</td>
<td>12/22-1831</td>
<td>D. L. Thomas</td>
<td>Rec. &amp; files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Nancy Tollar</td>
<td>Home of</td>
<td>J. of P.</td>
<td>W. Davie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jesse Toler</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/31/1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage License</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>By Whom</td>
<td>Recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Toller to Eliza Guinn</td>
<td>11/1/1832 Home of Wm. Guinn</td>
<td>Aaron McIntosh Minister</td>
<td>11/1/1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvin Toller to Melissa Guinn</td>
<td>1/1/1840</td>
<td>Thomas Boswell J. of P.</td>
<td>1/14/1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Toler to Amanda Rotterock</td>
<td>7/28/1842</td>
<td>Thomas Boswell J. of P.</td>
<td>9/5/1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McGinnis to Tabittia Toler</td>
<td>11/25/1845</td>
<td>Mathew Stokes J. of P.</td>
<td>12/1/1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Toler to (Mary) M. C. Anderson to Calvin Toler to Angeline Montgomery</td>
<td>6/22/1845</td>
<td>H. L. Gurley Minister</td>
<td>7/26/1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7/15/1849</td>
<td>Mathew Stokes J. of P.</td>
<td>8/16/1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Toler to Nancy Bruff to Amanda Montgomery to John Guinn to Mary Boswell to John Gore to Mary J. Bruff to Woodard Toler to Margaret J. Beggs to Jesse Toler to Sarah Miles to William D. Toler to James I. Toler to Sarah Granetom to Willis J. Toler to Mary A. Burton to Silas C. Toler to Mary J. Davidson to Edwin Toler to Susan Robinson to Doctor Haywood Toler to Sarah Ann Clark to Richard Toler to Elizabeth A. Boswell to Powell Toler to Martha Boswell to John McIntire to Mary Toler</td>
<td>3/11/1854</td>
<td>Mathew Stokes</td>
<td>5/19/1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7/10/1854</td>
<td>Mathew Stokes</td>
<td>7/10/1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7/23/1858</td>
<td>G. L. McGinnis</td>
<td>7/23/1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/20/1858</td>
<td>G. L. McGinnis J. of P.</td>
<td>9/20/1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/4/1860</td>
<td>Thomas Boswell</td>
<td>12/4/1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12/6/1860</td>
<td>Thomas Boswell</td>
<td>12/6/1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage License</td>
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<td>Recorded</td>
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<td>Steven Toler</td>
<td>9/25/1862</td>
<td>G. T. McGinnis</td>
<td>1/19/1861</td>
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<tr>
<td>to John W. Toler</td>
<td>9/25/1862</td>
<td>J. of P.</td>
<td>1/19/1861</td>
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<td>to Larkin Toler</td>
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<td>M. G.</td>
<td>10/6/1862</td>
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<td>to Silas C. Toler</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Kizia Toler</td>
<td>3/29/1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>to William Toler</td>
<td>2/9/1864</td>
<td>George W.</td>
<td>2/11/1864</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Milly Miles</td>
<td>2/9/1864</td>
<td>Penniger, J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Mary Davis</td>
<td>7/19/1865</td>
<td>Mathew Stokes</td>
<td>7/31/1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Larkin Toler</td>
<td>7/19/1865</td>
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<td>to Mary E. Godard</td>
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<td>Mathew Stokes</td>
<td>5/4/1865</td>
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<td>to Richard Toler</td>
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<td>to Serena Miles</td>
<td>3/8/1868</td>
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<td>to Melinda Mulkey</td>
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<td>to Levi H. Toler</td>
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<td>D. P. Van Winkle</td>
<td>5/31/1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Amanda Sivia</td>
<td>6/17/1869</td>
<td>P. H. Kroh</td>
<td>6/11/1869</td>
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<td>to Martha Ann Miles</td>
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<td>to Henry Toler</td>
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<td>Rev, Evan L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Sarah Ann Sheans</td>
<td>6/28/1874</td>
<td>Davies</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Doctor Henderson Toler</td>
<td>5/10/1875</td>
<td>Wm. D. McCarthy</td>
<td>6/13/1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Sarah Stokes</td>
<td>5/10/1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>to James I. Toler</td>
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<td>to Olive Love</td>
<td>5/10/1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>to John M. Toler</td>
<td>6/17/1869</td>
<td>G. W. Penniger</td>
<td>5/3/1868</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Mary A. McIntosh</td>
<td>2/13/1870</td>
<td>P. H. Kroh</td>
<td>3/10/1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to John W. Toler</td>
<td>6/28/1874</td>
<td>Rev, Evan L.</td>
<td>6/13/1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Lucinda J. Douglas</td>
<td>2/13/1870</td>
<td>Wm. D. McCarthy</td>
<td>11/1/1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>to William E. Toler</td>
<td>10/10/1872</td>
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<td>to Mary J. Inman</td>
<td>10/10/1872</td>
<td>Rev, Evan L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to William Toler</td>
<td>6/28/1874</td>
<td>Davies</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Cordelia Wilker</td>
<td>6/28/1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Henry Toler (25)</td>
<td>5/10/1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Mary Gurley (26)</td>
<td>5/10/1875</td>
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### Toler Marriage Licenses of Union County, Illinois—Continued

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Marriage License</th>
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<th>Recorded</th>
<th>By</th>
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<td>Charlie Toler (21)</td>
<td>5/20/1876</td>
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<td>Louisa Cox</td>
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<td>Ellis S. Toler (21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Foster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. M. Toler to Molly</td>
<td>8/16/1879</td>
<td>at Willard's Landing</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Cox</td>
<td>9/2/1882</td>
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<td>Wm. E. Toler to Anna</td>
<td>9/15/1884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
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<td>Jasper Toler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hattie E. Britt</td>
<td>2/12/1885</td>
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<td>Doctor H. Toler (45)</td>
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<td>to Melinda Sivia</td>
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<td>Alex Wm. Toler (21)</td>
<td>6/5/1889</td>
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<td>to Sarah Hightower</td>
<td>10/26/1864</td>
<td>Rev. Frances W. Carathers</td>
<td>11/11/1864</td>
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<td>George A. Godard</td>
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<td>to Mrs. Aboda C. Johnson</td>
<td>5/22/1870</td>
<td>G. W. Penniger</td>
<td>6/7/1870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew J. Godard</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Mary Ann Berringur</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis M. Godard</td>
<td>9/15/1872</td>
<td>Morgan Stokes</td>
<td>10/7/1872</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to Martha A. Gurley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy H. Goddard</td>
<td>10/30/1873</td>
<td>Revl Hilton H. Nichols</td>
<td>11/10/1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>to Susannah A. McCurdy</td>
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### Toler Wills Recorded in Union County, Illinois

- **People of State of Illinois**: 11/6/1836
  - James I. Toler—appointed Guardian for John W., Parmelia, Martha, Wm. H., Daniel, and Catherine infant son and daughter of Melissa Toler deceased.
- **State of Illinois**: 1/5/1857
  - Smithy Toler—Guardian for Ransom P.—infant son of Stephen.
  - Stephen Toler’s will to—Smithy Toler—(during lifetime) all personal property and 40 acres of land there to son Ransom P.—
  - To Edwin, son of Stephen, 40 acres of land etc.—to Sally Haltermann my daughter $10.
  - Attest/Taylor Musgrave
    - /Edwin Toler

**Silas Toler’s Will**

- 9/18/1863
- To sons, Doctor Henderson Toler & Hiram Toler—one farm to be divided between. To son Baruaba $1.00—to son Larkin, $50—to Silas C. $1.00—to daughter, Elizabeth $50. and bed—daughter Clarkie $10.

Compiled by

(Mrs. William L.) Grace Cabot Blood Toler

Editor-Mounds Independent

Mounds, Illinois
Queries

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

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

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

C-'45. (a) McLene—James and Hackett, two sons of John McLene, Hamilton twp., Franklin County, Pennsylvania. James McLene was appointed guardian of the sons James in 1793. John Scott, Esq. appointed guardian of Hackett in 1795. Any later data wanted of them, or descendants. Other brothers settled in Ohio. McLean, McLane and other spelling used.

(b) Richard "McLan" (page 177, U. S. Census 1790, Franklin County, Pennsylvania). He died before 1793. Want data of he and any descendants. Robert B. McLain, Box 132 Hollywood Station, Los Angeles 28, California.

C-'45. Moreland—Wish given name of father, and full name of mother of William Capers More-land, who was born about 1818 in Kentucky. Married in Troup County about 1843 Ann Thornton Willis, daughter Joshua and Barbara O. (Winston) Willis. C. C. Moreland, 2757 Lydia Avenue, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

C-'45. Mercer-Pickett—Thomas Mercer married Jane, and had Carver Mercer who was born 1775 (?). He died 1834 in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Carver Mercer married Betsy, daughter of William and Mary Pickett (?). Information as to birth place and parentage and place of marriage of any of above requested. Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Ceforkev Road, Louisville 4, Kentucky.

C-'45. Preston-Turner—Who were parents of Jesse Preston, Virginia, son James born 1790. Moved to Tennessee. Was he brother of Governor James Preston of Virginia? Who were parents of George Turner who married Anna Reed of Mecklenburg County, Virginia? Their only child, James Henry Turner, born Nashville, Tennessee, 1804? Mrs. J. E. Finch, 507 Pine Bluff Street, Malvern, Arkansas.

C-'45. (a) Thayer-Brown—Data of Lydia Thayer of Taunton, Massachusetts, who was married July 7, 1781, at Leicester, Massachusetts, to Samuel Brown (born June 1, 1758 at Leicester, Massachusetts), son of John Brown Jr. (Capt. John, William) and wife Rebecca Baldwin. They removed to near Marietta, Ohio, in 1797, where they both died. Wish to learn names of her parents.

(b) Baldwin-Brown-Greene—Data of Rebecca Baldwin, married July 21, 1757 at Leicester, Massachusetts, to John Brown Jr., son of Captain John Brown of Leicester, and wife Lydia Newhall. Is she daughter of Samuel Baldwin (Joseph, Joseph, Joseph) born 1698, of Malden and Leicester, Massachusetts, wife Rebecca Greene, born 1695 (daughter of Samuel Greene of Malden and wife Elizabeth Upham), married May 1732? Louie L. Brown, 2065 Fashion Avenue, Long Beach 6, California.

C-'45. (a) Griffin—Would like information concerning one Jonas Griffin, Sr. of Camden District, Lancaster County, South Carolina. Jonas Sr. had issue: Jonas Jr., who married Jennett Betts' (Bettes) Major, Janet, who married a Bruton (Brewton) and Benjamin.

(b) Scarlett—Would like information concerning my great-great-grandfather, James Scarlett of Mississippi Territory in 1771 and who probably came from Georgia or Virginia. Had issue: James, Marei, Brice, Leonora and Emily. Mrs. E. L. Trenholn, 900 Bellevue Place, Jackson 5, Mississippi.

C-'45. (a) Tucker—John Tucker died 1817 Culpeper Co., Va., married 1st 1803 Sally Ford, Madison County, Virginia, second Clarisa Smith. Issue: William Fontaine; Nancy; John Thompson, married Margaret (daughter Capt. Joseph Hume and Elizabeth Lightfoot of Madison County; James Monroe; George Milton; Margaret Ann. Want parentage of John Tucker and residence, his birth.

(b) Ford-Newman—Sally, above, was daughter of John Ford, Revolutionary War soldier of Culpeper County, Virginia, who was born 1755 Stafford County, Virginia, married second 1788 Culpeper County Rosanna Newman or Norman (which?) died 1825 Madison County, Virginia. Issue: Sally; Lucy, married Nathaniel Tatum; John; William Pannell; Nancy; Benjamin; James. Want parentage of John Ford and wife and any data. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

C-'45. (a) Dyer—Who were the parents of Joel Dyer who was born in 1754 and died 1855, in Madison County, Tennessee? Whom did he marry and did he serve in the Revolutionary War?

(b) Berry—Who were the parents of William Berry of Virginia who married Mariah Ann Vaiden? They came to Kentucky where their daughter, Caroline Anne Berry, married Rev. Joseph Howard Brooks, in Louisville, Kentucky, July 14, 1846. Caroline Anne Berry was born in Virginia, November 14, 1829, and died in Tate County, Mississippi, August 9, 1893. Virginia Walton Brooks, 283 Hawthorne, Memphis, Tennessee.


C-'45. Bowles—Wanted to know parents of Thomas (1761-1839) and Sarah (Holman) Bowles
(1763- ) of Hanover County, Virginia. Also Isaac (1785- ) and Mary (1787- ) Bowles who moved from Virginia first to Kentucky and then to Missouri. Isaac believed to be half brother of Thomas. Miss Inez M. Bowles, William, Missouri.

C-45. Baylor—Data desired on Abraham Baylor, son of Daniel and Kathryn Lemon Baylor, who lived here over 100 years ago near Christiansburg, Montgomery County, Virginia. Had brothers Isaac and Jacob. Did he have a sister or daughter Elizabeth? Who was his paternal grandfather? Would like his birth and death dates. Mrs. W. Robert Shaw, 404 Indiana Street, Neodesha, Kansas.


(b) What were the names of the wife and children of the Revolutionary Sergeant Major Uriah Hawkins (1757-1840). Miss Jane Hawkins, 255 Wabash Street, San Bernardino, California.

C-45. (a) Elliott—Desire the parentage of Elizabeth Elliott, who married John P. Lewis, born January 22, 1789, son of Thomas and Hannah (Hopkins) Lewis. They lived in Morgan County, Kentucky, and had five children: Thomas, Gardner, Hannah Fugatte, Mary Polly Lewis and Malinda Oakley.

(b) McGuire—Want data of John McGuire and wife, Jane, who lived in Morgan County, Kentucky, after Revolutionary War and had one son, James, married October 14, 1813 to Hannah Caskey, daughter of Thomas and Lydiah (Hopkins) Caskey. Mrs. Dayton Royse, 3404 N. W. 26th Street, Oklahoma City 7, Oklahoma.

C-45. (a) Weatherly—Wanted parents of Joseph Weatherly and his wife, Regina, of Alexandria, Alabama, whose daughter, Nancy (1804-1830) married Joseph Harding, and had a daughter Mary, born May 16, 1825 at Alexandria, Alabama, died December 29, 1915 at Oxford, Miss.

(b) Harding—Wanted parents of above Joseph Harding who married Nancy Weatherly. Is he of family of Colonel Joseph Hardin, who moved from Virginia to North Carolina and later to Tennessee, where he died in Knox County, July 4, 1801? Mrs. P. W. Hiden, 5600 Huntington Avenue, Newport News, Virginia.


(b) Rexroad—Wanted information on Zacharia Rexroad, Enlisted in Revolutionary War 1779, Rockingham County, Virginia. Drew pension Pendleton County, 1833. When did he die, where buried; what was his wife's and children names, their dates. Two sons who married two Huffman girls are buried Whiteside County, Illinois. Were there other children; where buried and when. Who did they marry and when? Mrs. E. S. Barkhurst, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

C-45. (a) Sharp-Alexander—Jane Sharp married George Alexander about 1790, probably Randolph County, North Carolina. Would like marriage record, also proof that Jane Sharp Alexander was daughter of Edward and Mary Graham Sharp who married in 1761 in Paxtang Township, Lancaster County (now Dauphin County) Pennsylvania, where the Sharps, Alexanders and Graham's lived before joining the Presbyterian migration about 1766 to North Carolina.

(b) Skinner-Caton—William Skinner will was probated in Kent County, Delaware 1794, naming wife Rebecca—probably second wife. Who was his first wife? Was he son of William Skinner whose will was probated in Talbot County, Maryland 1754, naming wife Ruth, sons William, James, John? Who were the parents of Ann Caton, the second wife of Thomas Skinner, married in Delaware 1797? Mrs. John E. Fleming, 302 Crane Avenue, Royal Oak, Michigan.

C-45. (a) Elliott—Wanted any history of Joseph Elliott who died 1699 in Perquimans (?) North Carolina.

(b) Any information of Margaret wife of Joseph Elliott above. Mrs. George E. Hineman, P. O. Box 386, Dighton, Kansas.

C-45. (a) Austin-Reynolds—Who were the parents of Samuel N. Austin, born August 5, 1780; wife Eleanor Reynolds, born December 1, 1787, died January 20, 1839; married February 17, 1806, Somersworth, Stratford County, New Hampshire, by Rev. Pearson Thurston.

(b) Their children were: Lucy Austin, born January 27, 1808; Jacob, May 1, 1810; Horatio, December 17, 1815; Assah, January 20, 1820; Alvira, June 9, 1825; John, March 11, 1826; Phoebe, November 27, 1832. I am granddaughter of Horatio Austin who married an English girl, moved to Michigan and died in 1859. Mrs. G. W. McDonald, 2049 Parkview Place, South Bend 16, Indiana.

C-45. (a) Vaughan-Hope—Wish information on Samuel Vaughan (born 1750 died 1825), married Mourning Hope (born 1760-died 1842). Both born in Virginia, died in Kentucky. Children: Margaret married William Buster; Temperance married Abraham Sublett; Frances married John Zachary; Mary married John Dogan; Elizabeth married McCager Hale; John (born 1798-died 1840) married Elizabeth McFarland (born 1800-died 1891).

Editorially Speaking . . .

Dear Contributors:

You have a golden opportunity to help your National Historical Magazine. In our new situation with the 54th Continental Congress not being held and no state conferences, the Magazine must be the chief source of information for our members.

Therefore, may we ask you to include only the most important facts in your items sent for publication in the National Historical Magazine.

Every line will be precious and must not be wasted for mere descriptions of past events.

The gist of the meetings is what counts, what action was reported and enacted at these gatherings, the names of those who took part and any incident which would be an inspiration to others.

National Chairmen of our National Committees should seize the opportunity each month of sending in reports of work achieved by these committees. Do not make these reports more than 500 words long and do not be disappointed if they are not printed for several months.

Inasmuch as the magazine is only forty-eight pages each issue, except when board minutes are included, means that only a certain amount of material can be printed each month.

Be patient. What you have sent in, if properly prepared, will be printed sooner or later.

Please remember the arbitrary dead lines. All material must be received by the 20th of each month. That is to say, all material for the May issue must be in our hands not later than March 20th. The May issue will be published on April 25th.

We have to keep our dead lines so far ahead in order to get the Magazine out on time. With manpower shortage what it is we are fortunate in being able to publish the Magazine at all.

With your cooperation we can meet emergencies brought about by the war and thus do our part in keeping patriotism and national defense alive in this country.

With all good wishes,

Faithfully Your Editor,

Elisabeth E. Poe.

Dear Subscriber:

The March winds do blow and have brought us the sad news there will be no State Conferences and no Continental Congress this year, but the old saying “It’s an ill wind that blows nobody good” is proven to be true by the fact that in this emergency the National Historical Magazine is carrying on and will continue to do so.

It will bring you extra notices of plans for the future and in May there will be a special issue carrying the short reports of National Officers, National Chairmen and State Regents, such as are always given at Continental Congress.

In order to receive all these notices of plans, of reports, and the regular articles the members should subscribe at once. Best of all, we do not plan to make any extra charge for all this extra material. Read the Magazine and keep in touch with the work of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours cordially,

Isabelle C. Nason,
National Chairman.

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 Chairmen and Chapter Treasurer to Treasurer General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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