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H-Hour at Guam (Southern Beachhead)
An Oil Painting by Lieutenant William F. Draper, U. S. N. R.
Official U. S. Navy Combat Artist
The President General’s Message

MY VERY DEAR MEMBERS:

APRIL and Continental Congress are synonymous in the minds of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the week of April 19th has been dedicated to our annual meeting since the organization of the Society in 1890.

For the past three years we have met in distant cities, because of congested conditions in Washington due to the war. This is our home, where we have our beautiful Constitution Hall, our Administration Building and Memorial Continental Hall, and because of the part these buildings and their activities play in the life of Washington, the city has become quite D. A. R.-mined.

This 54th Continental Congress does not lose its identity, however, for it will be known in the annals of our Society as “THE 54TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF 1945—CANCELLED BECAUSE OF THE EMERGENCY OF THE GREAT WORLD WAR,” and proclaiming to those who come after us the patriotic fervor of the members of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that prompted the voluntary acceptance of our country’s call. I quote from a letter received from the Office of Defense Transportation, which should warm your hearts and make you realize as never before the great influence that our Society exerts upon our national life.

Extract of letter from R. H. Clare, Secretary, War Committee on Conventions:

“May I take this occasion to express the deep appreciation of the War Committee on Conventions for the splendid support given us by the Daughters of the American Revolution. There is no question but that your realistic action will influence many other organizations and thereby materially assist us in this program.”

Friendly eyes have heretofore watched our annual gatherings and press and people have taken an abiding interest in our proceedings. At the Continental Congresses there always have been visitors to this city who have passed by other national attractions to listen to our reports and deliberations.

We look forward, with hope, to next April when, God willing, this war will be over and we can come back to our spacious, handsome buildings to hold a Continental Congress once more.

Meanwhile, there is much we can do to keep our patriotic leadership.

In every chapter and state group, the war-time projects of the Society should receive full support and active services of every member. Our field of endeavor is unlimited in scope. While our loved ones are serving their country on the battle fronts of the world, we are giving our best efforts in strength and time to our adopted programs. The rehabilitation of our service men is our first consideration. The Radio System at Mayo General Hospital at Galesburg, Illinois, will be dedicated in the near future. And then, as soon as sufficient funds are received, another hospital will be similarly equipped. The date of the completion of the hospital ships which are to be supplied with our Mobile X-Ray Equipment has not yet been officially announced by the Navy, but as soon as all is in readiness, this equipment will also be installed and dedicated. It is a source of intense satisfaction and joy to receive your word of approval of these projects and my heart overflows with gratitude as the contributions come pouring in. From the War Fund, since April, 1944, we have contributed $45,000 worth of mobile vehicles to the American Red Cross for the expansion of the Blood Plasma program. We continue to stress the giving of blood, the expansion of the Landing Craft Infantry program, the making of Buddy Bags, the continuous purchase of War Bonds, and all other War Projects.

Malicious and ignoble criticism, by those who are ignorant of our noble aims and deeds, cannot harm a Society such as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Let us keep our heads cool and our feet on the ground, our eyes upon our goal, and our hearts in tune with the Divine Leader of the Universe. I urge you, my dear Daughters, let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid, when untruths and criticisms are hurled against us. Remember we are not the first to be perse-
cuted, and all things work together for good. Finally, all these things shall pass away and we will find ourselves further along the road to victory. Calmly and serenely, let us proceed with the great objectives that lie ahead of us.

May I call your attention once more to the urgent need of the armed forces for more nurses. They must be found or else the wounded veterans will suffer sorely.

This April will stand forth in history because of the United Nations Security Conference to be held in San Francisco the latter part of the month. All of us should watch its proceedings with deepest attention. Upon it, much of our future peace will depend.

On every side nowadays we read, or are invited to attend, meetings of women to study questions of post-war planning. In knowledge there certainly is power and the study of American history is more important today than ever before. How can we judge and make up our minds on burning issues of today without a clear understanding of our past history and the ideals and aims of the founding fathers?

It is equally important that the youth of the land study our history so that they may be able to judge correctly when destiny puts the nation into their hands.

May I congratulate the Children of the American Revolution on their Golden Anniversary. On April 5, 1895, Mrs. Daniel M. Lothrop, author, founded the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. From that day, the D. A. R. has taken an abiding interest in this Society of young people. From its ranks have come members who have later joined the Daughters of the American Revolution. We welcome them, and our every good wish goes to the Children of the American Revolution, particularly in their Golden Anniversary Year.

The May issue of the magazine will carry reports of State Regents, National Officers and National Chairmen, and other information which otherwise would have been given at Congress.

With the best wishes of my heart, I am

Faithfully,

May E. Talmadge

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

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CONGRATULATIONS

THE Journal-Transcript congratulates the Daughters of the American Revolution for their action in contributing $60,000 to provide radios for the Mayo General Hospital in Galesburg.

The radio units which will be installed there will be much appreciated by men who have given of their life’s blood to preserve the things for which the ancestors of the Daughters fought. It is exceedingly fitting that the D. A. R. organization should make this contribution, and productive of patriotic inspiration that the results will be so pleasant for disabled fighting men.

The Road to Glory

BY VYLLA POE WILSON

THAT insignia of honor The Purple Heart awarded to the officers, men and women of the armed forces in World War Two for wounds and scars makes them one with a company of early patriots for whom George Washington originated and awarded this memorable military decoration.

Many facts about the creation of this oldest of America's military decorations remain in obscurity.

Even the War Department has little detail in its record beyond the fact that it was after the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781 and the many problems of peace and plans for the post war world that Washington turned his attention to the Purple Heart, already worn by Revolutionary soldiers who had been wounded on the field of battle.

These decorations must have meant as much and more to the wounded or the relatives of the dead who had been wounded and died in the service of the country as it does to the great legion of men and women serving in this war who have been awarded the right to wear this sign that they received battle scars in today's war.

It is significant that this decoration has been restored in these years when all men face a crisis which indeed would try men's souls in preserving the ideals for which the men under Washington's Command fought and bled for.

The Purple Heart officially authorized by General George Washington from his headquarters at Newburgh, New York, August 7th, 1782, was reestablished in 1932. Many men and women who have received wounds in every one of the far-flung theatres of this war proudly wear them, or their relatives cherish them in memory of those who gave their lives to their country.

There are so many Purple Heart medals awarded in all the war zones at the present time that the military authorities will not even venture an estimate of what the final total will be of Americans entitled to wear them.

There will be a count when the final victory is won; those on whom have been pinned this badge of sacrifice and service will in the years after the smoke of battle rolls away become a vast company of those who will be singled out from among their fellows all their lives because of this award.

This noble company of Americans of the Purple Heart coming back from battle eager to see that the things for which they fought are preserved will, without doubt, form the great nucleus of Americans who will stand staunchly in the peace and in war, if war should come, for the safeguarding of the things for which they fought and won the accolade of the Purple Heart.

Ringing down the halls of time comes the words of George Washington, penned in that stressful time when he had his problems of bringing the war to a close and looking forward into the peace. "The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus opened to all." "Wherever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings, over his left breast the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk with narrow lace binding."

Stories of these Purple Hearts being found on Revolutionary soldiers' uniforms, rather crudely made and sometimes the worse for wear, is in contrast with the handsome decorations designed in 1932 for the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington out of respect to his memory and his military achievements. The decoration which our husbands, fathers, sons and other relatives wear so proudly today is in the form of a purple heart within a bronze border centered by a profile head in relief of General George Washington in military uniform. There, too, is the Washington coat of arms, between two sprays of leaves in green enamel. On the reverse below a shield and leaves is a raised bronze heart with the inscription "For Military Merit" and the name of the recipient. The ribbon is purple with white edges.

This striking and beautiful decoration which gives even the most casual patriot an involuntary moment of pause, is beautifully made and perfect in every detail even in these days of metal shortage. And this is as it should be. But some of us cannot but wonder how the first Purple Hearts—mere scraps of purple silk or cloth no doubt—were made.

It is fascinating even to reflect on the origin of the silk or cloth from which they
were made. We might also speculate on how the desired purple tone was achieved—what berries or roots were brewed and carefully prepared to make the cloth the desired shade. What hands cut the cloth into heart shape? What fingers sewed the lace which we learn was probably some kind of braid or tape about the edges?

If the veil of obscurity with which all the details of this decoration is surrounded could be brushed aside, a tale as attention-arresting as that of Betsy Ross sewing the first American Flag under the direction of George Washington and cutting out her famous five pointed stars with one snip of scissors might be written.

The Purple Heart, according to the War Department, is believed to have been the very first decoration in all history applicable to all ranks of military service. Thus the army of men and women wearing the Purple Heart is the most democratic in the world. For the teen-age buck private may claim Purple Heart brotherhood with the General in command.

In 1942 it became the official rule to award the Purple Heart to the nearest of kin of military or civilian personnel who, while serving in any capacity with the armed forces might die as the result of enemy action.

The decorations are forwarded to relatives at the time of the report of the death or as soon thereafter as possible.

In addition the order of 1942 announced the decoration will be awarded to persons who, while serving with the Army in any capacity are wounded in action or as a result of an act of the enemy provided such wounds require medical treatment.

In those dark days when Washington had his headquarters at Newburgh we are told that he was confronted with many problems growing out of the ending of a war, the approaching peace and the great problems and readjustment and rehabilitation of soldiery and people who had bled and suffered and sacrificed during the war and had to still face grim and discouraging conditions. Washington took time to give a thought to the men who were at his right hand and those who had given special meritorious service to their country. The badge of the Legion of Merit stems from Washington's plans for an award to be given for "extraordinary fidelity and essential service". It is awarded for service in position of responsibility, honorably and well performed.

It is quite proper that the design on this Legion of Merit was developed from the Great Seal of the United States.

The front of the badge of the Legion of Merit is a five pointed star of heraldic form in red and white enamel, centered with a constellation of the 13 original stars on a blue enameled field breaking through a circle of clouds. The star is backed by a laurel wreath, the symbolic award for which is interlaced with crossed war arrows in gold pointing outward, representing the protection afforded by the armed forces of the nation.

On the reverse of the badge are the words "United States of America" inscribed on a circling ribbon. In the center is space left for inscription of the name and rank of the individual to whom the award is made.

Surrounding this is a band which carries the words (taken from the reverse of the Great Seal) "Annuit Coeptis" ("God has favored our undertakings") and the date MDCCLXXII, the year of the founding of the decoration. The ribbon is purple red in color edged with white.

In this war when civilians take such an important part in many of the theaters of war and on the home front, the Medal for Merit which has been developed as the counterpart of the Legion of Merit for award to civilians also reminds us of the heroism and brave deeds of service to the new nation in Washington's day. Many an American wearer of this medal will be proud to belong to that great company which had the accolade of the nation which Washington fought to preserve and for which so many early Americans fought, bled and died.

The Medal for Merit is like but distinctive in design from the Legion of Merit award. It shows the Eagle of the United States resting in a sheaf of arrows encircled by the thirteen original stars of white enamel spaced on a gold bronze ring.

The design is indicative of the dependence of the nation on the armed forces, while the arrows, banded together and pointed outward are symbolic of the strength of the Union and the noncombatant motif of civilian service. Below the band of stars the motto "Novus ordo seclorum" is taken from the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States.
Treasures of Our Museum

OLD TREEN WARE

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER
Assistant Director of the Museum

SWICLERS, mouse traps, bowls, mortars! These and a hundred household utensils comprised the treen ware (made of wood) of our Colonial ancestors. This ubiquitous ware, perhaps more completely than any other, expresses the vital spirit of early days.

According to old lore, trees for household purposes were best cut at the time of the "old moon in February", boisterous March winds serving as a natural kiln. And so, in February, a burled maple tree trunk for "dish wood"—maple because of its delightfully clean appearance, hardness, and smoothness—was drawn on the ox-sled to the home door yard. Dishes ad libitum!

Wooden ware was fashioned with knife and lathe by home men or town cooper, the white cooper being master of small household and pantry pieces. The amazing variety of his quaint products to serve every culinary requirement, except at the great open fire, is typically exemplified by equipment for butter making.

At chore time, wooden buckets and piggins—small buckets having one elongated stave fashioned into a handle—were the milking receptacles. Into keelers, very shallow tubs, the milk was turned for cooling and setting the cream. Thin wooden skimmers, often of graceful contour (one in our collection belonged to Mollie Stark) were used in removing the cream to be stored in a sour cream tub.

The early churn was a tall, tapering wooden tub with a plunger, but in the 18th and 19th centuries, the tub sometimes was replaced by salt glazed stoneware. To do the churning, members of the family took turns uping-and-downing the plunger. Then after the butter had "come", it was worked in a wooden bowl with a paddle, salt (previously pulverized in a wooden mortar) was added and, if desired, carrot juice for color.

Our butter bowl is an excellent example of the burl formation which, naturally crack resistant, was especially sought for large bowls. Our paddle, according to tradition, was used in a New York fort during an Indian raid.

While fundamentals outweighed frills, butter was efficiently and solidly stored in a wooden tub. Later, wooden molds and prints brought design and individuality, each family displaying its own butter arms, while the American eagle graced many a golden ball.

The long implement illustrated was used for cutting cheese curds. And the Revolutionary mouse which ate the cheese was caught in the most ingenious Revolutionary trap.

The tiny keg, hollowed out of a solid piece of wood, into which the heads were pressed, is a swigler—to hold a swig. It was carried during our Revolutionary War, returning home, we trust, to enjoy many years of peace.

Every farm and household activity, literally from the cradle to the grave, was so adequately paralleled by wooden equipment and utensils, treen ware has become a priceless and fascinating historic document.
NAVAl historians of World War II will find as complete a pictorial record of war as has ever been made. In addition to the many thousands of photographs being taken, the need for paintings and drawings was felt early in the war, for although the modern camera has great scope and versatility, it also has limitations, especially in recording such subjects as actions at night or in foul weather, and in battles taking place over great expanses of ocean. An artist can capture not only the action itself, but create on canvas the mood, spirit and tempo of the men and ships which are making history. By the proper use of his artistic skill, he can make scenes and activities more vivid and poignant, stressing and integrating essential elements, and omitting unimportant detail.

To fill this need, the Navy commissioned a few carefully chosen men, who are Naval officers as well as artists. Assigned by the Navy’s Office of Public Relations to combat zones, these men paint the Navy at war in all its phases, whether aboard ship, at our furthest outposts, or with the bold task forces that are the spearheads of modern strategy. In all theatres of war our artists have been in the thick of battle, experiencing momentous events and recording them so that the public and the Navy alike will have a better understanding of the vast and bloody conflict taking place beyond our shores.

Early in the year before Pearl Harbor, the Navy commissioned Lieutenant Commander Griffith Baily Coale, U. S. N. R., whose first assignment was aboard a convoy to Iceland. Coale has given us a vivid and stirring account of that rugged duty in the book “North Atlantic Patrol” which he wrote and illustrated.

The tremendous Naval air action that was to signify the turning of the tide at Midway resulted in another book “Victory at Midway,” vividly told by Coale in pictures and words. He has since been to Southeast Asia, and his record of this phase of our global war is eagerly awaited.

In the spring of 1942, Lieutenant William F. Draper, U. S. N. R., Lieutenant Dwight C. Shepler, U. S. N. R., and Lieutenant Albert K. Murray, U. S. N. R., who were in the Navy assigned to other duties, were transferred to the Art Section, and Lieutenant Mitchell Jamieson, U. S. N. R., of Washington, D. C., was commissioned. These men became officer-artists to be sent on combat assignments.

Lieutenant Shepler was the first to see action. Serving as a deck officer aboard a cruiser, he found himself in the thick of the battle of Santa Cruz, and managed to capture the grandeur and grim beauty of such scenes as the U. S. S. South Dakota literally aflame with antiaircraft fire as she opened up against a Jap air attack. His watercolor depicting the night action off Savo Island is the only pictorial record we have of that victorious night action against a large force of Jap ships.

Transferred to Guadalcanal, Shepler recorded another side of our epic struggle in the South Pacific. Living among the heroic Marines, he painted those bitter days of hard fighting and miserable death that were the lot of his mates in foxholes.

Sent to England in anticipation of the invasion of France, Lieutenant Shepler depicted the gigantic preparations and assault training then taking place.

June 6th found Shepler aboard a destroyer bound for the coast of France. His ship went in under the enemy’s nose, well in advance of H-Hour, and when the fateful second hand set the invasion in motion, he was an eyewitness to one of the great moments in history. His painting of the “Battle for Fox Green Beach” is a notable pictorial record of this occasion, and his other pictures give us a vivid realization of the grimness of that first terrible day and those which followed. Shepler is now in the Pacific where he covered the Philippine action.

Officer-artist Lieutenant William F. Draper, U. S. N. R., went ashore with the forces of occupation at lonely Amchitka Island in the Aleutians where he had his first close shave when a Jap plane, bent on
strafing, sent its bullets into the grass next to him as he crouched in his foxhole. It was with real feeling that he portrayed, in several dramatic oils, Jap planes attacking our positions, with bombs bursting and ack-ack fire streaking against a cold, sullen sky.

From the Aleutians Draper was sent to the South Pacific where he participated in the invasions of Bougainville, Saipan and Guam. His paintings show the dawn of H-Hour as the Marines swarm down the cargo nets into the waiting landing craft, the little boats heading toward shore under a hail of enemy fire, and the various tasks ashore to hold the hard-won beachhead.

Assigned to an aircraft carrier, he witnessed the first air attack on the Jap stronghold of Palau, and has shown not only the exciting battle scenes, but has also given us a picture of life aboard.

Lieutenant Albert K. Murray, U. S. N. R., before going into the Caribbean area-on assignment, made a series of charcoal and oil portraits from life of the heroes of the U. S. S. Boise, after she returned from her fabulous exploits in the South Pacific and was undergoing repairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

In the Caribbean Murray depicted Naval activity in a theatre of the war that has yielded some fine, though not quite so spectacular material as in the Pacific and North Atlantic. He has given us a vivid and accurate picture of Navy life afloat and ashore in the closely guarded area between us and our Latin American neighbors.

Lieutenant Murray saw his first “shooting in earnest” in the invasion of Southern France. He shows us the massed ships, landing craft and soldiers storming the beach, with death, destruction and marvelous human bravery walking hand in hand. Through his work we have a grim and moving account of that action.

Lieutenant Mitchell Jamieson, U.S.N.R., met his first battle action on the shores of Sicily, when he went in with the first wave. Plunging through the surf, he soaked his sketch pad and pencil, and for several hours found it was hopeless to try to draw anything. He spent this time keenly observing and recording in his mind’s eye the bitter fighting and various activities around him. His sketches and watercolors of this land-
Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens

MISS LAURA COOK, State Regent of Michigan, Concerning the Junior American Citizens Clubs in rural schools:

"The two handiest excuses at the moment for not bothering with Junior American Citizen clubs are that the war absorbs everyone, and that such clubs are impossible with gasoline restrictions.

"As to the first, it takes little thought to realize that, even while this war is being fought, the future electorate of the United States, the school age children, must be learning and applying basic democratic principles throughout their formative years. The second idea, that autos are necessary in a J. A. C. setup, has never occurred to anyone in the four and a half years those clubs have been in the rural schools of Hillsdale County, Michigan.

"The County Superintendent of Education had been convinced of the necessity of citizenship instruction long before the present sudden agitation. He gave great care to selecting the five teachers from various parts of the county who were asked to discuss the rural educational end of the Morale Committee of Civilian Defense. J. A. C. clubs were the result. This committee of teachers plus the D. A. R. chairman developed within a half hour the following plan. The committee should meet for a couple of hours every two months at the county seat on a Saturday. Since each active teacher makes a practice of visiting the Superintendent’s office about once a month this meeting is easily included in her trip to town. Here the subject matter to be presented in the short article allowed in the monthly Rural Teachers News is decided upon. Also, a general, frank exchange of experiences, plans, and ideas takes place. Throughout the year these teachers act as the leaders for the work each in her own section of the county, by reporting to their teacher’s clubs, and so on. In April a simple questionnaire is sent from the Superintendent’s office asking an outline of work, benefit to children, benefit to teacher, and suggestions for the following year. A summary is published in the Rural Teachers News.

"The role of the D. A. R. member is best described as background. She is always at hand tying the action into a whole, filling in the gaps, but never dominating the picture.

"The result has been practical club suggestions based on current problems or projects of this county; a continual growth in appreciation of the value of the work to both teacher and pupils; and the gradual acceptance of this form of citizenship training as a necessary part of a present day successful school.

"In spite of the predominating part played by the teachers the D. A. R. cannot expect them to eventually do it all. The turnover in rural instructors is so great that there must be a Daughter, who understands and is willing to give the time, to see that these clubs are continued from year to year so that the development in a group of children started by one teacher is not lost because of misunderstanding or indifference by her successor."

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

Radio

SINCE our 54th Continental Congress will not be held on account of the ruling of the Office of Defense Transportation I would suggest that every Chapter try to have a broadcast on April 19th—just a short broadcast. It can be arranged through the director of women’s activities at the radio station. The radio chairman can give it or the regent or some one with a good voice. The following broadcast is suggested for April 19th.

Every one is interested in the figure of the “Minute Man” which the government has used on all the material connected with the war loan drives. Some do not know why this figure was chosen.
Today (April 19th) is the 170th anniversary of the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19th, 1775, in Massachusetts—the beginning of the American Revolution. At that time the “Minute Men” picked up their flintlocks, rushed to Concord and took their stand on one side of the “Old North Bridge” at Concord, Massachusetts, and had a battle with the “Red Coats” on the other side of the bridge. The term Minute Man came into use because the men were ready at a minute’s notice to fight in defense.

One hundred years later, on April 19, 1875, there was unveiled at the spot where the Minute Men had stood the statue called “The Minute Man.” It has become one of the most famous statues in our country. Daniel Chester French, then a young man at Concord, was given the high honor of designing the statue. That was the beginning of a distinguished career for young French which culminated fifty years later with his famous Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D.C. At the dedication of the Minute Man Statue, President Grant and his Cabinet were present. Emerson’s poem was read, one stanza of which is carved on the bronze base:

“By the rude bridge which arched the flood,
Their flag to April’s breeze unfurled.
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.”

Our government has placed its accolade on this statue by using the picture of it on all the war bond material. You are familiar with it—the heroic young man with his flintlock, leaving his plow to defend his country. Every year in Massachusetts on this day (April 19th) a man in Continental uniform, representing Paul Revere, rides horseback over the route which Paul Revere took before the battle—to arouse the farmers “to be up and to arm.”

Ever since the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized they have held their Continental Congress during the week of April 19th to recall the heritage we have received. For the first time in the fifty-four years of the Society, the annual meeting is not being held this week because the Office of Defense Transportation requests all groups to cancel such meetings. The message which the Society would broadcast at this time when the United Nations are fighting to maintain freedom and liberty, is found on the monument in Plymouth, Massachusetts, over the grave of Governor William Bradford who came over in the Mayflower in 1620:—“Let us not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained.”

If sufficient time is allotted you at the radio station there could be an interesting account of the three new war projects:

1. Endorsed by the Surgeon General, Major General Norman T. Kirk. Wired program distribution system costing $60,000, one of the latest miracles in radio. It will be installed at the great Mayo General Army Hospital at Galesburg, Illinois, where there are 2,500 beds. By this system every service man in the hospital will have head phones besides his cot. A gadget with a row of five buttons will give him a choice of five programs. The system will also have loud speakers for general entertainment and educational purposes covering the entire hospital.

2. Mobile X-ray units for six new hospital ships—which can be moved to various parts of the ship and can also be taken ashore. They can be used in isolated places, on small Pacific Islands, in jungles and beaches. Each unit will cost $15,000.

3. Another type of portable X-ray unit for use on hospital ships which can be taken right to the wards and private rooms of the ships. These will be installed on the seven navy ships now in service, as well as on the six new ships now built or being built.

Thousands of dollars have been contributed by D. A. R. members for the blood plasma mobile units.

*MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD*  
(Mrs. George Howard).

**Conservation Committee**

EDUCATION for Public Safety should hold an important place among conservation projects and programs. Have you ever read the National Safety Council’s statistics on accidents in traffic, in the home, in industry and on the farm? The figures might convince you that living in the U. S. A. is highly dangerous.
During the first two years of World War #2 there were more casualties due to accidents on the home front than on the battle front. Let us look at the 1943 record of motor vehicle and highway traffic accidents. About 800,000 persons were injured. Of this number, 23,400 lost their lives and 70,000 received permanent disability of some kind.

On a mileage basis, deaths due to traffic accidents increased two per cent in 1943. Over half of the persons injured or killed in motor vehicle accidents were workers. What a loss to war supplies and property damage, in addition to fatalities and injuries! These economic losses resulting from 1943 traffic accidents are estimated at one billion two hundred and fifty million dollars! And how we need that vast sum and lost man power hours, in speeding the arrival of the day of peace! These losses of man power hours and materials have prolonged the war and thereby increased the number of casualties overseas.

How can we help to prevent traffic accidents and improve our country’s accident record? Observe these traffic Do’s and Don’ts:

1. Observe the speed regulations.
2. If you must drink, don’t drive.
3. Give the right-of-way to the other fellow.
4. Check brakes periodically.
5. Obey all traffic signals, signs and markings.
6. Stay on your side of the road.
7. Never pass on a hill or curve.
8. Be prepared at all times to stop for unforeseen emergencies.
9. As a pedestrian, always be alert and be sure the road or street is clear before attempting to cross.

Federal funds have been voted for numerous highway improvements after the war. Engineers have developed highway safeguards to provide protection for motorists, to eliminate hazards and facilitate traffic in congested areas. Since the Pearl Harbor attack, road building has practically ceased. Greatly increased traffic in areas suddenly expanded by war needs is causing rapid deterioration of roads, so the new highways with safety devices will be needed and welcomed. But improved highways cannot insure safety in travel. Cars as well as roads have deteriorated and are becoming more susceptible to breakdown and traffic accidents. Today autos are nearly twice as old, on the average, as in pre-war days. It is estimated that last year some 250,000 cars were scrapped after irreparable damage in accidents.

The supply of passenger cars is dwindling, so it is necessary that they have the best of care and frequent check-ups to prevent Miss or Mrs. D. A. R. from figuring in accidents. An increase in auto accidents for seven consecutive months in 1944 in Michigan, caused the police to conduct a brake check program in that State. The effectiveness of the brake check test may be judged by the records. At the start, one in every seven cars failed to meet requirements. At the end of the program only one in twenty-three cars failed to pass. About eleven per cent of all cars checked were found to have unsafe brakes. Also, accidents decreased and fatalities were less by more than one hundred, as compared with the same period in 1943.

Because this brake check program caused most motorists to take better care of their cars, and because spring brings an increase in accidents with increased traffic, the chiefs of police will conduct a nation-wide brake check program from April 15 to June 1, on passenger cars involved in traffic violations and accidents in which the cars are moving, or on cars operated so as to indicate inadequate brakes. While the program emphasizes brakes, it will cause motorists to be more conscious of need for periodic car care and safe driving. Let’s cooperate wholeheartedly for safer motoring!

Florence Patterson  
(Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson),  
National Chairman.

American Indians

To visit on the reservations, to go into the schools and better to know The First Americans, is the realization of my desire of long standing. Upon arrival in Cheyenne, Wyoming, I felt that I had reached where the west begins. It was a pleasant experience to meet in every day life the Indian women wearing their original costumes. In driving in Montana as I glanced about I realized that I had found
the place “where the deer and antelope roam.” To feast upon local deer and pheasant deliciously cooked and served by Indian friends in Oregon was a treat never to be forgotten. As guest speaker at the Umatilla Woman’s Club several observations were made: First the ease with which the president presided, how she presented me and then the motionless, noiseless, absolute attention which was given to my message amazed me.

A man or two were in the rear of the room with whom some small children were playing. I neither heard nor saw any signal for quiet but like a flash, the minute I began to speak these children sat down and were as quiet as so many mice. At the Sherman Institute in California, among other things which impressed me was to see how the girls are learning to be practical house wives. In adorable little adobe houses (door yards bedecked with gay red geranium) the girls keep house as in real life. At the Tucson Indian School it was breath taking to see what excellent drawing is done by the young untrained children. They are equally gifted in the clay modeling art. They have created in miniature adobe homes in complete detail with people and animals included as in real life. A tiny doll which stands perhaps 3 inches tall not only clearly showed the pattern of the trimming on the dress but also had the basket on the back of the figure in which was placed a baby perfectly formed. A happy thought to remember is that the food at the schools seems to be excellent and it appears to be served in abundance.

“Until we meet again.”

LEDA REX.

National Defense

At this time of the year when reports are in the offing we are reawakened to the ever expanding program of our Committee, extending as it does in these days of gigantic struggle around the world. Buddy Bags are bringing cheer to thousands of our gallent men, whose appreciation and stories appeared in the January issue of the “National Defense News”. We are always happy to have your assistance in this worth-while activity, whether it comes in bags, empty or filled, or in money contribution. These bags are indeed thrice blessed as they radiate cheer.

Yearly reports also make our Chapters realize the many features of our work, and the need of each Chapter’s support to the nation-wide program through the per capita quota authorized by the resolution at our Continental Congress. This amount should be sent to your State Treasurer for recording before submitting to the Treasurer General. As National Defense must march on we hope each state will have a response from every Chapter. It is an objective to reach. We appreciate the consideration of our work which has already been given by some Chapters.

Education and Good Citizenship, always essential features of our activities, are especially emphasized at this season of the year. From Hawaii to Montana, from Texas to Maine, Good Citizenship Medals are being presented as symbols of our Chapters’ interest in youthful citizens and their ideals of the future. It is good for us to learn from one another.

We trust you have been studying the plans for international security, so that when the conference at San Francisco is held you can follow the steps of progress, and be able to advise your Congressional delegation of your opinion.

Attention again is focused upon legislation and the importance of every member being aware of the challenge facing us. We urge you to study the legislative measures, to discuss them in your Chapters, and then to act. Our system of government may be weakened or strengthened by legislative action.

FLORENCE H. BECKER
(Mrs. William A. Becker),
National Chairman.
News Items

George Washington Celebration

A BEAUTIFUL and impressive ceremony celebrating the 213th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington was held Sunday February 18th before a capacity audience at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C. The occasion marked the thirty-first joint celebration of the historic birth in the District of Columbia by the Daughters of the American Revolution, The Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution. Rear Admiral Frederick G. Pyne (U. S. Navy, Retired), President of the District Society, Sons of the Revolution, was Chairman in charge of arrangements this year.

Captain William N. Thomas, Chaplain, U. S. Naval Academy, spoke on “The Religion of George Washington”.

The Massing of the Colors at this celebration is always a thrilling sight to see.

Rev. John W. Rustin, Minister of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, gave the Invocation.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Master Howard Hosmer, Jr., and The American’s Creed was led by little Miss Barbara Milburn, members of The Children of the American Revolution.

Greetings were extended by Mr. John B. Gordon, Secretary, D. C. Society, S. R., Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, V. P. G., D. A. R., Mrs. Louise Mosley Heaton, National President, C. A. R., and Mr. Frank Steele, Sect’y-Registrar, S. A. R.


Rev. G. Freeland Peter, D. D., former Canon and Chancellor of Washington Cathedral, pronounced the Benediction.

Following the ceremony a beautiful wreath was placed at the base of the Washington Monument.

EMILY H. WITHERS (Mrs. Guy),
Regent,
Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.,
D. A. R. Chairman, Publicity, George Washington Celebration Committee.

Chapter Celebrates Its First Decade

RUTH LYON BUSH CHAPTER, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Port Chester, N. Y., Mrs. Lorenzo H. Knapp, was organized February 8, 1935, by Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, New York State Regent, with a membership of sixteen, Mrs. Frederick Wolcott Dearing, Organizing Regent.

A luncheon in honor of the tenth birthday of the chapter was given on Thursday, February 8, a feature of which was the beautiful three-tiered birthday cake made and decorated by one of the members.

Seated at the guest table, each of whom brought a message of congratulation, were Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York State Regent; Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Leo F. Phillips, Mrs. Fred C. Daniels, and Mrs. Forrest M. Anderson.

During these ten years, the chapter, with an increasing membership now forty-one, has been active in all the national projects and has contributed, as well, to many community interests,—the Red Cross, the Community and War Chest, recreation camps for underprivileged children, etc. One outstanding event, in 1935, was the presentation of the national and chapter flags, by the descendants of Ruth Lyon Bush for whom the chapter is named and in whose home—the Bush Homestead, now a museum—General Israel Putnam spent the winter of 1777-8. Another memorable occasion was the award to the chapter, in 1937, of a beautiful American flag for having the best float in the centennial parade celebrating the change in name of the village, in 1837, from Saw Pit to Port Chester. One interesting program each year is for Constitution Day at the Port Chester
High School assembly when the speaker, under the auspices of the Americanism Committee, brings a message to about 1,200 students.

The Chapter History, written by the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Dearing, was read in her absence at the birthday luncheon by Mrs. W. Burdell Banister, a former regent.

Greetings were brought by various state officers and chairmen with each wishing that the next decade be as successful as the first, and that the influence of the chapter be felt in even greater degree as a force in the life of the community.

PAULINE E. TINGLEY, Chairman, Press Relations.

Golden Jubilee of Zebulon Pike Chapter

ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTER of Colorado Springs, the first chapter of Colorado and the fifteenth west of the Mississippi River, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on January 24, 1945, with a reception at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Merton W. Bogart.

Guests came in costumes of the 1890's and the theme of the afternoon was "Colorado Springs Fifty Years Ago and Now". The guests of honor were Mrs. Roy D. Lee, State Regent of Colorado; Mrs. Howard A. Latting, Retiring State Regent; and Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, Honorary State Regent of Zebulon Pike Chapter.

Minutes of the first meeting were read. The roll-call of the eleven ex-regents who have passed away was next read and a white candle in memory of each was lighted. The honor roll of the eleven living ex-regents followed.

In the dining room the place of honor was given to a bouquet of spring iris and jonquils which brought the greetings of Mrs. Sidney R. Bartlett of Berkeley, California, the only survivor of the twenty-three charter members. Interest centered in the cutting of the three-tiered birthday cake, bearing the name of the Chapter, the dates 1895—1945, and topped by a small figure in the costume of fifty years ago. Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Stote, assisted later by Mrs. Latting, presided at the tea table and the Regent and First Vice Regent cut the cake.

The activities of the Chapter have ever been guided, throughout the fifty years, by the ideals of the National Society.

During World War II the members have worked indefatigably in aiding the war effort, in Red Cross, sale of war bonds and stamps, the Colorado L.C.I. ship, and in Canteen and hospital services. Generous contributions have been made to the Blood Plasma Fund and the work on Ellis Island.

EMMA C. SIMKINS, Publicity Committee.

A Decade of D. A. R. Service

RACHEL CALDWELL CHAPTER celebrated its Tenth Birthday with a Guest Meeting at beautiful Alumnae House, Woman's College, in Greensboro, N. C. in October honoring Charter Members and Past Regents, the title of Honorary Regent being conferred at this time upon the Organizer, Mrs. Claire Henley Atkisson.

The Honor Guest was the State Regent, Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr.

Deeply appreciated were messages of congratulation from Mrs. William H. Belk, Past Chaplain General; Mrs. George Penn Dillard, State Librarian; our Vice President General, Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silverstein; and a most gracious greeting from the President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge.

The Historian after giving a brief sketch of the founding of the Chapter read the names of the Charter Members after which the officers and members of the Bugler Gillies Society, C. A. R., were introduced and the retiring Senior President presented with a Bar and Emblem of the Society.

Good Citizenship Pilgrims and winners of D. A. R. History Awards, Girl Homemakers Pins and Good Citizenship Medals were presented and their teachers from City and County Schools were introduced and thanked. Among this group was our Scholarship Girl from Crossnore, our own Ethel Burleson.

The Chapter was, indeed, proud to receive from the State War Finance officials the Treasury Banner and two Citations for
Distinguished Services rendered. In closing a brief but beautiful tribute to "Our Men in Service" was read by the Chaplain with all eyes turned to the Chapter Service Flag bearing thirty Stars—two of them Gold.

After adjournment a delightful Tea was served from a beautifully appointed table with the State Regent and the Regent of our Sister Chapter, Guilford Battle, pouring at either end. Officers of the Guilford Battle and Joseph Kerner Chapters were among the guests.

MRS. JOHN A. KELLENBERGER,
Regent.

Colonel William Feeter Chapter, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Colonel William Feeter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Dolgeville, N. Y. was organized June 1909, and has a present membership of 32. We congratulate ourselves on making a gain of 16 since June 1943. We also have several papers on the way. Immediately following the December meeting, an American Music Program was rendered, followed by a Christmas Party. The Chapter voted to send ($25.00) dollars to the Rhodes Hospital for the Telephone Fund, for the boys in Service. In January we were notified that three papers had been accepted, one of a lady Mrs. Emogene Bliss, 98 years young. The Chapter is very proud to have her as a member.

The outstanding event of our January meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Wilkinson, Regent, was a lecture by Mr. Fred Smith of Herkimer, N. Y., who is President of the S. A. R., which was recently organized, also Historian of the Historical Society of Herkimer Church and the Mohawk Valley. It is the oldest church in the valley. The Regent presented Mr. Smith a gift of $20.00, which had been earned by the members of the Chapter, for repairs of the church. Mr. Smith expressed appreciation for the gift, and said there were many things which it needed, and for which the money could be used. In the New Year book we were very happy that they gave us a rating of 218% for Blood Plasma.

News of Aloha Chapter, Honolulu

Officers and committee chairmen of Aloha Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., in Honolulu, were guests of the navy at memorial services for heroes of the Second World War buried at Halawa Cemetery, held appropriately on December 7, 1944, three years from the fateful day when America was plunged into war by Japan.

Scriptures were read by chaplains, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant. Music included The Star-Spangled Banner, America, and God Bless America. Most impressive was the placing of a memorial wreath of buddy poppies on the white anchor, honoring the Marine and Navy men who lost their lives three years ago.

Rear Admiral Furlong spoke briefly of the 2,799 dead buried in the cemetery after the blitz, as well as other casualties in naval and naval civilian service. Especially effective was the salvo and the blowing of taps, with its echoing repetition near at hand and then again, faint and far away.

D. A. R. officers included Mrs. Reginald W. Carter, Regent; Mrs. Byrn E. Noble, Vice-regent; Miss Charlotte Powers, Chaplain and Mrs. Julia Creevey, Corresponding Secretary.

Committee chairmen present were Miss Margaret Way, Music chairman; Mrs. Preston Gail, Americanism chairman; Mrs. George Cleveland Hawkins, War Service Records chairman; Mrs. Paul Ellis Summers, five-minute Speech Contest chairman and Mrs. Jerome O. Hughes, Flag Custodian.

A wreath of white lilies and blue hydrangeas was presented by the chapter.

Other patriotic organizations invited were Oahu units and auxiliaries of the American Legion, American War Dads and Veterans of Foreign War.
LOUISIANA is fast coming to the front in the realization that historical and genealogical facts must be secured now, placed where they are available to the present and preserved for the future.

Much interest in these subjects has been influenced by the work of the Writers Project in its Inventories of Parish Archives of Louisiana which was co-sponsored by the Department of Archives of the Louisiana State University under Dr. Edwin A. Davis.

The major objectives of the Survey has been to compile inventories of the records of Louisiana in each Parish, municipalities and other local governments. A copy of each is in our D. A. R. Library. Each contains a short historical sketch and numerous outline maps denoting changes in boundaries, civil organizations, etc. Items of special interest such as land surveys and grants, probate records, marriages, wills, deeds, etc., which are available at present are listed. These are particularly helpful to those trying to complete their family histories.

Washington Parish, Louisiana, was created in 1819 from the northern part of St. Tammany and named in honor of George Washington. It lies in the northern corner of the group called Florida Parishes, is bounded on the north by the State of Mississippi and Franklinton is the Parish seat. Among the names of the earliest settlers prior to American occupation were the Beacons, McFehoe (now Magee), Brinfields, Richardsons, Laurences and others. The predominating religious organizations in this Parish were the Baptists in 1812. Among the founders of the Beulah Baptist Church were William Simmons, Robert Williams, Isom Sibley, Isaac Wright and others. Among the records are:

Land Title Abstracts (1813 to 1821) of homestead grants and of Federal owned lands are in the office of Clerk of the Court, 449 pages.

Court of Probate Records 1819 to 1845 which includes jurisdiction over wills, guardianships, etc.

In 1811 the first law for recording of births and deaths was passed. Birth records give day and hour of birth, place of birth, sex of child, first names, profession and residence of parents. The death records also give this information and the birth place of parents. The Clerk of the Court is the Registrar of Marriages.

Plaquemines Parish created in 1807 from the County of Orleans is a peninsula which occupies about two-fifths of the lower Mississippi delta. The name is from an Indian name meaning persimmon. The Parish seat is Pointe a la Hache. Its fine historical sketch and skeleton maps add to its value. Among its records we find:

In Probate Court—4 volumes of Wills from March 15, 1794. These give date of will, name of deceased, text of document and date of recording.

Record of Family Meetings—volume A, 1826 to 1846, not indexed. Hand written in Spanish, French and English.

Record of Family Meetings, December 30, 1825 to May 14, 1858, 3 volumes. Records of proces verbal of Family Meetings, date, purpose, decisions, names of individual families, date of recording—no index. Hand written averaging 200 pages to a volume.

Marriage Records 1836-1934 in fifty-four rolled bundles including original licenses, bonds, names of contracting parties, hand written on printed forms—no index.

Miscellaneous Papers 1819-1880. One wooden box containing old documents, consents to marriage, etc. About a thousand papers, hand written and no index.

Here are some of the splendid discoveries that perhaps surprise also the people of these localities. What an opportunity for patriotic organizations and individuals to copy or otherwise preserve these precious papers that can never be replaced.
The Louisiana Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently established a circulating library of genealogical and historical material which is meeting a real need in the state. This library now has about 200 volumes, and is growing steadily.

When Mrs. Thomas F. Moody became State Regent in 1942, she realized that the growth of the Society in Louisiana was hampered by lack of source material for tracing lines of descent and for proving Revolutionary service. New Orleans and Shreveport had genealogical sections in their public libraries. Chapters in Baton Rouge, Monroe, and New Iberia had their own collections. The rest of Louisiana had no access to books of this kind. On one of Mrs. Moody’s trips to Washington, she had some conversation about a D. A. R. circulating library with Mrs. Luæ Reynolds Spencer, Genealogical Editor of the National Historical Magazine. Mrs. Spencer agreed to help the State Librarian, Mrs. Crawford A. Rose, with book lists and suggestions, and the library was practically established, for Mrs. Moody also provided personally two hundred dollars with which to buy the books.

Generous as Mrs. Moody’s gift was, the State Librarian realized that genealogical books are expensive, and that purchases should be made carefully in order to derive the greatest possible benefit from the money. Mrs. Spencer had suggested State Libraries and State Historical Societies as good sources of material and advice. Letters were written to a number of the states in which Louisiana was particularly interested, telling of the project, and asking for lists of publications which they had for sale, or for which they might be willing to give the Louisiana Daughters. Invaluable help was received in this way. Some states had no books to give, but their opinions on the most necessary and authentic material relating to their early history were a reliable guide for buying. It was decided to confine purchases to census lists, tax lists, abstracts of wills, military rosters, and similar works of a general nature, relating particularly to the Revolutionary period.

Individuals and chapters gave genealogies and local histories in which they were especially interested. The four volumes of indices to the D. A. R. Lineage Books were an early gift, and a number of the Lineage Books have also been contributed.

The States of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and West Virginia all made valuable donations to the Louisiana Daughters. The Pennsylvania Archives, Series II to IX, inclusive, eighty-seven volumes in all, have proved most useful, and the generosity of this great Commonwealth is hereby gratefully acknowledged, as is that of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Books are loaned through the Chapter Regent or Chapter Librarian for a period of thirty days, the borrower paying the postage both ways, and being responsible for the books borrowed. The Library is insured. Certain works are in great demand, and there are always names on the waiting list. The interest aroused is plainly seen in the increased amount given to the Circulating Library by the chapters.

At the present time the Louisiana Circulating Library is valued at over seven hundred and fifty dollars. What has been done is only a beginning, but it foreshadows a greater future development when, at last, an adequate genealogical library shall be available to any interested person in Louisiana.

The above was contributed by Mrs. Crawford A. Rose, State Librarian, Louisiana N. S. D. A. R., Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Full value of the publications of the Historical Records Survey to the historian and to those interested in family history is becoming recognized.

Upon request, the Library of Congress sent us a list of the present depositories of these publications. Among these are:

Alabama
Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

Arizona
University of Arizona, Tucson.

Arkansas
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

California
University of California, Berkeley.
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles.
Stanford University, Palo Alto.
State Library, Sacramento.
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino.
Delaware
Public Archives Commission, Dover.

District of Columbia
Daughters of the American Revolution
Library, Washington.
National Archives, Washington.
Library Works Projects Administration, 1734 New York Avenue.
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics, Department of Commerce.
National Park Service, Department of Interior.
Division of Cartography, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of Interior.
Library National Resources Planning Board, North Interior Building.

Florida
State Library Board, Tallahassee.

"The immediate results of the Declaration of Independence was to 'oblige every American to take sides for or against the Revolution'. Congress recognized the fact that it was highly important to exclude from public service all persons who could not be trusted to support the new government. With this end in view various committees were appointed from time to time to determine what was to be done about 'persons disaffected to the American Cause.'"

The above is quoted from the new book "Oaths of Allegiance to the United States of America" by Nellie Protsman Waldenmaier, A. M. 1944. This book is a compilation of thousands of names of officers who took the Oath and is a valuable addition to genealogical libraries.

Georgia
Order Department, University Libraries, University of Georgia, Athens.
Emory University, Georgia.

Idaho
Carnegie Public Library, Boise.

Illinois
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
McCormack Historical Association, 679 Rush Street, Chicago.

Newberry Library, Chicago.
Archives Division, State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

Indiana
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

Iowa
State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines.
Government Document Department, University of Iowa Library, Iowa City.

Kansas
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

Louisiana
Department of Archives, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
Tulane University, New Orleans.

Mississippi
Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

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BRUNER FAMILY RECORD
Abram Bruner b. Aug. 23, 1766 in Maryland—mar. to Frances Stooky b. Nov. 5, 1769 in Germany.

Children:
2. Frederick Bruner b. Nov. 10, 1784 in Ken.—mar. Mary Wright—lived in Patoka, Ind.—had 11 children.
9. Elias Bruner b. Aug. 8, 1805 in Ken.—mar. Mary Sparks—lived in Vicksburg, Miss.—had 2 children.
10. Sarah Bruner b. Feb. 8, 1808 in Ken.—mar. 1—William Key—lived in Gibson Co., Ind.—had 3 children; mar. 2—John Ewing—had 2 children.
11. William Franklin Bruner b. July 12, 1810 in Ind.—mar. Rose Ann Colter—lived in Vicksburg, Miss.—had 1 child.
12. Mary Ann Bruner b. Mar. 12, 1813 in Ind.—mar. Syman George—lived in Vicksburg, Miss.—had 7 children.

Brunerstown, Ballard Co., Ky.
Bruner Family Bible.

Robert E. Wright (son of Elizabeth Bruner Wright) b. Aug. 17, 1814, was raised by Sarah B. Key.


* * *

FORREY GRAVEYARD—LANCASTER CO., PA.


The Forrey graveyard, approximately 100 by 150 feet, is on the farm of Mahlon M. Bushong in West Hempfield township. The graveyard is situated about a mile east of Columbia and 500 yards south of the Lincoln Highway. The farm on which the little field graveyard is located adjoins the one originally owned by the late Senator Matthew S. Quay, now known as Gethsemane, convent of the Sisters of the Precious Blood.

We visited the Forrey graveyard on October 11th, 1942. Its resemblance at that time was not unlike a Louisiana canebrake. Before we could enter the graveyard to get at the tombs, it was necessary for our good friend, Edward C. Goodhart, who accompanied us, to cut down the thick saplings which impeded our entry. The blackberry vines, pokeberry bushes, locust saplings and weeds are growing in such profusion as to form a matted jungle which it is exceedingly difficult to penetrate. Most of the tombs are not in an upright position, but are lying on the ground covered with earth and completely hidden from view. It was only by using a stout cane to prod the earth that we were able to locate many of the stones. We are not exaggerating when we state that the condition of this graveyard is worse than any we have seen thus far. It presents a picture of utter abandonment, desolation and decay. We have not located all the tombs, of that we are certain. We did the best that was possible under existing circumstances. It is devoutly to be wished that some day the farmer on whose land it is situated will clean it up and then we shall gladly return and transcribe those stones which we were unable to find on our first visit.—W. F. Worner.

B.K.M./Jn 1, 1827 (field stone).
Armstrong, Mary J./March 26, 1858/Aug. 14, 1858/0-4-19.
Henry son Samuel & Mary Conklin/May 29, 1836/Dec. 19, 1866/30-6-20.
Eisele, Elisabetha/Sept. 15, 1792/Feb. 14, 1858 (German).
Gram Frederick/Nov. 12, 1773/Feb. 28, 1855/81-3-16.
Haßner, Georg F./Nov. 2, 1810/Dec. 2, 1883/73-1-0 (German).
 Hagendobler, Maria/d Nov. 24, 1825/23-0-0 (field stone—German).
Mary E. wife Frederick Hofftier/aged 87 years (no dates).
Hagendobler, Abraham/April 6, 1797/March 7, 1874/76-11-1.
Hagendobler, Margaret/July 4, 1803/Aug. 6, 1865/62-1-2.
Martha wife George Houck dau of John & Elizabeth Musser March 24, 1808/January 10, 1840/31-9-17.
Houck, Sirus/A.D. 1838 (field stone).
Kauffman, Michael/January 6, 1792/July 27, 1862/70-6-21.
Meisky, Henry/March 2, 1799/May 23, 1867/68-2-21.
Sophia wife of Henry Meisky/June 3, 1804/Nov. 8, 1846/42-5-5.
Infant son Henry & Catherine Myers (no dates).
Mary Ann dau Henry & Catharine Myers/Dec. 16, 1855/March 2, 1864/8-2-17.
Abraham son Solomon & Christiani Sellers/Nov. 13, 1836/June 6, 1882/45-6-23.
Shallenberger, Andrew/Feb. 9, 1764/Nov. 11, 1830/66-9-2 (German).
Daniel son Jacob & Elisabet Shallenberger/Feb. 23, 1835/July 29, 1835/0-5-6 (German).
Zook, Abraham/April 15, 1790/May 9, 1859.

* * *

STRICKLER GRAVEYARD—LANCASTER CO., PA.


The Strickler graveyard, approximately 60 by 60 feet, is on the farm of the Houston estate in West Hempfield township. Marshall Kline is the tenant farmer. An old stone farmhouse a few hundred feet east of the graveyard has a date-stone on which is inscribed: "J. S. 1803." While the Strickler graveyard is on the farm of the Houston estate it does not belong to it since the cemetery association has a deed to the graveyard. This little rural cemetery
is about nine miles west of Lancaster, one-half mile east of Columbia and one-fourth mile south of the Lincoln Highway, known as Route 30.

According to information from Mr. John M. Bongart, the stone wall surrounding the Strickler graveyard was erected about 43 years ago. A cement coping was put on the wall which is about 4½ feet high within the past two years. There is an iron gate in the east wall and another in the north wall which borders the unimproved road. A walnut tree is growing in the graveyard near the northwest corner.

On September 6th, 1942, the time of our visit, there were 36 headstones, 25 foot-stones and a number of field stones. Not all the headstones were in an upright position. The graveyard receives little or no attention judging by the height of the weeds.—W. F. Worner.

Sallie Lurena wife W. M. Given/Feb. 21, 1873/July 16, 1900.
Rohrer, Abraham/d Oct. 6, 1833 (?)/57-9-9 (German).
Eliza wife Abraham Rohrer/d Sept. 12, 1843 (/?)/62-0-16 (German).
Isaac son Ephraim & Esther Rohrer/d April 29, 1845/2-7-21.
Spear, Jacob (no dates on stone).
Spear, Mary dau M. M. & Rebecca C. Strickler/Nov. 9, 1857/Nov. 11, 1857.
Matthew McClellan son Jacob & Jane McClellan McClellan/d July 9, 1878/43-9-4.
Rachel Anna Virginia dau Jacob H. & Rachel C. McClellan/d Sept. 1, 1860/40-0-10.
Rachel C. wife Jacob H. Strickler dau John & Mary Ann Cooper/d Aug. 21, 1859/25-4-23.
Sarah wife Jacob McClellan, Sr./d March 16, 1837/63-10-0.
Wilson Jacob son Joseph J. & Barbara A. McClellan McClellan/d Aug. 8, 1836/3-1-3.
Weaver, George/d July 28, 1850/64-0-0.
Mary consort George Weaver dau of Jacob McClellan McClellan/d April 30, 1831/41-0-0.
Amelia wife Charles Wright/d Oct. 15 (?)/1820/26 (?)/0-18.

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MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON COUNTY
COURTHOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Historian, Limestone Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

(B—bondsmen, F—father, M—mother, W—witness)

Adair, Joseph and Elenoe Overfield, Dec. 14, 1797.
Armstrong, Robert, and Polly Bowen, June 23, 1797.
Arrowsmith, Ezekiel, and Elizabeth Kenton, Apr. 3, 1797.
Beeson, Marces, and Catherine Rains, Feb. 27, 1797.
Bartle, John, and Lydia Mould, Mar. 1, 1797.
Brown, James, and Nancy Thompson, Jan. 1, 1797.
Bruce, Henry, and Eleanor Threlkeld, Dec. 25, 1797.
Burris, John, and Elizabeth Rains, Oct. 7, 1797.
Calvert, Burwell, and Anne Service, Oct. 4, 1797.
Calvin, Abraham, and Susanna Sidwell, Dec. 11, 1797.
Calvin, Stephen, and Lucinda Cárr, Feb. 3, 1797.
Caldwell, Andrew, and Margaret Collins, Apr. 26, 1797.
Caldwell, Henry, and Eleanor Thralkeld, Dec. 25, 1797.
Carter, Joseph, and Polly Records, July 18, 1797.
Burris, John, and Elizabeth Michell, Oct. 7, 1797.
Burks, Samuel, and Peggy Reeves, June 8, 1797.
Cay, John, and Lydia Mould, Mar. 1, 1797.
Cay, John, and Lydia Overfield, Dec. 23, 1797.
Cay, John, and Lydia Overfield, Dec. 23, 1797.
Cann, James, and Uree Popkins, Apr. 28, 1797. Andrew Chue, B.; John Popkins, F.; Robert Smith, W.
Cheir, Andrew, and Anna Mariah Barbhist, Apr. 26, 1798. James Coon, B.
Choot, Edward, and Elizabeth Thomas, Aug. 7, 1797. Robert Gill, B.
Chancelor, John, and Elizabeth Flora, Dec. 28, 1797. John Flora, B.
Clarke, David, and Margaret Oliver, Jan. 31, 1797. Robert Smith, B.
Chancelor, John, and Elizabeth Flora, Dec. 28, 1797. John Flora, B.
Clarke, David, and Margaret Oliver, Jan. 31, 1797. Robert Smith, B.
Cheat, Edward, and Elizabeth Thomas, Aug. 7, 1797. Robert Gill, B.
Chancelor, John, and Elizabeth Flora, Dec. 28, 1797. John Flora, B.
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Plummer, Henry, and Polly Cruize, Feb. 11, 1797.

John Dawson, B.

Plummer, Kirk, and Polly Chapman, Jan. 12, 1797.

T. Brian, B.; Wm. Chapman, consent; Benj. Plummer, W.; Wm. Kennan & Robt. Smith, W.

Plumer, Wm. and Tabitha Chapman, Apr. 3, 1797. Benj. Plummer, B.

Porter, Nathan, and Catherine Kennedy, May 10, 1797.

Prather, Erasmus, and Betsy McKibbins, Feb. 11, 1797.

Quillin, John, and Elizabeth Not, Apr. 19, 1797.

Porter, Nathan, and Catherine Kennedy, May 10, 1797.

Rankin, George, and Nancy Higgins, Dec. 26, 1797.

Jos. Knott, B.

Redman, Nevil, and Charlotte Stephenson, Apr. 6, 1797.


Roberson, Edward, and Betsey Walton, Apr. 8, 1797.

Waltom, John, and Sarah Rise, Aug. 7, 1797.

Tont, Benj., and Sarah McKee, —, 1797.

Ungles, John, and Desha Asbury, June 17, 1797.

Waltom, John, and Sarah Rise, Aug. 7, 1797.

Waltom, John, and Sarah Rise, Aug. 7, 1797. Job

Walton, B.; Rebeka Rise, M.; Mathew & Alex. Gray, W.

Watkins, Jonathan (or Walkins), and Mary Allen, Aug. 29, 1797. Jeremiah Allen, B.

Watkins, Wm., and Polly Davis, Nov. 30, 1797.

Nash Shipley, B.

Weldon, Vachel, and Peggy Staton, Mch. 8, 1797.

Peter Stayton, B.

Wiggins, Phillip, and Confort Covalt, Mch. 19, 1797.

Wm. Palmer, B.

Wilson, George, and Saphire Evans, Sept. 24, 1797.

James Barkley, B.; Hugh Evans, F.; Amos & Dan Evans, W.

Wilson, John, and Polly Smoot, Feb. 7, 1797.

John Kaleaman, B.; Stephen Vickers, W.; John Phumpcooch, W.

Winans, Josiah, and Elizabeth McLoan, July 10, 1797. Jacob Sharun, B.

Yeats, Joseph, and Jane Daughtery, Mch. 4, 1797.

Robt. Daughtery, B.

Young, Wm., and Susantna Lancaster, Aug. 4, 1797.

Thomas Thomas, B.; Wm. Lancaster, F.

* * *

Marriage Bonds in Mason County

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Historian, Limestone Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

1798

Adamson, Stephen, and Fanny Carter, Mch. 28, 1798. Henry Carter, B.; George Carter, F.

Anno, Henry, and Elizabeth Arrowsmith, Mch. 2, 1798. Ezekiel Arrowsmith, B.; Samuel Arrowsmith, F.


Berry, Enoch, and Ann Lee, June 16, 1798. Geo. Berry, Jr., B.; Lewis Lee, F.; Elijah Berry & Thos. Dobyns, W.

Burton, Moses, and Mary Lindsey, Nov. 5, 1798. James Hurst, B.; Sarah Hurst, M.

Coleman, Wm., and Ann Wood, June 28, 1798. W. Gosforth, B.

Cox, Jeffry, and Anne Tillet, Jan. 12, 1798. Edward Borghet, B.; Mary Tillet, M.; Matthew Mahan & Alex. Harover, W.

Culbertson, Samuel, and Martha Mitchell, Dec. 8, 1798. Ezekiel Arrowsmith, B.; Samuel Mitchell, F.

Craycraft, Samuel, and Mary Dawson, Jan. 29, 1798. Jos. Tarvin, B.; Sibel Dawson, consent; Rebecca Cracraft, consent; Isaac Dawson & Reuben Cracraft, W.


Davis, Albert, and Sarah Dean, Mch. 20, 1798.

Michael Dean, B.


Duvall, John P., and Mrs. Frances Dobyns, Apr. 11, 1798. Geo. Wood, B.

Droody, Ezekial (or Doody-Droddy), and Margaret Ratliff, Feb. 12, 1798. Wm. Ratliff, B. & F.

Evans, Amos, and Elizabeth Wilson, Nov. 17, 1798. Chas. Gallagher, B.; John Wilson, F.; Samuel & Geo. Wilson, W.

* * *

MARRIAGE BONDS, IN MASON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Historian, Limestone Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

(B—bondman; F—father; M—mother; W—witness)

1799


Moore, Nathaniel, and Nancy Walsh, Feb. 27, 1799.
Phineas Thomas, B.; Jas. Walsh, F.; Abigail Moore, W.
Christopher Mann, B.
McClaine, John, and Margaret Cox, June 1, 1799.
Jacob Cox, B.
McIlvain, John, and Jane Hord, Feb. 11, 1799.
Edward Hord, B.
McKane, James, and Jenny Ewing, Nov. 11, 1799.
Zacheus Key, B.; John Ewing, F.
McKibben, Joseph, and Ann Linn, Mch. 8, 1799.
Wm. Robinson, B.
Nicholas, Thomas, and Dolly Berry, Sept. 29, 1799.
Withers Berry, B.; Wm. Berry, F.
Oden, William, and Sarah Metcalfe, Jan. 10, 1799.
John Barker, B.; (John Metcalfe says Sarah is of full age); Thos. Metcalfe & Meredith Helm, Jr., W.
Pollock, Isaac, and Elizabeth Adamson, Nov. 12, 1799.
Thomas Kenton, B.; John Adamson, F.
David Stout, B.
Preston, Francis, and Elizabeth Stubblefield, Nov. 3, 1799.
Benj. Bankin, B.; Robert Stubblefield, F.; Winslow Parket, W.
Raymond, Wm., and Rispay Burns, Oct. 4, 1799.
Wm. Robinson, B.
Rippy, Henry, and Mary Murpley, Sept. 9, 1799.
Eliah Haydon, B.
Small, James, and Elizabeth Waller, May 27, 1799.
Wm. Robinson, B.
Shourt, Cornelius, and Deliverance Reed, Apr. 11, 1799.
Hamilton Reed, B.; Cornelius Shourt, F.
Soward, Richard, and Nancy Campbell, Sept. 23, 1799.
John Campbell, B.
Sparr, Henry, and Elizabeth Howard, Dec. 3, 1799.
Henry Howard, B.
Spurlock, George, and Zelpha Garrett, Apr. 2, 1799.
Geo. Garrett, B.; Chas. Spurlock, B.
Stout, Thomas, and Margaret Galvin, Nov. 16, 1799.
Jacob Jones, B.; Chas. Watkins, B.; Wm. & Marah Colvin, parents.
Truval, Jesse, and Elizabeth Bell, Nov. 19, 1799.
Alex. McKinsey, B.
Wallington, John, and Prudence Willett, Feb. 1, 1799.
Benj. Applegate, B.
Wallace, William, and Emily McFerran, Mch. 5, 1799.
Pleasant Williams, B.; Andrew McFerran, B.; James Wright, W.
Waring, Francis, and Mary Holiday, Dec. 19, 1799.
T. Waring, B.
Waring, Thomas T. G., and Nancy Mefford, Apr. 25, 1799.
Roger W. Waring, B.; George Mefford, F.
West, Thomas, and Elizabeth Parker, Dec. 23, 1799.
Jacob Parker, B.
Worthington, Thomas T., and Lydia Whips, May 27, 1799.
James Whips, B.
Wiggins, Phillip, and Comfort Cobalt, Mchf. 17, 1799.
Sahibitha Preston, M.; Wm. Palmwe & Amy Moller, W.
Wilson, James, and Hannah Bailey, Dec. 4, 1799.
Chas. Gallagher, B.
Wilson, Thornton, and Elizabeth G. Fife, Dec. 23, 1799.
Jonathan Fife, B.
Wise, Adam, and Margaret Willey, Nov. 26, 1799.
John Willey, B.
Wise, John, and Mary Shotwell, Jan. 19, 1799.
John Shotwell, B.; Adam Wise, F.; Henry Jackson, W.

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot “keep queries on file until space is available.” Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

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

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

D45. (a) Clark-Titus.—Wanted, parents’ names of Mary Clark, who married Francis Titus of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in New Jersey 1734. Children: Francis, Martha Slack, Elizabeth Hellinges, John, Timothy, Tunia. Also data on John Titus.

(b) Roberts-Titus.—Parents’ names of Elizabeth Roberts, who married Tunis Titus, November 22, 1760, Presbyterian Church, Churchville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Issue: Archibald, Tunis, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha. Mrs. R. W. Hannan, 6544 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh (17), Pennsylvania.

D45. (a) Wright.—Wanted the names of parents of Thomas (Robert) Wright, Highland County, Virginia. His wife was Susan Graham, daughter of Christopher Graham, Augusta County, Virginia.

(b) Movers,—Wanted ancestry and dates on Peter Movers who came to South Branch, Pendleton County, West Virginia, in 1789 and died in 1795. He had six children. Who was his wife? Mrs. F. H. Lashmet, 929 Michigan Street, Petoskey, Michigan.

D45. (a) McDonald - Dew - Hansberry,—Wanted ancestry and Revolutionary War Service on these lines: John McDonald (born 1789, Hampshire County, Virginia), his wife Sally Dew (born 1795, Allegany County, Maryland) were married March 26, 1812, near Zanesville, Ohio. Daughter Ellen married Thomas King Hansberry (born Wheeling, West Virginia). Hansberry was once spelled Hansbrough.

(b) Campbell-Fullerton,—Wanted ancestry and Revolutionary War Service on these lines: John Campbell (born in Virginia or Pennsylvania) married Peggy Fullerton whose three brothers served with Marion. Their granddaughter, Elizabeth Campbell, married Perry Losey in Ohio or Iowa. Mrs. Harry Griffin, Franklin, Nebraska.

D45. (a) Walker.—Frances Walker, born 1764, South Carolina, married Bernard Sweeney. Wish to know her parents’ names. She possibly lived in Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Their children: Ursula and Sarah, twins; and others, their last child was born 1803 named Frances Sweeney, who married Richard Stephens, Lafayette county, Mississippi.

(b) Sweeney.—Bernard W. Sweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Issues, 1778, American Revolution. Who were his parents? Give data of their birth and where born, date of marriage and date of death of both. When and where was Bernard Sweeney born? When and where did he die? Whom did he marry, when, and where?
Mrs. R. H. Stanley, 1020 East Duke Street, Hugo, Oklahoma.

D'45. (a) Hunter.—Would like data on the Hunter Family of Logan County, Kentucky. Of record there are Andrew, William, Berry and Solomon Hunter, sons of the "widow Hunter", also a resident of Logan County. Andrew Hunter married Sarah Carr (Karr) daughter of James Karr, who received a land grant in Logan County for Revolutionary Service. His will is filed there, recorded 1823.

(b) Carr-Dabney.—Mary, wife of James Carr (cousins) is said to be the daughter of David Carr and Agnes Dabney of Rowan County, Virginia. James Carr was born 1754, died 1823. His Revolutionary Service was in North Carolina. In his will he names his nephew, James Carr, son of deceased brother John. Wish information on this Carr and Dabney family. Mrs. William Ainsworth, R.F.D. 2, Derby, Kansas.

D'45. (a) Cochran-Nichols.—Dr. John Cochran, born 1833, Brown County, Ohio, married 1858, Portsmouth, Ohio, to Mary Nichols, born about 1845. Who were her parents and grandparents with vital data?

(b) Cochran-Scott.—John Cochran (father of Dr. John Cochran) died 1864 near Higgingsport, Brown County, Ohio, married 1825, same county, to Jane Scott, born 1813, died 1888, Lewis County, Kentucky. Her father was John Scott. Wanted parents and grandparents of John Cochran and John Scott, also some of latter's wife, with dates. Mrs. H. E. Fant, Alliance, Nebraska.

D'45. (a) Ingram.—Want ancestry of Elisha Ingram, born April 27, 1778, and died May 3, 1841, in Iredell County, North Carolina. Also parentage of his wife Margaret Taylor, born August 20, 1786. Their children: Green, Warren, William, Luther, Fielden, Brantley, Lawson and twins. (b) Green.—Desire any information of Elisha Green, Revolutionary soldier from South Carolina. He married Terry Stokes, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Hughes) Stokes, and settled in Greenville County, South Carolina. Mrs. W. Arthur Neves, Route 1, Taylors, South Carolina.

D'45. (a) Smith-Allen.—Thomas Gibson Smith, born 1755, probably Scotland, died 1837, Tarrytown, New York, married Jemima Allen, born 1752 died 1834 Tarrytown, New York. Want parents of both with all possible dates and Revolutionary services. Thomas Gibson Smith pastor of Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, 1807-1837. Resided also in Orange and Ulster Counties, New York.

(b) Marble-Dunham.—Nathaniel Marble, born about 1722, died about 1800, married Abigail Houghton, residence, Manhattan, New York. Hezekiah Dunham, born Edgartown, Massachusetts, about 1734, died Williamsburg, Massachusetts, 1824, married Jane Stewart. Residence Williamsburg, Massachusetts. Desire Revolutionary services (military or civil) of Nathaniel Marble and Hezekiah Dunham. Mrs. Alice P. Harrell, Eastman, Georgia.

D'45. (a) Smith.—Wanted data on John Smith, born 1737, died 1829. Residence Conway, Massachusetts, about 1734, died Williamsburg, Massachusetts, about 1793. Gave slavery services. (b) Boswell.—Want ancestry of Benjamin Boswell who settled Greenville, South Carolina, about 1800 and died there in 1825. Also the parents of his wife, Frances, who was born 1770 and died 1857. Children: John died in Mexican War, unmarried; Martha (Patsy), married John P. Pool; Lemuel, married Nancy Nicoll, daughter of John Jr. and Mary (Barton) Nicoll.

(b) Nicoll.—Want data on John Nicoll and wife Nancy. He was a Revolutionary soldier from Spartanburg District, South Carolina. After war they lived in Greenville County, South Carolina, until 1799. They migrated to Buncombe County, North Carolina, and later on to Kentucky, leaving descendants behind. Mrs. Ansel M. Hawkins, Box 315, Greer, South Carolina.


(b) Goolsby-Barr.—Levi Goolsby born 1812 Jasper County, Georgia, married Susan Frances Barr, born Raleigh, North Carolina. Children: Julia Ann married Russ Belcher, Ursula—Alexander Holsenbeck, Sarah Jane—Bill Thompson, Melvina Rebecca—Judson Minter, Davis Lane—Mattie Hooten, Susan Elizabeth—Tom Minter, Thomas Harvey—Annie Steele, etc. Who were the parents of Levi Goolsby and Susan Frances Barr? Births and deaths wanted. Joyce Nicholson, Easton, Georgia.

D'45. (a) Kendrick.—Information wanted about John Kendrick, Sr., born about 1720 died about 1793, lived in Columbia or Washington County, Georgia. Married (when?) Ellinor ——Children: Hezekiah, John, David York, Thomas, Ann and Samuel. Lived in Frederic County, Maryland, about 1759. Children born there.

(b) Powell.—Who were the parents and grandparents of Hardy Powell? Lived in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1820, died 1824 Spalding County, Georgia, before 1860. Children: Louise, Frances, James Lafayette, Margaret, William, Jackson, McGillis, Simeon, Mary. Hardy Powell's wife was Sara Horn or Matthews. Mrs. Alice P. Harrell, Eastman, Georgia.

D'45. (a) Keene.—Has anyone traced the descendants of Sarah Keene who married Myles (Miles) Standish in 1792?

(b) Brown.—Has anyone traced the lineage of Thomas Brown of Glastonbury, Connecticut, who married Sarah Bishop in 1748? Mary Sheehan Sipes, 313 West Gay, Warrensburg, Missouri.

D'45. (a) Smith-Allen.—Thomas Gibson Smith, born 1755, probably Scotland, died 1837, Tarrytown, New York, married Jemima Allen, born 1752 died 1834 Tarrytown, New York. Want parents of both with all possible dates and Revolutionary services. Thomas Gibson Smith pastor of Sleepy Hollow Church at Tarrytown, 1807-1837. Resided also in Orange and Ulster Counties, New York.

(b) Marble-Dunham.—Nathaniel Marble, born about 1722, died about 1800, married Abigail Houghton, residence, Manhattan, New York. Hezekiah Dunham, born Edgartown, Massachusetts, about 1734, died Williamsburg, Massachusetts, 1824, married Jane Stewart. Residence Williamsburg, Massachusetts. Desire Revolutionary services (military or civil) of Nathaniel Marble and Hezekiah Dunham. Mrs. H. M. Thomas, 227 Stewart Avenue, Waukegan, Illinois.

D'45. (a) Davis-Glover.—James Davis, born 1784, married 1808, Christian Glover, born 1789 in North Carolina. They lived and died in Marshall County, Tennessee. Both are buried in Davis' private cemetery four miles from Lewisburg, Tennessee. They had nine children, two boys, seven girls. Want parents of both James Davis and his wife Christian Glover.

(b) Taylor.—Dorman Taylor deeded land in Marshall County, Tennessee, 1837, wrote a letter from Franklin County, Alabama, 1855, to son Alexander Taylor. He was not head of a family in 1850 Census, so probably living with a daughter in Alabama. Had several children. Want dates, wife's name, and parents of Dorman Taylor. Wife was probably Louisa Carter. Mrs. Balfour H. Clark, 1307 West 3rd Avenue, Corsicana, Texas.

(b) Bantz.—Jacob Bantz to Philadelphia 1728 (Rupp’s list) - Jacob Bantz and wife Johanna, witness, baptism February 1757, records Evangelical Lutheran Church, Frederick, Maryland. Is this same Jacob? Where did these people live prior to 1757? Mrs. Chester H. Kerr, 131 South Scott Street, Sheridan, Wyoming.

D’45. (a) Wyatt.—Wanted names of parents or information concerning ancestry of Matthew Wyatt, probably born about 1765 in Virginia. Purchased land in Wake County, North Carolina, with a John Wyatt in 1805. Married Lucy Jones, Wake County, North Carolina, February 21, 1818. Probably descendant of Revolutionary Hawte Wyatt of Jamestown, Virginia.


D’45. (a) Gwyn.—Who were the parents of Joseph Gwyn (sometimes spelled Guyn, Gwin, Gwyn, or Gwynne) who was born December 19, 1771, and died in Woodford County, near Midway, Kentucky, in February 1859? Where was he born and who was his wife? His children were Robert, John, Isabella, Mildred, Joseph Mitchell, Eliza and William.

(b) Van Cleave.—Aaron Van Cleave, third generation of the Van Cleefs in America, lived in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Was son of Isabrant Van Cleaf and wife Jankeke Vanderbilt. In 1750 he moved to North Carolina at the forks of Yadkin River. His wife, Rachel Schenck. What patriotic service did he perform during the Revolution? Or his son Benjamin, wife Ruth Monson? Mrs. J. C. Stimson, 2221 North 13th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

The United National Clothing Collection for War Relief

BY MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE

President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

No one in America questions the destitute condition of millions of people in the war torn countries of the world.

We do not have to be reminded that there are little children and feeble old men and women, who are suffering because of the lack of clothes to keep them warm.

I am pleased to call the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the United National Clothing Collection during the month of April and I urge all members of our organization to cooperate in this campaign.

In thousands of homes there are quantities of used clothing which can well be spared at this time and contributed to the campaign. I am sure the D. A. R. with its 2,500 chapters will be actively in the front line in this worthy effort to help the refugee people of war devastated lands.
Parliamentary Procedure

“A spirit of criticism, if indulged in, leads to a censoriousness of disposition that is destructive of all noble feeling. The man who lives to find faults has a miserable mission.” —LONGFELLOW.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Question 1. I have been asked the question if it is unparliamentary for the first and the second State Vice-Regents to preside over the business sessions during the State Conference while the State Regent is present. They have been asked several times as a matter of courtesy, but both of them hesitated because of the feeling that they are not as familiar with the business of the Conference as the State Regent.

Answer—I have been asked this same question in several different ways. Three different states seem to have a like problem, or nearly so. Several states have the feeling that they would like to recognize their State Vice-Regents. There are many opportune times for a State Regent to recognize her State Vice-Regent, and it is very well, indeed, that courtesies be shown to the Vice-Regent. But, I believe, it is a mistake and a serious one for the State Regent to turn over “the chair” to anyone during the business sessions of the State Conferences. It has been expressed by several that the State Vice-Regents are not as well informed in all details, as the State Regent is; and during a State Conference it is hard to determine just what might come on the floor out of a clear sky.

I attended State Conferences where the State Vice-Regent was asked to take “the chair”, and preside during the reports of Chapter Regents and of State Chairman. I wish that every presiding officer, state or chapter, would read paragraph 58, page 236 to 245 inclusive of Robert’s Rules of Order Revised.

Now, should a State Regent feel that she herself is not capable of presiding during an election, she should by all means ask the State Vice-Regent, or one of the elected state officers who feels confident that she knows how to conduct the election, to preside. I say this without casting any reflections upon anyone in particular. It was explained to me that the State Regent in question did not feel confident enough to conduct the election, and so she turned “the chair” over to another person. And right here, may I say, that if a State Regent comes into office aware of the fact that she lacks confidence, and lacks certain knowledge that should be hers as a state leader, it is my opinion that she can gain that confidence and gain that knowledge if she makes the effort to do so. No presiding officer should turn “the chair” over to the Parliamentarian at any time during any meeting of either the Board, or the State Conference. I say that unequivocally.

A Parliamentarian is an appointed “officer”. She is the adviser to the presiding officer. She is appointed by the presiding officer with the approval of the Executive Board. She should know her parliamentary law, and be able to assist the presiding officer in a very efficient manner, OR NOT AT ALL!

States and Chapters write me of very peculiar “RULINGS” made by the PARLIAMENTARIANS, and by these “RULINGS” “ye shall know them”!

I wish that every woman who has the ambition to serve as a Parliamentarian would take Robert’s large book called, “Parliamentary Law”, and read the following pages: 298, 299, 308, 323, 324, 325, and 326. If after reading these pages, a Parliamentarian does not know better than to preside at any meeting at which she is serving as Parliamentarian, then I would say there is not much hope for any of us. I will repeat again something that I have said over and over again and members don’t seem to “get it.” The job of a Parliamentarian is almost entirely a self-effacing one.

A woman who wants to take sides, enter into discussions on the dividing questions, and who has not learned the great lesson of tolerance for the opinions of others, should never think of serving as Parliamentarian. Your own, personal likes and dislikes are cast into the discard; and you must realize that you are serving an organization without any thought of personal feelings. When you ask for information from your Parliamentarian, ask for her “OPINION” and not for her “RULING”.

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Question 2. This is a newly organized chapter and we are sending you our by-laws hoping you will read them and send them back to us at once. We have copied our by-laws from a set of by-laws used by another chapter in a town close by, and while we noticed they were ten years old, we hope they will be acceptable to you without too many corrections?

Answer—May I give this piece of advice to newly organized chapters who are sending me their by-laws for the first time. You have a handbook sent out by the National Society and there is a model set of chapter by-laws suggested on page 104 through 108. Now this model set of by-laws is not perfect, by any manner of means, and there are a few slight changes to be made in the next edition. But, the set of by-laws you sent me are out of date, they are very inadequate, and would be of little assistance to a new chapter. The method of accepting new members is all wrong, and there are so many corrections to be made that I am forced to ask you to re-write your by-laws and send me a new revision. I would advise that you set aside this copy you wrote and take the model set as an example. Write a clear cut, up-to-date set of by-laws properly arranged as the model set is supposed to be.

Chapters make a bad mistake when they organize not to go straight to the National Organization for instructions and for information. This old set of by-laws is entirely outmoded, and a greater portion of it is in conflict to our present rulings in our National By-laws as they are today. Our National By-laws have been amended several times during the past ten years, and this set of chapter by-laws does not recognize the fact at all.

Chapter officers must be elected, therefore chairmen of committees should not be a part of the Executive Board. A Nominating Committee should be elected by the Chapters, and elections of officers should take place as suggested by the National Society. The annual meeting should be in the month of May. This is not set down as an ironclad rule, but for many reasons the National Society recommends May as the month in which Chapters might hold their elections. The National Society asks that rotation in office be considered. They also ask that long terms and frequent re-elections not be permitted.

Question 3. May a member of the Executive Board nominate one of the five members which constitutes the Nominating Committee?

Answer—I know of no reason why a member of the Board should not nominate a member of the Nominating Committee. Some chapters do not allow their Board members to serve on the Nominating Committee and in several instances members of the Board may not nominate names for the Nominating Committee. But, you have no by-laws like this and I see no reason why any member of your Chapter in good standing should not nominate one of the members for your Nominating Committee of five.

Question 4. May a member of the Chapter who is not a member of the Executive Board nominate from the floor a member of the Executive Board to serve on the Nominating Committee consisting of five members?

Answer—I will answer this question in the same way that I answered the previous question. If in your by-laws you provide that members of the Nominating Committee shall not be members of the Executive Board, then you cannot elect a member from the floor who is a member of the Executive Board to serve on your Nominating Committee. But if you have no such rule, then there is no reason why any member cannot nominate a member of the Executive Board if she chooses to do so just so long as it does not conflict with your by-laws.

Some chapters seem to think that their Nominating Committee should be elected from the Executive Board and other chapters think just the opposite. When your by-laws are written, put in the proper requirements for the nomination and election of the Nominating Committee and word your by-laws simply and definitely so that you mean exactly what you say.

Question 5. We have received our corrected by-laws and may I tell you how hard it has been to convince some of our older members that, "the way our chapter has always done things" is not according to National Standards, hence I am so glad to see the questions written up so thoroughly in the magazine. We have had a rule that we must know an applicant for one year and that, of course, is a debated question.
But, I know several chapters who have that rule. What can we do about it?

Answer—Now my dear, if you will look in your National By-laws page 8 Article 1, Section 1, you will not find that a chapter does have to know an applicant a year before she can be admitted into the National Society. At that rate I am afraid we would have a long waiting list.

"An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing to whom the applicant is personally known." Now, "personally known" may mean any limited length of time. It might mean that she has known her a very short time, or she has known the applicant all her life. But, if she knows her personally and is willing to endorse her, she meets the National requirement. And these two members who personally know the applicant do not have to be a member of that SPECIFIED chapter, nor any other certain chapter—they must be members "in good standing" and they must "know her personally." Don't let yourself get away from the idea that applicants are NOT applying to your chapter for membership. They are actually applying for membership in the National Society through the avenue of your chapter. And, remember also, that if they cannot belong to the National Society, there is no possible way for them to ever become a member of your own chapter.

Question 6. May I ask you whether a delegate could be appointed a page for congress, or vice versa, may one who is going as a page be appointed as a delegate?

Answer—In the first place your delegates should be elected. Delegates and alternates are not appointed. Quite the contrary pages are appointed. Each state is given a certain number of pages and they are appointed by courtesy of the President General. In the past the Presidents General felt that one who had the duties of a delegate or Regent to perform should not try to serve as page. And very rarely, if ever, has a delegate been appointed a page, and if the page was appointed and then later elected as delegate I know of some cases where they were asked to take their choice.

Question 7. When a motion has been laid on the table should the party who made the motion take it from the table, or could the presiding officer put the matter to the vote even if there were few members present? (Due to stormy weather, out of a large membership only a few came to the meeting.)

Answer—In the first place I am sure a chapter like yours would have your quorum provided for in your by-laws, and your quorum would have to be present to transact any business. A question laid on the table may be taken from the table by any member regardless of how she voted on the motion to lay the question on the table. When a question is taken from the table, it is in the exact condition it was when laid on the table. You understand that when a question is tabled, unless taken up sooner, it remains on the table until the close of the next regular business session. If it is not taken up within the time limit, the question is as if it had never been made, and therefore it may be introduced again.

Question 8. May I ask you to look-over the enclosed by-laws and make any changes you see fit. The Executive Board elects five members of the Nominating Committee, and you may be sure of certain people always being elected. We are one of the chapters that have a clique. Our membership is over a hundred and I cannot understand why such a representative body of women cannot be given the right to elect their own Nominating Committee in the regular chapter meetings. In our case nominations are quickly closed and no opportunity is given for nominations at the annual meeting. While we have a by-law that no officer shall be elected to the same office twice in succession except the treasurer and the registrar, nothing is said about changing them around. It is done every time we hold an election. Many of our members on the present board have served in the same capacity for the past six to eight years continuously. Do you approve of this?

Answer—No; I do not approve of any of this. The National organization recommends in the handbook, "rotation in office is essential to growth and development" and in the same paragraph gives you this: "Do not permit long terms and frequent re-elections."

I do not approve of the Executive Board electing the Nominating Committee. That should be the right and privilege of the chapter itself. In your case you named your officers and, I think, "you" had nine. Then later on under the Board of Manage-
ment, "you" mention the fact, very casually, that the directors shall be the chairmen of four standing committees. From the way your by-laws are worded, I do not understand whether these directors are elected, or appointed. If they are elected officers, why are they not listed with your elected officers? Chairmen of committees appointed by the Regent have no right to serve on the Executive Board with the elected officers if they are appointed. I have tried, in every way conceivable, "to drive this point home" for several reasons. One is this: The Executive Boards try to make their quorum as small as possible and nine cases out of ten the Executive Board has the full responsibility of voting on names of applicants. For instance, take your own chapter! You have a quorum of five members for your board. A majority of five is three. Three members pass on the names that come before your chapter, and invariably you have the conflicting rule that two negatives shall defeat an applicant. Such a procedure for a chapter of almost one hundred and fifty members is absolutely wrong.

Why do you allow nominations to be closed so quickly when a Nominating Committee submits its report. No vote should be taken on adopting it or accepting it, but after repeating the nominations "THE CHAIR" SHOULD ASK IF THERE ARE ANY MORE NOMINATIONS?

Robert tells us that "any member may now claim the floor and nominate someone else for the office, as the appointment of a Nominating Committee does not preclude nominations from the floor." He also goes on to tell us the following: "In ordinary deliberative assemblies there is rarely any use for a motion to close nominations. When the chairman thinks there will be no

more, she inquires "are there any more nominations?", and if there is no response, she proceeds to take the vote on the nominees. If law or custom requires the nominations to be formally closed, a motion to that effect should be made and put to vote, but NOT until a reasonable time has been given for nominations. As this motion, like the previous question, deprives members of their rights, it requires a two-thirds vote for its adoption. When closed, nominations may be reopened by a majority."

Now if you feel that your chapter is run by a "faction" or "clique" I think you should be interested enough in your organization to try to find a way to correct these mistakes you have enumerated. I don't consider that you would be "making a fool of yourself" if you demanded your rights as a member in good standing when you know the procedure was absolutely all wrong. The clique you speak of don't do what is right, and you fear their criticism, so YOU don't do what is right either. Inform yourself, know what you are talking about, and then learn to stand on your own two feet and express your viewpoints quietly without any excitement but with a determination that will show these members who "run things" that you know what you are talking about.

Remember this, Robert tells you, very definitely, on page 290 of R. R. O. R. the following: "The voting is not limited to the nominees, as every member is at liberty to vote for any member who is not declared ineligible by the by-laws."

Faithfully yours,

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

Ex-National Officer

THE National Society joins with California in its sorrow over the recent death of Mrs. Joseph Taylor Young, former State Regent, 1936-1938. She was Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution 1938-1941. Mrs. Young's service to the D. A. R. was outstanding and she was active in other civic, patriotic and welfare work as well.

Mrs. Young was a resident of Oakland, California, for the past twenty years but was a native of Kansas.
February 1, 1945.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, in the President General’s Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a. m. on Thursday, February 1, 1945.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Willard Steele, read scripture and offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Throckmorton, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Welch, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Lamers, Mrs. Heavenrich, Mrs. Silverstein, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Batcheller, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Greyke, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Manlove, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. O’Byrne, Mrs. Smith, Miss Street. State Regents: Mrs. Napier, Miss Mattheyes, Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Warthen, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Shrewder, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Vietheer, Mrs. McQuesten, Miss Cook, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Randolph, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Searcy, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Gorham, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Sieler, Mrs. Koch.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Marshall, took the chair, and the President General read her report.

Report of President General

It is a wonderful privilege to be living in this history-making era. I hope we may leave our mark on the tablets of time so that our posterity may point with pride to the achievements of their ancestors, as we likewise honor the historic deeds of our own ancestors of 1776.

I am grateful to you for your vote in making our War Fund available so that we may proceed without further delay with the program of this administration. The result of the voting, as of today, is 1824 in the affirmative, with 267 votes in the negative. The hundreds of letters expressing the loyalty and confidence of our members was a source of comfort and courage to me and it is impossible to express adequately my deep appreciation of your action.

As soon as I was assured of the overwhelmingly affirmative vote to release the funds, it was my happy privilege to authorize the purchase of several mobile vehicles requested by various states through respective American Red Cross chapters. We have purchased, and pledge to purchase as soon as available, vehicles and gifts to the American Red Cross amounting to nearly $40,000.00 during this administration, thus carrying out the purpose for which this fund was intended. It is gratifying to be able to grant these requests and to adopt other projects which are in keeping with the resolutions pertaining to War Projects, the first of which was passed in 1942, and again in 1943, and provided for the "expansion of the blood plasma program and for the purchase of equipment to be used for the saving of many lives." Again in 1944, at the Continental Congress, as you may remember, the resolution was adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, The spirit of this Society is to aid in every possible way the successful prosecution and termination of the war and the demobilization of the lives of men and women who actively participate in it; "Received, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution continue as its major war project the raising of a B. A. R. War Fund, the specific disposition of such fund to be determined by the National Board as the need arises, from time to time."

I have conferred with every branch of the service of our Government and I am delighted to submit three of these programs for war work to you at this time.

One comes from the Surgeon General of the United States Army and it is for installation in one or more of the general Army Hospitals with a Wired Radio Program Distribution System. This system provides not only a loud speaker, but also supplies each patient (1,600 to 2,000 beds), with head phones equipped with selective station buttons to cover five stations, including the main speaker system installed in the hospital. The 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, and the hospital suggested is the Mayo General Hospital, Galesburg, Illinois, with 2,000 to 2,500 beds. This system is needed therapy which the Government is not supplying. A marker would be placed in the hospital, with appropriate ceremonies, naming our Society as donor of this system; which system would give contact with the outside world and bring cheer and interest to bed patients.

The other two projects are presented by the Surgeon General of the United States Navy. Six new hospital ships are now in course of construction and two will be completed in February. Seven hospital ships are now in commission. The Government is supplying the necessary equipment but each ship is in need of a Mobile X-Ray Unit for use by Medical Corps of the Navy which may be transferred not only to different parts of the ship but may also be taken from the ship to land to provide facilities to make X-Ray examinations of the wounded. The other two projects are: (1) a Mobile X-Ray Unit, and (2) a Mobile Diathermy Unit, both needed for our Navy. These mobile units cost $15,058.00 each. This type of equipment is needed greatly in island warfare. These mobile units are considered a needed accessory, which the Government is not supplying.

Another suggestion which has been presented by the Surgeon General of the Navy is a Portable

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tions in the various wards and private rooms of the X-RAY UNIT for use on hospital ships. These units would be an asset to the equipment of these vessels. It 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. There are seven of these 13 hospital ships now in commission. The approximate cost of these units is $900.00 each. (Total for 2 ships would be $3,600.00. Total for 13 ships would be $10,200.00.)

Any donations of equipment would be suitably marked with plaques, appropriately stating name of donors.

You have been informed of the expansion of the L.C.I. program. Sixteen thousand pieces of mail were sent from national headquarters to the men in the Amphibious Force of the United States Navy, and to their nearest of kin, and also to the Commanders of the 82 L.C.I. ships sponsored by the Society, assuring these men that the D.A.R. was inaugurating a post-war employment program to secure jobs for them in the communities to which they will return. This plan was approved by the National Executive Committee in session in December, and since the issuance of these letters we have had enthusiastic response from the men and from their relatives. Many questionnaires have been returned to the chairman of this particular war project, Mrs. Harry D. McKeige.

One of the most important measures facing us today is the response of the nation to the call of the President of the United States to enlist the enrollment of nurses in the present national crisis. Each state regent has been supplied with a resume of the Plan for Participation by the D.A.R. in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps Program. I urge each of you to transmit this information to your membership as soon as you reach your homes.

The day following the meeting of the October Board of Management I enjoyed a luncheon with the members of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, in the attractive Chapter House in Washington; Mrs. Francis D. Smith, Regent. The next day I attended a reception given by the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State, and shared the honor with the President General of the Sons, Mr. Multer. This reception, and a dinner which followed were given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finger in New York City. I was delighted to be the recipient of this very gracious courtesy, as your representative.

In Philadelphia the next day I was honor guest of the Delaware County Chapter, Mrs. Lloyd Goman, Regent, at a luncheon meeting at Barclay Hotel, Philadelphia, and that afternoon, Mrs. J. H. Parvin entertained at a beautiful reception followed by an elaborate dinner at the Barclay Hotel, in my honor. Following those delightful occasions, it was my special privilege to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference, where every courtesy and honor was extended by the State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams. The splendid reports and cordial hospitality were an inspiration and pleasure.

From there, with many of the Board members, I journeyed to Tamasee, our D.A.R. owned and operated school, for Founders' Day, to celebrate the 25th birthday anniversary.

Early in November, I visited the General Asa Danforth Chapter in Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Frank C. Love, Regent, with representatives present from ten or more nearby chapters, at a beautifully appointed luncheon meeting. Mrs. Siegfried Roebling, Chairman of National War Projects, entertained the next day at an elaborate breakfast at her home in Trenton, N. J., after which I returned to New York City at noon to be present at the Commissioning Ceremony of the "Bon Homme Richard" Aircraft Carrier, when I presented, in the name of the N.S.D.A.R. a Hammond Electric Organ, encased in a steel case. The gift was announced, along with other presentations, by various organizations. While in New York City, I attended the luncheon meeting at the Pierre Hotel of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of which Mrs. Ray L. Erb is Regent. This was an outstanding occasion, with several hundred guests present.

I returned to Trenton, N. J., and visited the Penelope Hart Chapter, Mrs. Frederick L. Perris, Regent.

The next evening it was my great privilege to attend an Americanization meeting, organized and conducted by ten of our Trenton D.A.R. chapters for the purpose of instructing aliens who desire to become American citizens. This meeting was inspiring and interesting and Trenton chapters are to be congratulated upon this worth while work.

In December, I was the honor guest of the Army and Navy Chapter, Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Regent, at its 50th birthday celebration. It was a pleasure to be with the Potomac Chapter, Mrs. C. L. Lefebvre, Regent, for a reception; both events taking place at the Chapter House of the District of Columbia Daughters, located in Washington City.

Following the Executive Committee meeting and the Special Board meeting in early December, I went to Chicago where I met with the various Congressional chairmen and all details of the Congress were perfected at that time. Delightful visits to the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Herbert J. Maass, Regent; and to Rockford Chapter, Mrs. E. K. Bacon, Regent, were enjoyed to the utmost, and the loyal cooperation and splendid achievements of these members made me very happy. Many state and national officers were present upon both occasions.

Because of the action of the Office of Defense Transportation early in January, 1945, I returned to Washington for a conference with Mr. Clare, Secretary of the Committee on Conventions. I felt special investigation should be made before official cancellation took place, inasmuch as we are unique as a National Society since we are incorporated under the Government and our charter granted by the Congress of 1894 requires that the National Society report annually to the Government and to the Smithsonian Institution. For this reason, it seemed advisable to take steps which would assure us that our charter would not be revoked in case we cancelled our annual Congress.

Being assured that our charter would not be revoked, since the cancellation of our meeting was by Government authority, the members of the Executive Committee were consulted before taking further steps. A letter was issued by the President General to all Board members and to...
those chairmen connected with the Congress stating that our Congress in Chicago, as planned, would be cancelled by the O.D.T. ban on conventions and that the Board of Management would discuss further details at its meeting on February 1st.

The National Society has been represented on various occasions when the President General could not attend. Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Vice President General, placed the Society’s wreath on Navy Day, October 27th, at the statue of John Paul Jones, and on Armistice Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, November 11th.


On January 23rd, Mrs. David D. Caldwell took the Society’s contribution to the Infantile Paralysis Campaign to Mile of Dimes headquarters in Washington.

On January 25th, a meeting was called by Basil O’Connor, Chairman, American Red Cross, and Major General George Lull, Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, in New York Times Hall, New York City, which was attended by Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, Recording Secretary General, who represented the President General. Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, Special Chairman of War Service Units, was asked to attend. Mrs. McKeige has presented a splendid report, which substantiates the facts as set forth in the plan for Nurse Recruiting, as mentioned above.

On January 30th, the Advertising Club held a luncheon meeting at the Statler Hotel, in Washington City, with the subject to be discussed, “Motion Pictures in the War Effort” which Mrs. Carl Giroux, Vice Chairman of Motion Picture Committee of the District of Columbia, attended for the President General.

Regional Conferences were held during December by the Women’s Interests Section, Public Relations, War Department in Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; and Minneapolis, Minnesota. The state regents and the state chairmen of National Defense attended these meetings.

Mrs. W. A. Becker, National Chairman of the Committee on National Defense, was the Society’s representative at the Women’s Patriotic Conference and gave a well-informed address at the Round Table on National Defense.

In December, it was our privilege to grant the use of Constitution Hall to the Department of State, when the Secretary of State, Hon. E. R. Stettinius, introduced the new Under Secretary of State and Assistant Secretaries of State to the personnel of the State Department. We have this fine letter in acknowledgment:

January 19, 1945.

**My dear Miss Talman:***

I want to thank you sincerely for making available to me your magnificent auditorium, Constitution Hall, for my meeting on December 21, 1944. Without your generous assistance, it would not have been possible to accomplish in a satisfactory manner the purposes for which the auditorium was needed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. R. Stettinius.

The National Society records, with deepest sorrow, the passing on January 29th, of our dearly beloved former National Officer, Mrs. Joseph Taylor Young of California. Our loving sympathies are extended to the State of California in the great loss it has sustained with the passing of this outstanding member.

We mourn with New York in the loss of its former State Vice Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, a valued member of the Society.

Faced by the most unusual emergency in the history of our Society, we must provide for our course of action for the next few months. I know that our members will feel their personal responsibility at this time, and that the state regents will exert every effort to visit the chapters in their states in order to keep up the interest of the members and the continuity of our program. 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. Upon you rests the responsibility of holding together our state organizations and of putting through the program presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our Society is facing a crisis and we must remember that if we cannot meet as a deliberated body in Congress assembled, we must uphold the ideals of our forefathers in preserving freedom of assembly by gathering together more frequently in smaller groups. An attempt will be made by the National Society to 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 sure each one of you realizes the serious situation confronting us.

With a “God Bless You” in my heart, and a prayer for the success of your endeavors.

**May Erwin Talman,**

President General,

N. S. D. A. R.

The President General resumed the chair.

The President General read the following suggested War Projects as outlined in her report:

**WAR PROJECTS PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD, N. S. D. A. R., as submitted by the Surgeons General of the U. S. Army and the Navy:**

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, (1,600 to 2,500 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 2,000 to 2,500 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 our Society as donor of this system.

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 in February of this year. The Government is supplying the necessary equipment which makes of these ships the harbingers 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 chest of Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel detail to activity too small for the installation of permanent X-ray equipment. These units cost $15,058 each. Total for six ships would be $90,348. This type of equipment is greatly needed in island warfare.

Another suggestion which the U. S. Navy is presenting is a PORTABLE X-RAY UNIT for use on hospital ships. These units would make available the necessary radium for the saving of lives. These units would make it possible to perform examinations in the 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 seven ships now in commission would be $6,300.00. (Total for thirteen ships would be $10,200.)

Any donation of equipment would be suitably marked with plaque, appropriately stating name of donor.

Mrs. Lammers moved that the three war projects, United States Army Wired Program Distribution System, United States Navy Mobile X-Ray Unit for Island Warfare, and Portable X-Ray Unit for Hospital Ships, suggested by the President General in her report, be adopted as the war projects of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Seconded by Mrs. Porter.

A discussion with reference to the blood plasma project followed. Mrs. Wilkes, State Regent of North Carolina and Mrs. Searcy, State Regent of Oklahoma, explained the standing of their respective states on the blood plasma project, stating how the money was raised and why they felt this fund should be used only for the blood plasma project. The solution of 1942 and 1943, which called for the raising of a "War Project Fund for the expansion of the Blood Plasma Program and for equipment for the saving of many lives" were clarified. A vote on the motion to adopt the three war projects as presented by the President General followed and was carried unanimously.

The First Vice President General paid her respects to the efficiency of the President General and said she had no report.

The Second Vice President General, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, read her report as Chairman of Printing.
editor of the magazine and not for the chairman of the magazine. The motion as offered would not affect the status of a chairman. Mrs. Marshall called for action on her motion, it was put to a vote and carried by 40 to 18."

The verbatim transcripts have been written, indexed, bound in folders and filed.

As directed by the National Board motions, resolutions and letters have been written to those affected. Motions of the board meetings have been typed and copies delivered to each national officer, also copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

Notices of the Board and Executive Committee meetings have been written and mailed to members.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings have been written; copied and sent to members of this committee; recopied for binding in book form, which has also been indexed. Rulings were typed and delivered to those offices affected.

Since the last report in October a total of 3,588 membership certificates have been written and mailed to members, also one commission to a state vice regent.

All correspondence and requests for information have been given prompt and careful consideration and the current work of the office is up to date.

Letters have been sent Mrs. Frederick Latimer, Corresponding Secretary General, expressing our sorrow at her inability to be present at meetings.

Work on a new edition of What the Daughters Do is progressing. Because a sufficient number of copies still remain to finish out the year, the new edition will not be printed until report for this first year of this administration can be included. This will bring the pamphlet up to date.

It was a privilege to represent the President General at a meeting in The New York Times Hall on January 25th. The subject being "Our Wounded Need Care." Speakers were Rear Admiral William J. C. Agnew, Major General George F. Lull and Basil O'Connor, with Nicholas Roosevelt presiding. It was interesting to note that the invitations to this meeting were written on waste paper salvaged from the Times press room, thus helping to conserve paper.

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Letters have been sent Mrs. Frederick Latimer, Corresponding Secretary General, expressing our sorrow at her inability to be present at meetings.

Work on a new edition of What the Daughters Do is progressing. Because a sufficient number of copies still remain to finish out the year, the new edition will not be printed until report for this first year of this administration can be included. This will bring the pamphlet up to date.

It was a privilege to represent the President General at a meeting in The New York Times Hall on January 25th. The subject being “Our Wounded Need Care.” Speakers were Rear Admiral William J. C. Agnew, Major General George F. Lull and Basil O'Connor, with Nicholas Roosevelt presiding. It was interesting to note that the invitations to this meeting were written on waste paper salvaged from the Times press room, thus helping to conserve paper.

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Mrs. Goodfellow moved the confirmation of the reappointment of one organizing regent; the re-authorization of two chapters; the change of location of one chapter; the change of name of one chapter; the official disbandment of three chapters and the confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Before your Treasurer General presents the financial report of the Society for the past three months, she desires to bring to the attention of the Board members the following:

In the financial report which was printed in the January issue of the National Historical Magazine, there appeared in error the word “Supper—$959.50,” under Program Committee of the 53d Continental Congress. The word should have been “Supplies,” as it covered the amounts paid for printing of Programs, Memorial Service Leaflets, etc. I wish to state the amount received from sale of old magazines ($134.30) also was listed under “contributions”—Magazines. I made this statement at the time the report was read at the October Board meeting. I regret these clerical errors and hope that the above statement which will appear in the next issue of the magazine will correct them.

There also appeared in the minutes printed in the magazine a motion made by the Treasurer General, empowering her to transfer all monies received since April 1, 1944, earmarked “Blood Plasma Fund” to the “D. A. R. War Fund.” Unfortunately, many questions have come to her office as to why this motion was made by her. All discussion relative to this question which would have presented the reason for this motion was not given in the printed minutes—simply the motion. Your Treasurer General was not then in favor of this transfer, nor now, but there was every indication from the discussion that she was expected to transfer the monies in question to the D. A. R. War Fund. Realizing that without some definite authority perhaps by motion from the Board members the following:

Mr. Shaw, attorney for the estate of Miss Katherine Scott Hills, a member of the Margaret Whetten Chapter, D. C. D. A. R., on November 14, 1944, accompanied by the attorney, your Treasurer General spent several hours at the Security Bookkeeping Department checking over property left to the National Society under the will of Miss Hills. The bequest consists of Miss Hills’ collection of old china and other early American antiques given in memory of her mother; also D. A. R., Mayflower, and Runnemede Societies pins and a box of old lace.

On January 30, approval was given by the Executive Committee to invest $1,000.00 of the Hillside School, Inc. Endowment in Series G War Bonds, 2½%, maturity date, twelve years.

Since the last Board Meeting, many requests have come in for mobile equipment from Red Cross chapters in various states, and two from the National Society, American Red Cross—one a replacement in the Blood Donor Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the other for a piece of new equipment for the Blood Donor Service in Oakland, California. All requests were referred to the President General, who has given her approval on all.

In November, upon request of the President General, a check for $1,510.00 was sent to Chaplain Eric Braund of the Airplane Carrier Bon Homme Richard for the purchase of a Hammond Organ in a steel case for said carrier—this amount to be taken from the D. A. R. War Fund. This action was ratified by the Executive Committee at its meeting on January 30th. At the Executive Committee, December 8, 1944, your Treasurer General was authorized to pay all expenses, services, postage and printing, in connection with the sending out of all necessary communications to the personnel of the L C I Boats sponsored by the National Society, conveying to these boys, the Commanding Officers, and their parents, our interest in them and an offer to aid them in securing employment after the war. I believe these letters were also sent to state and chapter regents.

You would be amazed at the great number of refunds that must be made because chapters insist on paying annual dues for life Members, exempt members (that is, members admitted or reinstated by the National Board after July 1st) and for members whose deaths occur before January 1st. Although we have explicit instructions in our Guide for Chapter Treasurers and on the remittance blanks, many chapters still send money for these members. It entails much extra work and is really an expense to the National Society. The Treasurer General would appreciate it very much if the state regents would lend their assistance in eliminating this extra work and expense which is involved. I know each Treasurer General has tried to correct this and while there has been a decrease in refunds, last year (1943-44), $2,555.00 was refunded, and so far this administration, $376.00 has been refunded, representing approximately 3,400 checks.

On December 22d, it was a real pleasure for your Treasurer General to visit each office and present to the members of the clerical staff and building employees a small cash gift as a Christmas remembrance from the National Society.

In the will of Grace May Johnson, a former member at large of the D. C. D. A. R., a bequest was made to the National Society of a Gov. Swayne antique blackamoor.

Your Treasurer General wishes to express her sincere thanks to her loyal staff in the Record and Bookkeeping Departments and to the Business Office; also to several other clerks who so graciously lend their assistance from time to time when the work of the office is heavy.
I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1944, to December 31, 1944:

### CURRENT FUND

**Balance at last report September 30, 1944**

**$111,964.37**

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiation fees</td>
<td>10,985.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reinstatement fees</td>
<td>705.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental fees</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application blanks, $625.51; catalogues, $12.00</td>
<td>640.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificates, $1.00; certificate folders, $4.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charters, $200.00; genealogical charts, $11.37</td>
<td>31.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola Machine</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission on insignia medals, etc.</td>
<td>58.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy lineage, $1.20; D. A. R. Handbooks, $164.10</td>
<td>165.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. A. R. reports, $5.15; duplicate papers, $256.70</td>
<td>261.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispenser</td>
<td>3.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early history, $1.10; exchange, $1.54</td>
<td>1.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flags, $3.85; flag booklets, $14.18</td>
<td>18.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag codes, $5.72; glossies, $1.10</td>
<td>6.82</td>
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<td>Family history charts</td>
<td>1.10</td>
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<td>Historical papers, $32.97; lantern slides, $35.61</td>
<td>68.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest Current Fund</td>
<td>408.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library contributions, $37.00; lineage, $94.65</td>
<td>131.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage index: #2, $5.00; #3, $10.00; #4, $10.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Magazine:**

| Subscriptions | $7,541.30 |
| Cuts | 798.55 |
| Contributions | 12.00 |
| Single copies | 5.00 |
| Total | 42.70 |

**Pilgrim posters, $6.41; proceedings, $33.50**

**Regent lists, $50.00; rituals, $36.26**

**Ribbons, $3.02; sale of waste, $34.17**

**Song, $.50; stationery, $12.40**

**Refunds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refunds</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone, $16.63; building insurance, $2.60</td>
<td>19.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress—arrangements</td>
<td>33.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>4.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall Events</td>
<td>18,381.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memorial Continental Hall Events</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Red Cross Tenant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pan American Tenant</td>
<td>112.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees' withholding tax</td>
<td>4,637.84</td>
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</table>

Bond interest deposited in Special accounts

| Total | 847.91 |

**Total Receipts**

| Total | $118,929.54 |

#### DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiation fees</td>
<td>105.00</td>
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**President General:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official expense</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>25.32</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
<td>147.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>.94</td>
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<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>128.43</td>
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**Recording Secretary General:**

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<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>1,020.00</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>233.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting</td>
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**Total Refunds**

| Total | 3,612.33 |

**Total**

<p>| Total | $118,929.54 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Secretary General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Repair typewriters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engrossing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>4,849.84</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carfare and taxi</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair typewriters</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>7,087.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>Repair typewriters</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>1,771.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books and subscriptions</td>
<td>14.25</td>
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<td>Repair typewriters</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing cabinets</td>
<td>223.30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>956.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>36.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporter General</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>1,072.50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>15.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<td>Cartage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>548.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repair typewriters</td>
<td>32.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>8.81</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts and flowers</td>
<td>267.00</td>
<td>1,570.70</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Committees:

**Buildings and Grounds:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical Service</td>
<td>$380.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>22.45</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carfare</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>5.49</td>
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**Total:** $421.10

### Filing and Lending:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical Service</td>
<td>525.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>36.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>15.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>7.03</td>
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</table>

**Total:** $584.91

### Genealogical Records:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical Service</td>
<td>367.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriter repairs</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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**Total:** $390.47

### Finance:

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<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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**Total:** $1,411.48

### Buildings Expense:

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>8,387.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>619.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric current and gas</td>
<td>1,878.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move trash</td>
<td>33.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice and towel service</td>
<td>39.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>509.03</td>
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<td>Insurance</td>
<td>135.19</td>
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<td>Advertisements</td>
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<td>Time service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
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**Total:** $11,834.53

### Printing Machine:

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>536.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>39.98</td>
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</table>

**Total:** $576.68

### Constitution Hall Events:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>5,165.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>43.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of organ</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal tax</td>
<td>51.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair typewriter</td>
<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General repairs</td>
<td>12.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>18.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebates</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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**Total:** $5,368.02

### Memorial Continental Hall Events:

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<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>52.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebates</td>
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**Total:** $152.00

### Magazine:

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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
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<td>Articles</td>
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<td>Issues</td>
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<td>Repair typewriter</td>
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<td>Expenses of Advisor</td>
<td>211.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>60.75</td>
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<td>Refunds</td>
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<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
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**Total:** $7,633.50

### 54th Congress Arrangements:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>187.85</td>
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**Total:** $217.35
## NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

### Credentials:

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<td>Supplies</td>
<td>$44.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$18.96</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$63.02</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Red Cross Tenant</td>
<td>$1,463.10</td>
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<td>Pan American Tenant</td>
<td>$124.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditing</td>
<td>$710.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handbooks—postage</td>
<td>$54.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjustment—withholding tax</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond interest deposited in Special accounts</td>
<td>843.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificates</td>
<td>709.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flag codes—postage</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees' withholding tax</td>
<td>4,338.31</td>
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<td>Flags</td>
<td>45.77</td>
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<td>Genealogical charts</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<td>Lineage—postage</td>
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<td>Parliamentarian</td>
<td>360.00</td>
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<td>Proceedings—postage</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rituals—postage</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Society's contributions to Pension and Retirement Fund</td>
<td>761.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents' postage</td>
<td>480.90</td>
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### Telephone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operators' salary</td>
<td>414.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>240.27</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>654.88</strong></td>
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<td>Refunds—miscellaneous</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$64,773.50</strong></td>
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#### Balance December 31, 1944:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PETTY CASH FUND</strong></td>
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<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PERMANENT CASH FUND</strong></td>
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<td>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance September 30, 1944</td>
<td>$1,803.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipts—interest $517.50, contributions $2.50</td>
<td>520.00</td>
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<td><strong>Balance December 31, 1944</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,323.40</strong></td>
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<td>State Rooms:</td>
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<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>403.22</td>
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<td>Museum:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance September 30, 1944</td>
<td>762.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
<td>27.25</td>
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<td>Sale of post cards</td>
<td>9.75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>799.74</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies $73.61, postage $12.70, books $11.75, photographs $14.50, express $0.58, insurance $2.16, taxi $7.65, fee $1.10</td>
<td>124.05</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance December 31, 1944</strong></td>
<td><strong>675.69</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Archives Room:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance September 30, 1944</td>
<td>180.08</td>
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<td>Receipts—interest</td>
<td>80.63</td>
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<td><strong>Balance December 31, 1944</strong></td>
<td><strong>260.71</strong></td>
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<td>Indian Room:</td>
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<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>68.38</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Permanent Cash Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,731.40</strong></td>
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### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### Manual:
- **Balance September 30, 1944:** $30,750.56
  - Receipts—contributions $1,106.40, leaflets $20.10
  - Disbursements—services $140.00, supplies $891.61, express $16.47, cartage $27.00, postage $150.00, insurance $23.19
- **Balance December 31, 1944:** $30,628.79

#### National Defense:
- **Balance September 30, 1944:** 8,348.42
  - Receipts—
    - War service pins $200.60
    - Buddy Bags 284.30
    - Contributions 1,635.96
    - Sale of literature 609.68
    - Sale of medals 147.35
  - Disbursements—
    - Services $2,316.00, supplies $979.68, express $10.46, Angel Island $180.80, transportation $11.75, painting $100.00, express $1.47, books $3.00, Christmas gifts $75.50, telephone and telegrams $38.30
- **Balance December 31, 1944:** 6,063.30

#### Angel and Ellis Island:
- **Balance September 30, 1944:** 18,406.85
  - Receipts—contributions
  - Disbursements—
    - Services $2,316.00, supplies $979.68, postage $10.46, Angel Island $180.80, transportation $11.75, painting $100.00, express $1.47, books $3.00, Christmas gifts $75.50, telephone and telegrams $38.30
- **Balance December 31, 1944:** 17,199.49

#### Good Citizenship Pilgrimage:
- **Balance September 30, 1944:** 7,146.16
  - Receipts—contributions
  - Disbursements—
    - Certificates $338.15, bond awards $150.00, refunds $4.29
- **Balance December 31, 1944:** 6,989.57

#### Junior American Citizens:
- **Balance September 30, 1944:** 1,461.27
  - Receipts—contributions
  - Disbursements—
    - Supplies $337.93, buttons $1,447.87, express $25.42, refunds $3.75, postage $25.90
- **Debit Balance, December 31, 1944:** 150.27

#### Press Relations:
- **Balance September 30, 1944:** 5,545.55
  - Receipts—contributions $222.28, books $22.50, handbooks $1.11
  - Disbursements—
    - Services $330.00, supplies $30.14, postage $20.00
- **Balance December 31, 1944:** 5,411.30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>$1,424.62</td>
<td>$1,424.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>12,640.43</td>
<td>12,640.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>192.66</td>
<td>192.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Research</td>
<td>2,420.12</td>
<td>2,420.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children Federation</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing Eye</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Student Loan</td>
<td>922.30</td>
<td>922.30</td>
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<td>Sundry Contributions</td>
<td>3,840.61</td>
<td>3,840.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>United China Relief</td>
<td>420.00</td>
<td>420.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>War Bonds</td>
<td>2,069.50</td>
<td>2,069.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advancement of American Music</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>216.20</td>
<td>261.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools</td>
<td>1,138.75</td>
<td>1,263.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>376.21</td>
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**Blood Plasma:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$188,231.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disbursements—Transfer to D. A. R. War Fund **</td>
<td>$45,353.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 War Wagon—Utica, N. Y.</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 War Wagon—Staten Island, N. Y.</td>
<td>3,300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Packard trade—in-Pa.</td>
<td>850.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Packard trade—in-Pa.</td>
<td>51,703.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 31, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$136,527.58</td>
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</table>

**D. A. R. War Fund:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,598.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
<td>5,101.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**Transfer from Blood Plasma Fund authorized by National Board of Management, October 19, 1944</td>
<td>45,353.73</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disbursements—organ $1,510.00—clerical service $96.00—postage $145.02</td>
<td>1,751.02</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>50,302.08</td>
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**Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>659.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
<td>57.80</td>
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<td>Disbursements—Crossnore Scholarship</td>
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**Hillside School, Inc., Endowment:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>857.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
<td>185.65</td>
</tr>
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<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>1,043.12</td>
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**Library Fund:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,877.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts—interest</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disbursements—books</td>
<td>1,927.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>1,749.74</td>
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**Life Membership:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>2,017.61</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts—member transfer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>2,067.61</td>
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**Metal Locator Fund:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>1,495.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>2,370.02</td>
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**Microfilming Census Records:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>465.54</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
<td>523.87</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>989.41</td>
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<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
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**Motion Picture Equipment:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 30, 1944</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>735.62</td>
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<td>Receipts—contributions</td>
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<td>Balance December 31, 1944</td>
<td>749.62</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**This transfer includes contributions received to Blood Plasma Fund from April 1 to October 19, 1944.**
### National Historical Magazine

**Philippine Scholarship:**
- Balance September 30, 1944: $491.45
- Receipts—interest: $176.42
- Balance December 31, 1944: $667.87

**Preservation, Gowns of Presidents General:**
- Balance December 31, 1944: 211.84

**Reserve for Maintenance of Properties:**
- Balance September 30, 1944: $17,062.21
- Receipts—interest: 366.48

### Disbursements:
- Administration Building: $4,294.38
- Constitution Hall: $8,944.50

**Balance December 31, 1944:** 17,428.69

**Total Special Funds:** 268,952.73

### Pension and Retirement Fund

**Receipts**
- Employees’ contributions: $791.42
- Society’s contributions: 791.42
- Interest: 2,012.50
- Refund: 24.54
  - Total: 3,619.88

**Disbursements**
- Pensions: 12,157.23
- Employees’ contributions refunded: 3,913.97

### Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 9-30-44</th>
<th>Receipts 118,929.54</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance 12-31-44</th>
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<tr>
<td>Current</td>
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<td>$64,773.50</td>
<td>$166,120.41</td>
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<td>Petty Cash</td>
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<td>1,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<td>637.63</td>
<td>3,731.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance, American Music</td>
<td>216.20</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>221.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>261.50</td>
<td>248.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td>1,424.62</td>
<td>1,424.62</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Island</td>
<td>18,406.85</td>
<td>3,716.96</td>
<td>17,199.49</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship</td>
<td>376.21</td>
<td>376.21</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td>12,640.43</td>
<td>12,640.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Plasma</td>
<td>188,231.31</td>
<td>51,703.73</td>
<td>136,527.58</td>
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<td>Carpenter Mountain Schools</td>
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<td>1,323.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>1,508.02</td>
<td>192.66</td>
<td>1,699.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. War Fund</td>
<td>7,146.16</td>
<td>492.44</td>
<td>6,653.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Citizen Pilgrimage</td>
<td>659.79</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>619.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Pouch Scholarship</td>
<td>857.47</td>
<td>185.65</td>
<td>641.82</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hillside School, Inc., Endowment</td>
<td>2,420.12</td>
<td>2,420.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Research</td>
<td>1,461.27</td>
<td>228.43</td>
<td>1,689.70</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>1,877.61</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>1,927.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>30,750.56</td>
<td>1,248.27</td>
<td>29,502.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
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<td>523.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal Locator</td>
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<td>5,163.03</td>
<td>78,321.29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilming</td>
<td>3,913.97</td>
<td>8,243.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Equipment</td>
<td>8,537.35</td>
<td>3,619.88</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
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<td>391,397.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension and Retirement</td>
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<td>176.42</td>
<td>667.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
<td>5,545.55</td>
<td>245.89</td>
<td>5,299.66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>211.84</td>
<td>211.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reserve for Maintenance
- $17,062.21

### Save the Children Federation
- $366.48

### Seeing Eye
- $8.00

### Student Loan
- $60.00

### Sundry Contributions
- $922.30

### United China Relief
- $420.00

### War Bonds
- $2,069.50

### Total
- $414,013.00

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#### INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. 3% bonds</td>
<td>Due 1949 (par value $3,000.00)</td>
<td>$2,314.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2% bonds, December 15, 1949-51</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, June 15, 1962-67</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 1½% bonds, June 15, 1948</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2% bonds, September 15, 1951-53</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</td>
<td>Capital Traction Co. 5%-bonds, June 1, 1947 (par value $5,000.00)</td>
<td>$5,292.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, March 15, 1952-54 (par value $7,200.00)</td>
<td>7,382.50</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, April 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>11,400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value $550.00)</td>
<td>407.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00)</td>
<td>92.50</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archives Room Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 1½% bonds, June 15, 1948</td>
<td>8,500.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2% bonds, December 31, 1949-51</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>Virginia Railway Co. 3½% bonds, March 1, 1966 (par value $3,000.00)</td>
<td>3,263.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, June 15, 1962-67</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2% bonds, September 15, 1951-53</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>9,800.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, June 15, 1962-67</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, March 15, 1952-54 (par value $2,000.00)</td>
<td>2,050.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>13,400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Fund</td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% bonds, March 15, 1952-54 (par value $9,000.00)</td>
<td>9,225.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2% bonds, March 15, 1950-52</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Postal Savings 2½% bonds, due 1952</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Life Membership Fund
U. S. Treasury 2⅞% bonds, March 15, 1952-54 (par value $5,000.00) $5,125.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1953 13,000.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1954 500.00 $18,825.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties
U. S. Treasury 2⅞% bonds, June 15, 1962-67 25,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2⅞% bonds, June 15, 1952-55 4,800.00
U. S. Treasury 2⅞% bonds, September 15, 1951-53 15,000.00 44,800.00

Pension and Retirement Fund
Capital Traction Co. 5% bonds, June 1, 1947 (par value $1,500.00) 8,325.00
Detroit Edison Co. 4% bonds, October 1, 1965 (par value $5,000.00) 5,563.68
Potomac Electric Co. 3¾% bonds, July 1, 1966 (par value $4,000.00) 4,390.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, June 15, 1964-69 41,500.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1953 25,000.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1954 47,700.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1955 28,300.00
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1956 10,000.00 $170,778.68

Hillside School, Inc., Endowment Fund
U. S. Savings 2⅞% bonds, Series G, due 1956 700.00

Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee
As chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit:
From October through December, 1944, vouchers were approved to the amount of $127,943.02, of which contributions were received for Approved Schools to the amount of $12,640.43; Historical Research, $2,420.12; Sundries, $3,840.61; War Bonds, $2,069.50; Americanism, $1,424.62; Student Loans, $922.30; United China Relief, $420.00; American Indians, $248.00; Conservation, $192.66; Red Cross, $300.00; Seeing Eye, Inc., $60.00; Save the Children Federation, $8.00.
The following large amounts were disbursed:
Clerical service $24,549.25
Services of Manager, General Superintendent of buildings, Superintendent and employees 13,891.96
Magazine 7,633.50
Blood Plasma 6,350.00
National Defense Committee 5,163.01
Ellis and Angel Islands 3,706.96
Pensions 3,460.34
Postage 2,244.10
Sandblasting Constitution Hall and Administration Building 12,281.50
Withholding tax from salaries 4,338.31

Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee
We have checked the Treasurer General's report with the Auditor's report, and found them in accord.

MABEL J. SMITH, Chairman.

Mrs. Throckmorton moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

Mrs. Haig moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee that we change the fiscal year closing of the books of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to February 28 instead of March 31.* Seconded by Mrs. Manlove. The question was raised as to whether or not the Board was empowered to take this action, and Mrs. Porter moved that recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee be postponed until after luncheon to give the Parliamentarian time to be sure we are taking proper action. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

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

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified 1,150
Number of supplementals verified 229
Total number of papers verified 1,379
Papers returned unverified:
Originals 40
Supplementals 25
New records verified 180
Permits issued for official insignia 271
Permits issued for miniature insignia 396
Permits issued for ancestral bars 308
Since the October Board meeting Louisiana and Maine have completed the microfilming of census records. Missouri has ordered 1860 census and Delaware 1800 census.

ESTELLA A. O'BYRNE, Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.
Mrs. O'Byrne moved that the 1,150 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Porter. Carried.

Mrs. Haig moved that 309 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Grimes. Carried.

Mrs. Haig stated that there had been the lowest number of resignations the past year that had been presented at any February Board meeting: 927 as compared with 1,264 last year, or compared with 3,044 ten years ago. She asked that funds for war projects be sent to her marked "D. A. R. War Fund."

In the absence of the Historian General, Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, the President General presented her message of love and regret, and her urgent plea that the chapters pay their 5-cent per capita for the stained glass windows at Valley Forge.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

I have the honor to present the second report of my first year as Librarian General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

We have received 150 books, 39 pamphlets and 22 manuscripts, the full record of which is appended to this report. We appreciate the generosity of the chapters in all the States, and hope the state regents will express this to their states. At the beginning of the year a list of wanted books was sent to each state librarian, from which we have received many copies. If any chapter is intending to make any donation to the National Library, either by giving books or sending a donation for the purchase of a special book, we would appreciate it if such could be sent at once, so it may be credited on this year's work. The state librarians have been asked to send their reports to the Librarian General by March first, and we hope this may be 100 per cent. Already, two state librarians, New Mexico and Georgia, have returned their questionnaires. Both bear the same signature, January 16, so I am acquainted by letter. Let me hear from your state. If you have any problems or questions, I shall do my best to help you.

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA
Daughters of the American Revolution California State Society Year Book 1944-45. 1944. From California D. A. R.

CONNECTICUT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Hume Family of America. From Miss Kate S. Curly in memory of her sister, Miss Cora Curry.
Frederick Schott, Lancaster Co., Pa., and Some Descendants. 1934. Compiled and presented by Miss Kate S. Curly. (2 copies).
The Lindseys of America. Margaret I. Lindsay. 1889. From Mrs. Clifton C. Carter through Army-Navy Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS
Mary, 1643. From Mrs. Gertrude C. Dimmick through Ruth Brewster Chapter.
Mendell Family Genealogy. M. P. and S. D. Smith. 1943. From Miss Mary P. Smith through Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter.
Following 2 books from Vinnette W. Ranke through Mary Washington Chapter:
The Virginia Revolutionary Ancestors. Annie W. Reddy. 1900.

FLORIDA
Florida During the Territorial Days. S. W. Martin. 1944. From Princess Chirchillis Chapter through Miss Mabel O'Neal, State Librarian.

ILLINOIS
Portrait and Biographical Record of Winnebago and Boone Counties. 1892. From Mrs. Fred L. Roane through Illinois State Librarian.
Following 5 books from Mrs. Carl O. Nymann, State Librarian: The History of Henry County. 1877. From Geneseo Chapter in memory of Mrs. William Orr.
The History of Stephanson County. 1890. From Mrs. Marshall Goodhart.
Portraits and Biographical Record of Clinton, Washington, Marion and Jefferson Counties. 1894. From Joel Pace Chapter.
The History of the Town of Barnardston, Mass., 1736-1900. Lucy C. Kellogg. 1902. From Fort Dearborn Chapter.

IOWA
Historical and Biographical Record of Black Hawk County. 1886. From Waterloo Chapter through Mrs. H. W. Groat.
Bees Menaes Together With the History of Polk County. Johnson Brigham. 2 vols. 1911. From Mrs. J. P. Hewitt.
Richland County, Ohio History. From Mrs. Lillian Ringler.
Portrait & Biographical Album of Hancock, McDonough and Henderson Counties. 1894. From Shadrach Bond Chapter.

KANSAS
Standard Atlas of Johnson County. 1908. From Walter E. Wilson, State Treasurer, through Kansas D. A. R.

KENTUCKY
The Historic Past of Washington, Mason County. Edna H. Best. 1944. From Limestone Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS
Following 8 books from Massachusetts D. A. R.: Fletcher's Charlestown Directory, 1847.
The History of the Town of Fitchburg. R. C. Torrey. 1856.
The Standishes of America. Myra Stanish. 1865.
Stow, 1863-1933, Two Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Town. 1933.
The Military History of Medway, 1745-1885. 1956.
From the Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter:
The Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. 80. 1944.
From Katherine G. Miller. 1938.
and presented by Katherine G. Miller. 1938.
From George Reynolds Chapter.
History of the Hemplemon Family in America. George
History of the Cox-Stout Families. Wayne D. Stout. 1944.
From the Compiler.

Nebraska

History of Wayne County. 1938. Compiled and presented by Dorothy H. Nyberg.
History of Nebraska. J. S. Morton & A. Watkins. 1918.
From Elizabeth Montague Chapter.

New Hampshire

Peter Poore, Pioneer. Judge Nichols and Caroline Poole.
From Anna Keyes Poore Chapter.

New Jersey

Following 9 books from New York D. A. R.

New York

History of Genesee County. 1925. From Mrs. D. S. Simonds in honor of Mrs. Dunbar Rowland.

Montana


North Carolina

Historical Sketches of Wilkes County. John Crouch. 1902.
From Miss Ruby Blackburn through Rendezvous Mountain.

North Dakota


Ohio

From Ohio D. A. R.
The History of Tuscarawas County. 1881. From Anna Ashby Stone Chapter.

Oregon


Pennsylvania

From Mrs. Charles S. Ristaino through Philadelphia Chapter.
The Alexander Biddle Papers. 1943. From Mrs. James E. Gibson through Philadelphia Chapter.
From Mrs. H. J. Severinson.

South Carolina

Through the Years in Old Wissahocke, Katharine T. Obear. 1940. From Richard W. Wann Chapter.

Tennessee

One Hundred Years in the Cumberland Mountains Along the Continental Line. Albert R. Hogue.
From French lick Chapter.

Texas

Texas History. George John. 1935. From Texas D. A. R.
The History of Houston County. A. A. Aldrich. 1943.
From Mrs. Fred C. Smith, Jr.

Vermont

Supplements 1 to 4 Royal Families and Three Hundred Colonial Ancestors and War Service. Elizabeth M. L. Rixford.
From the Compiler.

West Virginia

The Old Pike. A History of the National Road. T. B. Seargent. 1894.
From Mrs. Henrietta L. Shaw.
Biographical and Portrait Cyclopaedia of Monongalia, Marion and Taylor Counties. 1895. From Major William Hammond Chapter.

Western Pennsylvania


Other Sources

Kinfolks (Harlee Family), W. C. Harlee. 4 vols. 1934.
From International Correspondence Schools.

Following 2 books from the Smithsonian Institution:

Pamphlets

Arizona

Will Books 1 and 2, Years 1866 to 1900. Pima County Territory of Arizona. Compiled and presented by May J. B. James.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


MANUSCRIPTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Following 2 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. E. E. Brumbaugh through Livingston Manor Chapter: Index to Norwood, Hogg, Lovick and Other Families by Abes N. Apperson. 1944. Index to Rankin, Clandenin, Huston and Other Families by Evelyn J. Oumby. 1942.

ILLINOIS


MASSACHUSETTS


MICHIGAN

Historical Sketch of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Hillsdale, 1844-1944. 1944. Compiled and presented by Vivian Lyon Moore.


MISSOURI

History of the Memorial Presbyterian Church and the Experiment Farm of Naption, T. B. Hall. From Mrs. J. M. Barrett.

NEW JERSEY

New Aberdeen or the Scotch Settlement of Monmouth County, James Sten. 1899. From Valley of the Delaware Chapter.

NEW MEXICO

A Short History of the Ogle Family, Anna O. Kirkpatrick. 1923. From Butterfield Trail Chapter.

NEW YORK


NEW YORK

The Fighting Clarke of Westfield, N. J. Katharine E. MacGeorge. From Isaac Burroughs Chapter.

NEW YORK

Historical Records of Enoch Crosby Chapter. H. C. Daniels. 1944. From Enoch Crosby Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

History of the Hager Family in America. From Miss Nell Howes through Barboursville Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES


CHART

MARYLAND

The Brooke Family of Calvert County. From Mrs. Edward Solter.

SCRAPBOOK

ILLINOIS

The Story of a Country Parish, St. Andrew's Church, North Bloomfield, Conn. N. R. Burr. From Aaron Miner Chapter.

MICROFILMS

LOUISIANA

1830, 1860, 1870, 1880 Census of Louisiana. From Louisiana D.A.R.
The hour of noon having arrived, following a moment of silent prayer the Chaplain General offered prayer for the men and women in service. The Curator General, Miss Emeline A. Street, read her report.

**Report of Curator General**

The Glass Exhibition which opened in late October has brought in new gifts to the museum—in several cases from members of the Society from whom we had requested loans. Within the last few weeks these loans have been made over as outright gifts. We have had fine attendance with collectors who expressed great pleasure in viewing our collection—and in turn gave us much information regarding particular items. An out-of-town member who came in to see the museum for the first time was so impressed that she spoke at a state meeting of museum chairmen on the opportunity the museum presents to all members of the Society.

Meanwhile plans have been completed for the supplementary loan-exhibition of Stiegel-type glass which we are to have the privilege of showing to the public. This is the $12,000 collection of Col. and Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, of Washington, in whose drawing room the glass has been assembled to form the largest known collection of its type. The owners carry full insurance and we have no expenses in connection with the exhibition which will bring us new visitors and a wealth of good publicity. The glass does not come soon enough to show to Board members at this meeting. In showing loan exhibits we follow the procedure of all modern museums—one which enables us to show new material and thus keep our museum before the public. We are doubly glad to do so as we have shown practically all of our own material in the ever-changing series of exhibits during the past six years.

We have had kind cooperation from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania which has loaned us material from its valuable Stiegel collection—an account book in Stiegel's handwriting recording the affairs of his glass-house, as well as a printed handbill advertising the sale of this famous 18th century glass-works. The president of the Conrad-Pyle Nursery in West Grove, Pennsylvania, is sending us material relating to the red "Rent Rose" given annually as a token payment for land Stiegel gave to the Lutheran Church in Mannheim—the town he founded and so closely associated with his glass. We hope for some pots of the rose itself—the "Henry Nevard." Mr. Heiges, author of a book on Henry William Stiegel, is sending us material as is one of the descendents of the renowned glassmaker. It is a pleasure to record the willingness with which both private individuals and institutions cooperate with this museum when it makes requests.

One of the museum's tasks has been to make the public aware of its existence—long-time, residents of Washington come in and express surprise at finding us. The museum's sign placed at the front door last summer has brought us most gratifying results and doubled attendance which was dwindling because the public believed the Red Cross had taken over the entire building. We have had good publicity in the papers, and on February 6th at 11:30 Miss Crane is speaking about the museum on Station WMAL. The museum post cards of our Greiner doll—printed as a publicity venture—have sold so well we are about to order our third hundred. Janet Johl, author of doll books, has written to ask if she may order the card in quantity and a granddaughter of Greiner himself wrote to express her delight at receiving one of the cards—and ordered a dozen.

Another angle on publicity has been the plan to have colored film slides made of the south gallery and the Glass Exhibition as well as future exhibits. We contacted the National Geographic Society and asked if the members cared to avail themselves of the opportunity of photographing our glass if we provided the film. The suggestion met with favorable response and we expect to have a series of colored film slides to record permanently some of the museum's treasures. These slides are shown in a small hand viewer (and can be used in a projector as well); shown at chapter meetings in and out of Washington they will give many members an opportunity to see our collection. Lacking funds for such a project we have but a dozen experimental films on hand but the museum national vice chairman for the Western Division has recently given us her personal donation of fifty dollars to purchase film—and is asking her own state to contribute to this Photography Project.

Mr. Laurence Coleman, Director of the American Association of Museums and one of the Museum Committee Advisors, came again for a long discussion with the Curator General and Museum Staff in December—going over the Long Range Plan for the State Rooms. He made many
suggestions for possible future developments. Miss Webster has prepared a careful report on the furnishings of our state rooms and has drawn up complete lists of the genuine pieces, late pieces and modern reproductions. We shall be happy to discuss plans for the development of these rooms with state regents and room chairmen at any time. It has been gratifying to receive favorable letters from states supporting the plan to make their rooms period rooms in every detail and to present a true picture of the development of the American home under our own roof.

Since they are free to proceed, New Hampshire and Tennessee have been able to take steps in the re-arrangement and decorating of their rooms. Although the Red Cross is in the room, the District of Columbia chapters have set an example in preparing for the time when their room will be released in voting to sell a reconstructed secretary and with the check from this sale to purchase a genuine antique.

We have followed Mr. Coleman's suggestion to set up a little study corner for museum visitors who welcome the chance to find not only chairs but books and magazines on antiques. They have expressed pleasure in being able to consult our Museum Reference Library which grows slowly but steadily. We have made some excellent additions since autumn—notably "American Samplers" and "Early Wall Stencils" from Connecticut, a two-volume edition of "Pottery and Porcelain" from New York and several others purchased from the generous $50 fund for books sent to us last year by Massachusetts. One member has sent in a book on metals from her own library.

We are sorry to say the Museum Fund contributions have decreased. We look to this fund to help us in many cases where our limited museum budget stops short. The fund cares for monthly magazine photographs and cuts, repairs and cleaning of museum materials, case linings and installation costs of each exhibition, purchase of needed reference books and magazine subscriptions—and the occasional investment in something needed to fill in a gap in our collection. In spite of past war years the chapters have been faithful in remembering our needs—it takes so little from each chapter to build up a good Museum Fund.

The museum has received many gifts for the collection—an itemized list follows:

MUSEUM GIFT LIST
November 1, 1944-January 31, 1945


CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Sidney H. Miner, Chairman. Glass and mug—Mrs. Sidney Miner, Lucretia Shaw Chapter; spectacles—Mrs. Jane Mendell, Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter; glass window pane—Lucy B. Canning, Mary Silliman Chapter; bead bag, 2 wax heads, 13 articles of children's clothing, 9 articles of women's accessories—Miss Emeline Street, Curator General; lace handkerchief—Mrs. Alan Bateman, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter; sugar bowl—Mrs. Fred.

erick A. White, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter; books, "American Samplers," "Early American Stencils"—Lucretia Shaw Chapter; wooden teaset—Mrs. C. B. Greene, Katherine Gaylord Chapter. Contribution Museum Fund—$1 not earmarked; $1 Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter; $2 Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Mrs. Fred Mills, Chairman. Collarette, plate warmer, rag doll—Miss Katherine E. Thomas, Manor House Chapter; three glass bottles—Mrs. Thomas Seay, Constitution Chapter; teaspoon and dessert spoon—Mrs. George B. Ober, Dorothy Hancock Chapter; snuff bottle and bead chair—Mrs. William McGlauflin, Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter; book, "Sandwich Glass"—Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter; glass marble—Mrs. Fred Gwynn, Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter; 4 copper pennies—Mrs. Alice Newhard, Catherine Montgomery Chapter; spoon—Miss Alice Mills, Samuel Gorton Chapter; eucharist set—Mrs. Harriet Harris, Sarah Franklin Chapter; one barrel of china—bequest Katherine Scott Hills; milk pan, bottle, two tasting bottles—Fred McKee, Mary Desha Chapter; child's sugar and cream, glass measure—Mrs. Benjamin Catchings, Mary Desha Chapter.


LOUISIANA—Mrs. Charles Flower, Chairman. Two dollars, Ft. Miro Chapter; $1, Abraham Moorehouse Chapter.


MARYLAND—Mrs. Mary Shoemaker Bopp, Chairman. Glass tumbler—Bertha Zoller, Ann Arundel Chapter.


MICHIGAN—Miss Ethel Dow, Chairman. Book, "Daily Food for Christians"—Mrs. Osmond Heavernich, Fort Ponchartrain Chapter.

MISSOURI—Miss Mona May Osbourn, Chairman. Coverlet—Mrs. Morton Thomas, Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, Chairman. Plate—Mrs. A. D. Brownell, Ranger Chapter; mug—Mrs. Leslie Snow, Mary Torr Chapter; two photographs—Miss Jessie Floyd, Mary Torr Chapter; five books—Mrs. J. S. Richardson, Mary Torr Chapter.

NEW JERSEY—Mrs. Jesse Haydock, Chairman. Teaspoon—Mrs. John S. Wagner, Peggy Warne Chapter; fork—Miss Irene Benyauld, through Mrs. Haydock; baby dress—Mrs. William A. Waller, Watch Tower Chapter; Revolutionary uniform—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meeker. Contribution Museum Fund—$2 each, Penelope Hart, Haddonfield, Westfield and Watchung Chapters; $1 each, Isaac Burroughs and Red Bank Chapters.

NEW MEXICO—Mrs. Abram G. Shortie, Chairman. Contribution Museum Fund—$2 each, Penelope Hart, Haddonfield, Westfield and Watchung Chapters; $1 each, Isaac Burroughs and Red Bank Chapters. New Mexico—Mrs. Abram G. Shortie, Chairman. Lamp—Mrs. J. H. Wroth, ex-regent, New Mexico.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Robert McClellan, Chairman. Glass rolling pin—Mrs. Robert McClellan, Chairman; glass ladel—Mrs. Eli Herrick, LeRay de

Pennsylvania—Mrs. J. Edward Lenker, Chairman. Flute and certificate—Miss Celia Trimble, Brokenstraw Valley Chapter; silk stockings, baby cap and 79-piece china set—Mrs. Paul Wolff, Pittsburgh Chapter. Contributions Museum Fund—$1, Peter Muhlenberg Chapter.


Emeline A. Street, Curator General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. O'Byrne moved the adoption of recommendation No. 2 of the Executive Committee: that Mrs. Ida MacWhorter, Office of Committees, be retained on the rolls at her request, after she has reached the retirement age of 65, March 26, 1945. Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

As a number of the members of the Board are Chairmen of National Committees, they were called on for brief, informal reports. Mrs. Lammers, Vice President General from Texas and Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, urged the State Regents to help their State Chairmen in pushing this work which means so much to the future of America. Mrs. McQuesten, State Regent of Massachusetts, read a letter which she had received from the Superintendent of Schools at Fitchburg, Mass., endorsing the work of the Junior American Citizens.

Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since the October Board meeting, the work on the exterior of the Administration Building and Constitution Hall has been completed. The Texas Room has been dismantled and most of the furniture stored with Smith Storage Company. The Camp and Hospital Service of the Department of Columbia Branch, American Red Cross, is occupying it.

The window drapes have been hung in the President General’s office. These lovely draperies were presented by Miss Katharine Matthies, the State Regent of Connecticut. This wonderful gift is so much appreciated. I want to express my gratitude to her.

The National American Red Cross, Prisoners of War Service, has found it necessary to expand and asked permission to use the kitchen in Memorial Continental Hall. We were glad to grant permission for the use of this room for this most necessary and humane work. The Red Cross has had the kitchen cleaned and painted, at no cost to us, and are planning to have a gas blower put in. There is no heat in this room. This work is being done at no expense to the D. A. R. In addition to work done in the kitchen, Prisoners of War Service has had two other rooms, which they are using, cleaned and painted.

The ceiling of the Catalogue Room has been painted white, and the corridors surrounding it have been painted cream, which has served the purpose of increasing the lighting efficiency 40%.

The Illinois Room has been thoroughly cleaned. The metal portion of the roof of Constitution Hall has been repaired, and we have the assurance that it is now waterproof. The roof on the Administration Building is being repaired, and when that is finished, the same firm will work on the roof of Memorial Continental Hall.

The bathroom adjoining the hospital room has been plastered and painted. This work was made necessary because of the leaks in Constitution Hall. The whole ceiling collapsed and fell.

One of the biggest and perhaps the most important problem has been the correction of our heating system. All three boilers have been cleaned and re-bricked, new traps installed, and the air ducts re-directed. In this way we have been able to increase the temperature in the south Museum ten degrees. The boiler inspector has passed all three boilers as A-1. This is the first time in a number of years that all three boilers have been in working condition. I do want to thank Mr. Kimble, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Cuppett for this splendid piece of work. It was all done by them with no additional labor.

Again, the Fire Marshal and Building Inspector paid us a visit and reported that we must put door checks on all doors in the basement of Constitution Hall. This is a serious problem because we find we can only purchase five of these door checks in the District. Of course, we will meet it in some way. This has to be done before we can obtain our license for Constitution Hall.

In addition to the above, our current work such as window washing and general cleaning, has been carried out with reasonable dispatch.

Lottie H. Caldwell, Chairman.

In the absence of the Editor of the National Historical Magazine, Miss Elizabeth E. Poe, her report was read by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Nason.

Report of Editor of National Historical Magazine

First may I thank the President General, members of the Board and Mrs. Nason, national chairman of the magazine, for their abiding interest in and assistance to the National Historical Magazine.

As you have noted we are getting out on time monthly through the cooperation of all who contribute to the magazine.

Our dead lines are being well observed and space limitation due to the shortage of news print paper are adhered to in almost every case. I am happy to be able to tell you that it appears unlikely that we must print less than 48 pages, for the next six months, at least.

Of course, if the war should end within the next few months we could return to our 64 page edition almost at once.
You will notice that we are printing more and more national, state and chapter D. A. R. news. We feel that in this way we can bring members of the Society closer together and aware of what is going on in the D. A. R. generally.

With meetings curtailed or cancelled because of transportation difficulties the magazine will endeavor to keep our members well informed what is going on from the D. A. R. point of view throughout the country.

Our renewals are coming in steadily showing a healthy and a continuing interest in the magazine.

New subscriptions are to be found in every mail. The prize contests are helpful in this regard. Our members have been most helpful in regard to the Board's ruling that hereafter there is to be no combination of two years' subscription for $3. They recognize the wisdom of having each year's subscription bring in a full $2.

The chapters appreciate the 15 cents rebate they get for each yearly subscription sent in through the chapters' treasurers.

It will be a pleasure to edit the special May issue proposed by Mrs. Nason which is to give summaries of reports usually given at the Continental Congresses by national officers, state regents and national chairmen.

May I express our thanks to our publishers, Judd and Detweiler, for their cooperation particularly for that given to us by their representative, Mr. Charles H. Cooke, tireless in his efforts to assist the magazine and its officials in any way possible.

ELISABETH E. POE, Editor.

Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, read her report.

Report of National Historical Magazine Committee

We are all sad at the thought of giving up our State Conferences and the Continental Congress but the editor and the chairman of the National Historical Magazine are bringing you words of cheer.

We, in the Magazine Office, can and will carry on and we are asking you to help us. It is our plan to have a special issue in May which will include the short reports such as are given at Continental Congress. This is where we need your help.

Will every state regent and national officer send to the editor of the magazine before March 20th a 200 word report which will take the place of your two minute report? We are asking the national chairmen to do the same thing.

When you send out your news letters to your chapters will you mention particularly this special issue in order that all members who planned to attend Congress may send in their subscriptions immediately?

This is necessary because otherwise there would be a sell out of that issue of the magazine and the interested members would have no way of knowing what has been done this past year and what we hope to do during the coming months. We thank you for the interesting articles you and your state officers have sent in and which we have been happy to print.

The extra help in the office has made it possible to keep the subscription expirations in order and we do ask that the chapter treasurers be advised to send in subscriptions promptly in order that the subscriber not miss an issue. This request could also be included in your news letter.

We will send letters to your state chairmen of magazine but we do ask you to include our plans in your letters to the members.

Our subscribers numbering 10,096 were reported to you at the October 19, 1944 Board meeting, and on January 15, 1945 the subscription list had grown to 11,400 and more have been coming in each day since then.

In order to give you the magazine you need in this emergency we ask each state regent to do her very best to increase the number of subscribers in her state.

Your chairman never gives idle praise so when she tells you that the Society is most fortunate in having Miss Elisabeth E. Poe serve as editor of the magazine you know she is speaking from her heart as well as from her head. Miss Poe's long experience in the newspaper world, her knowledge of and love for our Society, makes her invaluable to us.

Through her work as editor our magazine means more now and will continue to mean more than ever to the members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ISABELLE C. NASON, Chairman.
Continental Congress before it was found necessary to cancel it.

The President General resumed the chair.

Mrs. VanCourt Carwithen, Chairman of Approved Schools, read her report on Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. Schools.

Report of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. Schools

Your national chairman of Approved Schools has the honor to report as follows:

Your chairman has had the pleasure of visiting twelve states since reporting to you in October. The interest and enthusiasm shown has been most gratifying. The colored slides which your chairman has taken on her recent visits to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee D. A. R. Schools have been well received.

Every Daughter of the American Revolution realizes that this year marks the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of Tamassee. Your chairman attended the board meeting at the school on October 28th. At that time it was decided to make the much needed Auditorium-Gymnasium the anniversary project for our school. It was felt that the chapters all over the country would welcome an opportunity to share in this gift. A letter has been sent to every chapter regent outlining the plan. The real D. A. R. spirit was personified in gifts from the Benjamin Franklin and Rochambeau Chapters, of France, and from the Havana Chapter, of Havana, Cuba.

May your chairman take time to thank state regents who, so courteously, followed her letter with letters of their own asking for the cooperation of all chapters in their states? May she, also, thank the state chairmen who included this project in their letters?

The returns, to date, are coming in nicely. Until a few days ago, Pennsylvania led, both in chapters heard from and in amount of gifts. New York has forced her into a back seat. Iowa deserves honorable mention. To your chairman this is a thrilling race, with joy in every reply. It will be interesting to see which state first reaches the goal of chapters subscribing 100%.

On October 29th, it was the privilege of your chairman to be among those present at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary exercises at Tamassee:

Our President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, and distinguished guests from eleven states were on hand to extend personally their congratulations and best wishes on this auspicious occasion.

From the inspiration of the Sunrise Communion, through the soul-satisfying message of the later morning service, our Society, our children and our God seemed drawn together, inseparably, by bonds of love and faith.

After a delicious dinner, cooked and served by Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, Historian General, the gift of the California Daughters. (Mrs. Lee did not mention the fact that the gift was made in her honor.) Money for a stairway in the Sarah Corbin Robert School Building, presented by Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, past Vice President General from Louisiana, in memory of Mrs. Flower, past State Regent of that state. Anniversary gifts of a tractor from the Daughters of Ohio, and a dormitory for the little boys, from Mr. and Mrs. William Pouch, were announced by Mrs. Orr.

The above mentioned gifts, plus those of Memorial Acres and Memorial Lights and numerous gifts of money were gratefully accepted for the school by Mr. Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee. Since then Pennsylvania has sent $500.00 more for the Chapel.

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The high light of the day was an inspiring address by our President General.

In closing, guests, faculty, students and friends fervently prayed, "God watch over each one of us, while we are absent one from the other."

The next day your chairman left, carrying with her the conviction that if the Daughters of the American Revolution had Tamassee—and Tamassee, alone—to which they could point as the achievement of the past twenty-five years, our organization would have more than justified its existence.

It was a gorgeous fall day when Mr. and Mrs. Earle met your chairman in Birmingham, and drove her to Kate Duncan Smith School. Seven years had passed since your chairman last visited this school. As we neared the school a beautiful lake spread out over the countryside, and gone were many of the forlorn farms that had infested the landscape.

Rejoice with your chairman that prosperity in the form of the Tennessee Valley Authority has come to Gunter Mountain! Rejoice in the amazing improvement in the physical condition and well being of the children, their robust bodies and rosy cheeks contrasting strikingly with the pale, anaemic little people of just a few years ago! Rejoice that lessons learned at Kate Duncan Smith School have taught the people on Gunter Mountain how to use prosperity wisely!

Neat, cozy homes replace the shabby shacks with their sagging roofs. Warm, well selected clothes are now the rule for our boys and girls in the school.

To our Agriculture Department the men of the community turn for advice on planting, or for help when a hog is ill, or when a cow fails to give her usual amount of milk. Before our school led the way towards better living, many a child had never seen a cow. A program to encourage chicken raising is proving successful.

Is the D. A. R. needed on Gunter Mountain in these days of prosperity? Yes; more than ever! Not only is Kate Duncan Smith the only modern, well equipped school for miles around, but our friendly, neighborly contacts with the adult population is sowing seed that year by year will be harvested in the improved living conditions of an entire community.

A recent letter from Mrs. Earle reports that the garage to house the teachers' cars has been completed. I quote from Mrs. Earle's letter: "This
cost $500 and had to be built on faith, but, perhaps, some state will come to the rescue, though, of course, it is difficult to get a sponsor for a finished project with a debt attached."

The telephone gift of the Texas Daughters, increases in usefulness every day. If not already in use, new farm equipment will soon be increasing the size and variety of the crops on Gunter Mountain. The Daughters of Indiana are the donors. As soon as it can be built the lunch room will fill the great need and release the small auditorium for classes, assemblies, etc. This lunch room will be the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Pouch.

On the battle fronts, as in Revolutionary times, the boys from our schools are fighting again for your land and mine. At home, the fires are burning brightly because our girls have learned at Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee what is needed in life to have a glow! As we pray for the future of America, let us pray for the strength and the opportunity to continue to hold out the hand of friendly assistance and understanding to our fellow Americans in the mountains of the South.

HENRIETTA P. CARWITHEN,
Chairman.

The members of the Board were privileged to witness the ceremony of the presentation of a beautiful flag, a wedding gift to Mrs. Vietheer, State Regent of Maryland, from the Janet Montgomery Chapter, of Bethesda, Maryland, of which Mrs. J. Dunbar Stone is Regent, to the National Society. The flag was a replica of that made by Mary Pickersgill during the War of 1812, which flew over Fort McHenry on the night that Francis Scott Key wrote his immortal poem, "The Star Spangled Banner." The President General received the gift in the name of the National Society, and passed it on to the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds for safekeeping, until such time as it could be placed in the Maryland Room.

Recess was taken at 1:00 p.m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:00 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Talmadge, presiding.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee, action on which was postponed until after luncheon, was again presented, as follows: Mrs. Halg moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee: that we change the fiscal year closing of the books of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to February 28 instead of March 31. Seconded by Mrs. Manlove. Carried.

Mrs. Manlove moved the adoption of recommendation No. 3 of the Executive Committee: that Miss Theodora Wingate, Chief Genealogist in the office of the Registrar General, be retained on the rolls at her request after she has reached the retirement age of 65, May 15, 1945. Seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow. Carried.

Mrs. Moss therefore pointed out that while the Society was obliged to obey the higher authority (the O. D. T. order), it had the right to comply with that request with the authorization of its By-Law.

Election of Officers. Article II of the By-Laws provides that "The officers of this Society shall hold office for three years or until their successors are elected." Since this is the first year of a three-year term, all National Officers would continue anyway, with the exception of those Vice Presidents General whose terms expire in 1945. In the event of no Congress being held, they would, in accordance with the By-Laws, continue until their successors are elected.

Meetings of the National Society. Article IV, Section 1, prescribes how meetings of the National Society shall be called. Section 2 gives the voting members at a Continental Congress or any special meeting of the National Society—and they are the same. Section 3 provides that the quorum shall be 200 voting members at any meeting of the National Society. Therefore, it would not be possible to have a meeting of the National Society, under the provisions of the By-Laws, that would fall within the number 50 set by the O. D. T. Meetings of the National Board. The National Board may carry on if their attendance is under 50, but the membership of the Board exceeds 50, and who shall be the one to say who shall come and who shall stay at home?

State Conferences. Article X, Section 2, gives the voting members of the State Conferences. The accredited delegate body of a State Conference cannot be limited. Many of the larger States having a large membership and a large number of chapters have an accredited voting body of well over 50, and those States cannot hold a State Conference because they cannot limit their delegate body to 50 or less.

Mrs. Moss stated that in her opinion it would not be fair or wise to discriminate, and she recommended that all State Conferences for all States be cancelled until such time as the O. D. T. allows States to hold conferences.

Mrs. Silversteen moved that the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution be cancelled in accordance with the order of Office of Defense Transportation. Seconded by Mrs. Randolph. Carried unanimously.

As regent of one of the smallest States, Mrs. Gorham moved that because many States cannot hold their Conferences, this Board vote that all States cancel their Conferences this year in order that the D. A. R. be 100 per cent in voluntarily complying with the demands of the Office of Defense Transportation. Seconded by Mrs. Townsend. Carried unanimously.
Mrs. Grimes moved that the proceedings of the National Society, including all reports, be issued as has been customary. Seconded by Mrs. Ingram. Carried.

Mrs. Manlove moved 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 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 8½ x 11 inches, double spaced 1½ inch margin at left side of page; that the recording Secretary General be authorized to delete any irrelevant material. Seconded by Mrs. O'Byrne. Carried.

Mrs. Berger moved 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 of the National By-Laws). Seconded by Mrs. Porter. Carried unanimously.

The President General announced that the bouquet of flowers was the gift of Mrs. William H. Pouch, and it was requested that a message of love be sent to Mrs. Pouch.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, presented her supplemental report.

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

It gives me pleasure to present this supplemental report, to confirm the Conecuh Chapter at Evergreen, Alabama.

**Edna B. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.**

Mrs. Goodfellow moved the confirmation of the Conecuh Chapter at Evergreen, Alabama. Seconded by Mrs. Manlove. Carried.

Mrs. O'Byrne raised a question with regard to the action taken at the October Board meeting with regard to the subscription price of the National Historical Magazine. The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Manlove, read from the verbatim report of the Regular Board Meeting of April 14, 1934, at which time the Board voted the two-years-for-$3 subscription price; and then read from the verbatim report of the October 19, 1944, Board meeting at which the Board voted to rescind the earlier action. It was agreed that the Board was in order in taking this action and the motion would stand eliminating the price of two years for $3.

Mrs. Silverateen offered the suggestion that inasmuch as the National Society had planned to hold a Congress this year, it would be a very generous and big thing for the membership to consider that all of those who had planned to attend Congress, had it been possible to hold it, give the amount of money the railroad fare would cost each one to some very worthy project of the National Society. It was agreed that it was a wonderful suggestion, and it was added that inasmuch as some chapters pay their delegate's expenses, they might wish to contribute that amount of money to some project of the Society.

In response to an inquiry, the President General said that the program of war work which the Board had adopted would extend on throughout the administration, and as money came in, it would be possible to outfit other ships.

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

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

Number of applications verified, 185.

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<tr>
<td>Originals</td>
<td>1,335</td>
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<td>Supplementals</td>
<td>229</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,564</td>
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**Estella A. O'Byrne, Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.**

Mrs. O'Byrne moved that the 185 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,335 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Manlove. Carried.

Mrs. Haig moved that 14 former members be reinstated, making a total of 323 reinstated this date. Seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow. Carried.

Mrs. Heavenrich moved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the call of the President General. Seconded by Mrs. Bowker. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Manlove, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The President General expressed her appreciation to the members of the Board for their wonderful cooperation and support of the vital things that had come before the Society at this time. Mrs. Porter responded by moving that we all rise and give our President General a rising vote of thanks for her graciousness and her generosity and the gracious way in which she has presided at this meeting and has taken the disappointment of not being able to have her first Continental Congress. The motion was seconded by Miss McMackin and carried unanimously with a rising vote.

By consent of the Board, the motion was made a part of the minutes of the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m., to meet at the call of the President General.

**Marjorie R. Manlove, Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.**
Editorially Speaking...

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

THANK you for the splendid response which has come from national officers, national chairmen and state regents for the special May number of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE to be devoted to the progress of the Society during the past year.

Your national chairman and editor hope that this will be one of the outstanding numbers in the history of the Magazine.

The increased interest in the Magazine since the cancellation of the 54th Continental Congress shows the part the publication plays in the Society.

It is your one enduring link between the past and the present of the Society and its ideals and aims.

The Magazine has had many staunch friends during its existence and none more loyal to it than the late Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair, National Chairman of the National Historical Magazine in the administration of Mrs. William H. Pouch as President General.

Mrs. Sinclair, who had been National President of the Children of the American Revolution and State Regent of Virginia for the N.S.D.A.R., worked early and late in behalf of the Magazine.

She was interested particularly in what was contributed to it and one of her last articles she wrote was for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE entitled "The Jamestown Colony and Sir Christopher Newport." It will appear in this Magazine in a later issue.

On her return from the Chicago Congress in 1942 Mrs. Sinclair was injured in an automobile accident near Alexandria, Virginia.

She never fully recovered from this accident and thus, in a sense, fell "in the line of duty."

All of us in the editorial offices at Washington grew to care very much for Mrs. Sinclair and valued her advice and cooperation. Always friendly and courteous, she won many new supporters for the Magazine and her interest in it did not flag at the end of her National chairmanship. To the last she was interested in the welfare of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and its progress.

We are happy to be able to report that the newsprint situation is improving and we can maintain our 48-page issue monthly at least until July First.

Meantime, you can help us most by keeping strictly to the number of words assigned to the type of contribution you are sending to us.

Remember, please, that chapter reports are 300 words in length, committee reports 500 words and other items usually not more than 200 words in length.

ELISABETH E. POE,
Editor.

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

THE fact we are to have no State Conferences and no Continental Congress this year, and the sense of loss this brings to us, makes us realize what it must mean to our older members and to those who are too frail or too far away from their chapters to attend meetings, to lose their contact with the National Society. Therefore what can possibly give more pleasure to these members who have had inactivity forced upon them than gifts of subscriptions to the National Historical Magazine?

Why should we spend so much time in gift shops and department stores trying to find something to please auntie, mother or friend when it takes a few minutes to write a check for two dollars and send to Chapter Treasurer or the Treasurer General with name and address of the member to whom the magazine is to be sent.

The more subscribers we have the better the magazine we can give you, and the more readers of the magazine the better their understanding of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON,
National Chairman.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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

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413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.

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Registrar General
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Historian General
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Librarian General
MRS. FREDERICK G. SMITH
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Curator General
MISS EMELINE A. STREET
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. WILLIAM HORSFALL, 1007 S. Second St., Marshall, Ore.
National Board of Management—Continued

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State Regent—Mrs. T. H. Naylor, 8 Vine St., Montevallo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Henry Grade Jacobs, Scottsboro.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Peter Grandison, P. O. Box 1134, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Latzer, Box 827, Fairbanks.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. Edward J. Roth, 817 McAllister St., Tempe.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Charles A. Hatney, 410 W. 2nd St., Little Rock.
State Vice Regent—Miss Marie Louise Lloyd, 4303 Woodlawn St., Little Rock.

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State Regent—Mrs. Charles Franklin Lambert, 2238 Lakeshore Ave., Oakland 6.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles A. Chirstin, Christin Porter Ranch, San Fernando.

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State Vice Regent—Miss Ernest Henry Steinhardt, 115 W. Grant Ave., Pueblo.

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State Vice Regent—Miss Arthur Bencher Eyland, 724 S. Main St., Torrington.

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State Regent—Mrs. John Lee Farmer, Laurel.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. Irvin Dancy, Newark, Delaware.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. P. Byers, 445-20th Ave., N. E., St. Petersburg.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. E. Blount Fiske, 826 Beulavue Ave., Dublin.

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State Regent—Mrs. Juliet Lawrence Davis, Waileka, Maui.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Irwin James Shephard, 1808 Punahou St., Honolulu.

IDAHO
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl A. Winkle, 1818 Fillmore St., Caldwell.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas Richard Hemmens, 2508 E. 76th St., S. Shore Station, Chicago 49.

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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Furler Burns, 608 Bond St., North Manchester.

IOWA
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State Vice Regent—Mrs. Raymond Peter Ink, Grange Gables, Mt. Vernon.

KANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewbrey, Aaibland.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Vernon E. McArthur, 127 W. 11th St., Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY
State Regent—Mrs. Hugh Russell, 1601 Bath Ave., Ashland.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Wm. Preston Drake, 1239 State St., Bowling Green.

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State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Franklin Moody, 201 St. Charles St., Baton Rouge.

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MASSACHUSETTS
State Regent—Mrs. Herbert E. McQuisten, 104 High St., North Andover.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry Edward Barlow, 65 Longmeadow St., Longmeadow.

MICHIGAN
State Regent—Miss Laura Clark Cole, 172 Hildale St., Hildale.
State Vice Regent—Miss Chester F. Miller, 1237 Owen St., Saginaw.

MINNESOTA
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2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
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<td><strong>Advancement of American Music</strong></td>
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<td>Mrs. Lorenzo Escaz, 310 E. Elm Street, Wichita, Kansas</td>
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### Administrative Committees

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<td>Mrs. John Throg Cameron, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (Hotel Puritan, Boston 15, Massachusetts)</td>
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<td><strong>Parliamentarian</strong></td>
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<td>Mrs. John Logan Marshall, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., Washington 6, D. C. (301 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harry D. McKee, Chairman, 1473 E. 45th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td><strong>War Records Committee</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Committee to Investigate Plans for Pearl Harbor Memorial</strong></td>
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<td>Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, Vice Chairman, 2630 University Place, Washington, D. C.</td>
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