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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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THEN (1924)
DOWN WITH COMMUNISM

NOW! (1949)
The President General’s Message

That Reminds Me:

While this message comes to you on the eve of our Fifty-Eighth Continental Congress, time limits are such that it must needs be prepared in early February. When it is being read from the printed page, the reports of our accomplishments along the far flung operations of our activities will be ready for announcement from the platform.

* * * * * * * * *

But these factors do not prevent consideration of the pathway trodden by this administration thus far, nor do they preclude certain rather accurate predictions of that which the future holds in store. Repeatedly the administration has announced as its single item of new business the substantial building program stamped with the overwhelming approval of the Fifty-Seventh Congress. Actual realization of this objective has been promptly begun and substantially written into accomplishment. It seems an appropriate occasion to throw it into strong relief.

* * * * * * * * *

With our minds upon the $900,000.00 figure involved it is comforting to know that on January 1, 1949, approximately $69,000.00 has been both pledged and paid and is now in the hands of the Treasurer General. A rather inspiring number of our Chapters have already reached the Honor Roll, and the completion of reports for the Fifty-Eighth Congress gives every promise that others will be added to the list.

* * * * * * * * *

The moderate demands placed upon the individual chapter established the enterprise as one attainable without undue hardship. The enthusiasm of the membership as the project gathers momentum is heartening. The cardinal requirement more or less reduces itself into the determination of holding firmly to the program until ultimate success is achieved.

* * * * * * * * *

The greatest danger arises from the very fact that the attainability of the objective may seemingly indicate the safety of postponement until too near to the Fifty-Ninth Congress. Therefore I urge you, one and all, to bare your shoulders to the wheel while there is still time to achieve without undue effort.

* * * * * * * * *

None of these thoughts is particularly original. But the taking advantage of time where there is still time may spell success where too much leisure may prevent success in the time proposed. As has been oft said, a word to the wise is sufficient.

Estella A. O’Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well meaning, but without understanding.

RECENTLY, proposals have been made by governmental officers to alter medical practice, ostensibly to improve the quality of care of lower income and indigent classes. Help for the poor and needy appeals to all of us. However we are prone to overlook the effect which laws supposedly for their benefit may have on the quality of their care, and on the government of our country. Such effects may well deteriorate the quality of service that the people whom we wish to help are already receiving. The proposal for compulsory sickness insurance is based on false premises as to its necessity and as to what it will accomplish.

The triumphs of medicine in the prevention and cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering have been achieved by a continuing intimate relation of medical science with increase in general scientific knowledge of chemistry, physics and biology. The sociologic aspects of medicine are likewise closely integrated with the economic and social lives of the people and the nation. Any proposal radically to change the system of medical care of a nation can be evaluated only by consideration of its effects as a part of the complex system of economics and of the political ideology of the people.

The formulation and implementation of forward-looking policies in medical care and also in other governmental proposals for improvement of standards of living, will be more sound, effective and lasting if they are viewed in the light of the history of proposals with supposed similar objectives in the past. "It is an axiom that those who are ignorant of the past are condemned to repeat it."

Accomplishments of American Medicine

The program of American medicine includes first a continuation of advance in quality of medical education, which has been especially progressive in the past forty years. Medical research and applied knowledge in medicine and surgery in the prevention and cure of disease have reduced death rates in many categories of disease and have prolonged the expectation of life from 49 years in 1900 to 68 years in 1948. One by one diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, diabetes, pernicious anemia, which formerly took a heavy toll of illness and death are being cured by new remedies. Still others such as typhoid and tuberculosis, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are being prevented by appropriate medical and sanitary measures.

The threat of catastrophic illness in the family has been removed from millions of our citizens by voluntary medical insurance plans. We in this country have always been insurance-minded, particularly with respect to fire and other physical risks as well as to life insurance. Voluntary hospital and medical insurance is a more recent development, chiefly in the past 20 years. Like other forms of insurance, it required actuarial experience on an experimental basis before it could gather momentum. Blue Cross Hospitalization Plans from a modest beginning in 1929 had a coverage of 11 million members in 1943 and in 1948 of 30 million, equal to 21 per cent of the entire population. These plans cooperate closely with union organizations and employers; they provide protection for the man of limited means. Voluntary state medical care plans started shortly
after Blue Cross, began to develop rapidly from 1939. In 1946 there were 39 of these medical care plans in operation with an enrollment of 2,845,000; by 1948 there were 92 with an enrollment of ten million.

In addition to these voluntary non-profit plans, commercial companies carry more millions in coverage, and the trade groups such as mine workers or clothing workers care for millions more.

Voluntary medical and hospital insurance from a small experimental beginning has grown so that now 52,000,000 Americans are insured against the costs of hospitalization, 31,000,000 against loss of income through disability, 26,000,000 against surgical expense, and 9,000,000 against medical expense. And still this insurance is growing, without any governmental compulsion, which in its operation would destroy voluntary agencies and substitute a much more expensive and inefficient program.

Under the Hill-Burton bill, supported by the American Medical Association, hospital facilities will be provided on the basis of demonstrated need in areas at present not well served. Such hospital and health centers will afford the inducement to physicians to locate in these areas, and go far toward correcting present inequalities in medical care. The establishment of local and county health centers will make available to each neighborhood information as to proper living and prevention of illness. The American Medical Association has an active program in preventive medicine, periodic health examinations (since 1918) in prenatal care and childbirth, in problems of rural health and in the support and promotion of medical research.

Other features of the American medical program include provisions for the care of those chronically ill, whose numbers will increase in an aging population and with increasing longevity. Plans are under way for improving the care of children of preschool age.

Such activities are best administered at the local community and state levels. Economically poor regions may require federal subsidy. The needs and ways of supplying those needs vary with different communities and cannot be met by a central bureaucracy.

These are some of the accomplishments of American medicine under our system of free enterprise, which have given our citizens the best quality of medical care of any nation on earth, and which we propose to carry on.

Do we wish to substitute for this program under freedom, a system of compulsory payroll taxation which would give an inferior grade of medical care to all, in every economic class? But still more important to our national life is the effect of such a plan on our democracy.

**Compulsion**

Compulsory sickness insurance by the very nature of compulsion introduces an element which is incompatible with democracy. Socialization of medicine is the first step in socialization of government. This is well illustrated in the recent history of England in which the introduction of the panel system under Lloyd George was later developed under the present socialistic government into compulsory health insurance and is progressing toward a rapid socialization of the entire nation. The proposal to improve the quality of medical care of that part of the British population which was not receiving good care was most commendable. As in many other socialist programs, the announced end to be attained, that is the improvement of care and the condition of the people, would be agreed to by all. The means adopted were faulty and, on the experience of both ancient and modern times, are bound to fail in their objective.

Frankly to admit that compulsory sickness insurance is socialized medicine undoubtedly would raise questions embarrassing to governmental agencies that advocate the plan; so, with tongue in cheek, they try to camouflage socialism using the technics commonly employed by promoters of revolutionary political programs. “Taking over the provisions for the health of the people is the keystone of the arch of communism.”

**Communism in America**

A communal system is no stranger in this country. It was tried and failed under John Smith in the Colony of Virginia. Its operation is described in a report of Sir Thomas Dale, successor to Captain John Smith, to the British Crown, quoted by Lord Elton.
The early colonists had labored under two crippling disadvantages, communal ownership and its inevitable consequence, martial law. "The business of all proved to be the business of none." Men would not work for the Common Store as they would have worked for their own families, and Smith and his immediate successors had to drive their reluctant fellows with savage threats and punishments.

The effects of a very partial introduction of private property under Sir Francis Dale were startling and immediate. Each man was given three acres of his own, but still had to work 11 months out of 12 for the general store. Even so the lazy became industrious overnight.

When our people were fed out of the Common Store and laboured jointly together, glad was he who could slip from his labour, or slumber over his task, he cared not how, nay, the most honest among them would hardly take so much true pains in a weeke, as now for themselves they will doe in a day; neither cared they for the increase, presuming, howsoever the harvest prospered, the general store must maintain them, so that wee reaped not so much Corne from the labours of thirtie as now three or foure doe provide for themselves.

"Gradually but only gradually the authorities in England came to realize that communal ownership and compulsion must go hand in hand."

This is the first recorded instance of communism in America. It was at once discarded and thus far, aside from local unsuccessful experiments, has not returned.

Patient-Physician Relation

That socialized medicine interferes with the physician-patient relation is self-evident by the recognition of advocates of socialized medicine of the necessity of providing a panel. The most shrewd advocates of socialized medicine have failed utterly in their contention that their plan will not interfere in this fundamental confidential relation of doctor to patient. It always has and always will. Indeed this interference is part of their plan, although the more ardent advocates will not admit it.

Physicians have up to now been individualists; they do their best work on a competitive basis. If the physician is alert, well trained, honest, proud of his profession and its achievements, he will strive continually to improve and give better service, and he is rewarded by the gratitude of his patients and an increase in his clientele and emoluments. To the degree that he is poorly prepared, slothful and loses his incentive to improve, he will do less creditable work. He will be limited by the deadly average of attainment, loss of initiative, and dependence on a paternal government which has always been the next step downward in socialistic governments of history. The removal of the individual incentive is fatal to progress, and human nature is the same, irrespective of occupation. Socialized medicine will reduce the quality of public service as it has in modern governments elsewhere.

Many social injustices and inequalities remain to be corrected. These become more evident as our general standard of living rises from decade to decade, but the remedying of these faults should not be made the occasion for destruction of past gains. In medicine, inadequacies in medical care are closely interlocked with general economic deficiencies. Understaffed and economically poor communities and areas require individualization of treatment, and a plan which will be efficient in one region may not work in another, with a different local ideology and economy.

Uniformity—Good or Bad

While these effects on medical service to the people are serious enough, the less obvious and temporarily more remote effects of a program of socialized medicine on our government are still a greater threat to our national welfare.

A national plan by which government would take over the practice of medicine implies uniformity and loss of personal initiative. Uniformity, whether it concerns the administration of full medical care or of full employment, invokes the sovereign power of the state. Invoking these inherent powers of government to change this and that can lead only to the destruction of democracy and of personal liberty and free enterprise and to the establishment of a dictatorship. This inevitable result has come to governments throughout all history from Greece, Rome, Florence, down to post-revolutionary France, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. But it is argued that the present plans for government-controlled medicine do not envisage any sweeping attack on
democracy. At the same time it is averred that an extensive system of bureaucratic control will be necessary to make the program effective. The establishment of such uniform control would be a long step toward authoritarianism.

Uniformity of itself is not good nor is it bad, considered apart from its effects in the special field in which it is applied. There are many fields of community and national life, in which uniformity of action is economically necessary and these have resulted from science and invention; they are part of what we call the advance of civilization and permit the rise in standards of living. Mass production and the division of labor with the aid of machinery have made possible the enjoyment of comforts and shortened the hours of labor. Most householders do not maintain their own supplies of gas or electricity; if, however, such facilities are not available, they may still light their houses with kerosene lamps or candles. In recent years the gas cylinder and the local air or gas power plant have brought these conveniences to rural areas. The problems of supply of raw materials and of expense vary in different communities, according to availability of fuel and the exigencies of climates, and so uniformity is limited by practical considerations. At the same time, the householder is under no compulsion to employ them unless he so wishes.

In medicine, rules such as those for quarantine to prevent the spread of disease, for the handling and dispensing of food supplies, for dealing with epidemics have been found by experience necessary in order to do for the individual what he cannot do for himself, and for this purpose, local, state, and national health departments have been created. In all these, methods have been devised to deal with populations en masse for the prevention of disease and uniformity of method is necessary for their accomplishment.

In education it is recognized that illiteracy is a threat to the life of the state. The welfare of the nation is best served by a system of public schools which can be maintained only by general taxation, under laws administered by the individual states of the Union. The problem of education is general; that of illness is individual. Some states are less able economically than others to maintain current standards and need help, but this need whether educational or medical must not be made the occasion for an invasion of the rights of states by Federal bureaucracies.

Uniformity is thus good so long as it makes possible the attainment of desirable ends. Even here uniformity might be bad, if it attempted to make all procedures for public utilities the same without regard to climate, natural resources, or qualities of populations, and also failed to consider that the economic requirements, financial status, and abilities of a population today may be different tomorrow. From the beginnings of our government in the early colonies, diversity to meet local conditions and wishes of the citizens has been the rule rather than uniformity. In the words of Woodrow Wilson, "There was no invariable pattern but everywhere on the contrary a spontaneous adjustment of political means to place and circumstance."

Uniformity provided by a national law for government practice of medicine would not correct the deficiencies in needy areas whose problems require varying treatment; at the same time it would impose inferior quality of service on all.

Monopoly

The institution of a government monopoly of medical care will produce the same results as have monopolies of the essentials of life in the past, whether it be the accumulation of grain by an Egyptian pharaoh, or the acquirement of lands and vast sources of wealth by a Roman tyrant or the monopoly of business by Louis XIV. We have already seen in our own national life the ill effects of great business monopolies: the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed to prevent the stifling of competition. Monopoly of labor through unions originally designed to obtain justice and fair treatment for labor, has now resulted in profit to a few of one class, to the detriment of a still larger class of labor, by denying them free opportunity to work. Monopolies whether of capital or labor work to the benefit of their sponsors only so long as they are exceptional—when they become general, they are destructive of the general welfare and ultimately destroy their creators. For this reason socialists and communists favor monopolies in business and in medicine as factors forwarding their own objectives.
Governmental monopoly of any product results in governmental dispensing of that product to its subjects. The recipients of government largesse look more and more to the government and like the early colonists of Virginia, work less and less and invite the compulsion which precedes socialistic slavery and ultimate dictatorship.

Care of people by a paternalistic government results in loss of their sense of personal responsibility, first to participate in government, and later to make any effort to contribute to the general welfare. In urging the theory of the right of a citizen to be cared for, some social workers, betrayed by their own idealism, forget that this citizen has also an obligation in a democracy himself to contribute to the general welfare. Without insistence on this obligation, democracy fails.

We are just now emerging from a period of governmental regulation and centralization under bureaucracies made necessary by total war. This period, in which we have become somewhat inured to regimentation, is especially dangerous to our democracy. Socialist and totalitarian governments grow by steps, slowly at first, but with a steadily increasing tempo and always by deluding the people into the belief that the new will be better than what they already have. In the proposed compulsory sickness insurance, the delegation of dictatorial power to one man even though he may be advised by a council appointed by the same authority, is urged because, it is stated, there will be a tremendous amount of detail to be handled. This is true and it will require also an enormous addition (estimated at 1,500,000) to our already swollen army of civil servants, much greater than was required for temporary wartime control of production and prices. Government monopoly whether in business or medicine inevitably leads to the abuse of power and deterioration of quality of service.

Governmental regimentation of medicine as proposed would give the American people an inferior rather than a better quality of medical service, by substituting for the individual and personal patient-physician relation, an assembly line of people hurrying to get something for nothing from physicians who had been robbed of incentive to careful work. What is even more vital, such regimentation would be another long step toward the destruction of free enterprise and of American democracy. As we love our country we shall exert our every effort as individually responsible citizens to maintain the freedoms which are characteristic of America, and the liberty that makes our country the land of the free, the home of free enterprise and of opportunity.

We shall be especially “on our guard to protect liberty when the government’s purposes are beneficial.”

---

Liberty

Once upon a time a man dreamed a dream and it was dark. From his stone pillow in a deep cave his soul went forth on a quest of light. It wandered far from the prehistoric cave until at last it found a star.

The man awoke went out into the night and lo the heavens were full of stars but there was one bright star that he could not forget. He hitched his dreams thereafter to that star. He left his cave, built a house out of a pile of stone, later he built one of logs, he cleared fields, discovered fire and how to use it. He went beyond his native haunts discovered new worlds and in them the wonders of science and invention. The star the dreamer found is the divine spark in all men. Our Republic opens all doors to opportunity by guaranteeing absolute individual freedom to go forth in the light of your star. Follow it and somewhere there will appear the sweeping highlands of spiritual development, peace, contentment and success.

—From The American Way.
Our Colonial Colleges
11—Washington and Lee University

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

IN the charming little town of Lexington, deep in Virginia's scenic Valley of the Shenandoah, is situated one of our proudest colonial colleges, named in honor of two great Americans who, at two widely separated, but equally critical, periods in its history, stepped forward as its generous benefactors—George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Now celebrating its bicentennial with many of the world's most distinguished educators and scholars as its honored guests, this institution today stands as a glorious monument to all that is best in our fabulously rich past and as a reassuring beacon clearly pointing the way to what all hope will be an even richer future.

Augusta Academy, Liberty Hall, Washington Academy, Washington College, Washington and Lee University—those are the storied old mile-stones that mark the 200-year trail from the little academy of 1749 to the modern university of 1949. Virginia, like the other colonies, drew its first settlers from those European peoples who had made more progress in civilization than any other in the world, and who accordingly had the most advanced ideas of the time on the subject of education. The story of this little school in Lexington, therefore, is another inspiring chapter in the always inspiring saga of American education, the story of how a tiny seed was
planted on the frontier and how that seed lived and flourished and grew—all because of the faith and determination of the hardy pioneers who tended it and nourished it and watched over it.

As in the case of several other colonial colleges, the humble beginnings of Washington and Lee University were deeply rooted in the indomitable spirit of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, a God-fearing and courageous clan who, wherever they went, carried with them a love of freedom and a thirst for learning. It was back in the 16th century that John Knox, that doughty old founder of the Presbyterian movement, as he knew it and preached it, could not long endure without an educated and enlightened youth, and it was he who almost single-handedly obtained from the Scotch Parliament the historic act which required that a school be kept in every parish. From that day on, his followers regarded the school as an indispensable supporting arch of the church, for, as Hugh Blair Grigsby so aptly expressed it in his memorable address to the college community in 1870, “it is needful first to know what a thing is before we essay to make it what it ought to be.”

But in the early 18th century these devout souls of Scotch-Irish blood found their way of life in the Old World somewhat restricted, hemmed in on one side by the Catholic Church, on the other by the established Protestant Church to which they did not belong, but which by law they were compelled to support. While not actually persecuted, while not officially denied the privilege of worshipping as they saw fit, nevertheless they did feel themselves oppressed, and they soon resolved to seek a freer climate in which to live their lives and practice their doctrines. In the natural course of events, their eyes wandered across the broad Atlantic and fell upon the land of Penn. There in Pennsylvania were fertile valleys and mighty streams and seemingly inexhaustible forests and natural resources, but, most important of all to them, there in Pennsylvania was the right to worship God without interference, real or imaginary.

So began the great Scotch-Irish migration to the New World, where these people, whose courage matched their piety, pushed back the frontiers, cleared the land, tilled the soil, settled their communities, and, of course, built their churches and schools. The America we know today owes much to those valiant Scotch-Irish folk, and it is understandable that many of their names should find their way to these pages as we trace the origins of our colonial colleges—men like the Tennents of Log College fame, devout churchmen and zealous educators and patriotic statesmen like Samuel Blair, Samuel Davies, John Rodgers, John Blair, Samuel Finley, Francis Allison, Robert Smith, Samuel Stanhope Smith, John Blair Smith, James Smith, James Ross, John Rowan, Thomas McKean Fulton, David Ramsay, Hugh Williamson. It’s a long and proud list of great Americans, through whose veins flowed the blood of generations of Scotch-Irish stalwarts and whose hearts were attuned to the rugged Presbyterianism of John Knox.

But even Pennsylvania, with its then almost limitless expanses of fertile farming land and its unusually broad interpretation of religious freedom, was soon found to be something less than the paradise that these people had once dreamed of in the old country. For the proprietary element in the province was jealous of these progressive newcomers, and in the ensuing struggle for political power repressive laws and high taxes were enacted, first to discourage their coming, then to prevent their full participation in the government after they had arrived. This was an intolerable situation for a people who had come so far and risked so much to enjoy the fruits of freedom, and, as a result, many of them soon began to move across the mountains into Virginia and not a few made their way into the Valley of the Shenandoah. There in 1749 at a location about fifteen miles southwest of what is now Staunton, these people established the first classical school west of the Blue Ridge, and named it Augusta Academy. The little log schoolhouse, which they erected there in the clearing, was the origin of the present Washington and Lee University, and Robert Alexander, the first principal, was the forerunner of today’s distinguished faculty on the Lexington campus. Pennsylvania’s loss was Virginia’s gain.

Little is known of this man Alexander now except that he was a member of a pious and respected Scottish family, that he probably received his education in Edin-
burgh, that he came to America in 1736, moving to Virginia in 1743, and that he was unusually well qualified to teach the languages and mathematics. And little is known today of the academy he conducted except that it was designed to bring to the children of this lonely frontier outpost the mother tongue, the rudiments of Latin and Greek, simple arithmetic, and, perhaps most important of all, the Bible and the Longer and Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Confession. That it succeeded in its mission is evidenced by the fact that it turned out the men who carved a new civilization out of this wilderness and that as the years went by it expanded and grew into a great seat of higher learning.

Alexander was succeeded by the Rev. John Brown, who had graduated from Princeton in 1749, the very year that the academy had been started. Brown conducted the school until 1774, at the same time discharging his duties as pastor of the church at New Providence, and during his administration the records show that the academy was twice moved a few miles westward, first to a location near Old Providence, then to Mount Pleasant in what became Rockbridge County.

Brown in turn was succeeded by the Rev. William Graham, also a graduate of Princeton, where he had studied under the inspiring Witherspoon, and where at the time the undergraduate body included an unusual number of young men who were to play never-to-be-forgotten roles in the great drama of the early Republic—Gunning Bedford, Hugh Breckenridge, James Madison, Samuel Spring, William Bradford, Aaron Burr, William Smith Livingstone, Morgan Lewis, Aaron Ogden and John Blair Smith. But perhaps Graham’s most intimate friend at Nassau Hall was Henry Lee, the famous “Light Horse Harry” of the Revolution, a brilliant scholar who was later to become an outstanding military genius and the father of a famous son, Robert E. Lee.

Such associations could not help but mold the character and influence the life of this man who was now called to take charge of the old academy and under whose capable hand the little institution withstood the terrific impact of the war. For William Graham was not only a faithful theologian and a skilled educator; he was also an ardent exponent of the cause of independence. As Dr. Archibald Alexander said of him, “the patriotic fire burned in no bosom with a warmer flame than in that of the rector of this Academy.” In fact, William Graham may be described as the real father of Washington and Lee University, and his grave has become a campus shrine, situated, as it is, just a few yards from the chapel mausoleum where rest the remains of the two Lees.

Graham took over the conduct of the school during stirring days, days when the colonists, north and south, were being called to arms, days when these pious Presbyterians in Virginia, ever devoted to the doctrines of political and religious freedom, were not at all reluctant to grab muskets themselves and to join the struggle for liberty. In fact, so great was the ardor of these patriots that they even changed the name of their little school. For at a meeting on May 6, 1776, the trustees, “incited by the patriotic spirit of the day, directed that the record for that day be entitled Liberty Hall, as this Academy is hereafter to be called instead of Augusta Academy.” Another milestone had been reached.

At about this same time the Presbytery of Hanover, under whose auspices the school had been conducted, ordered the institution moved to Timber Ridge on an 80-acre tract given for the purpose by Captain Alexander Stuart and Samuel Houston, “the neighbors offering to build a hewed log-house, 28 feet by 24, one story and a half high, besides their subscriptions, and assuring of the probability that fire-wood and timber for building will be furnished gratis for at least twenty years.” A short time later, in October, 1782, the school was incorporated by the Virginia Legislature as Liberty Hall Academy, and under the terms of the charter its board of trustees became independent and self-perpetuating. The hand of William Graham is readily discernible in all these doings.

Thus the school continued, more or less unheralded and unsung, until 1798 when by act of the Legislature, Liberty Hall Academy became Washington Academy—another noteworthy milestone in the long trail. This second change in name was agreed upon following a generous gift to the institution by the Father of His Country. Several years previously the Virginia Legislature had presented to him 100 shares
in the James River Company, a canal stock, in recognition of his services in the Revolution. Washington, who disliked placing his public services on a mercenary basis, refused to use this gift for his own benefit, and later assigned it to Liberty Hall Academy when, largely through the instrumentality of William Graham, the worthiness of that institution was called to his attention. In reply to the letter of acknowledgment from the board of trustees, Washington wrote from Mount Vernon on June 17, 1798, as follows:

“To promote literature in this rising empire and to encourage the arts have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart, and if the donation which the generosity of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall—now by your politeness called Washington Academy—is likely to prove a means to accomplish these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires.

“Sentiments like those which have flowed from your pen excite my gratitude, whilst I offer my best vows for the prosperity of the Academy and for the honor and happiness of those under whose auspices it is conducted.

“Go. Washington.”

This gift from Washington was greatly appreciated by the trustees who were facing a serious financial crisis during these troublesome post-war years; it was doubly appreciated because it really inspired a second bounteous gift. For in 1802 the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, following the example of General Washington, decided to bestow its largess on the little academy in the Valley which now bore the general’s name. This society, formed by officers of the Continental Line, had branches in all of the original thirteen states, but while the other state organizations had adopted the practice of accepting hereditary members, thereby perpetuating themselves, the Virginia chapter had voted against this step which meant that ultimately, upon the death of the last member, the group would cease to exist within the commonwealth. Consequently, the accumulated funds of the society, roughly valued at $25,000, were turned over to the academy. What would be considered a trifling sum today was nothing short of a godsend at the turn of the 19th century.

In 1813, by act of the Legislature, Washington Academy became Washington College, it long having possessed the powers of a college and its course of study reportedly having been similar to that followed at Nassau Hall. The old academy building had been destroyed by fire in 1802—the ruins of it are still visible—and a new building had been erected on the present university grounds, so that now the course of the new college was plainly charted at its permanent site. When in 1826 a third bequest—this one from John Robinson, a soldier under Washington and for some years a trustee of the institution—was received, the endowment totaled slightly more than $100,000, and this was the foundation that was to see the college through the stormy years ahead.

The War Between the States, of course, cast a shadow over every campus in the country, even those in the North. But at Lexington the war was closer, the shock greater, and recovery, when it did come, much more difficult. Upon outbreak of hostilities classes were immediately interrupted if not actually suspended, with most of the students enlisting in the Confederate Army under the name of Liberty Hall Volunteers. Much of the college property was also seriously damaged when the Union forces occupied the town in June, 1864, and it was not until thirty years later that Congress granted partial remuneration for the loss. That the institution was able to survive at all was a tribute to the soundness of its founding and to the zeal of those who carried on the work.

On August 4, 1865, when the fortunes of the college were probably at their lowest ebb and when the period of Reconstruction presented seemingly insurmountable problems, the trustees took a bold step by electing General Robert E. Lee as president. And at first the great Confederate leader was reluctant to accept the post for fear that his association with the college might not be in its best interests. This is understandable for tempers had not yet cooled. His feelings on this point were eloquently expressed in a letter to the committee on August 24, 1865, in which he wrote, in part:

“... There is another subject which has caused me serious reflection and is, I think,
worthy of the consideration of the Board. Being excluded from the terms of amnesty in the proclamation of the President of the U. S. of the 29th May last, and an object of censure to a portion of the country, I have thought it probable that my occupation of the position of President might draw upon the College a feeling of hostility, and I should, therefore, cause injury to an institution which it should be my highest desire to advance. I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Governments directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority, and I could not consent to be the cause of animadversion upon the College.

"Should you, however, take a different view, and think that my services in the position tendered me by the Board will be advantageous to the College and country, I will yield to your judgment and accept it. Otherwise I must most respectfully decline the office."

Needless to say, the board did "take a different view," and General Lee was formally installed as president of Washington College on October 2, 1865. No one today questions the statement that Lee was one of the great military strategists of his time, but few are aware that he proved himself to be an equally capable educator and administrator. His term on the Lexington campus lasted but five years—he died on October 12, 1870—but those five years were so crammed with achievements that they are looked upon as a golden period in the young college's history, as the following facts will attest.

In the year immediately prior to the outbreak of the war there were only 95 students enrolled, all but one of them from Virginia. In 1867-68 there were 410 students, 68 per cent of whom came from outside the state's borders. During Lee's first year in office five new departments were added and a modified elective system introduced. In 1866 a School of Law and Equity and a School of Civil and Mining Engineering were organized, and the following year a Students' Business School, now the School of Commerce and Administration, was set up. In 1869 practical training in journalism was inaugurated, and this and the business course were among the earliest such ventures in American colleges.

General Lee was equally successful in raising money for the financially-pressed college, and gifts poured in from his many friends—and from some of his former enemies too. Cyrus H. McCormick gave the institution $50,000, and his family later added $310,000. Warren Newcomb was a generous benefactor, and Newcomb Hall, the gift of his wife, today stands as his campus monument. Thomas A. Scott, the Assistant Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet, gave nearly $70,000 to aid the institution presided over by his former foe. The gift of George Peabody, Massachusetts philanthropist, approximated a quarter of a million dollars. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, made substantial contributions, and Rathmell Wilson, Philadelphia scientist, sent Lee several thousand books "to repair in some measure the effect produced by its (the Union Army's) excessive destructiveness." Henry Ward Beecher, Samuel J. Tilden and Robert H. Bayly were other important donors, and later General Custis Lee, who followed his father as president, left a bequest that was to endow the chair of modern languages.

Yes, it is difficult to evaluate General Lee's service to the little college at Lexington, and it was entirely fitting that in 1871, one year after his death, Washington College should have assumed its present corporate title, Washington and Lee University. Trying years were ahead, great problems were at times to threaten the institution's existence, but all these difficulties were to be successfully hurdled—and much of the credit belongs to Robert E. Lee, the man who once feared that his name might be a liability.

Washington and Lee University opened its bicentennial celebration last September 17 at a convocation addressed by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson. The observance will be concluded on April 12 when very appropriately President Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton, will travel to Lexington to deliver the closing address and to pay his respects at the grave of another son of Nassau Hall, William Graham, who may be said to have laid the foundations for the present university.
Yes, the founding fathers built well, and they would be justly proud of the plant which has blossomed from the seed which they placed in the Valley 200 years ago. For this institution today remains true to the ideals which prompted its origin. As set forth in the 1948-1949 catalogue:

"... this University, subject to no type of political control whatever, is none the less dedicated to the democratic form, the accepted American form, of social organization: to the ancient freedoms and particularly to the liberty of the mind with its attendant right of inquiry, which underlies all other authentic liberties: to the dignity of the individual—a conviction reflected in such modes of student government as the Honor System—and thus ultimately to the dignity of man."

The little Academy in the Valley is fulfilling its mission.

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**Hymn to the D. A. R.**

**ELEANOR ROBERTS BALTZELL**

O Daughters of the Spinning Wheel
the Distaff and the Stars,
Who hear the shot that roused the world,
still ringing down the years.
Keep ever bright that Sacred Torch
your Father's and your own.
The Torch of Freedom, God's own gift
to mortals, traveling Home.

Across your land, from sea to sea
from every distant shore,
The cry of men for Freedom's Gift
will echo evermore.
O heed the call, of fettered souls
still struggling to be free
And raise aloft, your Country's Flag
the Flag of Liberty.
A THEISTS who seek, always unsuccess-
fully, to destroy Christianity, have a
strong and determined ally in Communism,
for Communism is not merely atheistic
philosophically, but is the bitter foe of
all religion because its adherents recog-
nize the fact that Christianity stands as a
bar to attainment of their ends. Hence
Communists and Communism are alike anti-
Christian and never can be otherwise. Have
courage, then, all atheists; you are bound
to lose your fight, but as you go down
fighting for the Antichrists, you will have
the hordes of Communism fighting bravely
on your side.

Four methods of approach are available
to those who would demonstrate that Com-
munism is anti-Christian. They are: (1)
study of the writings of the founder, Karl
Marx, and his associates and contem-
poraries, to learn the basic principles of
Communism; (2) study of the works of
the modern Communists to note the present-
day application and interpretation of
the Marxian “edicts”; (3) study of the
picture of Utopia painted by the Commu-
nists to discover whether
there is room for Christianity, and
(4) study of current history to find the
attitude of Soviet Russia and other col-
ectivist nations toward the Christian faith.

Only the first three approaches will be
used in this article; to attempt the fourth
method would be to open too many contro-
versial matters. Communists do not them-
selves deny that their philosophy is anti-
Christian. Frederick Engels, Marx’s col-
laborator, explains the theory in “Anti-
Duhring” in this way:

“The ultimate causes of all social
changes and political revolutions are to
be sought not in the heads of men, not
in their better insight into eternal truth
and justice, but in the changes in the
methods of production and exchange; they
are to be sought not in the philosophy,
but in the economics of the particular
epoch.”

Thus the “founding” Communists ex-
pressed their scorn of all things spiritual,
even of all things intellectual. Clearly
they were completely materialist in their
thinking and must reject all things pertain-
ing even remotely to religion.

“Unofficially,” and for propaganda pur-
poses only, some Communists may claim
that religion is a private matter and not
the concern of the Communist Party. But
of course truth means nothing to a Com-
munist propagandist—he is out to win
sympathy or converts in any way possible.
But to set it down in writing and make a
record of it—No, not the official spokesmen
of the Communist Party.

For years, even during his incarceration
in Federal prison, Earl Browder was the
official spokesman of the Communist Party.
His book, “What Is Communism?” has
official party approval; it was published

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in 1936 by the Workers’ Library Publishers, the official Communist Party publishing house. The following quotation is from this official publication, Browder’s book:

“Of course, Communists do not consider religion to be a private matter insofar as it concerns members in our revolutionary Party. We stand without any reservations for education that will root out beliefs in the supernatural, that will remove the religious prejudices which stand in the way of organizing the masses for socialism, . . . But as far as religious workers go, the Party does not insist that they abandon their religious beliefs before they join the Party. . . . We subject their religious beliefs to careful and systematic criticism, and we expect that they will not be able to withstand this educational process. It is our experience that their work in the movement will bring them to see the correctness of our viewpoint on this question.”

Quotations from the founders and from modern-day advocates of Communism could be multiplied indefinitely, always with the same results; when they are cornered or are setting down the record, they must admit that Communism is anti-Christian, otherwise their entire argument, their entire philosophy would be seen to be without even pretense of rational basis.

But of course Communism is not anti-Christian merely because Marx and his collaborators and Browder and his associates say so. It is atheistic and anti-Christian, because, as we have seen, the basic philosophies or premises, the class struggle and the materialist conception of history, cannot be harmonized with Christianity.

It is equally true that the result which Communists believe society can attain, the Communist Utopia, has within it no room for religion of any kind, and most particularly no room for Christianity, which teaches the importance and dignity of the free individual.

Basic in Christianity is the doctrine of free will; it is in part because of this doctrine of free will that the individual is important in the Christian ideology.

The Christian doctrine of salvation also contributes to the Christian ideology of the important individual. “God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.” (John 3:16) Here the individual is shown as important in the eyes of God.

In the Communist Utopia or any Socialist Utopia there is no free will action; rather, the individual is required to do what is best for the group or collectivity, which alone is important. Since it is the welfare of the group or collectivity rather than the individual which is important, the concept of the dignified and free individual is not included in the Communist ideology or of its Utopia.

Christianity and Communism, then, recognize each other their most deadly and implacable foes. Communists recognize the fact that so long as men hold fast to the Christian-American concept of the free, important and dignified individual, they will not, cannot accept Communism. Christians recognize the fact that, should they be overruled by majority action or by the coup of a minority (as when the Bolsheviks overthrew the moderate Socialist government of Kerensky) they no longer would be free to teach and preach the Christian gospel except as the masters (the Communist Party leaders) might permit, and that the masters would be loth to grant even limited permits because the Christian teaching of the free, important and dignified individual always would be dangerous to the Communist ideology of the person subservient to the collectivity.

Communism must oppose an ideology which cannot be harmonized with its own. Christianity encourages and fosters such an ideology. Hence Communism is and always must be anti-Christian.

Insofar, then, as missionary-minded atheists may be able to convince men and women that the Christian faith is a delusion, they are preparing the ground for the sowing of seeds of Communism. That is an effort unworthy of any American who loves freedom and liberty.

Note: Mr. Kaub is a resident of Madison, Wis., and is a business man, having entered the public relations field after twenty-five years in newspaper work. His recent book, “Collectivism Challenges Christianity,” was reviewed in the February issue of the Magazine.
Making Democracy Work

BY J. F. SNODGRAS

Principal of High School, Wood River, Illinois

THE world struggle between two contending ideologies relating to government during the past decade or more has served to rivet our attention more than ever on the idea of democratic government as we understand it. We are learning by stern experience that democracy is not a magic formula, autonomous and self-operating. It is not a "push-button" government.

To refresh our minds as to the meaning of democracy we need to read and reread the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America. This brief but pungent paragraph is alien language to all too many of our citizens. Listen again to the simple but profound words: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

An article in a recent magazine stated: "By now most people must realize that human beings are exceptionally perverted and ferocious creatures, capable of murdering, torturing, persecuting, and exploiting each other more ruthlessly than any other species in the world."

At a very early stage in human society it was discovered that before human beings could live together in a family, tribe, or political group it was necessary to impose certain restraints on native impulses, to forbid the doing of certain things, and to compel the doing of certain things people did not want to do. The alternative was insecurity and fear and death. From sheer necessity rather than from free choice, government came into existence. The day the first legal imposition was forced on a group of human beings by their own choice was the greatest day in human history. That day freedom was born. Human nature is such that man does not accept rules and regulations that are imposed on his conduct unless these impositions and regulations are based on recognized and constituted authority.

Human freedom, and the blessings that flow from it, is not a product of the natural order. It is the product of an orderly, established procedure in human relations. It is not an automatic device. For its realization it requires intelligent direction and diligent care. It is not an inheritance; it is an achievement.

Perhaps no spiritual or social concept has been so badly mauled, so grossly misunderstood, and so harmfully misinterpreted as has the concept of freedom. It is a pressing obligation that rests on all citizens of our country to impart knowledge and understanding of what freedom means.

It is not the liberty to choose without limit or restraint. It is not the right to conduct oneself as one pleases. It is not license to flaunt and to disregard the rights of others. It is not the right to disregard truth. It is not the right to impose our will on others without their consent.

In these days and all the days to come, we need to consider with greater care what freedom really is.

1. It is submission to the truth as we know the truth, as it is progressively revealed to us. All truth is not yet fully known but day by day it is being revealed to us. What we once knew as truth may tomorrow be found not to be truth. We must develop and maintain ability to adjust our personal and national life to the truth as we learn it from day to day.

2. Freedom is ordering our lives in obedience to law. The greatest freedom comes in complete and unswerving obedience to law and the man who keeps the law is not subject to the restraint of law. He is free.

In reference to law we should be mindful that there is one source of law upon which all human laws, to bring freedom, must be based and that is divine law. There can
be no democracy, no freedom, when an individual or a nation ignores divine law.

If the greatest degree of freedom is to be realized and maintained certain basic abilities are needed.

1. The ability to think rationally and logically, to discern patterns of relationships. We must not confuse opinions and facts. To think effectively requires a lively imagination, enabling one to see beyond the level of the obvious, to envisage new prospects, new alternatives. Such an imagination serves as a spear to inventiveness. It is a check on deadening habit and routine. Only a free people can be so blessed.

2. We need to be able to communicate our ideas with clarity and understanding. Ideas are of little value unless others share them.

3. We need the ability to make relevant judgments and the ability to bring the whole range of ideas upon the area of experience. We have had enough of snap judgments in critical places in human relationship based on impressions and prejudices. To win and to hold freedom requires the scientific attitude, the procedure that bases judgments and conclusions on available evidence.

4. To win and hold freedom we need to be able to discriminate among values in life. Here is involved the matter of right choices, right decisions. Differences in values are not always apparent because of the human tendency to "take the part for the whole," and we are too often reluctant or incapable of looking beneath the label to learn what kind of goods are underneath.

We are faced today with the compulsion of choice which will affect the liberty of the present as well as of the future generations. The dreams of the fathers who formed the first and best government is well known to all of us. Whether the liberties of men survive depends on what we do today. Never in the history of the world has there been so much confusion, such a conflict of ideas. If we don't think straight, conduct ourselves according to the best traditions of our Republic, keep ourselves informed and alert on defense, we will without doubt bequeath to the generations that follow a world in which liberty and freedom will be unknown. To keep the freedoms we have, to improve and enlarge upon them in the future, demands intelligent, forthright and courageous citizenship.

We can find such pleasure
In many little things,
Happiness in living
That hearty laughter brings.

'Neath the leaden skyways
We see a rift of blue,
Then before we know it,
The sun comes peeping through.

Winds with gentle footsteps
Move gaily in the trees,
Cupping emerald leafings
To catch a truant breeze.

We can find such pleasure
In many little things,
If we seek the beauty
And hope, that each day brings.

Anne McClure Hellman, from "Spindrift Hours."
EBENEZER HARTWELL and Amos, his brother, knelt beside their four-poster bed. In the light of the flickering candle they looked like two young angels in white gowns and peaked caps. But Amos' prayers were brief, as always, due to the lure of the feather bed, and while Ebenezer remained on his knees—stubbornly refusing to conclude until his prayer had been delivered in a proper and seemly manner—it was with difficulty that he kept attuned with things celestial.

His mind persisted in wandering to the kitchen where a short time before he and Amos had sat on the settle at one side of the hearth, and granny had dozed in her chair at the other. His mother had busied herself with the evening's chores and the kitchen was filled with the good odor of rhineinjun bread baking in the hot ashes and coals, and with the mellow smoke of his father's pipe.

But there was nothing mellow about his father's mood, Eben knew. The smoke burst from the pipe in short, explosive jets, as he drummed the boards of the table with restless fingers. And Eben knew why his father scowled and it troubled him greatly. The even texture of their lives was being spoiled, he felt, by a rough thread of discord that had worked its way into the pattern and he wondered vaguely how the flaw might be removed without ruining the fabric.

Occasionally his father would take the pipe from his mouth and angry words would rush out. "It cannot be borne much longer—this taxation, this bondage—" and then mother's gentle voice, "Let us endeavor to forget the Redcoats for a little—tomorrow is a momentous day you know—April the nineteenth, Ebenezer's birthday, and I have given my word to bake a molasses pie."

Father seemed not to hear. He was silent for a spell then he said, "Today I was asked if granny be a Tory. I was obliged to say I knew not. But if I thought she be, I—I—" his voice spluttered out like a candle.

Ebenezer had looked quickly at granny and just then she opened her eyes and looked at him—and winked. Then she appeared to sleep again. A queer one, granny! She never said much and anyone saying little, these days, was an object of suspicion.

Then resolutely, Eben steered his errant mind back toward prayer, "Help us to be charitable one to another, oh Lord," he prayed, "but please to smite the oppressor with pestilence and famine—or just anything handy—and bless pa and ma and gran and Amos, Amen!"

The prayer finally brought to a satisfactory ending, he went to the window and rested his bony young elbows on the sill, cupping his firm young chin in his hands. A gentle breeze ruffled the hated curls on his forehead as his mother's hand was often wont to do, but Eben was muttering, "I'm almost a man now and methinks with a chance, I'd show those old Redcoats what a Colonist can do—a Whig Colonist, I mean," and his troubled eyes gazed out at a moonlit scene which smiled back with rare beauty and false tranquillity.

Time slipped into the chasm of his reflections. He grew drowsy and Redcoats were stealing his birthday pie, when suddenly he was startled into complete awareness by an ominous sound. The quiet of the country night was jarred awake by hoofbeats as a horseman came galloping wildly around the bend of the road. Without dismounting, he pounded at their door, and Eben's heart thumped like an echo. He leaned as far out of the window as he dared, listening to the tense voices below. "The regulars are coming—the British are on the march—Lexington Common—" he heard, and then his father's deep tones, almost jubilant, "I have expected it. I am ready." And the rider rushed away, to be absorbed again into the night.

Eben jumped to his feet. Almost at
once, the door opened and his father was saying, "Ebenezer, I go to Lexington at once. Help your ma bury the silver and whatever else it may be the Redcoats might covet—and when ye milk in the morning, be sure to strip the cows good." He turned on his heel and was half way down the stairs before Eben reached the door.

"Please, pa," he begged, "let me go with you. Amos is ten—he can help ma, and he can milk as good as I can. But I be twelve years old and I can fight."

"Hurry then," his father said, "there's no time to lose," and almost before the words were spoken, Eben had donned buckskin breeches and homespun jerkin, then being quite properly dressed, clattered after his father to the floor below.

In the center of the dimly lighted kitchen he found his mother standing stiffly. She held a musket which she handed to Ebenezer without a word. Then she kissed him and buried her face in her two hands. But granny, who had tottered into the room in her long flannel gown, just smiled and nodded as if he were going to a party.

A queer one, granny!

As Eben and his father hurried down the road toward Lexington, the soft glow of dawn had begun to diffuse the sky. In the eerie light, Eben could see other figures silhouetted, some far ahead, some behind them, and others scurrying across the fields. All of them racing like rabbits—but with a vast difference. These rabbits were running to meet the hounds.

The elder Hartwell ran, eyes straight ahead, but Eben, matching his gait, looked about him at the strange and motley crew—mostly farmers in all conditions of dress. The holy Mr. Stevens was among them, and close beside him, Jake Popkin the renegade. Today they were brothers and Jake was unimpressed. His ragged coat flew out behind him, his ragged breeches flapped like hairy legs, and his only concern was for the firearm he proudly carried—a musket he had probably stolen. No words were spoken, except once when a dog barked and a man's staccato voice ordered, "Home!"

At last Lexington Common was reached and Captain Parker quickly lined them up in as formidable a phalanx as a mere fifty unkempt men could present. Church bells were ringing, the drum and fife were lusty, faces peered anxiously from windows, and Eben's blood raced in his veins.

It was hard to wait, but the waiting was not long. Soon the British appeared and Eben heard the terse command, "Do not fire unless fired upon," and he knew it was what the Americans had also been told. A tense interval ensued. A pause before someone, on one side or the other—someone unable longer to bear the strain—should disobey the commander and follow instead the dictate of his own inflamed impulse. It came quickly!

Major Pitcairn shouted, "Disperse, ye rebels—ye villains—disperse! Lay down your arms! Why don't you lay down your arms?"

And then it came—a shot—no one knew from whence, to be promptly followed by a volley. The pitiful but valiant little band of Americans dropped like flies, among them, Sam Hartwell.

Ebenezer saw his father fall to his knees, wounded and striving desperately to reload his musket, and he was frozen with horror as a Redcoat advanced to drive a bayonet through that intrepid body. Quickly, the boy sighted and shot, and was filled with exaltation to see the Redcoat spin about and drop under his fire. Again and again he fired. Reloaded. Fired once more. The Americans no longer stood in line but stubbornly shot from behind trees and bushes—until, suddenly, it was all over.

Hopelessly outnumbered, the few remaining provincials were dispersing in dejection and the British began marching toward Concord to complete their mission of confiscating American ammunition stored there.

As Eben watched them go, their audacious red coats seemed to flaunt their arrogance, even though their lower extremities were somewhat bedraggled from the salt marshes they had waded through at East Cambridge. They seemed to be brushing off their collective hands with an air which said, "Guess that will show the paltry peasants the effrontery of standing up to the British army!"

He watched them go—and a black hatred such as he had never known, uncoiled in his heart. He was too angry even to weep as he knelt beside his father's body and took all the bullets he had watched his mother molding at their hearth. The war might be over for Sam Hartwell but for his
son it was just beginning. His memory was to be indelibly impressed with the scene of massacre—the grotesque dead and the wounded, writhing in their agony.

He stood up and became aware of Jake Popkin standing beside him, also looking about, uncertainly, his pale eyes blinking. "What do we 'uns do now?" he inquired.

"For you, I cannot say," Eben told him, "but I follow the British to Concord. I be not finished with the Redcoats yet awhile."

"Nor me," Jake eagerly agreed. "Methinks Jake goes with ye."

When they reached Concord, the British were ensconced in the inn and tavern, enjoying the fruits of victory and the vineyard. They glowed from warm victuals and drink and great achievement; also from the grand manner in which they had been escorted into the town. On the high-road they had been met by a group of provincials who turned about at their approach, and, with drums and fifes resounding, marched ahead of the regulars. They were leading their quarry to the kill, although the quarry didn't know it. It was seven o'clock in the morning, and, for the moment, the English were more interested in refreshments than in rebels. So they, too, began to play and the air was filled with the rolling of drums and the squealing of fifes. But now there was nothing to be heard save the ringing of bells.

Hiding his musket, Eben proceeded to Wright's Tavern where he loafed about like a curious country lad, agape at the splendor of the company he found himself in. He hung about the table where Major Pitcairn sat. The Major was not a forbidding looking man, with his round face and eyes wide-spaced, but as Eben watched and listened, he saw the eyes narrow as the Major stirred his brandy and water with his finger. "I hope I shall stir the damned Yankee blood so, before night," the officer said.

It was then that Eben felt someone plucking at his sleeve and Jake's voice in a hoarse and compelling whisper, "Come on, yer!" He saw that Jake's countenance had subtly changed. His jaw had hardened and his eyes had lost all uncertainty.

Retrieving his musket, the two made their way toward North Bridge. A hush of expectancy hung over the town now, broken only by the reverberating bells which were ringing in every town and hamlet, and which had brought hundreds of thoroughly aroused Americans to the scene. From every direction they came, pouring into Concord to Concord to outnumber the British as they had outnumbered the handful of slaughtered Colonists at Lexington.

The battle of North Bridge was about to begin. It was all over by nine o'clock, and about noon the surviving regulars began a retreat toward Boston with the Americans following. Filled with determination and anger, they refused to halt their fire, but darting from bush to tree and from tree to hedge, they pelted their hapless victims all the way. The Redcoats retaliated as, and when, they could, but except to fire a building here and there, there was little they could do but run.

During the encounter at North Bridge, Jake had stopped a bullet with his ragged body. He had not died instantly and when the enemy had retreated, Eben sat for hours holding one of the grimy hands. When the end came at last, he left all that was mortal of Jake Popkin lying on the sun-warmed planks of the bridge and started wearily toward home. Trudging down the road, he was filled with a sick dread of the news he had to bring his mother. An American victory would be poor compensation for the loss of his father, he feared, and now that the fighting was over—for a time—his numbed mind alerted to his own personal loss. He passed a dusty sleeve across his eyes, leaving a smudge on his damp face, but his lips were dry. He passed his tongue over them, and his steps lagged as he approached the bend of the road. Then, as he turned the corner, he stopped and stared. The spot where his home had stood was now a smoldering heap of blackened debris. A boy, standing forlornly before it, came running to meet him.

"The Redcoats," Amos wailed, "the Redcoats burned our house. Ma and granny—"

"Where be they?" Eben said. No longer was he filled with dread of meeting his mother—he was filled with dread that he might not meet her. "Tell me quick, where is ma?"

"We been down by the barn, me and ma," Amos sobbed, "lookin' at the new litter of shoats and sayin' how pleased pa would be, when we looked up and our house was all red, with smoke comin' out
the doors and windows, and the British runnin’ down the road.” Words choked him and the freckled face contorted with anguish.

“But why?” Eben demanded. “What made them do so to us?”

“No reason,” Amos assured him. “No reason, ceptin’ granny was shootin’ them from outen a window,” and he dug knuckles into brimming eyes.

“But ma?” Eben persisted. His voice had grown shrill and he shook his brother a little to hurry his words. “Speak up—where is ma?”

“She run into the house after granny,” Amos wept. “She never come out.”

Yes, April 19, 1775, was a momentous day for Eben, if not as he had anticipated, and it is a momentous day for every American.

The “shot heard round the world” still echoes in our ears. Our gratitude goes out to the Ebenezer Hartwells, the Jake Popkins and all their kind. At a blazing forge they struck the iron that moulded a land of liberty. For this inheritance let us hold their banner high. Let us keep their armor bright.

National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

As of February 28, 1949

CALIFORNIA —Major Hugh Moss
   —Boca Ciega

FLORIDA —John Houston
   —Tomochichi

GEORGIA —Glencoe
   —Mary Little Deere
   —Mount Carmel

ILLINOIS —Dr. Manassah Cutler
   —Mishawaka
   —National Old Trails

INDIANA —Fort Hartford
   —Hart

KENTUCKY —Peace Party

MASSACHUSETTS —Louisa St. Clair

MICHIGAN —Mecklenburg

OHIO —Ann Spafford
   —Martha Pitkin

SOUTH CAROLINA —Cateechee

WEST VIRGINIA —John Hart
Gabriel Duvall

By Elizabeth D. Singer

Regent, Emily Nelson Chapter, D. C.

Fifteen miles from the Nation's Capital there is beneath a canopy of tangled honeysuckle and poison ivy vines the partially uncovered grave of one of this country's patriots and a foremost son of Maryland, one Gabriel Duvall, whose forlorn tomb has had the stone slab pushed off and still propped against brick vault in such a manner as to expose his bones.

The grave is situated in a family burial plot on a part of what was then the Judge's property, but is now held by a most disinterested stranger, who only obeys an old Maryland law, "to plow around the old graves no one bothers about."

There are seven graves with monuments, duly marked by the good Judge, who had had the sad office of laying to rest his only child, several small grandchildren, both wives, and the mother of the second wife, all of whose graves were duly marked.

He lies in the bricked vault, whose slab is partially moved aside, and which bears only the second wife's legend cut high up with a dash, presumably to separate it from some later legend for himself. No one ever took charge of rendering the service for him, though current eulogies and obituaries in the Washington and Baltimore papers, dated March 9, 1844, definitely stated that interment was in the family plot on his estate near Glenn Dale. The Congressional Biography published in 1928 is further evidence as to this fact.

There was a lengthy article written of Gabriel Duvall, which appeared in the Marlborough Gazette, February 18, 1857, expressing deep satisfaction to have been "informed that application has been made to his family for his valuable correspondence and papers on public affairs, by a prominent member of the bar of Maryland, who already enjoys a considerable reputation as an author."

"We hope the life of Judge Duvall, and his correspondence with the great men of his day will be published."

Judge Gabriel Duvall was born on the eighth of December, 1752, on the plantation of his father and grandfather. The home "Marietta" is today a point of interest on Garden Week Tours because of its colonial charm.

He lived beyond his ninety-second year, and another quotation from the article of 1857 in the Marlborough Gazette is pertinent: "It will be perceived that his public life commenced in 1772 and ended in 1835, when he resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, embracing a period of sixty-three years of the most interesting time in the history of our country.

"The numerous and important offices which he filled, and the great confidence placed in his honor, integrity, and intelligence, must have brought him in constant contact with nearly all of the eminent public men of his day."

There are letters extant which were written by some of these eminent men to Judge Gabriel Duvall which are irrefutable evidence of his own merit in their eyes, as, for an instance, one from Thomas Jefferson, dated November 5, 1802, urging him to accept the post of Comptroller of the United States, and another from John Marshall, dated January 16, 1835, accepting Judge Duvall's resignation from the Supreme Court due to his growing deafness.

Commissions to high posts of National trust bear the signatures of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

To quote from Jefferson's letter of Nov. 5, 1802, Jefferson's one statement is adequate. It reads: "I shall be very happy if it shall appear acceptable to you, and shall think I have well performed my duty if I can get the office placed in hands who enjoy and who has so much merited the public confidence."

Marshall's words add further tribute in the letter above referred to as accepting the Judge's resignation from the Supreme Court, when he says: "We cannot review the cordiality with which we have proceeded together in the performance of our official duties, and the fidelity with which
you have discharged the part which has
devolved on you, without feeling regret at
the separation which has taken place, and
a sincere wish that you may long enjoy in
retirement that unalloyed happiness to
which your private virtues, and the purity
of your public life give you such first
claims."

Gabriel Duvall's education was inter-
rupted by the Revolution, and he served as
a private in the ranks at the battles of
Brandywine and Germantown. He con-
tinued to be identified with the Colonial
cause in other capacities as he was ap-
pointed in April, 1775, Clerk of the Con-
vention (Convention of Maryland) and
continued in that station in all the Con-
ventions of that and the succeeding years,
including the Convention elected for the
purpose of forming a new Constitution for
the State, which closed its sessions on the
11th of November, 1776. He was chosen
Clerk of the first Council of Safety of
Maryland, consisting of sixteen members,
appointed by the Convention at their ses-
sion in July 1775. He was chosen Clerk of
the House of Delegates at the meeting of
the first Legislature assembled under the
new government in February, 1777, and
continued in that office until October, 1778,
when he resigned to pursue the practice of
law. He was admitted to the bar in 1778,
and fixed his residence at Annapolis for
the convenience of attending the superior
courts.

In 1787 he was elected a Delegate to rep-
resent the city of Annapolis in the House
of Delegates, and continued a member of
that House for seven years successively.
He was elected a member of Congress
in 1794, but shortly after accepted an
appointment as an associate judge of the
General Court of Maryland.

In 1802 Gabriel Duvall was appointed
Comptroller of the United States, and in
1811 ascended to the Supreme Court Bench,
where he remained until 1835.

This eminent son of Maryland, and loyal
citizen of the United States, should be
honored by a protected grave. The vestry
of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal
Church, on Defense Highway, is eager
for the honor of welcoming his remains,
together with those of his immediate family,
who now lie beside him.

Holy Trinity's churchyard is a most
fitting resting place, as it was originally
the site of Gabriel Duvall's Huguenot an-
cestor, Mareen Duvall's "chapel of private
worship built on his home plantation 'Du-
vall's Grove'." Grandchildren and great
grandchildren of the Judge are buried in
this same lovely grove, situated on a fine
knoll overlooking Defense Highway, the
artery from Washington, D. C., and An-
napolis, scenes of his years of labor.

A number of the Judge's descendants
worship today at Holy Trinity.

Another Duvall descendant, Fague
Springman, a lusty baritone of great prom-
ise, has offered to give a benefit concert
during the period of the D. A. R. Congress
in an effort to raise the funds that properly
reinterring the Judge would entail.

Members of the Fifty-Eighth Continental
Congress are earnestly invited to enjoy
an hour or so of beautifully rendered num-
bers, and by their patronage to further this
effort to honor one of our Revolutionary
Patriots.

The state of Washington was the first western state to make a substantial pledge for
the Administration Building Fund. Mrs. Swem, the State Regent, pledged for her state
$5,000.00 for the catalog room, $250.00 for a museum case and $75.00 for a book stack.
Committees

Ellis Island Committee

THESE days it is almost impossible to open a newspaper or a magazine without seeing an article on mental illness, its increase among veterans and civilians, its treatment, or the lack of enough trained psychiatrists. Evidently the reason for this sudden outbreak is the increasing awareness of the general public of the neuropsychiatric patients who came out of the late war and what is being done for them.

The same condition existed after World War I, but was then called "Battle Fatigue." It is only natural for a boy or man who experienced the horrors of a modern war to suffer some sort of nervous reaction as a result. Adjustment to civilian life, too, often causes emotional upsets. Mental illness is a disease and can be cured by proper treatments like any other physical ailment. This fact was recognized many years ago by the medical staff at the United States Marine Hospital on Ellis Island, who also realized the value of occupational therapy as one of the treatments.

Perhaps a contributing factor was the success of the D. A. R. social service workers in the Immigration Department on the Island in raising the morale of the detainees there. With some hand work to keep them busy, their minds no longer dwelt on their troubles and their spirits and outlook improved as if by magic. A somewhat similar problem faces a hospital patient. Because of many idle hours the days seem long and dreary and in the case of mental trouble, recovery is often retarded. Here is where the occupational therapist enters the picture as one of the means of hastening the return to health.

Our Society may well point with pride to the record which shows that we were pioneers in this field when occupational therapy was considered mainly as a time killer for children in hospitals. It was in 1934 that our program began very modestly with one therapist and one shop. Since then the department has grown and expanded as the needs increased until now it spreads over two floors and requires the services of four therapists and a secretary. The shops are equipped to teach crafts of many kinds and patients have even been trained to earn their living after their discharge.

Occupational therapists are college graduates majoring in therapy. They must possess the necessary and important qualities of tact, understanding, and infinite patience. A neuropsychiatric patient first confers with a psychiatrist to learn his problem, then with a trained social worker to help him solve it and to adjust to life in a hospital. He is then encouraged to come to D. A. R. Shops. Our therapists confer regularly with the medical staff and the social workers to plan a program for each patient. Charts are kept noting progress or its lack.

Occupational therapy has been defined as any activity, mental or physical, definitely prescribed and guided for the distinct purpose of contributing to, or hastening recovery from a disease or injury. It is one of the scientific methods used to hasten recovery or rehabilitation. It is a means of helping a patient concentrate on some form of diversion which interests him so that he forgets his condition or is selected as an aid to his physical improvement. It is not a worker of miracles, but is often of invaluable assistance when other methods fail.

Sometimes the question has been put to me as to why the Government does not finance our shops if the program is so successful. Since occupational therapy has made such great strides through these years the day will undoubtedly come when a department such as ours will be an integral part of every new hospital. The Government has placed a therapist here and there but so far has depended on volunteer organizations to provide the necessary materials. The doctors at Ellis Island prefer to have the shops under our management for many reasons and are most grateful for our contribution through the years. We should consider it a privilege to serve these boys and men who so sorely need
a helping hand on the slow road to health and a normal life. Of all the U. S. Marine Hospitals, Ellis Island has the finest neuro-psychiatric service and the role which the occupational therapy shops play in it is just one more example of “What the Daughters Do.”

ADELLA R. KUHNER
(Mrs. Frank H. Kuhner),
National Chairman.

Conservation Committee

Prizes for Tribute or Memorial Group Plantings

DON’T forget that Washington Elm Descendants, with certificates, are again being offered as prizes for World War II Tribute or Memorial Groves, forests, street or roadside plantings, or any other similar groups, in any of the states, when sponsored by D.A.R. state or chapter groups. The young Prize Trees are root-shoots of the beautiful elm on the grounds of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and it, in turn, is a “Grandchild” of that beloved old Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which General Washington took command of the American Army, on the third of July in 1775.

Certificates will be awarded at Conservation Breakfast, Tuesday, April 19, and trees shipped at proper planting times.

Send complete details as to location and date of each such planting, with name and address of sponsoring group and chairman. Also, number and kind of trees, newspaper clippings, photographs, etc., are wanted. Is it entirely a D.A.R. project, or shared with other groups? Parks (city or state) established for World War II are also eligible in the contest.

All data should be sent as promptly as possible to me at 7 St. Johns Road, Roland Park, Baltimore 10, Md.

MRS. JAMES H. DORSEY,
Chairman of Historic Trees.

Motion Picture Committee

BLOOD and thunder, gore and violence; revenge, madness, mistaken identity; processions and pageants; comedy drinking scenes; passion and adultery. Do these sound like the elements sometimes criticized in a modern movie? They are also the ingredients used over and over again by the greatest dramatist of all time, William Shakespeare.

Perhaps it may help us in preserving our sense of perspective if we consider for a moment the similarity and the difference between the conditions faced by Mr. Shakespeare in the late 16th century and those confronting our movie-makers of today. Although some 300 years have passed, human nature has changed but little. Audience tastes still dictate basic themes, which continue to portray the immemorial conflict between good and evil. “Plus ca change, plus c’est la meme chose.” Entertainment still centers on age-old themes; its aim is to move to laughter and to tears, whether in Shakespeare’s time or our own.

But the parallel between the drama of Shakespear and the motion picture of today extends to more than the similarity of audience tastes. Both media were art forms new to their respective audiences. Few people realize that but 25 years had elapsed between the advent of Shakespeare and the production of RALPH ROISTER DOISTER, the first secular English comedy, or GORBUDUC, the first tragedy; it is now just 25 years since the introduction of sound raised the motion picture to its full status as a new dramatic medium. Then and now we had a period of experimentation and rapid development.

Furthermore, both Shakespeare and the modern producer were intent upon popularizing their media by giving the public what it wanted. Shakespeare, himself, catered to the rough and tumble audience of the Globe Theatre with his rollicking comedies. For the more cultured court of James I, he produced the tragedies at once sophisticated and profound in their
probing of the human heart. In response to the growing national pride, and to curiosity about England's past, he wrote the great "cycle" of chronicle plays. Today comedies still draw on an average the largest motion picture audience; the growing custom of "road showing" is developing a means whereby more cultured audiences may see performances of films especially suited to their critical taste. We, too, have our cycles, notably the semi-documentary pictures whose vogue was started by BOOMERANG and THE HOUSE ON 92nd STREET.

In addition, Shakespeare, like the moviemakers, wrote with his actors in mind. Parts were carefully tailored to the acting abilities of the members of his company. Since the great Burbage possessed considerable girth, Hamlet, himself, was described as "fat and scant of breath." Because women were debarred from the Elizabethan stage, Shakespeare frequently contrived his plots so that his female characters (necessarily portrayed by young boys) assumed male disguises. Perhaps our motion picture producers are not so reprehensible in fashioning scenarios to suit the personalities of their stars.

If Shakespeare were writing for the screen today, however, his scripts would lack the power, the passion, and the poetry which we now associate with his name. For Shakespeare's stage was bare, and his audience could neither read nor write. Because the stage was bare, atmosphere, mood, and setting, all had to be conveyed by the spoken word. Because his audience could neither read nor write, they were compelled to be ear-minded—eagerly they would follow long speeches describing wars, tempests, and dire deeds which could not be shown upon the stage.

In the best motion picture scripts, however, the spoken word is held to a minimum. Predominantly, the appeal is visual, and therefore more immediate and direct. Action, and mood, and setting materialize before our very eyes; no veil of words must be pierced by the imagination before we can savour the full impact of a situation. The scope and penetration of the camera overcome the confines of space. The lapse of moments or years occurs in a swift dissolve. The technique of the close-up captures nuances of feeling and emotion which Shakesperian actors had to convey in words or gesture. As a plot device, too, the close-up can fleetingly focus the attention of the audience upon an inconspicuous but significant action or object which Shakespeare could highlight only by means of an aside.

No, the Shakespeare of the motion picture will be a poet of vision and sensitivity, but not of words. He will work with the very stuff of humanity. He will stab our spirits broad awake with his recreation of life as it is, and lift us to new heights with his vision of life as it may be.

But great artistry demands great audiences. The medium is ready for the advent of its genius. Are we?

Marion Lee Montgomery,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership Committee

Plans are being completed for the Junior Membership Committee's Buffet Supper to be held in the Sapphire Room of the Mayflower Hotel on Sunday, April 17 at 6:00 p. m. Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, will be with us as our guest speaker. Miss Elizabeth Smallwood, State Chairman of the District of Columbia, has planned music for the supper hour and a brief program.

The Divisional Vice-Chairmen of Junior Membership will report on the work of the states in their divisions. Their reports will give other juniors new ideas and suggestions for their own work. Announcement will be made of the scholarships that will be given through the Helen Pouch Fund next year and plans for the coming year's work will be outlined.

Junior members look forward to this opportunity to get together and to become acquainted with young members from every state. We especially want to welcome to our supper all young women who will serve as pages for the 58th Continental Congress.

Please make reservations for the Buffet Supper with Mrs. Gertrude Williams, 2811 Channing Street, N. E., Washington by...
**Valley Forge Encampment Area versus the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission**

The site of the proposed extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike to Philadelphia through Valley Forge Encampment Area is of vital concern to every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania by the Act of May 30, 1893 provided for the creation of Valley Forge Park, for the purpose of acquiring title to an area not exceeding 1500 acres, for the purpose of preserving the site on which the Continental Army was encamped in winter quarters during the winter of 1777-1778. Since then the General Assembly has extended the size of the area to be acquired to 3,000 acres, and has from time to time appropriated funds for acquisition of part of the land, which now totals 2200 acres within the Park, but there is still much of great historic value to be acquired.

The construction on the proposed site of the Turnpike will cut from Valley Forge Park forever, the further acquisition of the encampment area which the General Assembly has authorized to be purchased, and which contains the historic buildings occupied by Generals Knox, Maxwell, Muhlenberg, Weedon, Potter, Poor, Pulaski, Greene, Duportail, Woodford, Bradford, Lee, Davis, and Lafayette.

The possibility of Lafayette's Headquarters being completely ruined is threatened by the proposed route now staked out by highway engineers, which passes so close to the house that it will be left either under an embankment or hanging on the edge of a cut, depending on the grading required to bridge Valley Creek, and it will be across the Turnpike from the Park. Undoubtedly, with the blasting for the right of way, the house will be badly shaken and damaged. The barn where Lafayette and his officers stabled their horses is to be destroyed in the path of the Turnpike.

It is of extreme importance that the State of Pennsylvania adhere to the expressed intention of the General Assembly and perpetuate for posterity the entire encampment area of Valley Forge, and change the contemplated route of the Eastern Extension of the Turnpike, to change the contemplated route of the Eastern Extension of the Turnpike, so that it will not pass through the area historically associated with the encampment of the Continental Army, and logically includable within Valley Forge Park by future acquisition.

The alternate route, a few hundred feet distant, proposed by the Committee for the Preservation of Valley Forge Encampment Area, and which has been surveyed, is far more practical from every engineering standpoint, and it leaves all the above historic buildings within the Encampment Area.

Immediate personal letters of appeal, from every member in every state in the Union, to Governor James Duff of Pennsylvania; M. Harvey Taylor, President Pro-Tempore of the Pennsylvania State Senate; Herbert P. Sorg, Speaker of the House of Representatives, all at Harrisburg, Pa., will help to save Valley Forge Encampment Area for posterity.

**Elisabeth Dunn Burnette.**
BOOK REVIEWS

WHAT'S DOING IN 1949, by M. B. Schnapper.

A new type of almanac has just been issued by the Public Affairs Press of Washington, D. C., which lists the leading events of the year 1949. Information for the contents has been furnished by state agencies, foreign governments, historical societies, business associations and travel agencies.

The year 1949 is taken month by month and important holidays, such as state and special days, religious and historical anniversaries, birthdays of prominent people and death records will all be found within its pages. In this handy little volume the reader has an opportunity to look back on the great events which have taken place in the world and to also look forward to what the future holds.

The contents are divided into three sections. Part One is a chronological guide; Part Two is a special day guide; while Part Three is devoted to an events' guide. It is a publication well worth reading and owning for it brings back to mind many important items of history as well as dates which are so often forgotten. Then it carefully lists, far in advance, many of the outstanding events which are scheduled to take place during the year.

The reader will be astounded at the great amount of research done in different fields in order to make the publication possible and he will also find it instructive and valuable for reference and for confirmation of historical dates and facts.

Published by the Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.

NO PLACE TO HIDE, by David Bradley.

A book everyone should read is No Place to Hide by David Bradley. It is not easy or even pleasant reading but from cover to cover it is filled with worthwhile information of just what went on at Bikini when the two atom bombs were dropped. The author was one of the scientists assigned to observe and to study radioactivity after the explosions and to aid in determining the after effects on humanity and the country.

The story is in the form of a diary, starting when the scientists left California aboard the Haven and it takes the reader day by day through the tremendous preparations of making ready for the big days. Much of the information has never before been disclosed and in dramatic paragraphs Dr. Bradley describes the hopes and fears of those men comprising the mission.

He is not a scare monger but he honestly believes that atomic warfare will be much more terrible than has ever been dreamed of because of radioactivity which may poison whole areas for centuries if bombs are exploded under water. He feels that the height from which the bomb was dropped over Hiroshima made it possible for that city to once more become livable.

For that same reason the live target fleet received very little real damage at Bikini. However, the undersea explosion of the second bomb polluted the ocean, the sands, the fish, the ships and the atoll of Bikini and for years to come that region may remain dangerous. So far no remedy has been found to protect cities or large areas from radioactivity. On the contaminated ships the Navy used soap and water, lye, acid and even blow torches but nothing less than removing whole surfaces reduced the danger to even a margin of safety.

Dr. Bradley flew over Bikini just one half hour after each explosion to take exact count of radioactivity on the sensitive instruments. The moments before the great tests were most dramatic as each man in hushed silence stood ready and waiting to play his part in the experiment. Not one knew what he was about to face; not one knew if he would ever come through alive.

When the order came to drop the bomb the air was filled with excited tenseness and each man at his assigned station saw through goggles a great ball of fire and then a huge cone of boiling vapors of many colors rise high on the horizon. For a few seconds it seemed anchored in space and then gently the breezes wafted it away. Below the mighty target fleet developed fires and dense black smoke arose in the air. It was then that Dr. Bradley flew all around
to locate and to warn of the activity and its strength.

The second test was equally dramatic but the men had some idea of what to expect, though it was heartbreaking to see the old battleships, such as the Arkansas, the New York and the Nevada, which was the main target, begin to list. Perhaps those ships, once the pride of the United States Navy, would have chosen that way to end their careers, for away off from home waters, with colors proudly flying, they gave themselves in order that a waiting world might obtain a knowledge of what atom bombs can do and just how terrible conditions will be in another war, these tests being only a mild preview.

For weeks the tests were continued over every part of the target fleet and over Bikini and the surrounding waters. All of the men who boarded the ships had to be carefully watched and all water tested. It was a tremendous task; an heroic piece of work done in order that we may understand the atomic age which is upon us.

A movie of the story is being made but one should really read the book and learn of the events from the man himself who played such an important role in the first atom try-out.

Published by Little, Brown & Company.

** * * *

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE, by Emily Kimsbrough.

Readers of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," published a few years ago, will recall with pleasure the amusing adventures of Emily Kimsbrough and Cornelia Otis Skinner in Europe. Now they will get a real chuckle out of the experiences of Emily on her lecture tours through the country as she relates in a most hilarious way her many mishaps during her three seasons. The book has sparkle and gaiety and if you want a real laugh don't miss reading *It Gives Me Great Pleasure*.

Each chapter is an episode in the life of the lecturing author. One becomes intrigued with the selection of a wardrobe for such an extensive tour. She tried to buy clothes which would be inconspicuous in order that her audiences would give their attention to her lectures instead of trying to figure out how her gowns were made.

Picture her chagrin, therefore, when the lights in a certain lecture hall seemed to focus on the one ornament on her dress and flashed into the eyes of the women present. At another time she arrived at a southern town and found no delegation there to greet her. She waited and waited and finally took a taxi to the hotel only to learn there was no reservation. It developed that she had misread her schedule and had arrived days ahead of time.

At one large meeting, the president of the club stated that she had hoped to have the famous Mr. So-and-So as guest speaker but as he was unable to be present she had finally gotten Miss Kimsbrough. In one town she was detained after the lecture and had to dash madly for her train which was just about to pull out. With the aid of some bystanders, she made it and was put in the club car while the conductor checked her reservations. The only occupant was a lone man, who looked her over, smiled at her, then started a conversation and finally invited her to have dinner with him. Later it developed, when he was picked up by the F. B. I., the man thought that she, like himself, was a fugitive from justice.

All through the book one mishap follows another and even when she addressed an audience in Washington, trouble was still with her. After finishing a delightful talk she went to take her seat but no chair was there! Only friendly hands saved her from an ignominious fall.

*It Gives Me Great Pleasure* is refreshing in these serious times and, best of all, gives one a chance to laugh at the mishaps of another and to help minimize the recollections of one's own moments of embarrassment.

The book is illustrated by Helen E. Hokinson.

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CHRONICLES OF OLD SALEM, by Frances Diane Robotte.

The study of our early history has of late become of great interest, not alone to the historian and the student but to the general reader as well. People now seem eager to learn about the men and women who founded this country and built its great cities.
Frances Robotte has given us a book which answers a great many questions never before brought to the attention of the public. The Chronicles start at 1000 A.D. with the visit of Leif Ericson to this country and extend from the founding of Salem in 1626 through the great fire of 1914.

The story covers the political and religious movements in Europe and their effect upon the settlement in America. The author describes the Martin Luther Reformation and the printing of the Bible and therein she weaves the great names in the history of those times.

With a skilled pen she describes the growth of Salem, Massachusetts—its background, its settlement and its development from 1623 to 1932. The history of witchcraft is described, as well as Quaker whippings, privateering, whaling and many great events which took place in the famous seaport town. She tells of Nathaniel Hawthorne, his birthplace on Union Street and the House of Seven Gables; the Grimshawe house in which Hawthorne courted Sophia Peabody and the Mall House where he wrote The Scarlet Letter. She also writes of the Samuel McIntire mansions which George Washington declared the most beautiful in America.

To Salem Governor Winthrop brought the royal charter of a business corporation which served as a constitution for over sixty years. In Salem Town House occurred some of the most exciting events of the American Revolution. The book is filled with information of interest and shows the vast amount of research done by the author as well as the interviews with many living historians and descendants of characters mentioned.

Frances Diane Robotte is a graduate of Hunter College in New York. She is now working on a major history of Salem. Published by Newcombe and Gauss Company of Salem.

THE ST. NICHOLAS ANTHOLOGY, edited by Henry Steele Commager.

Every home where children live and grow up should have a copy of The St. Nicholas Anthology. It is a beautiful book, bound in dark red, which attracts the eye, and it contains the very best of everything in the way of stories, poems and illustrations.

Also, it is a personal pleasure to turn from the great amount of trash for children which is being rushed off the presses today and to lose one's self in selections which have stood the test of time and still appeal to the young. If some of our children have become addicts of the comic sheets or the crime stories, it may take time to bring their interest back to wholesome tales told by such writers as Rudyard Kipling, Theodore Roosevelt and Alice Hegan Rice and the poets Henry W. Longfellow, Alfred Tennyson and James Whitcomb Riley.

The book is filled with exciting tales of the sea, of piracy, fairy stories and those of our own great West. Famous and dearly loved old poems are within its pages. In fact, everything to stir the imagination. There is not a dull or a cheap incident in it and it will be enjoyed by children of all ages, to say nothing of grown-ups.

From 1873 to 1939, there was published a magazine known to many as St. Nicholas. It had a very high standing and was read and reread by children everywhere. It contained a special department known as "St. Nicholas League" and into that went the first trials of young writers.

So in Mr. Commager's Anthology are incorporated the first attempts of such youngsters as Cornelia Otis Skinner, age eleven, Stephen Vincent Benet, age fifteen, and many others who have now become well-known writers.

To the vast number of readers who were reared on the old St. Nicholas Magazine and who waited eagerly every month for it to appear, the Anthology will not be a mere book but an old and tried friend reborn. Its pages are filled with living and even sacred memories of former childhood days. A vote of thanks should go to the editor and all who worked on this delightful book for they have given to the world an edition which everyone should be proud to own and to share with their children and friends.

Published by Random House, Inc.

DINNER AT ANTOINE'S, by Frances Parkinson Keyes.

The city of New Orleans with the mystery and enchantment of Creole life, the gracious way of living and the beauty of the camellias form the background for the new novel by Frances Parkinson Keyes.
Already the book has become a best seller for every painted scene becomes a haunting and lasting memory.

To date she has written over twenty novels and nearly all of them have in their time headed the best-seller list, one reason probably being that Mrs. Keyes clearly depicts the locale of her stories and she has the art of making her readers see and feel the events she describes. They live right along with her through every sentence.

She now lives in New Orleans in the historic Beauregard house, which she has restored to its original beauty and charm. She has portrayed a fascinating picture of Antoine’s, the oldest restaurant in that city, with its world famed Rex room, the 1840 room and the famous little back corner room that over a century ago was the mushroom cellar. Famous old recipes are included, which will be appreciated by women readers.

Dinner at Antoine’s is a mystery, or rather a murder, story and one of the first of its kind ever attempted by Mrs. Keyes. It deals with a Catholic doctor attending a patient of the same faith and both are described as “cradle Catholics”, meaning that neither was a convert, such as Mrs. Keyes herself became.

The doctor has to condemn his patient, whom he had brought into the world, because she had developed a case of shaking paralysis, so the story goes. The husband of the patient, a play-boy, resented the diagnosis, for he disliked to have sick people near him, but none the less, the illness of his wife gave him an opportunity to play around more than ever.

After one of his visits to his patient, the physician is startled to find that his medical grip has been entered and the hypodermic removed, together with enough morphine for a deadly dose. He rushes back only to find that a lethal dose has been administered. When found by her family, she was lying on the floor with a pistol at her side and a strangely written note on a table nearby.

The first evidence pointed to suicide but that verdict was questioned by the head of the police force, a former member of the F.B.I. The effort to prove the suspicions forms the pattern of the tale. In the meantime, the characters go on their merry way, even to visiting the “Bar-None Ranch,” a famous meeting place several miles out of New Orleans.

The novel is filled with action, with drama and real life characters who convincingly play their roles and the plot thickens in every chapter. The reader will want to solve the mystery for himself and rest assured that amazement and surprise will face him at the end.

Published by Julian Messner, Inc., New York City.

Notice

All tickets for the Opening Night of the 58th Continental Congress not called for by 4:30 p.m., Monday, April 18th, 1949, may be obtained from the Seating Committee at the Box Office, 18th Street Entrance of Constitution Hall, after 6:30 p.m.

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The meeting of the Credentials Committee will be held Friday, April 15th, at 1:00 p.m. in the North end of the Library in Constitution Hall building.
Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

Parliamentarian

So many different methods of securing a nominating committee for a chapter or a state have been noted by your parliamentarian, as she has checked the by-laws of both during the past month, that it seems well to call to your attention certain things which must be considered regarding the nominating committee.

First: This is one committee where the regent is absolutely hands off as to its creation. So frequently groups carry in their by-laws that she shall appoint the entire committee, which is wrong.

Second: That the regent shall appoint the chairman. Also wrong. Third: That she has the power to appoint some members of the committee. Wrong again.

Now those of you who have a copy of the National Society's revised Handbook at your elbow and who make a study of its contents will note the following: Model for Chapter By-Laws, Article V, Officers, section 2, "At the regular meeting (choose the time best suited to your chapter) a nominating committee of five members shall be elected by the chapter." This is the method that to my mind would cause the least criticism, for the entire nominating committee is elected by the chapter, thus giving each member who is in good standing the privilege of nominating a member of this committee. In our large chapters it may be better to allow some members of the committee to be elected by the Executive Board and some by the chapter. Just here let me say I feel the Board should be permitted to name the chairman, but she does not necessarily have to be a member of that body, but generally speaking it has a better idea about who will make the best chairman.

Some by-laws state the nominating committee shall be a "standing committee." I never agree with this as I feel that three months before the annual meeting of a chapter is time enough for the election of the committee. States of course need a longer time, but even so it should not be a standing committee. The main reason for saying this is that all by-laws usually carry a provision for filling vacancies, hence no need for this committee to act between annual meetings.

Here is one suggestion to chapters. Have a sentence in your by-laws in the Article, "Officers," that the nominating committee shall report at the regular monthly meeting before the election. When this is done the nominations may come from the floor though they are not in force until the annual meeting.

It is a very good plan for the state committee to send its report out with the Call to the State Conference, for when the committee reports a month before the meeting, in either a chapter or with the Call to the Convention, members have ample time to secure the consent of somebody for an office if they feel the member being submitted by the nominating committee is not the best suited one for that office. It always leaks out any way what the committee proposes to do, so let's make the leak legal by reporting beforehand.

Question. May the nominating committee propose any one of its members for an office? Answer. YES. The committee could propose any or all of its members if it so desired, but so many feel they are not privileged to do this and raise quite a rumpus if it is done. Well, Robert says it is permissible, and gives his reason why—that if it were not allowed, then folks might elect some people to the nominating committee just to keep them from being candidates for office. But as so often stated in this column, we are a free people and this is just another example of the freedom of American citizens. At the annual meeting, members may nominate from the floor any member of the nominating committee. But here is a proviso which must pertain to all nominees viz., that they have given their consent to serve, if elected, before their names are submitted by the nominating committee or from the floor.

A chapter treasurer has sent this question. Our chapter by-laws state that the annual dues of members are due October
first and any member not paying her dues by November the first is considered delinquent. We have a member who has offered her resignation from the chapter as of December 15th and we feel we cannot accept the resignation. Are we correct? Answer. NO. Regardless of what date a chapter selects as to the time members are delinquent, it cannot refuse to accept a resignation or a transfer to another chapter, or to membership at large until the end of the 31st day of December, which is the deadline of the National Society for members to be in good standing for that year.

Chapters and States so often forget that they are first members of the National Society and must abide by its laws. This has been brought to my attention so often since last November when many chapters began to collect annual dues of their members; and altho they realized they had a law protecting them in not being required to send their per capita tax of 35¢ to the State Treasurer many State Treasurers and State Regents have continued to require this money to be sent to them. This is against the laws of the Society as contained in Article V, Dues, section 3, Article X, States, section 6, and in both Articles on Amendments, sections 2 and 3 of Article VI of the Constitution and Article XV of the By-Laws. Any State that has collected the 35¢ per capita tax from any of its chapter members since adjournment of the last Continental Congress has broken all three of these Articles and should at once refund this amount to each chapter from which it was collected.

Here's a question that is a perennial this time of the year. Question. I am going to stand for re-election as regent, and wonder who should preside over the election? Answer. You, of course.

And here's another that has been answered many times. Question. We have a civic organization in our city that has a Constitution and By-Laws, in which is stated a goodly sum for dues of the persons who join. Is this contrary to our Society's rules? Well, my answer is the following from Page 78 of the Handbook. Quote: Cooperation and Affiliation. The National Society and its authorized chapters do not affiliate with other organizations. They may, however, cooperate with local groups in promotion of those objects in accordance with the purposes of the National Society. "Affiliation" has been interpreted to mean becoming a member of any group whose by-laws bind the action of the National Society and Chapters and where the payment of dues to such an organization or group is required. I feel when this statement is read and considered that a chapter can very quickly judge as to whether or not it applies to the organization in that town in which the D. A. R. has been invited to participate.

On Thursday, April 28, during Garden Week in Virginia, from 10 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and from 1:30 to 4 P.M. the rooms at Kenmore will come to life with the presentation of the "Kenmore Heritage," a series of dramatic, historic episodes depicting events which actually happened at Kenmore during Revolutionary days. These episodes, held one day a year, are re-enacted by citizens of Fredericksburg and are unique and beautiful.

Virginia Garden Week was first inaugurated in April 1929 to restore the garden at Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis, Fredericksburg, Virginia. The saving of Kenmore was first endorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, which inspired the forming of the Kenmore Association, and Kenmore is now considered one of the most beautiful shrines in America.
Chapters

**Major William Haymond** (Fairmont, W. Va.) celebrated its 40th anniversary at a dinner party in the Central Methodist church on Nov. 17, 1948.

Mrs. Mary Watson DeBolt, founder, gave a brief history of the chapter. It received its name because twelve of the twenty-five charter members were descendants of Major William Haymond, one of the prominent men in this section during the Revolutionary era. Since its inception the Chapter has grown to 125 members, one of the largest in the state, and has been active in Americanization projects, schools and civic programs.

Charter members who shared honors with Mrs. DeBolt were: Miss Caroline Barnes, Mrs. Mary Stone Fickinger, Miss Elizabeth Stone, Mrs. Ida Stone Diemer, Mrs. Louise Moderwell Hartley, Mrs. Sally Fitch Butler, Mrs. Lucy Haymond Holbert, and Mrs. Elizabeth Watson Randall.

The dinner table was centered with a large tiered birthday cake bearing the numerals “40” and flowers and candles completed the decoration. A three course menu was served.

Mr. Ward Lanham, prominent attorney presented a timely and thought provoking lecture on “The Spirit of America.” Mrs. Eugene McDougal, member of the chapter, sang, and Mrs. J. Clair Jarvis was her accompanist.

**MRS. ROMEO T. MCDONALD,**
*Chairman of Press Relations.*

**Nancy DeGraff Toll** (Monroe, Mich.). The outstanding event of the past year’s history of the Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter was the visit of the Freedom Train to Monroe on August 31, 1948. During Re-dedication week preceding the coming of the Freedom Train the chapter took part and assisted in the various activities, ceremonies and in the Pioneer Parade.

Miss Mary Stoner, one of our younger members, depicted Betsy Ross on a beautifully decorated float prepared by the Greening Nursery Co. of Monroe. Our new silk D. A. R. flag bearing the Chapter’s name was displayed for the first time. A large American flag, spinning wheel and Betsy’s flag with thirteen stars completed the picture.

Ten of the chapter members in early American costume assisted in the rooms of the Monroe County Historical Museum at the open house held during the week.

Several of the antique window displays showing interesting periods in Monroe County history were the work of the Daughters.

The regent, Mrs. Frank Stoner, and two of our members were on the committee in charge of the celebration.

The day was pleasantly cool for the reception of the train and well over 10,000 interested citizens of Monroe and its vicinity took advantage of the opportunity to view the historical documents, flags, and papers.

**ZAIDA K. BECK,**
*Historian.*
John Fitch (Bardstown, Ky.). Organized in February, 1908, John Fitch Chapter observed its 40th Anniversary Saturday with a luncheon in the Bardstown Baptist Church recreation rooms.

Mrs. W. J. Roby, vice-regent, gracefully presided and opened the meeting with the “Pledge to the Flag” and the “American’s Creed.” The large birthday cake, decorated with rose buds and embossed on the top tier with “40th Anniversary” was cut by Miss Ella Kouwenbergh, sister of the late Mrs. Ben Johnson, organizing regent.

The decorations of spring flowers in crystal containers and red, white and blue candles in silver holders heralded the splendor of the occasion. Dainty old-fashioned ladies dressed in pastel colors and matching bonnets made by Mrs. Duncan Pate were the favors.

Mrs. Roby presented Mrs. A. D. Steely, chairman of the event, who in turn presented Mrs. J. W. Hammond, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, who introduced the out-of-town guests and members:

Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas, second district chairman, Shelbyville; Mrs. Clara Davis, Eminence, State press relations chairman; Miss Margaret Patterson, regent Captain Jacob Van Meter Chapter, Elizabethtown; Miss Louise Patterson, Elizabethtown; Mrs. Herndon Winchester, Anchorage; Mrs. Reynold Smith, Lexington; Mrs. Lee Hamilton, Louisville.

A beautiful tribute to Mrs. Ben Johnson was given by Miss Emily Hall, and the names of all charter members were read by Mrs. Roby. Mrs. John A. Fulton responded on behalf of the charter members, those present being Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Roby, Miss Kouwenbergh, Mrs. Dan Talbott and Miss Martha Simpson.

The past regents who were present, Mrs. Roby, Mrs. Will H. Fulton, Mrs. J. W. Hammond, Mrs. A. D. Steely and Mrs. Charles Mann were introduced and each responded with a highlight of her term of office.

A memorial candle-lighting service was carried out with Mrs. Steely presiding—the red candle, denoting courage, honoring the charter members; the white candle, symbolic of purity of motive, all regents; and the blue candle, standing for faith, for all deceased members. A vocal solo, “Memories,” sung by Mrs. John W. Muir, accompanied by Miss Peggy Lewis, closed this part of the program.

Outstanding feature of the occasion was the presentation of the scrap book covering the forty years of the chapter, which was assembled by Miss Nora McGee, who described and displayed it. The book contains accounts of all the major activities from the beginning, when the chapter gained the privilege of caring for the old Revolutionary Cemetery here, through the erection of the impressive monument on the court square honoring John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, and on to the present celebration. Every member is grateful to Miss McGee for this splendid work.

The celebration closed with the singing of a song, written by Mrs. John A. Fulton, for the occasion to the tune of “Long, Long Ago.”

The chapter deeply regretted that due to illness the present regent, Mrs. J. S. Claybrooke, could not attend the observance.

Mrs. J. W. Hammond.

Independence Hall (Philadelphia, Pa.). On December 11th, 1948, Independence Hall Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at a luncheon at the House of the Colonial Dames, where the regular monthly meetings of the chapter are held. The regent, Dr. Nina Schall, presided.

Mrs. Willard M. Rice, vice-regent, was chairman of the committee for the Golden Jubilee. The speakers’ table was decorated with a beautiful arrangement of gill leaves, and above it was a large electrified D. A. R. emblem. Handsome corsages of gilded leaves, centered with wood roses, and tied with gold ribbon, were worn by the honor guests and state officers in the receiving line at the reception preceding the luncheon.

The luncheon tables were decorated with a centerpiece composed of individual corsages, for all the 175 members and guests, of the gill leaves and wood roses. Mrs. Rice spent last summer in Honolulu, and while there she made arrangements to have the lovely wood roses flown here at the proper time.

On a table at the front of the room was a scale model of Independence Hall, for which historic building the chapter was named, and where for several years the
chapter meetings were held in the room of the Clerk of the Assembly.

The gold and white birthday cake, with fifty yellow candles, was cut by Mrs. George H. Cliff, the only living organizing member. During the program following the luncheon, Dr. Clara Hammond McGuigan, a charter member, led the Salute to the Flag.

The guest speaker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, spoke on "What a Fiftieth Anniversary Should Mean to Us."

Two groups of selections on the harp were rendered by Miss Marcelle DeCray, harpist for the New York Metropolitan Orchestra.

Mrs. George Harley Burnette, historian, gave the highlights of the chapter history, and honored the past regents. Those present were Dr. Clara H. McGuigan, Mrs. Percy Young Schelley, Mrs. Horace M. Jones and Mrs. John Edgar Hires.

Independence Hall Chapter was organized December 13th, 1898 with eighteen organizing members and by the time the charter closed there were seventy-one, three of whom are on our present roll: Mrs. George H. Cliff, Dr. Clara H. McGuigan and Mrs. George Flagg.

In 1902 Independence Hall was the banner chapter of the state for its contributions to the building fund of Memorial Continental Hall. In 1937, the State D. A. R. Society awarded it the Medal of Honor for the greatest number of projects.

The Chapter has been faithful in supporting the projects of the state and National Societies and has a worthy record of achievement in many activities during its past fifty years.

The honor guests at our Golden Anniversary were Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Vice-President General; Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, former First Vice-President General; Mrs. William Stark Tompkins and Mrs. N. Howland Brown, past Vice-Presidents General; Miss Page Schwarzwelder, past Treasurer-General; Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania State Regent; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Vice-Regent. Sixteen nearby regents and many state chairmen attended the luncheon.

Our Juniors were organized ten years ago and they have done excellent work as our Approved Schools Committee.

Our Chapter's Society of the C. A. R. was organized on April 19th, 1899 with twenty-six members. It was the first C. A. R. organized in Philadelphia and will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary this spring in April.

ELISABETH DUNN BURNETTE, Historian.

Golden Hill (New York, N. Y.). On January seventeenth, an anniversary reception and luncheon was held in the Perroquet Suite of the Waldorf Astoria. All circumstances combined to make this an unusually delightful occasion.

Following the reception, a delicious luncheon was served. Favors, which also served as place cards, were small gold pencils attractively wrapped in the chapter's colors—gold and blue.

The Regent, Mrs. Fred Aebly, presided and introduced the guests of honor. The list of distinguished guests included Mrs. John T. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General, four Honorary Presidents General: Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch, also several National Chairmen, State Officers, State Chairmen and Regents of the Chapters of greater New York.

Our guest speaker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., spoke on the subject, "Annapolis is 300 years old." Her talk, which presented old facts from new angles, was most interesting and informative.

The soloist, Miss Jeanne Privette, Golden Hill Chapter's youngest and most recent member, sang a Puccini aria and several songs with charm and artistry. Piano selections were delightfully rendered by Mr. Morse Haithwaite.

Golden Hill Chapter was organized November 1935. Mrs. Alexander W. Whiteford was organizing Regent. The chapter is proud of its record of service to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and looks forward with pleasure to greater accomplishments for the future.

LUCY V. AEBLY, Regent.
Else Cilley (Nottingham, N. H.). The Else Cilley Chapter observed its golden jubilee Saturday, August 21st, with four of its six living charter members, four State Officers and representatives of five neighboring chapters in attendance.

The observance took place at the home of Mrs. Fred Fernald, Nottingham Square, where the chapter was formed in August, 1898. Mrs. Fernald founded it, served as its first regent, and later held the regency for forty years. It is unique in that it has been known as a "family chapter," whose members are descendants of General Joseph Cilley.

The program began with a history of the chapter. A pageant was then presented, episodes of which were given by Deerfield, Northwood and Nottingham. The first named towns were once a part of Nottingham.

Deerfield portrayed Indians selling baskets in the Puritan days. Taking part were Mrs. Joseph J. Dearborn, as a Puritan woman, and Mrs. Ruth Pennell, as an Indian. Northwood was represented by G. Warren Gavel, as Col. Samuel Johnson, first white settler in that section. Story of the settlement was told by Mrs. Evelyn Price. Nottingham gave the third episode, depicting the last journey of Else Cilley to the Pautuccoway mountains to "set" a quilt at the age of 99. Participating in this scene were Miss Elizabeth Bartlett as Else Cilley; Miss Jane Burley as Else's daughter, Abigail, and Mrs. John Fernald as Else's granddaughter.

E. W. C. FERNALD.

Elijah Clarke (Athens, Ga.) on Thursday, January 20th, had the honor of entertaining its State Regent at a beautifully appointed luncheon in the home of Mrs. H. H. Cobb. Over thirty members were present, in addition to Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, State Regent, and Mrs. Guy H. Wells, State Corresponding Secretary, both from Milledgeville. Mrs. Jonathan Clarke Rogers was presented as the wife of the recently elected President of the University, and Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, Honorary President General for life, was also a distinguished guest.

Place cards, made by the Girl Home Makers, under the leadership of Mrs. Gordon Dudley were of D.A.R. blue, outlined in white, being cut out letters N.S.D.A.R., with "Elijah Clarke Chapter", just above the name of the guest.

At the meeting, which began at 3:30 in the lovely home of Mrs. Harrison Birchmore, with Mrs. Frank Dudley and Mrs. Sam Wood assisting, much inspiration was received from the talk given by Mrs. Yarbrough, who outlined in detail the duties of the various departments of work as carried on by the National Society. Dr. Alvin Biscoe, Dean of Business Administration, of the University of Georgia, whose subject was "Our Foreign Born American Builders and Industrialists," gave a splendid talk on the subject assigned, which he confessed required research in fifteen encyclopedias to assemble. His findings will be sent to the Filing and Lending Bureau for future reference, as they are most valuable.

Delegates chosen to represent Elijah Clarke Chapter at the State Conference to be held in Augusta, March 2-4, were Mrs. Julius T. Dudley, Regent, Mrs. Leila Ritchie Mize, delegate, Mrs. Sara Matthews Woods and Mrs. John Green, alternates to the Regent, and Mrs. W. T. Cunningham and Mrs. M. R. Southwell, alternates to the delegate.

Miss Bettie Wood played beautifully George Gershwin's Prelude, later accompanying chapter members in the singing of the National Anthem.

With the serving of delicious refreshments by the hostess and her assistants, this most instructive and delightful meeting came to a close.

Mrs. J. W. BAILEY.
Thankful Hubbard (Austin, Texas). A golden anniversary reception was given Friday afternoon, January 14th, at Montwalk, the home of Judge and Mrs. Ben H. Powell, in observance of Thankful Hubbard Chapter’s fiftieth birthday. Mrs. Powell and Mrs. R. A. Buford were co-hostesses. Judge Powell, President of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was an honor guest.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter was organized by Mrs. James B. Clark, Organizing and first State Regent for the Texas Society and first chapter regent. Members of the chapter had a portrait painted of Mrs. Clark which hangs in the corridor leading to the Stark Rare Book Collection, Main Building, University of Texas, where she was librarian for fourteen years and Mr. Clark was business manager for twenty-five years.

The only living charter member of Thankful Hubbard Chapter is the first regent’s daughter, Miss Edith Lanier Clark, now serving her second term as the twenty-fifth regent of the chapter. She accepted the regency after her retirement as dean of women at North Texas State Teachers College. Thankful Hubbard was the name of Miss Clark’s great-great-grandmother.

At the reception, Mrs. Buford and Mrs. Ben H. Powell, Jr., received guests at the door. In the receiving line with Miss Clark were the chapter’s past regents: Vice President General Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram; Texas State Officers, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Mrs. H. S. Forrester, and Thankful Hubbard’s Mrs. James T. Rountree an Honorary State Regent and former Vice President General. Mrs. Carl L. Moore played softly on her accordion as she moved from room to room.

Early chapter members, Mrs. J. Lynn Hunter and Mrs. Paul H. Goldman presided at the dining table which was centered by a large white birthday cake decorated with gold roses and surrounded by fifty lighted gold candles. A small golden rose decorated each serving of cake. “Thankful Hubbard Chapter N. S. D. A. R. 1899-1949” was printed in gold on each napkin. Four C. A. R. girls assisted in the dining room. Beautiful flowers used throughout the house were sent by the S. A. R. Corsages worn by the guests were gifts from a chapter officer’s husband.

Friday evening, the regent, past regents, officers and chairmen of standing committees of the chapter were hostesses for a supper at the Spanish Village honoring National and State Officers and other out-of-town guests. After supper, Judge and Mrs. Powell entertained at Montwalk for members of S. A. R., their wives, and members of the supper party.

Elva B. Colglazier, Chairman, Magazine Committee.

General Asa Danforth (Syracuse, N. Y.). Our youths make the homes; our homes shape our youth, but both form our country and government. As the Home so is the Nation. The Girl Home Makers Committee of General Asa Danforth Chapter of the D. A. R. is interested and anxious to cooperate with the home economics departments in our city schools. In order to stimulate interest in dress-making, we are sponsoring a contest. The winners of our local Syracuse contest will have their products entered in our state and national contest to compete for prizes.

The provisions of the local dress contest are:

1. Age groups: 10-18 years.
2. Materials: Any material suitable for style of dress chosen; suits and evening dresses excluded.
3. Prizes: 1st, $15.00; 2nd, $10.00; 3rd, $5.00; 4th, Sterling silver bracelet with D. A. R. crest; 5th, Certificate of award of merit.
4. Judges: Persons of note in the field of home economics outside of the school systems.


This contest has the personal approval and support of Miss Erica Christianson, Dr. David Patton and the Right Reverend David Gildea.

We are not only hoping for good results in our local Syracuse contest but also we are hoping to capture some of our state and national D.A.R. prizes.

Mrs. Harvey S. Smith, Co-Chairman, Girl Home Makers.

General John Barnwell (Barnwell, S. C.). A Steven Foster Memorial Tea for the benefit of the D.A.R. school at Tamasesee was given at the home of Mrs. Edgar A. Brown on January 13, by the General John Barnwell Chapter.

The Barnwell home was beautifully decorated with a color motif of red, white, and blue. In the living-room, amidst a profusion of red camellias, blue iris and white gladioli, the receiving line stood headed by Mrs. W. H. Manning, regent of the local chapter. The distinguished visitors, who received with her, were: Mrs. Henry J. Munnerlyn of Bennettsville, State Regent; Mrs. Byron Wham of Williston, 1st Vice-Regent; Mrs. John K. Wise of Columbia, 2nd Vice-Regent; Mrs. George J. Cunningham of Columbia, 3rd Vice-Regent; Mrs. C. E. Berry of Bennettsville, State Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. H. C. Cain of Denmark, State Chairman of Music.

The guests were greeted by Mrs. Edgar A. Brown and were introduced by Mrs. W. M. Lightsey. Little Ann Davies and Dalton McLeod, dressed in ante-bellum costumes, held the silver baskets.

Later the guests were ushered into the dining-room by Mrs. P. W. Price, Mrs. Martha Moore Martin, and Mrs. Miller Greene. Here, the exquisitely-appointed table was centered with a silver bowl of blue iris and white gladioli. Silver candelabra were used, and at each end of the table, from silver service, coffee was poured by Mrs. L. C. Vickery and Mrs. R. C. Westbrook. The buffet and mantle were banked with red camellias, and favors of musical notes tied with colonial blue ribbon were pinned on each guest.

During the afternoon a musical program, featuring the songs of Stephen Foster, was given by Mrs. H. C. McCain, Mrs. W. B. Turner, and Mrs. Harry Anderson. The following children, under the direction of Miss Agnew, sang and acted many of the Stephen Foster favorites: Belva Bronson, Stevie Smith, Ann Davies, Sylvia Plyler, Etta Holland, Timmy Wilson, Tommy Sanders and Dalton McLeod. Mrs. W. E. Giles and Mrs. Wilson Sanders were at the piano.

Before the tea, a luncheon in honor of the out-of-town guests was given at the home of Mrs. R. M. Jefferies, Jr. Mrs. Jefferies’ guests were: Mrs. Munnerlyn, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Wham, Mrs. W. M. Manning, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lightsey, Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. John T. Stevens and Mrs. John Davidson of Kershaw.

Mrs. W. H. Manning, Regent.
Santa Ana (Santa Ana, Calif.). Some of the interesting characteristics and customs of the Basque people were described by Miriam Isasi, herself a Basque, when she was guest speaker at the meeting of Santa Ana chapter, on the afternoon of January 6, 1949.

Miss Isasi opened her talk with a greeting in her native language. She described her countrymen as a quiet gentle people, and home-loving. "The basis of the economy," she said, "is the five-acre farm owned by each family. Each farm is completely self-supporting and supplies food and clothing for all family members."

The costumes worn by the Basques were illustrated by the brilliant red skirt, white blouse and green laced bodice worn by Miss Isasi. Her handmade shoes made of pig-skin and handknitted white woolen stockings were also typical of her country.

"The Basques are a very religious people and divorce is not recognized in our country," the speaker said. Young people are not allowed to choose their mates, the father selecting a future husband for his daughter immediately after her birth.

Miss Isasi completed her talk by displaying the striking scarlet, green and white flag of her country—"The red is for the blood of our unconquered men, the white for purity, added centuries ago when my country embraced Christianity, and the green for our verdant hills," she explained.

Mrs. E. B. DeuPree, regent, presided at the general meeting. Short instructive talks were given by Mrs. W. D. Miller who told of her visit last summer to the D.A.R. Kate Duncan Smith school, and by Dr. Ruby McNeil who spoke on the correct use of the flag. Mrs. George E. Shriver, chairman of Approved Schools committee, received a bountiful shower of clothing to be sent to one of the D.A.R. approved schools.

Mary G. DeuPree,
Regent.

Isaac Burroughs (Audubon, N. J.). "The Parade of Documents" an original radio playlet based on the Freedom Train documents and written by Mrs. F. E. Turnbaugh, was one of the features of the annual George Washington tea and guest day of Isaac Burroughs Chapter, on February 19. This was given under the direction of Mrs. Elton E. Sullivan, program chairman. Other features were a patriotic address by the Rev. J. Robert Watt, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, music under the direction of Miss Marion vanZandt Taylor, chairman for the Advancement of American Music, and a fashion show of dresses entered in the cotton dress division of the Girl Homemakers' contest and modeled by the entrants under the direction of Mrs. Horace J. Harvey, Girl Homemakers Chairman.

Invited guests were the State Officers, regents of nearby chapters, members of Sarah Harrison Hugg Society (C. A. R.), representatives of women's organizations of Audubon and Haddon Heights, and the Domestic Science teachers in the high schools in which the chapter sponsors contests. Also the three "Good Citizens" from these schools and presented by Mrs. John C. Branch, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage chairman, the entrants in the Girl Homemakers contests and their mothers.

Many of the chapter members wore colonial or Revolutionary-period costumes adding bright bits of color. This tea and guest day is used as an occasion for the members to invite not only prospective members for the D. A. R. and the C. A. R. but also as an opportunity to say "Thank You" to friends in the community, who, while not eligible for these two societies, nevertheless generously support the activities for the benefit of the chapter's projects. Mrs. Wm. D. Richardson, ex-regent, was chairman of the day.

Bessie B. Ferguson,
Regent.
General Henry Dearborn (Chicago, Ill.). A crystal bell about six inches high was on the speakers' table in front of Mrs. Theo Frank Eiszner, regent of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, as she took her place Saturday, February 12, 1949, to preside over the annual "White Breakfast." Gowned in white, Mrs. Eiszner received members and guests, all similarly attired, in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel. The crystal bell was the gift to Mrs. Eiszner from Miss Edith Collom, former chapter chaplain, when Miss Collom left Chicago last fall to make her home with her brother and family in Tavistock, Ontario, Canada.

The White Breakfast is a Lincoln anniversary observance and it is also a marking of the founding of General Henry Dearborn Chapter. The first White Breakfast was held December 8, 1915. Mrs. Horace C. McConnell was first vice-regent and social chairman and Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet was chapter regent and organizer. The inscription on the bell reads: "D. A. R. White Breakfast, Congress Hotel, December 8, 1915, General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Chicago." It is the same Congress Hotel and Gold Room in which this 35th birthday party was held. Mr. Andrew McLaughlin, Professor of American History at the University of Chicago, was invited to make the address and he gave a story of early life in America.

This year's White Breakfast was arranged by Mrs. Harmon A. Sly, chairman of the social committee, and her members. The speaker was Honorable Noble W. Lee, Dean, John Marshall Law School. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln," and the music was by Earl Wilkie, baritone, accompanied by Mary Jane Earhart. An effort is being made to gather in as many of the original crystal bells as possible. Another interesting feature of the White Breakfast is the white gavel which is always used on which is this inscription: "Gavel Made of Wood Jason Russell House, Where He And Eleven Patriots Were Killed by Retreating British Apr 19, 1775 Made when house was restored 1924. W. D. Wanzer."

General Henry Dearborn Chapter made its annual pilgrimage to Erie Neighborhood House, W. Erie Street, Chicago, on Thursday, February 24th. The meeting was held in the Library where the patriotic picture, "America, the Beautiful," was shown. The projector and sound effect was operated by Tony, a capable young man who is also an Erie Product. Miss Harriet Pollard, chapter chaplain and returned Korean Missionary who has spent three years in concentration camps, pronounced the invocation; Mrs. Walter E. Mielly recited the impressive Chapter Collect; Mrs. Theo Frank Eiszner, Regent, gave the greeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Miss Florence Towne, beloved director of the work at Erie Neighborhood House, extended the welcome of the Erie Mothers.

Martha S. Grove, Press Relations.

Felipe de Neve (Culver City, Calif.) celebrated its second anniversary with a reciprocity tea, December 2, 1948. The party was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. W. P. Herring, of Fullerton.

The entire chapter served as hostesses and the guest list included one hundred and fifty regents, vice-regents and members of other chapters, and friends of the Felipe de Neve chapter. Master Deek Herring, dressed as Uncle Sam, greeted the guests at the door and presented them with holly boutonnieres in keeping with the holiday season.

The theme of the program was "America —Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." The program chairman, Mrs. David Sallee, presented Miss Gordone de Lagniel, State Vice-chairman of the Advancement of American Music, who rendered delightful vocal and piano selections.

The chapter presented its collection of gifts for American Indians which was accepted by Princess Tsiania in behalf of the Indians.

The beautifully appointed tea table featured an elaborate birthday cake and many assorted cakes and cookies prepared by the hostesses, as well as other kinds of afternoon dainties. Various honor guests took turns in the pouring.

The chapter was very happy to receive the felicitations of its guests on its second anniversary and their best wishes for its continued success.

Marian D. Morris, Press Chairman.
Benjamin Prescott (Fredonia, N. Y.) was formed January 2, 1899 at the home of Miss Martha Jane Prescott who was chosen as first regent. This was the second one formed in the county—Patterson Chapter of Westfield being number one.

The birthday party was held January 3, 1949 as the real birthday came on Sunday. The dinner was held in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church and as the weather and roads were good it was possible for invited guests to attend.

The tables were set in the form of a V and were appropriately decorated to carry out the Golden Anniversary theme. The officers and guests of honor were seated at the closed end of the V so that by a slight turning of the chairs the speakers could easily be seen.

After the dinner the regent, Mrs. Edmund Bernard, conducted a brief business meeting at which fifty dollars was voted for the National Building Fund.

The chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Mrs. Milton Schafer, was called on to give a report of her work which was very impressive. She told of what was being done at the various schools and stressed especially what Benjamin Prescott Chapter had accomplished at Tamassee. At this point the treasurer, Miss Ruth Colburn, presented Mrs. Schafer with a check for one hundred dollars to be sent to Tamassee as a scholarship. It was also reported that a box of clothing had been sent to the Kate Duncan Smith School.

The visiting regents were called upon and spoke briefly bringing congratulations from the chapters in Westfield, Jamestown, Silver Creek and Falconer. All said “We are looking forward to our fiftieth birthday for we have so much enjoyed the celebrations already held.”

The main feature of the program was a paper by Mrs. Silas Crocker, an ex local and state official who is especially well informed upon D. A. R. work.

The chapter this year has been studying the history of Chautauqua county and the subject given Mrs. Crocker was “The D. A. R. in Chautauqua county.” She first told of the founding of the National Society and the work of Mary Smith Lockwood, the Pen Founder, who was born in this county. Then she gave a brief history of the founding of and the work done by each chapter. In closing she dwelt especially on the accomplishments of Benjamin Prescott Chapter for the locality, such as tree planting and markers placed on historic spots, one being the first public park in Chautauqua county, the first gas well in the United States and the site of the Houghton farm, the home of Douglas Houghton, the famous geologist and founder of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

At the conclusion of the program, folders containing a portrait of Mary Smith Lockwood were presented to each guest as souvenirs of the occasion. These were a gift from Mrs. Crocker’s daughter, Miss Elizabeth Crocker, and were gratefully received, as few had ever seen her picture.

Now we go on with the hope that our next fifty years will be even better than those just past.

ELLEN ADAMS,
Chairman Press Relations.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton (Medford, Mass.) It turned out to be a most unusual afternoon in every way when the members entertained the Massachusetts State Officers at their January meeting. Although early in one of the coldest months, the weather was sunny and spring like, enabling guests to come from distant parts of the state. The slave quarters of the Royale House, one of the beautiful historic houses of Massachusetts, delighted the guests who stopped to admire the old-time setting so appropriate to their meeting.

As the members and guests passed into the main room, the keynote of the meeting was brought to the attention of all by the lovely display of jeweled crosses mounted
on screens of royal purple velvet. It was an atmosphere of the old world into which they had come. With unexpected fitness, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, State Chaplain, had brought a passion flower which she had found blooming in her home that morning.

After the customary ritual, the regent, Mrs. Richard E. Jefferey introduced Mrs. Warren S. Currier, State Regent, who told of the great accomplishments of the D. A. R. in recent years. Her dynamic personality was an inspiration. Seven other State Officers were present and spoke briefly of their work.

It was now time to hear about the fascinating crosses which Miss Alfreda Mosher of the American International Institute had collected in her travels. She delighted everyone with her stories.

A reception and tea followed the lecture bringing still another highlight, for sitting behind the shining antique tea pots was Sarah Bradlee Fulton's own great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. George E. Tisdale, attired in the lovely wedding gown of her ancestor. She made a charming sight in the mellow candle light.

The Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1947. Its members number in the fifties. They all take a great interest in their beautiful historic house, built in 1637, and yearly raise funds for its preservation.

MARTHA L. WALKER, 
Press Secretary.

Judith Robinson (McComb, Miss.). An unusually impressive event, possessing distinctive and historic significance, was recently celebrated when the gravestones of LAZARUS REEVES, a Revolutionary War soldier, and his wife, Elizabeth, were unveiled, and that of the soldier dedicated, at the old Reeves homestead, four miles northeast of McComb, Mississippi. The ceremonies were under the direction of Judith Robinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. Florence B. Jackson, a past regent, in charge of the arrangements, due to the illness of the regent, Mrs. R. P. Stedman.

Descendants of this heroic couple came from far and near to pay homage to the memory of their noble ancestors, and to participate in the ceremonies arranged for the occasion. Four of the Reeves descend-
Mrs. Jackson was next introduced by Mrs. Martin and gave the dedicatory address in which she recounted the record of Lazarus Reeves' service in the Revolutionary War and his subsequent emigration from South Carolina in 1811, with his family and friends to settle in this area. In closing, Mrs. Jackson expressed gratitude to the Reeves family for the high honor accorded the Judith Robinson Chapter, of sponsoring this solemn dedicatory ceremony, and pledged anew the loyalty of members to the noble purposes and lofty ideals embodied in the National Society.

Mrs. Martin placed an evergreen wreath, and Mrs. Sue Kavanay placed an American Flag beside the wreath. Miss Sue Ford, a descendant of Lazarus Reeves, who recently became a member, next read a brief sketch of her ancestor's life and his Revolutionary War service.

Others, who by special request gave excellent addresses appropriate to the occasion were District Commander H. L. Simmons and Past Commander F. D. Hewitt, both of the American Legion local unit. The military salute to The Flag was given by the veterans present and Chaplain W. J. Cutrer, Spanish-American War veteran, closed the ceremonies with prayer.

Florence Butler Jackson,
Chapter Press Chairman.

Warrior Run (Milton, Pa.) announces the formal dedication of the restoration of Warrior Run Cemetery, to be held at the Church, April 11, 1949 at 2:30 p.m. The restoration of the old church and cemetery has been our chapter project for the past three years. The latter is now completed and the outside woodwork of the church has been repainted. Eventually the interior will be restored and plans made for permanent maintenance.

The old Presbyterian Church was founded in 1767, near the site of Fort Freeiland, on Warrior Run, and two miles north of the present town of McEwensville. The old cemetery is said to have been buried over several times. However, the gravestones now remaining in the yard, are the only evidence of burials made there.

The work has been done almost entirely through voluntary subscriptions, by a special Restoration Committee of Warrior Run Chapter. Letters were sent to descendants of former church members, and results were most gratifying. This chapter is small, under eighty members, so financial aid has been nominal but chapter members as interested individuals, have helped to a large extent, with donations.

In repairing the stone wall enclosing the cemetery, it was necessary to obtain the matching stone from New England, which increased the cost appreciably. The whole enclosure was graded, replanted with grass seed, and the old stones repaired and set up properly, since most of them had fallen over. The present chapter regent, Mrs. J. G. Schooley, assisted by a past regent, Mrs. Laura Truckenmiller, have made a complete tabulation of names appearing on the grave markers.

In addition to being repainted the old pillars of the church were reset in cement. The inside of the sanctuary is only to be restored and not remodeled. The grounds, which are quite extensive, have been graded, seeded and some small trees planted, as well as a new driveway cut in. The driveways have had several loads of gravel, where necessary.

Enthusiastic workers on the yard and wall project even donated days' services and there has been great interest shown in the project. Services are held in the old church, in summer on Sunday afternoons. Last year one large wedding was held there.

On April 11, Mrs. William Langston, National Chairman of Valley Forge Memorial, will present dogwood trees from the National Shrine, during the time when the restoration is dedicated. All National and State officers have been invited and a gratifying number have accepted. Pennsylvania Chapters will also be invited to join with us.

Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General, will be our main speaker after dinner at the Lewisburg Inn, with Mrs. Edward S. Lammers, Recording Secretary General bringing greetings. Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General will give an address at the church.

Warrior Run Chapter takes pride in all that has been accomplished, to the extent of some thousands of dollars, and plans to continue the work to a successful conclusion.

Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell,
Past Regent.
Harney Peak (Custer, S. Dak.). The organization meeting of the Harney Peak Chapter was held with the majority of the organizing members present, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1949, at the home of Mrs. R. W. Stoll, Custer. Had it not been for the storm which will go down in history as “the Blizzard of ’49,” the meeting would have taken place just two weeks earlier. As it was, blizzard conditions still prevailed and the threat of more impending storms would have been sufficient to deter a less hardy group of pioneer organizers. However, it is a good omen that the women who met to found a new chapter under such conditions, carried through their purpose, for of such is the material of determined usefulness to the National Society.

The organizing regent conducted the meeting according to the official form. Scripture reading was the 91st Psalm, ending appropriately with the prayer: “Yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it.”

Since it was wholly impossible for the State Regent, Mrs. A. F. Scharnwerber, to attend because of the storm, she sent a message by telegraph, filled with cordial felicitations and a more-than-hearty welcome into the State family. She was personally represented, however, by Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Vice-Regent, and member of the Black Hills Chapter, who in the course of the meeting became the first associate member of the Harney Peak Chapter. Through her kind offices, the following chapter officers were inducted: Regent, Mrs. Dorothy Ziolkowska; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lee Harvey; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Stoll; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bertha Starr; Registrar, Mrs. Nettie Donovan; Treasurer, Mrs. Esther Aalseth; Librarian, Mrs. Dorothy Coe; Chaplain, Mrs. Beyer Aune; Historian, Mrs. Blanche W. Brittain.

In closing, the regent read the first prayer offered at the Continental Congress, and printed in the January issue of the Magazine.

The members of the new chapter and those who will come in as charter members in the near future, look forward to active service under the banner of the National Society. They are aware of the challenge before them, and of the truth of the saying: “It is all very well to be well-descended, but let us not forget that the glory belongs to our ancestors.”

DOROTHY ZIOLKOWSKA,
Regent.

Jane McCrea (Fort Edward, N. Y.) celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on January 27th with a reception and luncheon at the Queensbury Hotel, Glens Falls, N. Y., honoring the State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park and attended by many other state officials, the regents and members of numerous D. A. R. chapters. Mrs. Harry A. Whipple, regent, presided and welcomed the guests.

The tables were attractively decorated with gold candles and miniature yellow chrysanthemums. A large birthday cake, handsomely decorated in gold and blue with the inscription, “Jane McCrea Chapter, 1899-1949,” formed the centerpiece of the guest table. This was flanked by bowls of miniature yellow chrysanthemums and candles with bases twined with yellow “mums.” Favors were small yellow candy...
baskets encircled with blue ribbon, on which was printed the same inscription as on the cake.

After the invocation by the chaplain, Mrs. George B. Wells, the candles on the tables were lighted in honor of the past regents, Mrs. Joseph E. King, Mrs. Julius W. Walters, Mrs. Charles H. Wilson, Mrs. Preston Paris, Mrs. Harvey D. Ingalsbe, Mrs. James H. Bain, Mrs. J. Ward Russell, Mrs. David H. Corkran, Mrs. Maurice L. Fessler, Mrs. William H. Barber, Mrs. Clifford B. Hall, Miss Helen W. Streeter, and Mrs. George B. Wells, and the present regent, Mrs. Whipple.

The program was opened with the Lord's Prayer, following the pattern of the organization meeting fifty years ago. This was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the singing of America. The regent paid tribute to Mrs. Preston Paris, only surviving charter member of the chapter, who was seriously ill and unable to attend. She also recalled the leadership of the late Mrs. Joseph E. King, founder and for ten years regent. Mrs. Whipple announced that the chapter has given fifty dollars to the Building Fund as an anniversary gift, as well as individual contributions.

Mrs. Park, as principal speaker, congratulated the chapter on its activities during the past fifty years, commenting on the fact that the group's work has paralleled the objectives of the National Society. She reviewed outstanding projects of the state organization during the past several years.

Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Auken of Albany, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, and regent of Gansevoort Chapter, spoke briefly concerning her work. Mrs. George B. Wells, State Director, emphasized the importance of the chapter's contribution to the building fund.

An outstanding feature of the meeting was the program of American music, given by the Choral Teens, a group of sixteen teen-age girls under the direction of John MacDonald, supervisor of music in the Junior High School. A playlet, written by Mrs. William R. Safford, first vice regent and directed by Miss Beatrice Palmer Bannon, radio and press relations chairman, as well as corresponding secretary, depicted the first chapter meeting at Mrs. King's home in Fort Edward January 27, 1899. Costumes of fifty years ago and a display of period photographs of the character members enhanced the effectiveness of the skit.

State officials present, besides Mrs. Park, Mrs. Van Auken and Mrs. Wells, included Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrims; Mrs. Horace G. Getmann, State Chairman of Girl Home-makers; Mrs. Charles Constanz, Vice Chairman of Press Relations, Albany District, and regent of Mohawk Chapter, Albany; Mrs. Mortimer Y. Ferris, chairman of the Friendly Fund Committee.

Visiting chapter regents included Mrs. F. L. Daniels, Captain Israel Harris; Mrs. Harold T. Callahan, Champlain; Mrs. George I. Davis, Chepontuc; Miss Ruth M. Duryee, Ondawa-Cambridge; Mrs. Richard L. Worcester, Schenectada; Mrs. Charles F. Probes, Tawasentha; Mrs. Donald F. LaPointe, Ticonderoga; Mrs. Laurence Morey, Willards Mountain.

Other guests were Mrs. Valentine, regent-elect of Saratoga Chapter; Mrs. W. Kenneth Storie, Reprisal Chapter, Mrs. Rowland B. Axtell, Gen. Jacob O'Dell Chapter, and Miss R. Marsh, Scotch Plains Chapter.

Anna Stiles Whipple, Regent.

Oliver Morton (Gray, Ga.). Sunday afternoon on October 3rd, 1948, the Oliver Morton Chapter in an impressive ceremony paid tribute to those who served and those who paid the Supreme Sacrifice in World War II. This program was arranged by the regent, Mrs. Carlton Candler Williams from Round Oak, Jones Co. and members of the chapter.

A beautiful bronze plaque with sixteen names of those who died in World War II, in raised letters, draped in bunting on an easel was unveiled by children of members of the chapter, Martha Wicker and Alfred Pitts, Jr.

This plaque was given in memory of Mrs. Dove White Gordon by her son, Lt. Mose W. Gordon, Jr.

Honor guests were the State Regent, Mrs. Yarbrough, Ex-Servicemen and the Gold Star Mothers.

Music by the Georgia Military Band was a feature of the program, Judge George Carpenter, from Milledgeville, delivered the address.

Gold Star Boys were James Bowen, George Brooks, Floyd Davis, Wallace Gor-

MRS. CARL C. WILLIAMS,
Regent.

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) participated in the annual Christmas party and frolic of the Americanization classes of the Commercial High School, held on the evening of December 16 in the school. These classes are organized under the direction of Mrs. Allen Russell Gill, past State Chairman of Americanism, and present chairman of the same in Eve Lear Chapter. Other members who assisted were Mrs. Frank E. Schneller, Mrs. Carl Cohen and Mrs. Francis K. Barron.

War brides, displaced persons and refugees are among the many students attending this school, representing numerous countries including Cuba, England, France, Finland, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Norway, Italy, Syria, Sweden, Russia and Austria. Truly united nations!

Pictures of the group were taken by Alan Wolf, a refugee from Lithuania who is studying photography. Another advanced student is Konstantin Kramov who is an instructor in the Russian Department at Yale. Another member is Dr. Maria Margaria from Italy, studying at the Yale Medical School.

Americanization is also carried on in six other schools in New Haven. Eve Lear Juniors frequently assist at special exercises and donate prizes to these schools.

GRACE O. HOLBROOK,
Press Relations Chairman.
## D. A. R. Membership

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REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(Continued from last month. For explanatory note see January Magazine.)


NAILL, William. Militia. (Burrell Cato, R. 1,813) Dependent drafted, 1781, from what was later Sumter District. His ensign was William Naill.

NEAL, John. Militia. (Zadock Wood, S. 3,612) Applicant drafted from 96 District, near close of War. John Neal was 1st Lieutenant of his company.

NEELY, Samuel. Cavalry or Dragoons, Cont'l Line. (Samuel Houston—w. Martha, W. 7,810) Applicant enlisted from Chester District under Neely—later referred to as Capt. Samuel Neely. He also testified in 1829, “Capt. Kneely who I Enlisted under is gone to the Mississippi state.”

NEIGHBORS, William. Patriot. (Benjamin Neighbors S. 19,000) Applicant, while living in Newberry District, substitute on tour for William Neighbors.


NEILSON, John. Possibly Col. Bratton's Regt. of Militia. (William Copeland, S. 17,889) Applicant who served from York District, testified from Pickens District in 1833 that he was well known by John Neilson, a revolutionary soldier.


ODOM, Benjamin. Possibly Militia. (Philip Thurman—w. Keziah, R. 10,584) Applicant moved from Cheraw District to Edisto River in S. C., about 150 miles, and during 1780 volunteered under Capt. Benjamin Odom.


PALMORE, Joshua. Col. Brandon's

Note: Joshua Palmer and Joshua Palmore undoubtedly same man.—Ed.

PARKER, Alexander. Prob. S. C. (Samuel Courtney, S. 39,436) Testimony in pension shows that Samuel Courtney "was taken prisoner at Charleston and when exchanged served with Capt. Alexander Parker in Southern Department to end of war."


PEGUES, Claudius. Militia. (James Hunt, R. 5,394) Applicant enlisted in Gen. Marion's army under Claudius Peegee. Also—Militia. (Aaron Copeland, R. 2,308) Aaron Copeland was drafted from Chesterfield District under Capt. Claudius Pegues.

PICKENS, Andrew. Prob. Militia. (Charles Holland, S. 7,027) Applicant volunteered from 96 (now Abbeville) District in 1776; was transferred to Capt. Andrew Pickens' company.

PICKENS, Joseph. Militia. (Hugh Morrow, S. 7,254) Applicant drafted from Abbeville District under Capt. Joseph Pickens, regiment of Andrew Pickens, who was afterward Gen. Pickens.


Pitts, Henry. Militia. (James Tinsley, S. 31,426) Henry Pitts testified in Laurens District, 1832, that he served under James Tinsley.

POOL, Abraham. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant "also knew in Marion's camp Abraham Pool."

Note: Called "Abram" in one place.—Ed.


PRITCHETT, Stephen. Prob. S. C. Militia. (Shadrach Rodgers—w. Celia, R. 8,928) Applicant's son, Shadrach Rodgers of Kershaw District, testifies that Bible record was written by Stephen Pritchett, "a reputed Revolutionary soldier and Brother in law to my father. . . ." Shadrach Rodgers, Sr., had served in Militia under Gen. Sumter.


QUIN, Daniel. Militia. (William Copeland, S. 17,889) On original payroll in William Copeland's pension file appears Daniel Quin, listed as wagonmaster, at 5 lbs. a day—150:0:0:

QUIN, Daniel. Militia. (William Copeland, S. 17,889) On same payroll as above appears another Dann' Quin, listed as private at 1 lb. per day for 24 days—24:0:0:

RABB, Proctor. Militia, Gen. Winn's Brigade. (James Morgan, S. 1,704) Applicant served latter part of 1776 from Fairfield District. The lieutenant of his company was Proctor Rabb, who took command when their captain, William Rabb became sick.

RABB, William. Militia, Gen. Winn's Brigade. (See testimony above.)


RANDELPH, George. Militia. (Hugh Randolph, S. 14,252) This applicant who served from Fairfield District testified that he had two brothers who were in the Battle of Sullivan's Island under Col. Marion and Col. Moultrie—George and James Randolph.

Raney, William. — (James McWilliams, R. 6,822) Applicant volunteered about 1780 from Laurens District in company of William Raney.


Richardson, Francis. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant "also knew in Marion's camp Francis Richardson, who belonged to the Dragoons."


Roebuck, George. Militia. (Hugh Morrow, S. 7,254) Applicant testified that his father moved family from Abbeville to place on the "Tiger" River, county not recollected. During Siege of 96 he was drafted under Col. Benjamin Roebuck, in company of Capt. George Roebuck.

Note: Probably on Tygar River, Spartanburg District.—En.


Ross, Francis. — (James McWilliams, R. 6,822) Applicant entered in 1779 from Laurens District under Capt. Francis Ross, Col. Williams' regiment.


(JTo be continued in May issue.)

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS MARRIAGE RECORDS

(Continued from last month. For explanatory note see January Magazine.)

Jacobs, A. W. & Miss Oney Jacobs by H. R. Hall, 31 July 1851. Statesville, N. C.


James, Martin & Martha Buchanan by J. Lee, 9 Oct. 1833. Marion, Va.


Janson, Davis & Peggy Burket, 10 Sept. 1795. License signed by Joseph Patterson, Esq., Wytheville, Va.

Jarvis, Israel of Wilkes County, & Miss Alvey P. Garrie of Iredell County, by E. Mitchell, 31 July 1851. Statesville, N. C.


Jettt, James & Margaret Robinson by Isaac Renfro, — June 1791. Christianburg, Va.


Johnston, Williamson W. & Elizabeth C. Bird, 12 Aug. 1851. Marion, N. C.


Jones, A. & Cornelia E. Smith, 3 Jan. 1859. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Alvis C. & Sally Wray, 23 May 1862. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Andrew L. & Emaline Delancy, 16 Dec. 1853. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Asberry L. & Clarissa Patton by J. L. McKee, J. P., 3 May 1855. R. B. Vance, witness. (Place not shown.)


JONES, Benjamin V. & Mary Ann Bridge, 29 Nov. 1849. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Benson M. & Lillian Woodfin by Jarvis Buxton, 28 June 1870. Asheville, N. C.

JONES, C. R. & M. A. E. Calvert, aged 49; m. 2 Jan. 1866, by W. W. Ablea, Minister. Statesville, N. C.

JONES, Calvin G. & Eliza Ray, 15 Apr. 1850. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Cobb & Nancy Sappind, by Charles Hardy, 29 Nov. 1791. Wytheville, Va.

JONES, David A. & Sally Holbrook, (date not shown). Winston-Salem, N. C.


JONES, Edward & Elizabeth S. England, 10 May 1841. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Ezekiel & Mary Ann Martin, 26 Dec. 1843. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, G. W., aged 22, & Sarah E. Gentry, aged 16; m. 26 Jan. 1883. Asheville, N. C.


JONES, Giles W. & Lydia Harris, 31 Oct. 1862. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Green L. & Rebecca Manley, 3 Apr. 1862. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, H. & Elmina Corn by Ransom Pinner, minister, 20 Feb. 1859. Asheville, N. C.

JONES, Hardy & Ann Maderson, 1 Feb. 1842. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Henderson & Mary Caffey, 6 Dec. 1836. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Henry & Rutha Lash, (date not shown). Winston-Salem, N. C.


JONES, Hezekiah & Eliza Chambers, 5 July 1843. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Isaac & Malinda ——, 23 Feb. 1864. Asheville, N. C.


JONES, J. G. & Suan Idol, (no date shown). Winston-Salem, N. C.


JONES, James & Elizabeth Wartlow, 24 Oct. 1811. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, James & Mary Nooles, 4 Mar. 1830. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, James & Charity Richeson by Joshua A. Burnett, Bapt. minister, 26 Dec. 1839. Salem, (Virginia?)

JONES, James & Jane Newman, 1 Jan. 1844. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, James & Mary Goodson, 5 Jan. 1853. Asheville, N. C.


JONES, James H. & Amanda Mendenhall, 12 Dec. 1851. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, James P. & Isabella C. Martin, 11 Jan. 1858. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Joel, Jr., & Jane Gibson, dau. of Thomas Gibson, dec'd, 3 (or 8) Jan. 1812. Farmville, Va.


JONES, John S. & S. A. Walker, (date not shown). Winston-Salem, N. C.

JONES, John V. & Margaret S. Williams, 22 Apr. 1845. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, John W. & Nannie E. Webb, 8 Jan. 1868. Wentworth, N. C.


JONES, Joshua & Martha W. Pettice, (date not shown). Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Levi & Rachel Stack, (date not shown). Salem, N. C.


JONES, Newman & Tabitha Rakestraw, 26 Feb. 1814. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Pendleton & Martha J. Williams, 27 Feb. 1851. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Peter & Mary Angle, by Joshua Burnett, Bapt. minister, 31 July 1838. Salem, Va.


JONES, Preseton C. & Martha E. Hauser, (no date shown). Winston-Salem, N. C.

JONES, Randolph & Mary Jones, 21 Dec. 1853. Wentworth, N. C.

JONES, Richard S. & Lucy, dau. of


Jones, Robert & Susan Hopkins, 30 Aug. 1832. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Robert & Polly Allen, 10 Oct. 1850. Wentworth, N. C.


Jones, Samuel & Caroline Boyles, 17 Nov. 1865. Wentworth, N. C.


Jones, Simon & Lucy Dilworth, (date not shown). Winston-Salem, N. C.


Jones, Thomas & Martha Amos, 1 June 1835. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Thomas & Minerva Mendenhall, 15 Jan. 1837. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Thomas & Mary Jane Harris, 23 June 1847. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Thomas & Haley Marshall, 30 Sept. 1856. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Thomas M. & Margaret J. Martin, 17 Feb. 1851. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Dr. Tignall of Mecklenburg County, & Mary A. Perkenson, 9 Dec. 1831; James Agnew, surety. Farmville, Va.


Jones, Walker & Ann Hall, 10 Feb. 1843. Wentworth, N. C.

Jones, Willie & Susan Masteen, 24 June 1835. Wentworth, N. C.


Jones, William & Lurenna Strong, 21 Feb. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.


Jones, William & Sally Harford, 27 Feb. 1848. Wentworth, N. C.


Jones, William & Sarah Walker, 7 June 1867. Wentworth, N. C.


Jones, William & Elizabeth Roberts, 17 July 1844. Wentworth, N. C.


Joyce, Thomas, Jr. & Nancy Joyce, 27 Dec. 1792. Wentworth, N. C.


Keys, Benjamin & Elizabeth Dungan; bond dated 10 Dec. 1833. Marion, Va.

Kidwell, Richard T., wheelwright, age 26, son of William H. & Susan Kidwell, & Anne E. Kidwell, age 19, dau. of John &
Priscilla Kidwell; both single and residing in Fairfax Co., m. by Lloyd Kidwell, 12 Oct. 1854. Fairfax, Va.


KIMBLE, William & Elizabeth Debord; bond, 6 Dec. 1833. Marion, Va.


KINDER, Peter & Mary Statey, 10 Dec. 1795; license signed by William Ward, Esq. Wytheville, Va.


LAINE, Augustus & P. Bennet, 15 July 1809. Wentworth, N. C.

LAMB, Jacob & Katharine Hance, 3 Jan. 1792. Christianburg, Va.


LAMYSE, Jacob & Priscilla Wassum; bond dated 3 Apr. 1832. Marion, Va.

LARY, John & Jane Rogers, 13 June 1797. Wentworth, N. C.

LATHAM, John & Mary Archer, 11 Sept. 1790. Wentworth, N. C.


LAZENBY, A. N. & Sarah Holland, by Thomas M. Sharples, M. G., 12 Apr. 1851. Statesville, N. C.


LEFTRICH, John & Caty Tawney, 16 Nov. 1797; by license. (Place not shown, probably Wytheville, Va.)


LEWIS, Jesse & Perlina Watts, by Isaac A. Reed, J. P., 21 Sept. 1853. Marion, N. C.

LEWIS, John & Mary Preston by Henry Ogburn, 8 Nov. 1793. Christianburg, Va.

LEWIS, Robert & Lidia M. Semore, 2 June 1794. Wentworth, N. C.

LINDER, Jesse & Rebecca Hubbard, 16 Feb. 1793. Wentworth, N. C.

LINDER, John & Jane Right, 4 Feb. 1793. Wentworth, N. C.

LION, Alexander & Polly Humphreys, 21 Sept. 1798. Wentworth, N. C.


LOMAX, Robert & Sophiah Dinnes, 27 July 1799. Wentworth, N. C.

LOMAX, Terry & Sarah Short, 22 Sept. 1790. Wentworth, N. C.


LOOMIS, John & Elizabeth Tilden, both of Lebanon, 14 Oct. 1773. Lebanon, Connecticut.


LONG, Francis & Rebecca Linder, 6 Feb. 1797. Wentworth, N. C.

LONG, Joseph & Polly Davis by John Stanger, 26 Mar. 1795; license signed by William Davis, Esq. Wytheville, Va.


Low, Hilbert & Betsey Nappier, 21 Dec. 1807, Wentworth, N. C.


McBride, John & Elizabeth King, 6 Sept. 1797. Wentworth, N. C.


McCarter, Philander to ThurseyWilliams, by Z. Mitchell, 6 Dec. 1833. Marion, Va.


McLester, Cornelius & Elizabeth Haynes by Daniel Lockett, (date not shown.) Wytheville, Va.


McKenney, Joseph & Elizabeth Copley by Alex’r Ross, (date not shown.) Christiansburg, Va.


McNair, Andrew & Elizabeth -airy, 26 March 1797. Wentworth, N. C.


Man, John & Fanny Williams by Alex’r Ross, 9 June 1791. Christiansburg, Va.


Mantle, Jacob & Bethiah Langrell, 13 Sept. 1784. She was b. 11 Sept. 1766. Lebanon, Connecticut.


Marrs, John & Mary Sard, 4 May 1791. Wytheville, Va.

Marshall, John & Roseany Cunby by Thomas Ledbetter, J. P., 17 June 1852. Marion, N. C.


Martin, Thomas & Sophia Finley by R. P. Franks, Methodist minister, 17 Mar. 1851. Marion, N. C.

Mathes, John & Nancy Sheahan, 30 Sept. 1852. Marion, N. C.

Meadows, Joel & Elizabeth Brown; bond, April 2, 1833. Marion, N. C.


Miller, James & Bulah W. Smith by William A. Clark, J. P., 7 July 1866. Mocksville, N. C.


Miller, William, age 59, widower, b. Pulaski Co., son of James & Margaret Miller, & Clarissa Campbell, single, age 45, dau. of John & Mary Campbell, both res. of Pulaski, m. by George Painter, Presbyterian minister, 7 June 1854. Pulaski, Va.


MITCHELL, Robert & Margaret, dau. of Fergus Mann. Bond 9 Nov. 1799; John Mann, surety. Farmville, Va.

MITCHELL, William J., age 32, widower, son of Decoval & Elizabeth Mitchell, & Mary L. Wilks, age 17, single, dau. of Matilda Wicks (sic), m. by Chester Bullard, 2 July 1854. Pulaski, Va.

MOLDS, George & Elizabeth Honaker by Daniel Lockett, (date not shown). Wytheville, Va.


MULLIN, Austin, age 20, & Sarah Jane Allison, age 21; both of Pulaski Co.; m. 5 Jan. 1854. Pulaski, Va.


(To be continued in May Magazine.)

MONROE COUNTY, ALABAMA
TERRITORIAL CENSUS OF 1816

The following census was copied from the original record, which is now a part of the State Archives at Jackson, Mississippi. Until 1817 the present state of Alabama lay
Some of the names below, which also appear in the 1830 Federal Census of Monroe County, Alabama, thus identifying this record, are Zachariah Godbolt, Abner Aldridge, and Sam Dale. If the 1820 Federal Census were still extant, no doubt many of these names of the 1816 list would be found. Monroe County, Alabama was formed in 1815 from Creek Indian lands. Monroe County, Mississippi, from Chickasaw Indian lands, was organized on February 9, 1821.

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<th>Head of Household</th>
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<th>Females</th>
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<td>Over</td>
<td>Under</td>
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<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Household</td>
<td>Males Over</td>
<td>Males Under</td>
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<td>Alexander Brown</td>
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<td>Joseph Coker</td>
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<td>Little Page Simms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alex'r Farlane</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Pugh</td>
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<td>4</td>
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Benjamin Joniken           | 1          | 4          | 1            | 4             |
Edmond Deans               | 1          | 5          | 2            | 1             |
Wm. Duke                   | 1          | 3          | 1            | 3             |
Isaac Loper                | 1          | 2          | 1            | 3             |
Harvy Herrington           | 1          | 2          | 1            | 4             |
William Walker             | 1          | 6          | 1            | 2             |
Bartlett Walker            | 1          | 3          | 1            | 4             |
Samuel Buckhannon          | 1          | 1          | 1            | 1             |
Benjamin Kitchens          | 1          | 2          | 1            | 4             |
Samuel Downey              | 3          | 2          | 1            | 4             |
William Roebuck             | 1          |           |              |               |
Willis Studevant           | 1          |           |              |               |
Ransom L. Deans            | 1          |           |              |               |
Mary Bell                   | 2          | 4          | 1            | 1             |
Clem Hale                  | 1          |           |              |               |
Thomas Watson              | 2          | 1          |              |               |
Willis Roland              | 1          | 4          | 1            | 3             |
Jeptha Gilbert             | 1          | 2          | 1            | 1             |
John Tolbert               | 1          | 5          | 1            | 3             |
Robert Manning             | 1          | 1          | 1            | 2             |
Levi Manning               | 1          | 1          | 1            | 1             |
Ethen Stroud               | 3          |           |              |               |
Loftin Cotton              | 1          |           |              |               |
James R. Rogers            | 1          | 4          | 1            | 1             |
Matthew Averitt            | 2          | 1          | 1            | 1             |
Zachariah Magirt           | 1          | 1          | 1            | 5             |
James S. Porter            | 1          |           |              |               |

Richard Tolbert            | 1          | 3          | 1            | 2             |
Orren Kitchen              | 1          | 6          | 1            | 1             |
Jourden Bohner              | 1          | 6          | 1            | 4             |
Lorenzo Roberts            | 1          |           |              |               |
William Craton             | 1          | 1          |              |               |
John Woeks                 | 1          |           |              |               |
Thomas Wiggins             | 1          | 3          | 1            | 2             |
Jeremiah Dixon             | 2          | 3          | 2            | 1             |
Aaron Robinson             | 1          | 1          | 1            | 2             |
Mishack Carter             | 1          |           |              |               |
William Robinson           | 1          | 3          | 1            | 1             |
Joma Robinson              | 1          | 2          | 1            | 1             |
Amos Robinson              | 1          |           |              |               |
John Colley                | 1          | 2          | 1            | 2             |
William Colley             | 1          | 2          | 1            | 2             |
William Jones              | 1          | 1          | 1            | 1             |
John Wilkinson             | 1          | 2          | 1            | 1             |
George Morgan              | 1          | 6          | 1            | 1             |
James Stearn               | 1          | 4          | 1            | 1             |
John Sutler                | 1          |           |              |               |
Haston Windom              | 1          |           |              |               |
Hiram Browne               | 1          |           |              |               |
John Silvey                | 1          |           |              |               |
Isaac Hanes                | 1          | 3          | 1            | 4             |
John Henry                 | 1          | 1          | 1            | 1             |
William Smith              | 1          | 5          | 1            | 1             |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Household</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wiley Jones</td>
<td>Over 21: 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right Rice</td>
<td>Over 21: 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Kelley</td>
<td>Over 21: 1</td>
<td>Under 21: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Losson</td>
<td>Over 21: 1</td>
<td>Under 21: 2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**[End of page 7, orig. record.]**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>L. Prestnal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Dunning</td>
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<td>Samuel Windom</td>
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<td>William Latham</td>
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<td>David Simmons</td>
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<td>Samuel Etheridge</td>
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<td>Thomas F. Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Ross</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Lepld (?)</td>
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Total: 821, 1,216 520, 1,036

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LINEAGE BOOKS WANTED

Wanted to purchase the following D.A.R. Lineage Books—Vols. 2, 3, 4, 162 and 163. Address: Librarian, Everglades Chapter, D.A.R., 456 N. E. 18th Street, Miami 36, Florida.

BOOK REVIEWS


It is evident that great care has gone into the preparation of this book on the descendants of Thomas Reynolds, son of George & Thomasyn (Church) Reynolds, who was b. ca. 1590, and settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

The arrangement of the book is that of a register or roster, each descendant carrying a separate number, with brief data showing number of his or her immediate ancestor. In this way, any name can be quickly traced to the immigrant ancestor. Particular care has been used in determining places of residence for many of the persons named; both present day and earlier. This facilitates further research on uncompleted lines.

Two generations back in England are shown, with full page plate of a Reynolds coat-of-arms in color. A number of interesting photographs have been used, including an excellent one of Fielding Reynolds, Revolutionary soldier of South Carolina and Alabama.

The book carries a full name index. A few typographical errors in the index have been noted, but none that lessens its usefulness to any extent.

The binding, the paper and general appearance are superior. This volume is a fine example of good lithographing.

Colonel Tillman is now engaged in work on the Reynolds families of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and will be glad to receive information on such. It is pleasing to know that the field of genealogy may look forward to having this new contribution from the author of
the book now under discussion, the Till- 
man Family (1928), and the Tilghman 
Family (1947).

THE CLANS AND TARTANS OF SCOTLAND, 
by Robert Bain. Publ. by Wm. Collins 

At first glance a review of the above 
etituled book in these columns may seem a 
bit surprising. Such is not the case, how-
ever, when we reflect upon the great num-
ber of our readers who are definitely inter-
ested in their Scotch ancestry—not to 
tention the number whose membership in 
our National Society is based upon Revo-
13

The author, Mr. Robert Bain, Librarian,
Glasgow Public Library, is the foremost 
authority upon the subject of Scottish 
Clans. In this little volume he has not 
only given the authentic history of the clans 
and the tartans of the Scotch Highlands;
but a list of septs and dependants, along 
with several other aids such as a glossary 
of Scotch place names, and list of personal 
names in both English and Gaelic form.
The chief feature of the book consists of 
one hundred and thirty full page reproduc-
tions of clan plaids. Needless to say, these 
are perfectly authentic in both design and 
color. Each one is augmented by a brief 
sketch of the clan or family.
The fine quality of paper used makes 
these color plates and the text also, very 
pleasing.

This manual will be found most helpful 
to genealogists interested in families of 
Scotch lineage. It may be obtained from 
a branch of the above publishers located 
at 425 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

* * *

Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by 
any reader, with name and address. Please 
give all known data as to names, dates, mar-
rriages, and locations of family covered by 
query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries 
conforming to these requirements will be 
printed in order received.

D-49. Ellison-Spence.—Am seeking data on 
Ellison family of Virginia and will welcome corre-
spondence. Would like ancestry and any informa-
tion on John Ellison who married Tabitha Spence; 
also list of their children, with marriages. Mrs. 
L. J. Doak, Grenada, Mississippi.

D-49. Cornelius-Richardson.—Abner Cor-
nelius m. Francis (Fanny) Richardson, in Mad-
ison Co., Kentucky, 29 June 1797. Wish parents 
of both, with data; particularly Revolutionary 
service in either line. Did Abner Cornelius render 
service? Ethel T. McMullen (Mrs. J. E.), 
Great Bend, Kansas.

D-49. Scott-Trowbridge.—William Scott, of 
Scottish-Irish descent, had a dau. and one known 
son, John, b., Budd Lake, Morris Co., New Jersey, 
17 March 1821; d. Toulon, Illinois, 20 Aug. 1882; 
m. at Dover, N. J., 13 Sept. 1849. Phoebe Ann Trow-
bridge. Would like wife of William Scott, their 
other children, if any, and full data on this family. 
Is there Revolutionary service in Scott line? 
Roselyn Scott Chase (Mrs. H. C.), 373 Addison 
Road, Riverside, Illinois.

D-49. Baber-McMullen.—James Washington 
Baber, b. Virginia (county?) 2 Jan. 1802; 
m. Allen 
Co., Ohio, 18 Dec. 1878; m. (1) — McMullen; 
(2) Susan Jane McMullen, (sisters, and dau.s of 
Matthew & Polly (Wysong) McMullen) ; she was 
b. prob. in Bedford Co., Virginia, 1813; d. 
Allen Co., Ohio, 1871. Children: 1st mar: Elizabeth and 
Thomas Jackson Baber; 2nd mar: Matthew, Isaac,
William, Ann, Payette, Floyd, Minerva, Susanna and 
Mollie. Wish parents and ancestry of James 
Washington Baber, with proof of any Revolu-
tionary service in line. Mrs. W. F. Baber, 304 John 
Street Court, Kalamazoo 31, Michigan.

D-49. Stratton.—Isaac Stratton, b. at Prince-
town, Massachussetts, 21 Nov. 1761; d. bef. 1810; 
m. Abigail (Children: all b. at Clarendon, 
Vt.) Amos, b. 16 Jan. 1784; Abigail, b. 5 Nov. 
1786, prob. m. — Simmons; Isaac, b. 11 Oct. 
1788; Hiram, minister, settled in N. Y. (where?) ; 
Ezra; prob. m. Betsy — , and moved to Somer-
set, Niagara Co., N. Y.; Catherine, m. — Sawyer; 
Levi, believed to have moved to Hartford, 
Van Buren Co., Michigan; Orin. There may have 
been others. Isaac Stratton enlisted in Revolu-
tionary army from Greenwich, Mass., and was at 
Clarendon, Vt. by 1784. Would like all missing 
dates, marriages, and locations of above children. 
Particularly want information on family of Ezra & 
Betsy (—) Stratton, who probably had Eliza, 
Hiram, James, Sally, and other children. Mrs. 
John Yerinton, Basswood Lane, North Shore 
Drive, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

D-49. Randal-Corwin.—Zabud Randel (or 
Randal) b. New York state (possibly Albany Co.); 
1789; m. Mary Corwin; removed abt. 1806 to 
Frankelton, Ohio, and in 1810 to Monroe Twp., 
Logan Co., Ohio. He was a drummer in militia, 
War 1812. Wish names of his father and mother, 
with data. Mrs. L. E. Traul, Middleburg, Logan 
Co., Ohio.

D-49. Dunn-Hoff.—Thomas Dum (m), b. 
1752; d. 23 Oct. 1830; m. Magdalena Hoff, who 
d. 14 Sept. 1864, aged 99. Who were her parents; 
where did she marry Thomas Dum? Would like to 
correspond with anyone interested in Hoff 
family. Thomas Dum served in Revolutionary 
War from Berks Co., Pennsylvania. (Miss) Jennie 
Dum, Amanda, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

D-49. Scott-Offill.—Gabriel Scott m. Patsy 
—; lived in Kentucky (prob. Carter County); 
had two children: James, who had son Winfield;
and Mary, who m. in Kentucky, James Offill, and had dau., Louise Fitzallen Offill, b. Carter Co., Ky., 1795; John P. Ross. Wanted parents of Gabriel Scott and of his wife Patsy —.

Family known to be related to Gen. Winfield, who was son of Capt. William & Ann (Mason) Scott, and had bro. James, and sisters Mary Mason, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Martha. Who was Gabriel son of this James Scott? Would also like marriages of these dau.; did one marry a Scott? Edith Robertson (Mrs. Thos. B.), Rockford, Washington.

D-49. Farrell-Reynolds-McCue-Gorre1-Brandon.—Bridge McCue, b. Lancaster Co., Penna., 23 Dec. 1793; d. Clarksville, Montgomery Co., Tennessee, 12 Sept. 1859; said to have m. (1) Farrell; (2) Joseph Reynolds, who was b. County Antrim, Ireland, d. Montgomery Co., Tenn. Bridge (McCue) Farrell-Reynolds had dau., Ellen Farrell (?) who lived with her in Clarksville, and m. there 12 Apr. 1833, David Gorrell; by 2nd mar., dau. Mary Jane Reynolds, b. Germantown, Penna., 17 Oct. 1839, m. at Clarksville, Tenn., 5 July 1855.

Stephen Oliver Wright Brandon. Would like proof of McCue-Farrell marriage—his given name, place and date of marriage; same information on marriage to Joseph Reynolds; also Bridge McCue’s parents, with full data, particularly any Revolutionary service in line. Mrs. Hugh McShane, Jr., Greenbrier Road, Springfield, Tennessee.

D-49. Post-Pfost.—Valentine Post left will Hardy Co., West Virginia, written in German; signed Wallentin Pfost, probated 1800; naming wife, Barbara; children—Abraham, Isaac, Elizabeth, Martha, Glori, Barbara and Susannah; also mentioned son-in-law Jacob Bergdall. Among bequests was “family Bible to dau. Susannah.” Wish to locate this Bible. Mrs. Harry M. Rankin, 416 East Street, Washington Court House, Ohio.

D-49. Davis.—Benjamin Davis from Virginia was one of the first settlers at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio; was killed in fall of 1800; had wife, Nancy — , and several children—William, Benjamin Devol, and possibly Nicholas. Who was his wife; could she have been a Devol or DuVaul? Did Benjamin Davis come to Ohio with Jonathan Dayton, Benjamin Van Cleve and others? Wish proof of his parents and any information on family. Mrs. Nellie Davis Kirby, 1315 S. W. Salmon Street, Portland, Oregon.

D-49. Kennedy-Flynn-Wilkinson.—James Kennedy, captain of Brig “Camillus,” b. in New Jersey, abt. 1776; lost at sea, 1809. He had a bro. Morris M. Kennedy. When told of tragedy his widow left New York for Charleston, S. C., to make inquiry; on the way had dau. Eleanor, b. 5 Jan. 1809. They made their home in Charleston; Mary d. 1825. In 1826, Eleanor m. John Wilkinson, Englishman, b. abt. 1801; d. 10 Aug. 1835. They lived in Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Terre Haute, Indiana. Had children: John E., m. Rosa, dau. of Usher L. Linder of Charleston, Ill.; Mary E., m. Frederick Roderus; Eleanor, m. Richard Brotherton of Terre Haute; Sarah, who d. y. Wish parents and grandparents of John Wilkinson. (Miss Lois V. Hutchison, 900 Division Street, Charleston, Illinois.)

D-49. Holland-White.—Correspondence is desired with all descendants of James Holland, who m. Jerutha (Ruthie) White, settling in Wayne and Johnston Counties, N. C., abt. 1755. They had sons, Elisha, who m. (1) Patience Watkins; (2) Patience Peacock—7 children; and Absalom, who d. unm. A genealogy of this family is in preparation. Nellie L. Russell, 153 No. Penaquet Avenue, Bay Shore, N. Y.

D-49. Waldron-Riddick.—Leah Riddick, evidently a widow and head of household in 1790 Census of Gates Co., N. C., had in family: 1 male under 16; 2 males over 16; 1 female, 18; 1 female under 16; 1 female over 16. Probation in same county, 1816. Was she dau. of Gerrit & Cate ( ) Waldron and sister of Cornelius, Abraham, William & Ewert Waldron? Cornelius Waldron m. in 1790, in Dutch Church, Schaghticoke, N. Y., Catrina Becker, and had four children bapt. in same church. This family disappears from the church records after Dec. 1802. Did they move to North Carolina? Mrs. Albert Santos, 3558 Gray Street, Oakland 1, California.

D-49. Biddle-Clapper.—Andrew Biddle, b. Bedford Co., Penna., 1830, d. Sandusky Co., Ohio; m. in Bedford Co., Susannah, dau. of Abraham & Mary (Cashman) Clapper. He was son of Andrew Biddle, b. 1810; and Sarah Biddle, b. 1789, who m. Margaret (Baker) Schoenfeld. Any information on forebears of either Andrew Biddle or Susannah Clapper will be appreciated. Margaret Case Jager (Mrs. Thor), 235 N. Belmont Street, Wichita 6, Kansas.

D-49. Bondurant-Allen-Marshall.—Thomas Bondurant, minister, who apparently d. in Buckingham Co., Virginia, btw 1820-1830 (U. S. Census) is said to have been son of John Bondurant, b. 1 Oct. 1737, and his wife, Pauline Marshall Allen, dau. of David & Martha (Marshall) Allen. Does anyone have proof of this? Who were parents and grandparents of Martha (Marshall) Allen? Bondurant and Marshall families also lived in Albemarle and Cumberland counties. Erna Young Johnson (Mrs. W. S.), 1321 Lee Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

D-49. Ricketts-Lundy-Prewitt-Tarkington.—Abraham Ricketts, b. probably in Maryland (where?) abt. 1800 to 1810, was son of —— Ricketts and his wife who was a Lundy; his father being scalped by Indian in Western Tennessee. Abraham m. Sarah, dau. of George H. Prewitt, War of 1812 Liet.; wife was Betsy, dau. of William Tarkington of North Carolina. The Prewitts in 1809 were living in Williamson Co., Tenn. and in 1820, Wayne Co., Tenn. Abraham & Sarah (Prewitt) Ricketts had dau. Elizabeth, who m. John Thornton, who went from Georgia to Vaden, Carroll Co., Mississippi. Proof of any of the foregoing and information on these lines will be appreciated. Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas 4, Texas.

D-49. Richardson-Burrroughs-Ackley.—Daniel S. and David M. Richardson, brothers, same to America in 1760, settling at White Hall, Washington Co., N. Y. Daniel S. m. Sallie Burrroughs, and had two sons, Daniel S., 1st, and David M., 2nd, who m. Lycia Ann Ackley; this couple being ancestors of the querist. Wish any information on this line, especially Revolutionary service of Daniel S. Richardson, of Sallie Burrroughs’ father, or service in the Ackley line. (Miss) Virginia Richardson, Box 237, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

D-'49. Chambers.—William Chambers, b. 1776; d. in Clarion Co., Pennsylvania, 27 Mar. 1856. - William Chambers supposed to have gone to Clarion from Erie Co. Was he a brother of David Chambers, b. Harbor Creek, Erie Co.? He had brothers, Benjamin and James, who owned land in Saline Co., Missouri. Were these brothers to Clarion from Erie Co.? Was he a brother of

D-'49. McDowell.—A McDowell was captured by Indian allies of the British during an uprising in Pennsylvania (probably Western Penn.) and because of barbarous treatment during captivity he became embittered and all during his life lost no chance to kill an Indian. He lived to be very old. His descendants were living in 1826 at Dunbar’s Furnace, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania. Would like to have his given name, his wife, Revolutionary service, place of residence during War, and information on his descendants. (Miss) Lena Brady, Sutherland, Iowa.

D-'49. Potter-Maynard-Todd.—Daniel Potter, b. 1759, d. Otsego Co., N. Y., 1826, m. Naomi Crissey; their son, Philo, d. Winchester, Connecticut, 1793, m. Amanda Maynard, b. New York (where?) 1797; d. 1877, and had dau., Sarah, b. Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., 1823, who m. (presumably in New York state—when and where?), Samuel Morse Todd. Sarah was living with her mother, Amanda Potter, in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1850 (census record). Wish ancestry of Amanda Maynard, any Revolutionary service of her father, and service, if any, of Daniel Potter. Would also like parents of Samuel Morse Todd, his relationship to Samuel Manning Todd, b. at Utica, N. Y., 1815, and any data on this Todd family. Mrs. C. B. Hynson, 1315 Webster Street, New Orleans, La.

Answers

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with references and proof. They must bear full name and address of sender but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-'49—January 1949; B-'49—February 1949 and so on through K-'49—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and in parentheses the page number. It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed on to querist.

D-'48. (p. 314) (a) Hart.—Benjamin Hart, b. 1743, d. after 1786, m. Mary Anne Lee (cousin of “Light Horse Harry”). Children: Josiah; Charles; Benjamin, m. Delphie Pender; Spencer; Elizabeth, m. —— Johnson; Nellie, m. —— Sav
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING
February 1, 1949

The Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, February 1, 1949, at 12:00 noon.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given, followed by a prayer by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Patton.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Lammers, Miss Cook, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Sisler, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Warthen, Mrs. Orr. State Regents: Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Maury, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Munnerlyn, Mrs. Repass.

The President General spoke of the illness of Mrs. Nield and Mrs. Swem, also that Mrs. Henely had met with an accident; the death of Mrs. Bowker's mother and Miss Glascock's mother.

Mrs. Patton moved that letters from this Board be sent to the members of the National Board of Management who are ill, and to those who have had sorrow in their families. Seconded by Mrs. Yarbrough. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Tynes read her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 1,306 applications presented to the Board.

ETHEL M. TYNES,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved that the 1,306 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rhoades, moved that 241 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wells. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Cook, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 8th to February 1st:

Through their respective state regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation, as organizing regents:

- Mrs. Helen Logue Merret, Ross, California.
- Miss Helen Grace Warner, Coconut Grove, Florida.
- Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Reese, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- Mrs. Marie M. Forrest, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.
- Mrs. Frances Medearis Eslick, Pulaski, Tennessee.
- Mrs. Lucy Jennett Parham Donoho, Spring Hill, Tennessee.
- Mrs. Dorothy B. Lane Hulbush, Richland, Washington.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation:

- Mrs. Ladye Butler Smith Long, Pulaski, Tennessee.

Through the state regent of California, the Los Padres Chapter requests permission to change its location from San Luis Obispo to Cambria.

Through their state regents the following chapters have requested official disbandment:

- Brouillet, Clinton, Indiana.
- Vinton, Vinton, Iowa.
- Ludington, Ludington, Michigan.
- Canadota, Titusville, Pennsylvania.

The following chapters have met all requirements, according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

- Halpatiokee, Stuart, Florida.
- John C. Fremont, Carson City, Nevada.
- Admiral David Farragut, West Knoxville, Tennessee.

LAURA CLARK COOK,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General moved the confirmation of seven organizing regents; the change in location of one chapter; official disbandment of four chapters; confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Currier. Carried.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,
Recording Secretary General.

N. S. D. A. R.
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, February 3, 1949.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, offered prayer.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Lammers, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Cook, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMillen, Mrs. Sisler, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Warthen, Mrs. Crist, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Reppas, State Regent; Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMillen, Mrs. Sisler, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Warthen, Mrs. Crist, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Reppas, State Regent; Mrs. Lammers, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Cook, Mrs. McMillen, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Munnerlyn, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barker. State Vice Regents: Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Trewella, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Maury, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Ainsworth, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Park, Miss Carraway, Mrs. McMillen, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Munnerlyn, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barker. State Vice Regents: Mrs. Roberts, Maryland; Mrs. Moseley, England.

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

Report of President General

On October 19th, the ceremony of breaking ground for the addition to the Administration Building drew quite a crowd as the Marine Band gave a brief concert. Promptly at 4:00 p.m., Pages carrying the United States Flag and our own Society banner led the procession of National Officers to the designated spot for the ceremony on the C Street side of national headquarters. The ceremony was brief but significant. The President General spoke of the meaning of this building to the Society, followed by a prayer of consecration by the Chaplain General. Then the President General lifted the first spade of dirt, followed by the National Officers.

The Staff Card Party on the evening of October 20th, in the corridors of Constitution Hall, was a huge success, judging by the attendance and by the sum of $2,375.49 cleared by this effort. Everyone had a thoroughly good time, I am sure, and we are grateful to the personnel for giving this party. This sum will pay for an Entrance Hall, 2 flag standards and 3 flag bases, as well as a D. A. R. banner. The United States Flag is to be a gift from the Cincinnati Regalia Company, resulting from the activity of this party. J. E. Caldwell and Co., of Philadelphia, presented the D. A. R. plaque, which will hang in this entrance hall, and they furnished as well a large number of attractive prizes. A donated prize was furnished for each of the 179 tables. A doll house which was donated brought $200 clear money. Patroness fees amounted to $285.50. The President General, in circulating among the guests, proved to be the novel feature of the evening, for she became decorated by donor guests with greenbacks, wearing before the evening was over over $77.00 in bills pinned to the bustle of her gown. Other interesting events which made the evening enjoyable consisted of a style show put on by Woodward and Lothrop, of Washington. Recorded music was furnished throughout the evening by the Campbell Music Company. Flowers were furnished by Blackstone, Inc. We appreciate the loyalty of the personnel in starting off the contributions to the Building Fund by this demonstration of what can be done if one tries.

October 21-29 has been made memorable by the school tour. This was the first planned pilgrimage made to six of our schools and I am sure will always be a pleasant memory to those eighty members who were privileged to go. Miss Frances Lide, reporter for the Evening Star, went along, and is now engaged in writing the story of our schools. Her articles on Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, and Crossnore Schools have appeared in the Evening Star newspaper, of Washington. I am convinced that this pilgrimage did more for our schools than any number of talks on the schools could ever do. All thanks go to Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien, Chairman of Transportation, for working out the details with the bus companies, the hotels and the schools, for lodging and food. (For a detailed account of this trip, read the story of Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, National Chairman of Press Relations, in the February issue of the D. A. R. Magazine.

Following this trip your President General spent the week in Washington, working with Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, Treasurer General, and Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee on finances for our construction.

On Armistice Day, November 11, the National Society's wreath was placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, past State Regent of the District of Columbia, representing the President General on this occasion.

Your attention has been called by letter to the availability of educational motion pictures for use of chapters, to be used as attractive backgrounds for meetings, in the interest of promoting larger attendance, especially for small chapters. It is suggested to state regents that one of these films be shown at State Conferences or State Board Meetings, thus introducing the film idea to chapters as possible program material.
The films suggested are of best theme, dramatically told. They are:

Servant of the People; The Flag Speaks; Meet Your Federal Government; The Story That Couldn't Be Printed; Give Me Liberty. See the February D. A. R. Magazine for descriptive account.

Added to this series we also have available for similar use several geographical films in technicolor of the various states. These are through courtesy of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. They are:

A Date With West Virginia; Meet North Carolina; New Jersey Journal; This is Louisiana; New England Calling; Pennsylvania. These films are made available through courtesy of the Motion Picture Association of America.

Through the courtesy and by arrangement of the author, John W. Anderson, of Gary, Indiana, the National Society has sent framed copies of his editorial, "Who Are You to Prattle About Freedom?" to each member of the United States House and Senate, to each Governor of the 48 States, and to each State Regent.

The instruction of the October Board giving authority to arrange with the George A. Fuller Construction Company to proceed with the plans for erecting the Bell Tower at Valley Forge is being followed.

Last Friday, January 28th, accompanied by Mrs. Rex H. Rheads, Treasurer General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; and Mr. Robert H. McNeill, Attorney, your President General went to Philadelphia to meet with the Vestry and Foundation. Several minor details were satisfactorily discussed. As soon as specifications for the Bell Tower are presented and approved, the agreement or contract will be signed. Then work on the erection of the Tower will begin.

The second step in the advancement of our Society has been the dedication of our Library in Memorial Continental Hall yesterday afternoon (February 2nd). Miss Helen McMackin, Librarian General, gave a history of the Library; Miss Maymie Hawkins, State Librarian of the District of Columbia, gave the dedication prayer; Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, spoke on "The D. A. R. Library and the Library of Congress"; Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States, brought greetings; and the President General provided the Dedication Address.

Following retiring of the colors, carried by 49 white clad Pages, the President General and the National Officers held a reception so the 400 distinguished and interested guests could inspect the new quarters of the Library.

See the pages of the March issue of the D. A. R. Magazine for picture of the new Library, together with an article covering the dedication by our Editor, T. E. F. As soon as the books are moved, the Society is ready to begin on a real increase in membership. More genealogists can be employed, because there is more working space and because they will be separated from the public. Until the new building is completed, however, there will be delays and inconveniences because of the necessity of working both in the Library and in the Registrar General's office. Still, I believe much preparation can be made now for the day when full and complete usage of our facilities can occur.

Since last we met several of our Board members and National Chairmen have lost dear ones. To each of these our sincere sympathy is extended.

The Christmas greetings containing greenbacks and checks, money orders, postal notes and American Express checks for the Building Fund, were all gratefully received and the result is the lovely drapes you saw yesterday in the Library. They provide the necessary finish and add color, for they are of a rich red for the floor length French doors at the north side of the Library, and a soft green for the doors on the south.

My heartfelt thanks go to all who have and are making our progress of construction possible. To be here at headquarters and experience the daily observations of the progress of the work is a thrill which I attempt to transmit to you by pen. When you come to Washington in April, you will see for yourselves the forward moving program which is ours to complete. With its completion will result new ambitions for expanded activities, for growth results from directed effort. This you are doing. You have an important part in the integral whole.

ESTELLA A. O'BRYNE, President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Following the National Board Meeting in October, your First Vice President General, together with a number of National Officers and members, had the privilege of taking the eight day bus trip and thus having the opportunity of visiting four of the schools on our approved list as well as our own two schools. True southern hospitality prevailed in all of the schools and states visited and it was a trip long to be remembered.

On November 3rd she attended the Ohio State Board Meeting in Akron. The 15th-18th, of the same month, she represented the President General at the meetings of the Annual Conference of State Advisors on Women's Activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. These meetings were held in New York City.

On December 6th she was guest speaker at the Potomac Valley Chapter, December 8th, she attended the Executive Committee Meeting in Washington, and on December 9th she spoke at the meeting of the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter. On the 11th of the same month, she was an honor guest of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter, and on the 14th she was a guest of Pickaway Plains Chapter.

January 28th she was guest speaker at the meeting of Hetuck Chapter.

During this period she has spoken at the meetings of two C. A. R. societies and at one Junior Committee meeting, the topic being our Approved Schools.

MARGUERITE C. PATTON, First Vice President General.

The Third Vice President General, Miss Katharine Matthies, read her report.
Report of Third Vice President General

Immediately following the October National Board Meeting I went on the trip to the Approved Schools taken by National Board members and other Daughters, and on November 5th I joined other National Officers at the 50th anniversary luncheon of Manhattan Chapter in New York City. The first week in December I attended the National Executive Committee and National Board Meetings. I have visited several chapters in Connecticut including one at which I became the speaker on a half-hour notice. I told of the trip to the schools. My duties have not been arduous but I have felt it a privilege to serve our National Society and our President General in any way that I could.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
Third Vice President General.

The report of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, was filed.

Report of Chaplain General

As we bring this, our first report in the New Year of 1949, we thank each of you for what you have meant to the on-going of our program the past year. Your good wishes were appreciated at Christmas time, and your interest and cooperation have cheered us on our way. I thank the State Regents for the gracious invitations to State Conferences and regret we cannot be present for every one. Many heartening good wishes came from the State Chaplains, also, whose interest in our spiritual welfare cannot be questioned.

We sincerely trust 1949 may be a useful, happy year; may we meet its challenge with a glow in our hearts and a greater determination to serve One who guides our destiny—as we pray with the poet,—

"Just one thing, O Master, I ask today,
Now that the old year has passed away
And a promising New Year, through grace of Thine,
With all of its wonderful dreams is mine—
Just one thing I ask as I onward go,
That I'll walk with Thee—not too fast nor slow;
Just one thing I ask and nothing more,
Not to linger behind, nor run before,
O Master! This is my only plea—
Take hold of my life and pilot me."

—Walter J. Kuhn.

HATTIE M. H. ARNOLD,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Since the last report in October the following work has been done in the office of the Recording Secretary General:

Motions of the Regular Board Meeting in October and the Special Board Meetings in December and February were written for publication in the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, proof being read as usual.

The verbatim transcripts were made and both the minutes and verbatims were indexed, bound in folders and filed.

All motions were typed and delivered to each National Officer, and committees with offices in headquarters. These were also copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

Minutes of Executive Committee Meetings have been written and copies made and sent to each member of this committee. These have also been copied for binding in book form, and an index made. All rulings affecting the different offices and committees were typed separately for them and delivered.

Notices of National Board of Management and Executive Committee Meetings were mailed to the members.

Since the last report in October membership certificates totaling 3,748 have been written and mailed to members.

All correspondence and requests for information have had prompt attention.

After the first spade of earth was turned for the extension of our Administration Building last October 26th, your Secretary attended the delightful and successful benefit game party given that night by the personnel of the Administration Building. Next morning she left in the cavalcade that visited a number of our approved schools. There followed twelve days of pure delight as to scenery, weather, entertainment and first-hand knowledge of the schools we help support. On her return she attended the beautiful Golden Anniversary luncheon of the Manhattan Chapter of New York City, at Hotel Pierre.

After her return to Philadelphia, she was honored with a luncheon by Mrs. Charles Wright, National Chairman of Junior American Citizens Committee.

She was one of the honor guests at a State Meeting of the Pennsylvidania Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots as guest of the State President, Mrs. Charles Blinn, Jr., who later entertained a group for luncheon at the Union League.

Early in December it was her privilege to be guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Marietta Chapter in Marietta, Ohio. That evening the State Regent of West Virginia, Mrs. Smith, gave her a beautiful evening party in her lovely home in Parkersburg.

Returning to Washington she was the guest speaker for the Freedom Hill Chapter in Arlington, Virginia, that was celebrating its first birthday. Next day she attended an Executive and Special Board Meeting.

In January, she was one of the honor guests at a luncheon in Dallas, celebrating the Battle of New Orleans.

Weather prevented her attending the Golden Anniversary of the Thankful Hubbard Chapter in Austin, which was a keen disappointment.

En route to Washington the latter part of January she stopped in Charleston, West Virginia, for a luncheon given her by Mrs. Eugene Holcombe, Special Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee, as well as a tea given by the daughter of a Texas friend. Next morning the John Young Chapter, of Charleston, entertained her with a Breakfast after which we entrained for Washington.
She has attended two Executive Committee Meetings, two Special Board Meetings, and the impressive dedication ceremonies of our Library.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. John T. Gardner, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the period from October 1, 1948 to January 17, 1949, inclusive.

The number of supplies sent out as requested by chapters and individuals was as follows:

- Application blanks: 16,641
- Information leaflets: 1,673
- Constitution and By-Laws: 311
- Transfer Cards: 1,893
- Reinstatement Cards: 715
- Applicant’s Working Sheets: 8,902
- Ancestral Charts: 5,341
- What the Daughters Do pamphlets: 2,915
- Highlights of Program Activity: 533
- State Regents Welcome Cards: 2,174
- Miscellaneous: 285

Total number of pieces: 48,149

Orders for manuals have been filled to the number of 110,057 copies. The distribution according to languages follows: English—90,305; Armenian—194; Chinese—2,174; Czechoslovak—562; Finnish—300; French—1,514; German—1,504; Greek—926; Hungarian—444; Italian—3,022; Norwegian—389; Polish—1,261; Portuguese—790; Russian—580; Spanish—3,472; Swedish—779; Yiddish—1,551.

A total of 1,342 letters was received and 823 letters or post cards were written.

NELLIE T. GARDNER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

You have copies of the financial report, I believe, if not, we have extra copies here.

I am happy to report the net receipts from September 1st, to December 31st, show an increase of $36,043.31 as compared with the same period in 1947, and the net increase of receipts over disbursements for the same period shows an increase of $17,566.35.

In the Special Funds, the net increase over disbursements shows an excess of $58,158.07.

Your Treasurer General feels encouraged. She felt she was sliding downhill last year. She also feels she was justified in asking for a raise in dues.

You will note on refund of dues $623.00. Since that ruling passed by this body last year, “That dues of deceased and Life Members be not refunded as well as all overpayment of dues,” the refunds have been cut from thousands to hundreds. I have been surprised, however, at the number of transfers in December. This is caused for two reasons; many Chapter Treasurers are confused with the December 1st list of membership required and the January 1st dues. One State was instructed that National dues were from December 1st to December 1st. Will the State Regents please bring this error to the attention of their Treasurers?

I have here a book in which each overpayment of dues has been tabulated. You can see the size, each error has necessitated a letter, but no refund check has been sent. The total receipts to date are $658,000. I have received some very funny letters, and some very sarcastic ones. The fact that the error was theirs and not ours didn’t seem to matter into it. One letter recommended that Treasurers be paid and the National Treasurer have an increase in salary so errors could be corrected. This amazed your Treasurer General as all errors have to be corrected. Don’t our members know that no National Officer receives a salary and only our President General an expense account?

The report of our Building Fund will be given later. One pensioner, Mrs. Ella Stinnett, a former charwoman, passed away Tuesday, January 18th. I joined with the staff in taking up a fund to send flowers to the funeral.

At this time I wish to thank those who wrote to me expressing their sympathy at the time of my Mother’s death. The notes were deeply appreciated and many have not been answered yet. My Christmas gifts have not been acknowledged, nor notes or Christmas cards. I appreciated them all, and when work of the Treasurer General’s Office and the new building gives me time, you will hear from me.

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from September 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948.

CURRENT FUND

Balance, August 31, 1948 ........................................ $ 98,740.22

RECEIPTS

- Annual dues ........................................... $135,180.50
- Initiation fees ........................................... 17,505.00
- Reinstatement fees ...................................... 725.00
- Supplemental fees ...................................... 1,389.00
- Application blanks ..................................... 967.00
- Catalogues ............................................. 8.00

Commissions

- Insignia ................................................. $ 49.00
- Medals .................................................. 48.00
- Canteen ................................................ 6.69

Total ...................................................... 103.69
### Constitution Hall Events
- Constitution Hall Events: $22,670.40
- Duplicate papers: 522.13
- Employees' withholding tax: 5,695.23
- Flag codes: 262.03
- Handbooks: 677.73
- Historical papers and lantern slides: 168.87

### Interest
- Current Fund: $291.89
- Life Membership Fund: 238.75
- Total: $530.64

### Library fees and contributions
- Library fees and contributions: 162.95
- Lineage: 54.20
- Lineage indexes: 21.75
- Proceedings: 39.50
- Returned checks: 19.35
- Rituals: 141.78
- Sale of office equipment: 5.00
- Sale of waste: 354.31
- Telephone and telegrams: 29.51
- What the Daughters Do: 80.93
- Valley Forge Project (services): 634.14

### Miscellaneous
- Awards, Girl Home Makers: 27.50
- Certificates and folders: 3.00
- Charters: 10.00
- Exchange: 2.77
- Literature: 30.36
- Regents lists: 80.00
- Rental of flags: 15.00
- Sundry sales: 48.20

### Total Receipts
- Total Receipts: $188,165.47

### DISBURSEMENTS

#### Refunds
- Annual dues: 623.00
- Initiation fees: 355.00
- Supplemental fees: 21.00
- Total: 999.00

#### President General
- Services: 2,665.00
- Postage: 158.40
- Supplies: 25.15
- Telephone and telegrams: 44.77
- Repairs: 3.20
- Express: 2.47
- Binding books: 2.50
- Official expenses: 2,000.00
- Total: 4,901.49

#### Recording Secretary General
- Services: 1,670.00
- Postage: 370.36
- Supplies: 24.30
- Telephone and telegrams: 4.00
- Binding books: 5.50
- Printing: 990.60
- Reporting: 83.20
- Total: 3,147.96

#### Corresponding Secretary General
- Services: 1,466.00
- Postage: 250.00
- Supplies: 29.39
- Telephone and telegrams: 32.17
- Printing: 82.00
- Total: 1,859.56

### Total Disbursements
- Total Disbursements: $286,905.69
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Postage</th>
<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Telephone and telegrams</th>
<th>Printing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Secretary General</td>
<td>$1,441.08</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>26.22</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>$1,494.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer General</td>
<td>8,446.50</td>
<td>94.55</td>
<td>75.92</td>
<td>12.64</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>8,632.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrar General</td>
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<td>100.00</td>
<td>23.75</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>14,871.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historian General</td>
<td>1,328.40</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>22.57</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>1.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Librarian General</td>
<td>3,563.00</td>
<td>27.64</td>
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<td>3,654.45</td>
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<td>Curator General</td>
<td>1,728.42</td>
<td>47.32</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporter General</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9.50</td>
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<td>Business Office</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.93</td>
<td>1,820.84</td>
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<td>883.43</td>
<td>569.68</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>42.18</td>
<td>3,557.05</td>
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### Buildings and Grounds Office

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<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>$396.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>.93</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$401.61</strong></td>
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</table>

### Filing and Lending

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Services</td>
<td>1,109.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>37.10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,146.60</strong></td>
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### Genealogical Records

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</thead>
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<td>Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>.63</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>884.48</strong></td>
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### Buildings Expense

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>249.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demurrage</td>
<td>9.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>6,753.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricity and gas</td>
<td>2,077.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heating</td>
<td>1,370.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time service</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Printing Office

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<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Repairs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Telephone and Telegrams

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<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Constitution Hall Events

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<tr>
<td>Refund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>26.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admissions tax and license</td>
<td>79.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of organ</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,444.05</strong></td>
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### Congress, Fifty-Eighth

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<td>Postage</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

Auditing and legal fees. 1,040.00
Duplicate papers—refunds. 2.00
Employees' withholding tax. 5,695.23
Flag codes—printing. 190.52
Handbooks—postage, express and printing. 2,703.92
Office furniture and fixtures. 414.50
Parliamentarian—services, postage and travel. 284.70
Proceedings—postage, printing and mailing. 5,252.39
Returned checks. 10.50
Rituals—refund. 2.50
Valley Forge Project—services. 951.73

### Special Appropriations

<table>
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<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angel and Ellis Islands</td>
<td>4,682.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>1,075.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Citizenship Pilgrimage</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>1,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>6,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,132.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transfer to Petty Cash Fund ........................................... $ 1,000.00
Total Disbursements ......................................................... 132,503.24

*Balance, December 31, 1948 .............................................. 154,402.45

* Included in this balance is $16,451.50 received from applicants who have not been admitted to membership.

PETTY CASH FUND

Balance, August 31, 1948 .................................................. 1,200.00
Receipts:
Transfer from Current Fund ............................................. 1,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1948 ................................................ 2,200.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

APPROPRIATION FUNDS

Angel and Ellis Islands
Balance, August 31, 1948 .................................................. 31,072.38
Receipts:
Contributions ............................................................... $3,049.15
Interest .............................................................................. 250.00
Appropriation ................................................................. 4,682.50
Total Receipts ................................................................. 7,981.65
Disbursements:
Refund .............................................................................. 2.90
Services ............................................................................. 4,606.64
Postage .............................................................................. 83.78
Supplies ............................................................................ 1,031.59
Telephone and telegrams ................................................. 2.95
Repairs and maintenance ................................................. 31.50
Express, carfare, etc ......................................................... 12.60
Insurance .......................................................................... 114.19
Printing .............................................................................. 260.15
Miscellaneous ................................................................. 28.81
Angel Island ................................................................. 120.00
Total Disbursements ......................................................... 6,295.11
Balance, December 31, 1948 ................................................ 32,758.92

Committee Maintenance
Balance, August 31, 1948 .................................................. 10,903.88
Receipts:
Contributions ................................................................. 16.16
Appropriation ................................................................. 1,075.00
Total Receipts ................................................................. 1,091.16
Disbursements:
Refund .............................................................................. 1.16
Americanism ................................................................. 25.00
Approved Schools
Services ........................................................................... 35.00
Postage ............................................................................. 15.00
Total Disbursements ......................................................... 50.00

Building Promotion
Services ........................................................................... 43.00
Postage .............................................................................. 212.93
Supplies ............................................................................. 15.96
Telephone and telegrams ................................................. 55.82
Printing .............................................................................. 638.25
Photostats ......................................................................... 95.95
Miscellaneous ................................................................. 16.80
Travel ............................................................................. 150.00
Total Disbursements ......................................................... 1,228.71
### Radio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$10.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>$26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$37.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>10.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Valley Forge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>75.11</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>136.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,492.94</td>
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Balance, December 31, 1948: $10,502.10

### Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, August 31, 1948</td>
<td>2,126.31</td>
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**Receipts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>22.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of pins</td>
<td>468.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of certificates and posters</td>
<td>19.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,509.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refund</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>4.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>654.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins</td>
<td>2,596.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,256.06</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Balance, December 31, 1948: 2,380.04

### Junior American Citizens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, August 31, 1948</td>
<td>2,826.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receipts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>16.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of pins</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>1,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,156.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refund</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>23.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>531.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons</td>
<td>1,352.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,958.91</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Balance, December 31, 1948: 2,024.02

### Manual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, August 31, 1948</td>
<td>62.35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Receipts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>32.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of copies</td>
<td>12.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,044.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refund</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>285.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>79.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>6,663.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,632.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance, December 31, 1948: 1,474.21

### National Defense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, August 31, 1948</td>
<td>23,232.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receipts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>28.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of copies</td>
<td>12.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,044.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refund</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>285.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>79.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>6,663.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,632.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance, December 31, 1948: 1,474.21
Receipts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$132.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of literature</td>
<td>1,037.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of medals</td>
<td>274.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of pins</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>6,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$7,773.32</td>
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</table>

Disbursements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>3,397.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>220.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>219.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>35.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express, carfare, etc.</td>
<td>28.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>2,338.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature, subscriptions, etc.</td>
<td>539.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medals</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>166.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinners and meetings</td>
<td>60.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31,005.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance, December 31, 1948: $23,385.67

Press Relations

Balance, August 31, 1948: $6,600.76

Receipts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>40.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Press Guides</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Press Digest</td>
<td>32.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,079.65</td>
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</table>

Disbursements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refund</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>1,048.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>20.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>805.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>36.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs</td>
<td>90.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,545.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance, December 31, 1948: $7,134.94

Credit Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americanism</td>
<td></td>
<td>$522.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td>$29,890.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td></td>
<td>$80.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Research</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,227.20</td>
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</table>
## Student Loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$160.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Sundry Contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$51.00</td>
<td>$51.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Tamassee Auditorium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$499.00</td>
<td>$499.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

#### Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools

- **Balance, August 31, 1948**: $920.89
- **Receipts**: $310.63
- **Balance, December 31, 1948**: $1,231.52

#### American Indians

- **Balance, August 31, 1948**: $1,371.63
- **Receipts**: $934.35
- **Disbursements**: $2,305.98
- **Balance, December 31, 1948**: $1,429.18

#### Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship

- **Balance, August 31, 1948**: $577.54
- **Receipts**: $36.32
- **Balance, December 31, 1948**: $613.86

#### Caroline E. Holt Scholarship

- **Balance, August 31, 1948**: $2,163.25
- **Receipts**: $5.00
- **Disbursements**: $2,380.12
- **Balance, December 31, 1948**: $380.12

#### Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund

- **Balance, August 31, 1948**: $4,000.00
- **Disbursements**: $4,000.00

#### Golden Jubilee Endowment

- **Balance, August 31, 1948**: $2,530.55
- **Receipts**: $697.50
- **Balance**: $3,228.05
Disbursements:
  Transfer to New Administration Building Fund for U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds $2,000.00
  and U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds 500.00 $2,500.00
Balance, December 31, 1948 .......................................................... $ 728.05

Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 3,072.95
Receipts:
  Contributions 847.17
  Interest 112.50 959.67
Disbursements:
  Transfer to New Administration Building Fund for U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds 3,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1948 .......................................................... 1,032.62

Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 734.72

Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 1,607.19
Receipts:
  Contributions 540.78
Balance, December 31, 1948 .......................................................... 2,147.97

Hillside School Endowment
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 643.39
Disbursements:
  Transfer to New Administration Building Fund for U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G 500.00
Balance, December 31, 1948 .......................................................... 143.39

Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 1,308.95
Receipts:
  Interest 312.50
Disbursements:
  Books 382.61
Balance, December 31, 1948 .......................................................... 1,238.84

Indian Room
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 3.38

Library Clock
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 150.00

Life Membership
Balance, August 31, 1948 .............................................................. 2,067.61
Disbursements:
  Transfer to New Administration Building Fund for U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds 1,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1948 .......................................................... 1,067.61
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Description</th>
<th>August 31, 1948 Balance</th>
<th>Receipts:</th>
<th>Disbursements:</th>
<th>December 31, 1948 Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>$13,534.26</td>
<td>Subscriptions: $12,600.80</td>
<td>Services $2,111.00, Postage $695.49, Supplies $14.92, Printing $11,679.09, Zoning $31.00, Articles $535.00, Editor’s expenses $400.00, Photograph $2.00</td>
<td>$12,218.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Chapman Phillips Fund</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>Interest $5.63</td>
<td>Transfer to New Administration Building Fund for U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds $500.00</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Equipment</td>
<td>892.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>5,293.26</td>
<td>Contributions $105.80</td>
<td>Repairs $14.32, Furnishings $327.40, Books $3.46</td>
<td>5,053.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Tribute Grove</td>
<td>12,550.94</td>
<td>Contributions $1,763.86, Interest $43.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,343.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Administration Building Fund</td>
<td>26,725.02</td>
<td></td>
<td>Refund $15.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Receipts:

Contributions ........................................ $41,600.57
Sale of furnishings .................................... 300.00
Sale of paper weights .................................. 16.50
Sale of post cards ..................................... 121.25
Sale of stationery ..................................... 117.00
Interest .................................................. 6.25
Loans from National Metropolitan Bank ............. 160,000.00

Transfers from various funds in exchange for investments, as follows:

U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds:
  Caroline E. Holt Scholarship ........................ 2,000.00
  Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund ...................... 2,000.00
  Grace C. Marshall Scholarship ....................... 3,000.00
  Life Membership Fund ................................ 1,000.00
  May Chapman Phillips Fund ........................... 500.00

U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds:
  Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund ...................... 500.00

U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G:
  Hillside School Endowment Fund ................. $211,661.57

Disbursements:

Insurance .............................................. 1,448.50
Printing .................................................. 586.00
Paper weights .......................................... 18.00
Architect ................................................ 43,113.94
Contractor .............................................. 116,400.00
Interest ................................................ 304.44
Furnishings .......................................... 689.46

Balance, December 31, 1948 ........................... $75,826.25

Pension and Retirement
Balance, August 31, 1948 ................................ 13,109.07

Receipts:

Employees' contributions ............................ 1,260.48
Interest ................................................ 2,272.50

Disbursements:

Pensions .............................................. 4,958.32
Employees' contributions refunded .................. 464.69

Balance, December 31, 1948 ........................... 11,219.04

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties
Balance, August 31, 1948 ................................ 12,510.68

Receipts:

Interest .............................................. 316.48
Refund, central heating .............................. 1,841.55

Disbursements:

Constitution Hall .................................... 2,993.48
Library ................................................. 1,462.30

Balance, December 31, 1948 ........................... 10,212.73

State Rooms
Balance, August 31, 1948 ................................ 620.30

Receipts:

Contributions ........................................ 319.00

                                  939.30
Disbursements:
Express.................................................................................................................................................. $ 19.62
Furnishings........................................................................................................................................... 456.50
............................................................................................................................................................ $ 476.12
Balance, December 31, 1948...................................................................................................................... $ 463.18

**Valley Forge Memorial**
Balance, August 31, 1948.......................................................................................................................... 18,427.97

Receipts:
Contributions........................................................................................................................................... 1,920.15
Disbursements:........................................................................................................................................ 20,348.12
Refund....................................................................................................................................................... 29.00

- Balance, December 31, 1948.................................................................................................................... 20,328.12

Total Special Funds.................................................................................................................................... $241,125.40

**DISPOSITION OF FUNDS**

- National Metropolitan Bank.................................................................................................................... 384,308.81
- Riggs National Bank................................................................................................................................... 11,219.04
- Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General..................................................................................... 2,290.00

**RECAPITULATION**

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302,081.56 497,910.65 402,264.36 397,727.85
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<th>Fund</th>
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<th>U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62</th>
<th>U. S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957 (maturity value $100.00)</th>
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<td>U. S. Postal Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1952</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1953</td>
<td>Life Membership Fund</td>
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May Chapman Phillips Fund
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ........................................ $ 500.00

National Tribute Grove Fund
U. S. Savings 2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 .................................................. 3,500.00

Pension and Retirement Fund
Potomac Electric Co. 3½% Bonds, July 1, 1966 (par value $4,000.00) ........... $ 4,390.00
U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951–53 ........................................... 25,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959–62 .................................................. 10,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964–69 .................................................... 18,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2¾% Bonds, December 15, 1964–69 ........................................... 23,500.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1953 ................................................... 25,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ................................................... 47,700.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1955 ................................................... 28,300.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ................................................... 10,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1958 ................................................... 3,000.00
U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ................................................... 13,500.00
Total ............................................................................................................... 208,390.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties
U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951–53 ........................................... 15,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1952–55 .................................................... 4,800.00
U. S. Treasury 2¾% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ........................................... 10,000.00
Total ............................................................................................................ 29,800.00

Valley Forge Memorial Fund
U. S. Treasury 1½% Notes, January 1, 1949 ....................................................... 125,000.00
Total ........................................................................................................... 596,382.00

MABEL T. RHODES, Treasurer General.

Miss Laura Clark Cook, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that committee.

Report of Finance Committee
As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report. From September through December 1948, vouchers were approved to the amount of $360,586.58, of which contributions received for Credit Funds amounted to $35,436.07.

The large disbursements follow:

New Administration Building ........................................ $162,560.34
Salaries .................................................................................. 64,890.11
Appropriation Funds .............................................................. 30,810.51
Insurance .............................................................................. 15,468.50
Pensions ................................................................................ 6,796.11

Printing and wrapping Proceedings of 57th Congress ............. 4,800.00
Postage .................................................................................. 2,534.58

LAURA C. COOK, Chairman.

Miss Helen McMackin, 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.

HELEN McMAKIN, Chairman.

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

The Registrar General, Mrs. William V. Tynes, 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 .................................................... 75
Number of supplementals verified ............................................... 271
Total number of papers verified ................................................ 346
Papers returned unverified:
Originals .................................................................................. 65
Supplementals ..................................................................... 25
New records verified ................................................................. 215
Permits issued for official insignia ....................................... 215
Permits issued for miniature insignia ..................................... 339
Permits issued for ancestral bars ........................................... 223

ETHEL M. TYNES, Registrar General.

Mrs. Tynes moved that the 75 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, gave the following figures on membership: Resigned, 1,416; deceased, 837.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Laura Clark Cook, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from February 1st to February 3rd:
Through her respective State Regent, the following member at large is presented for confirmation, as organizing regent:

Miss Angeline Estelle Allen, La Jolla, California.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mary Losson Williams Cunningham, Ravenswood, Illinois.
Miss Mary Daugherty, Sullivan, Illinois.
Mrs. Lewellyn Williams Robinson, Wallace, North Carolina.
Mrs. Helen Margaret French Giddens, Friendsville, Tennessee.
Mrs. Anna Love Hoge Gilbreath, Jasper, Tennessee.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of organizing regents are requested:

Mrs. Mary Losson Williams Cunningham, Ravenswood, Illinois.
Miss Mary Daugherty, Sullivan, Illinois.
Mrs. Anna Love Hoge Gilbreath, Jasper, Tennessee.

The following chapters have met all requirements, according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Milford, Delaware.
Cherokee, Brookhaven, Georgia.
Harney Peak, Custer, South Dakota.

LAURA CLARK COOK, Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Cook moved the confirmation of one organizing regent; the reappointment of three organizing regents; and the confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen.

An objection was received from the Atlanta Chapter and this was read to the Board. Upon explanation by the Organizing Secretary General and State Regent of Georgia, the motion as read was adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, read her report.

Report of Historian General

Your Historian General has the honor to report as follows:

Since the October Meeting of the National Board of Management she has attended the delightful card party given by our Staff for the Building Fund, the breaking of ground for our new building, a history-making event; and five social affairs. She has spoken to seven chapters and to three non-D. A. R. groups.

It seemed odd to your Historian General to be asked to speak at the Home for the Incurables in Philadelphia. It may interest you to know that many of the managers are members—but the surprising thing to the speaker was the number of patients who have been members for many, many years. Their interest was keen, and, as visits were paid to the rooms of those physically unable to reach the Auditorium, the questions were intelligent and showed that their hearts were still with their beloved Society. Your Historian General has a most active list of correspondents in this group.

Last October the trip to six of the Approved Schools was an outstanding event of all years. The fact that a motor escort was provided through each state attests to the importance in the eyes of state officials, of a visit from so many Daughters of the American Revolution. The first-hand information and knowledge of these schools acquired on this trip was of the utmost advantage to the future activities for the schools in state and chapter. The warmth of friendship and understanding awakened in the group will be felt for years to come.

Your Historian General has attended three meetings called by Mrs. Langston for the Bell Tower, and two meetings of the Valley Forge Historical Society.

It is hoped that you were duly impressed by the beautiful display of new flags in Memorial Continental Hall. Several states have requested the return of their old flags. Unfortunately, these flags disintegrated when removed from the walls and nothing could be salvaged. State Regents will be delighted to know that the new flags will cost $50.00 each instead of the $83.00 each of earlier estimate.

Your Historian General sent out from her office on January 3rd, 2614 questionnaires for reporting the historical work accomplished by the chapters during the past year, also a letter to each state historian.

In the western states, which have a wealth of material on pioneer days, the compilation of history of pioneer families is being stressed. Twenty-seven diaries of pioneers on the Old Oregon Trail have just been received from Oregon. These are bound separately so they will be useful for research.

The Susan Barlow Chapter participated in the Oregon Territorial Centennial program, by dedicating a bronze plaque in memory of Dr. Forbes Barclay, a pioneer physician, at Barclay House in McLoughlin Park, Oregon City. A most interesting and enjoyable pilgrimage was made to Old Fort Washington, the oldest fort in America, located on the Potomac River, by over 100 District Daughters.

Your Historian General considers the indexing of all historical material in her office of outstanding importance. This work was started last June and has just been completed. This makes requested material instantly available. Let this office serve you whenever possible.

It is with regret that your Historian General reports complete lack of consideration to date by Governor Duff of Pennsylvania, to the thousands of requests for a re-routing of the proposed super-highway to avoid separating Valley Forge Park, Oregon City. A most interesting and enjoyable pilgrimage was made to Old Fort Washington, the oldest fort in America, located on the Potomac River, by over 100 District Daughters.

Your Historian General considers the indexing of all historical material in her office of outstanding importance. This work was started last June and has just been completed. This makes requested material instantly available. Let this office serve you whenever possible.

The dedication of the D. A. R. Library in its new quarters made real lasting history for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HENRIETTA P. CARWITHEN, Historian General.
The Librarian General, Miss Helen M. Mackin, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Another year is drawing to a close and your Librarian General wishes to express her appreciation to the State Librarians for their splendid cooperation. We have received many letters of inquiry and have been interested in the problems that have confronted you. The most important thing now is to see that reports come to me by March 1st. We shall look forward to meeting all state and chapter librarians who may attend the Congress where we may become acquainted and discuss matters of mutual interest. Our Round Table meeting will be held Monday, April 18th, at 10 o'clock in the new library. I do wish every one of you could attend and see the spacious quarters which are so beautiful. It will be a revelation to many of you to see what a wonderful library has developed out of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall. I feel sure you will be proud of your work and be more than anxious to see that more material is sent for our collections. Moving will be a difficult task, so please bear with our staff until this move is completed. The interest you have shown in every phase of our work is greatly appreciated.

We have received in the library since October meeting, 174 books, 97 pamphlets and 18 manuscripts.

BOOKS

**ALABAMA**

*History of Alabama.* Albert B. Moore. 1934. From Alabama D. A. R.

*History of Barbour County.* Mattie T. Thompson. 1932. From Mrs. O. D. Hooper in honor of her Aunt, Mrs. Mattie T. Thompson.


**CALIFORNIA**

*Daughters of the American Revolution California State Society Year Book.* 1948-49. From California D. A. R.

**COLORADO**

*Hope Adler and Her Times.* Arthur H. Tucker. 1926. From Colorado D. A. R.

*Bennett Family History.* Mary E. B. & Edward D. Durand. 1894. From Namqua Chapter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

*Inventory of the County Archives of Montana—Missoula County.* Miss Missy Carran through E Pluribus Unum Chapter.


*The Family of William Penn, Founder of Penn Ancestry and Descendants.* H. M. Jenkins. 1899. From Frances Scott Chapter in honor of Mrs. R. Harvey Sargent.

*Andersons From the Green Fork of the Patuxent.* C. A. Dunlay. 1948. From Mrs. Vera A. Dunlay through Prince Georges County Chapter.

*Charles County, Maryland Gentry.* Harry W. Newman. 1940. From Eleanor Wilson Chapter in honor of Mrs. David L. Wolfe, State Regent.

*Warner and Allied Families.* Josephine S. Warner. 1948. From the author through Mary Bartlett Chapter.

**FLORIDA**


**GEORGIA**

*Following 3 books from Joseph Haberham Chapter:*

*Thomas Stanton of Stonington, Conn.* John D. Baldwin. 1892.


*Atlanta As It Is: Being a Brief Sketch of Its Early Settlers.* John S. Wilson. 1871.

**ILLINOIS**


*Past and Present of Pike County.* M. D. Masele. 1996. From Nancy Ross Chapter.

**INDIANA**


*Following 2 books from Tippecanoe River Chapter in memory of Louise Tyrrell Fogle:*


**LOUISIANA**


*Kentucky Baptist History 1770-1922.* William D. Nowlin. 1922. From Spirit of '76 Chapter.

**MARYLAND**

*Following 3 books from Maryland D. A. R.:

*Early Wells Illustrating the Ancestry of Harriot Coffin.* William S. Appleton. 1893.

*Reminiscences of Isaac and Rachel (Budd) Collins With Accounts of Some of Their Descendants.* 1893.

*Memoirs of the Wesley Family.* Adam Clarke. 1846.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

*The Sillers Family in America.* Mary S. P. Guild. 1892. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

**MICHIGAN**


*St. Louis, Missouri Directory.* 1872. From Mrs. Florence S. Wheeler.

**MINNESOTA**


*Following 3 books from Grayson du Lhut Chapter:*

*History and Description of Lyon County.* C. F. Case. 1894.

*History of Fillmore County.* Franklyn Curtis-Wedge. 2 vols. 1912.

*Following 2 books from Minnesota D. A. R.:

*History of Goodhue County.* 1878.

*History of Winona, Olmstead, and Dodge Counties.* 1884.

**MISSISSIPPI**

*The Combs Family.* Watson B. O'Conor. 1915. From Mississippi D. A. R.

**MISSOURI**

*Thomas Bowles, Hanover County, Va. Inez M. Bowles. 1948. From Missouri D. A. R.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**


*History of Anewt, with the Proceedings of the Centennial Anniversary Genealogical Records and Register of Farms.* J. L. Merrill. 1869. From Miss Fannie P. Mathes.
COLOMBIA


District of Columbia

A History of the Wyman, Stearns and Other Families. Oliver M. Clifford. 1927.

INDIANA

The Semi-Centennial of Hopewell Church, Johnson County. 1901. From Mrs. Zella Keye Welch through Alexander Hamilton Chapter in memory of Sarah Handley Jeffery.

History of the Johnson Family. From Stamp Defiance Chapter.

KENTUCKY


Kentucky's First House. F. Marion Rust. 1940. From Mrs. Robert D. McDade.

LOUISIANA


MASSACHUSETTS


The Pusey Family. Pennock Pusey. 1863.

History of Raynham, Mass., from its First Settlement to the Present Time. Enoch Sanford. 1870. From Miss Catherine W. Sanford through Lydia Cobb Chapter.

Genealogy of Two Branches from the Fourth Generation of the Thora Family from William Thorn 1638-1914. Anthony T. Thorn. 1915. From Grace W. Shamsen in memory of her Mother, Mary Copen Frame.

MICHIGAN

Burton Historical Collection Leaflet. Vol. 5, Nos. 1 & 2; Vol. 6, Nos. 3-5; Vol. 7, Nos. 1-3; Vol. 8, Nos. 1-4; Vol. 9, Nos. 1 & 2; Vol. 1926-1931. From Mrs. Zaben B. Peterson.

Following 2 pamphlets from the compiler, Hettie F. P. Morris through Fort Pochatarrin Chapter:

Genealogy of Bishop Lowry Patterson and His Wife Martha Amy Wood Bennett. 1948.

Genealogy of H. G. Bennett and Esther L. Houston. 1948.

MINNESOTA


MISSISSIPPI

Cossart or Couny, A Brief Genealogical and Historical Sketch of the Name and Family. Mary E. Tilley. 1944. From Mississippi D. A. R.

NEW JERSEY

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. Paul G. Duryea, State Librarian:

History of Cranbury. Emma M. Burroughs. 1948.


The 130th Anniversary of the Sandy Ridge Baptist Church. 1948. From Colonel Lowery Chapter.

NEW YORK

125th Anniversary Record of the First Presbyterian Church, Penn Yan. From Mrs. Ralph Norris.

The Story of the Old House, Columbia County's "House of History." From Mrs. Henry F. Pope through Abigail Fillmore Chapter.


The Patterson Family Descended from James Patterson of Scotland. D. W. Patterson. 1906. From Mrs. Adelbert J. Livermore.

NORTH CAROLINA

Following 2 pamphlets from North Carolina D. A. R.:

Captain John Fane, His Ancestors & His Descendants. Gilbert E. Hall. 1904.

John & Thomas Tatman (or Tatman) and Their Descendants. R. N. Merritt. 1903.


Johnson Family History. From Cornelius Harnett Chapter.

History of the Johnson Family. From Stamp Defiance Chapter.

Following 3 pamphlets from Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter:

Historical Sketch of Poplar Tent Church. W. Hampton Embank. 1924.

Kanapoh Men at War. Ray Hull & Others. 1943.

A Short History of Cabarrus County and Concord Yesterday and Today. 1932-33.

OHIO


PENNSYLVANIA

175th Anniversary North Ten Mile Baptist Church, North Ten Mile, Pa. 1909. From Mr. C. C. Cowen through Washington County Chapter.


RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1948-49. From Rhode Island D. A. R.

TENNESSEE

Alphabetical List of the Dead in the City Cemetery, Nashville. Felix R. R. Smith. 1909. From Tennessee D. A. R.

VIRGINIA

Following 2 pamphlets from Virginia D. A. R.:

Early History of Virginia and Maryland and Seven Centuries of Lines. Kinsolving Family. Writhe L. Kinsolving.

The Thurmonds. Shirley Donnelly. 1939.

WASHINGTON


WISCONSIN

The Descendants of Nathaniel Lewis Hill. Charles L. Hill. 1947. From the compiler through John Bell Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES


The National Society Magna Charta Dames. 1948. From the Society.


Enloe-Enlow-Enlow Records. E. E. Enlow. 1949. From the compiler. (2 copies)

Hollis Notes 1639-1943. Albert D. Bell. 1948. From the compiler.


The Archivist of the Hall of Records, Maryland. 1948. From the compiler.

Enloe-Enlow-Enlow Records. E. E. Enlow. 1949. From the compiler. (2 copies)

Hollis Notes 1639-1943. Albert D. Bell. 1948. From the compiler.


Records of the Pike Family Association of America, 1941-48. From the Pike Family Association.

Following 4 pamphlets purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

ARIZONA
Curator General desires at this time to commend the administration Building because of crowded conditions there, and because it seemed wise for my staff to remain near the precious articles in the State Rooms. Since my report to you in October, my staff has been going on all around them. Your message that the preparation for the dedication of Continental Hall, while great structural changes have been going on all around them. Your message that the preparation for the dedication of Continental Hall, while great structural changes were being made, that the staff to remain near the precious articles in the State Rooms. Since my report to you in October, my staff has been working in the Indiana Room, Memorial Continental Hall, while great structural changes have been going on all around them. Your message that the preparation for the dedication of Continental Hall, while great structural changes were being made, that the staff to remain near the precious articles in the State Rooms. 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and this has necessitated numerous conferences
in the rooms with State Officials and others. All
of this was handled more efficiently with the
office force located in Memorial Continental Hall.
My new office will be in the South Wing of
Memorial Continental Hall and very convenient
to the State Rooms. We are planning to move into
it shortly.
Mrs. Rhoades, Chairman of the new Building
Committee, has very thoughtfully arranged for
several conferences with the architects and mem-
bers of my staff so that beautiful color schemes
may be worked out for our new gallery and the
new Museum Reference Library.
We are all so very enthusiastic about our new
gallery which will be located in the new building
and we have been planning the arrangement of
the various collections so that the individual
alcoves will be attractive in themselves and so
that the overall exhibition will be a unified whole.
There will be sufficient space to display many ob-
jects at one time instead of having to rotate the
exhibitions frequently, as in the past.
Since facilities will be available for the ex-
hibition of the major portion of our collections on
one time in the form of more or less permanent
exhibitions, we are no longer placing emphasis on the
sending in of gifts in large numbers, but we
desire articles made between 1830, examples of
which we do not already possess. We are stress-
ing the fact that we need contributions to the
Museum Fund for new case linings and for the
reupholstering of our Museum chairs which are
too worn to have a place in a lovely new gallery.
Along with the activities described above, my
staff is still diligently working on our new card
file system. The classified section of this file will
be a great help when the time comes to set up the
new exhibitions. The making of the new card
file is a long and tedious detailed job. All of the
old records and original letters regarding each
Museum gift are consulted and a digest made
for the North Carolina State Room.
Mrs. Sidney J. Lockner, Museum State Chair-
man for the District of Columbia, has given a
tea pot of white pottery with pewter trim, deco-
rated with a band of brown leaves and stems. We
had no illustration of this type of teapot in our
collections, so we were delighted to receive it.
A grandfather clock made in 1785 by Ioannes
Hellebuick was given by Mrs. Henry C. Morris of
the Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. C.
For the North Carolina Room, came a pair of
beautiful George III candlesticks valued at $600.
These are a bequest of the late Mrs. Susan
Thurston Whitehead, formerly a member of Battle
of Alamance Chapter.

MUSEUM GIFT LIST

California—Mrs. Howard A. Zink, Chairman.
Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter, $5; San
Antonio Chapter, $1.
Connecticut—Mrs. Sidney H. Miner, Chairman.
Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, $1; Anna
Warner Bailey Chapter, $1; Judae Chapter, $1;
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, $5; Mary Wooster
Chapter, $1; Norwalk Chapter, $5.50; Roger Sher-
man Chapter, $1; Ruth Hart Chapter, $1; Sarah
Whitman Trumbull Chapter, $1.
District of Columbia—Mrs. Sidney J. Lockner,
Chairman. Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, grand-
father clock, Mrs. Henry C. Morris; Elizabeth
Jackson Chapter; miniature and sampler, Miss
Katharine Gideon Colt and Miss Alice Ely Colt;
Independence Bell Chapter, teasport, Mrs. Sidney-
J. Lockner, State Room Gift: Martha Washin-
ton Chapter, oil painting, "Site of Memorial
Continental Hall." Mrs. Roscoe L. Oatley.
Florida—Mrs. Frank E. S. Turner, Chairman.
Clearwater Chapter, $1; Everglades Chapter, $5;
Ocala Chapter, $1.
Illinois—Mrs. Robert C. Horner, Chairman.
Aman Harmon Chapter, $1; Bellevises Chapter, $2; Capt. Hubbard Burrows Chapter, $2; Chief
Shaubena Chapter, $1; Farmington Chapter, $1;
Genesee Chapter, $1; Glencoe Chapter, $1;
Kaskaakia Chapter, $1; Kewanee Chapter, $2;
Michael Hillegas Chapter, $1; Rebecca Wells
Heald Chapter, $1; Sergeant Caleb Hopkins
Chapter, $1; Springfield Chapter, $1; Streator
Chapter, $2; Waukegan Chapter, $1.
Indiana—Mrs. Walter E. Anderson, Chairman.
Abijah Bigelow Chapter, $1; Agnes Pruyn Chap-
man Chapter, $1; Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, $1;
Bloomington Chapter, $1; Brouillet Chapter, $1;
Dr. Mamaseh Cutler Chapter, $1; Dubois County
Chapter, $1; Fort Harrison Chapter, $1; Frances
Dingman Chapter, $1; Francis Vigo Chapter, $1;
Gen. Arthur St. Clair Chapter, $1; General James
Cox Chapter, $1; General Thomas Posey Chapter,
$1; Huntington Chapter, $2; John Paul Chapter,
$1; Joseph Hart Chapter, $1; Kik-tha-we-und
Chapter, $1; Lone Tree Chapter, $1; Manitou
Chapter, $1; Mary Mott Green Chapter, $1;
Nancy Knight Chapter, $1; Olive Greene Chapter,
$1; Piankeshaw Chapter, $1; Pottawatomie Chap-
ter, $1; Richmond Chapter, $1; Sarah Winston
Henry Chapter, $1; Schuyler Colfax Chapter, $1;
William Donaldson Chapter, $1; Wythougan
Chapter, $1.
Maine—Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, Chairman. Old
York Chapter, $1; State Room Gift: Rebecca
Warren Chapter, a pair of Pink Lustre tea set,
Mrs. Marie Lane Kimball.
Massachusetts—Mrs. Lawrence E. Zilch, Chairman.
General Israel Putnam Chapter, $2.80; General
Joseph Badger Chapter, $1; Mansfield
Chapter, $2; Menotomy Chapter, $1.
Michigan—Mrs. Reuben N. Aspargren, Chairman.
General Richardson Chapter, cuff buttons, Mrs.
Alfred L. Smith.
Missouri—Mrs. William H. Goodson, Chairman.
Governor George Wyllis Chapter, $2.50; Harmony
Mission Chapter, $1; Mexico-Missouri Chapter, $1.
Montana—Mrs. L. S. Siniff, Chairman. Black
Eagle Chapter, silver spoon, Miss Grace Dutton Collins and Miss Fannie B. Collins.


New Jersey—Mrs. Jacob N. C. Flees, Chairman. Wampum Mill Chapter, fragment of historic wood.

New Mexico—Mrs. A. G. Shortle, Chairman. Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, $1.


North Carolina—Mrs. Oliver C. Townsend, Chairman. State Room Gift: Battle of Alamance Chapter, pair of George III candlesticks, bequest of Mrs. Susan Thurstun Whitehead.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Luther W. Patterson, Chairman. Esek Hopkins Chapter, $1; Gaspee Chapter, $2; Narragansett Chapter, $2; Pettaquamscutt Chapter, $1; Sarah Scott Hopkins Chapter, $1; William Ellery Chapter, $1.

South Carolina—Mrs. L. R. Rhem, Chairman. Richard Winn Chapter, $5; Roger Gordon Chapter, $1.

Texas—Miss Alberta Russell, Chairman. James Blair Chapter, $1.


ADINE S. FRIERSON,
Curator General.

The Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, read her report.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

The Reporter General has prepared the Smithsonian Report for printing and has interviewed Mr. W. P. True of the Smithsonian regarding details. Much condensation and abridgement of the material contained in the Proceedings of the Continental Congress of the National Society is necessary to comply with the requirement that the Report be of general interest. This has necessitated weeks of work. A number of lists of graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been received for inclusion in next year's Report. Local and State Historians have been very interested and helpful.

FLORENCE KEYS SISLER,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, read the recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Lammers moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee: That as the removal of Memorial Bell Tower funds at Valley Forge is contingent on said sum being $50,000.00, we authorize the Treasurer General to forward the amount necessary to release said moneys for building purposes. Seconded by Mrs. McMackin. Adopted.

Miss Cook moved the adoption of recommendation No. 6 of the Executive Committee: That the subscription price of the D. A. R. Magazine be increased 50 cents to $2.50 a year. Seconded by Mrs. Tynes. Lost.

Mrs. Carwithen moved the adoption of recommendation No. 7 of the Executive Committee: That as the removal of Memorial Bell Tower funds at Valley Forge is contingent on said sum being $50,000.00, we authorize the Treasurer General to forward the amount necessary to release said moneys for building purposes. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Adopted.

Drawing for seats for the Fifty-eighth Congress took place (in part), the following positions being drawn:

Nos. 1–25

Alabama. 24
Arizona. 18
Connecticut. 1
District of Columbia. 7
Georgia. 10
Idaho. 22
Indiana. 12
Kansas. 14
Louisiana. 11
Maryland. 9
Michigan. 6
Mississippi. 2
Montana. 4
Nevada. 20
New Jersey. 13
New York. 3
North Dakota. 17
Oklahoma. 5
Pennsylvania. 16
Rhode Island. 15
South Dakota. 8
Texas. 21
Vermont. 19
Washington. 23
Wisconsin. 25
The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

The Buildings and Grounds staff has worked feverishly the past few weeks in order to have everything in readiness for the dedication of our new Library which took place yesterday. I think you will all agree with me when I say it was a wonderful occasion. Of course now our next step is moving the Library.

The lovely brass eagle lectern which our President General used yesterday has been repaired and polished and lacquered. This lectern was presented by the Flint-Lock and Powder-Horn Chapter of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1905, one year after the corner stone of Memorial Continental Hall was laid. I want to say here that the man who brought the lamps in for the new Library saw that lectern and was simply carried away with it and said today if it could be replaced it would cost at least $2,500.00.

We have had bronze railings placed on the steps of the 18th Street and C Street sides of Constitution Hall. In order to extend the life of the chairs in Constitution Hall we have had the upholstery reversed on 175 chairs.

We have received the final payment on the chairs which we sold in Memorial Continental Hall which brings the total to date on the sale of the chairs to $5,400.00. I want to make a correction in my report of October 20th, 1948. My report reads that the piano in Memorial Continental Hall was sold for $800.00. It should have read it sold for $900.00.

All stage and box chairs in Constitution Hall have been repaired, so many of them are beginning to fall apart. Some are unfit for use.

Drinking fountains have been installed in the foyer of Constitution Hall. The old ones have always been so inadequate. Two additional facilities have been added to the men's rest rooms in Constitution Hall.

The area under Constitution Hall has been thoroughly cleaned and all surplus material which was left from the installation of the new steam heating system removed.

We have purchased a new hand truck with a platform body for use in the buildings, also a tractor snow plow for clearing our sidewalks. New curtains have been put in the President General's Reception Room. All fire extinguishers have been inspected, repaired and filled with a new type chemical. Our men have taken 23 truck loads of leaves and tree prunings to the dump. This work was handled by our men and our truck which means at least a saving of $250.00 to the Buildings and Grounds Department. We have received $43.98 from the sale of waste paper.

Since October we have received $25.00 in rentals for our state flags. All of our state flags were rented to the Inaugural Committee to be used on the President's Reviewing Stand on Inauguration Day. At the request of the Treasury Department we sent our Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico flags to be used during a conference of Federal, State and Municipal officials that is to be held in the Old Mint Building in San Francisco on February 23rd, 24th and 25th. Of course the regular rental is charged and they will be sent express insured at the expense of the Treasury Department.

The floor in the "Kindler" room which is used as a dressing room for our male artists was badly worn. We had boards replaced where necessary and antique asphalt tile put down. We also covered several pieces of furniture in the Lafayette dressing room.

The walls of Constitution Hall foyer have all been cleaned. We are making plans for our Congress in April. I hope our dedication ceremony of the Library yesterday was all our President General anticipated and that she may be able to get a "breathing spell" before April 18th.

LOTTIE H. CALDWELL, Chairman.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, took the chair. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Committee

I am happy to bring you another report. The final figures for the contest which ended January 1, 1949, are in.

The two states with the smallest membership in the first group won, and they were only three subscriptions apart.

In the second group the state which won beat 11 states larger than it is. The one which came in second was sixth from the largest. In the third group the one which won was the largest in that group. The one which came in second was sixth from the largest. In the last group the one which won was nearly the largest.

What has pleased me most is that Hawaii has met the President General's request and more than tripled her subscriptions. They started out with 10 at the beginning of the year and now have 39. This shows it can be done.

Our three largest states—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio have all showed a loss. I do know that both New York and Pennsylvania have had hard working State Chairmen. I have had many letters from them showing what they have done. The Magazine takes selling and personal contacts. In the larger states this is harder to accomplish. Possibly in those states it is necessary to have more vice chairmen who will try to, and will, contact the chapters.

For the year of the contest our increase has been 1,012 subscriptions. This was fine. Now that we have started the ball rolling let us keep it up, triple everywhere next year.

We are having another contest starting January 1st, 1949 and ending January 1st, 1950. Get busy; you can win a prize.

Surely we are proud of our Magazine. We never need apologize for it. All we need to do is to let everyone know how fine it really is. Sell it!

ANNE CARLISLE PORTER, Chairman.
The Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, presented an informal report. She urged the State Regents to suggest the names of outstanding Americans who might be willing to contribute articles for the Magazine. Mrs. Brosseau also repeated her request to the State Regents that they urge their chapters to send in interesting reports of chapter meetings as other chapters often find helpful suggestions in such reports.

The President General, Mrs. O'Byrne resumed the chair, and the drawing for seats for the Fifty-eighth Congress was continued, as follows:

Nos. 26–50
Arkansas 49
Colorado 35
California 28
Delaware 27
Florida 33
Illinois 26
Iowa 31
Kentucky 50
Maine 38
Massachusetts 49
Minnesota 45
Missouri 30
Nebraska 48
New Hampshire 32
New Mexico 41
North Carolina 43
Ohio 36
Oregon 40
South Carolina 34
Tennessee 42
Utah 46
Virginia 37
West Virginia 44
Wyoming 29
*Canal Zone
China
Cuba
England 47
France
Hawaii
*Italy
Philippine Islands
*Puerto Rico

Total $1,980.50 $5,534.91

This would seem to offer incontrovertible proof that the tour has realized our fondest dreams and brought home to D. A. R. members the great needs of our two D. A. R. schools. May the totals continue to mount!

EDLA S. GIBSON,
Chairman.

Miss Katharine Matthies, Chairman of the Printing Committee, read her report.

Report of Printing Committee
If you could see the five-page typed report of all the printing done by our National Society since September 17, 1948, you would be very much impressed with the magnitude and variety of our work. Much of the printing is routine and is done in our own print shop but some items, like the Manuals, are done by outside printers.

The real credit for this work should go to Miss Glascock and Mrs. Ash in the Business Office for it is they who handle the material for printing and secure the estimates. I do little but approve the material and the estimates. Mention should also be made of the men in our print shop who do such good work and try to keep down our expenses.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,
Chairman.

The President General gave an informal outline of the program for the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress.

Attention was called to the availability of bookends, flagstands, et cetera, made from a box elder tree which had stood near the Administration Building and had to be cut down to make way for the new building, and for sale at a nominal price. Profit to be given to National Tribute Grove Fund.

Recess was taken at 12:25 p.m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 1:55 p.m., the President General, Mrs. O'Byrne, presiding.

Mrs. Oliver moved that the voting hall be known as Founders Hall. Seconded by Mrs. Anderson. Carried.

Mrs. Ober DeWitt Warthen read the report of the Clearing House Committee.

Report of Clearing House Committee
This report is the result of much study and the compilation of the expressed opinions of present and past chairmen of many committees. Our only consideration has been the welfare of the Society and the benefits to chapters, members and the nation from its projects. Apparent consideration of any person living or dead is unintentional and purely coincidental.

About 75 copies of the attached letter were sent to present and past chairmen—especially those of controversial committees. About 35 answers were received and most of them showed interest and thought. Many offered their "deepest sympathy." We are indebted to everyone who took

November

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>November 1947</th>
<th>November 1948</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kate Duncan Smith</td>
<td>$570.00</td>
<td>$1,558.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee</td>
<td>$1,410.50</td>
<td>$3,976.19</td>
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Total $1,980.50 $5,534.91

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

Your National Chairman of Approved Schools has the pleasure of reporting that since the National Board Meeting in October our two D. A. R. Schools have received a total of $20,470.83. Of this amount, Kate Duncan Smith received $241.91; and Tamassee, $16,228.92.

It may be of interest to you to know that during the same months the year before, the total sum contributed to the same schools was $10,181.61. Of particular interest to you chairman was the notably sharp increase in gifts during November of 1948, the month immediately after the tour of the schools made by the National Board and Chairmen, as contrasted with the gifts listed in November of 1947. The figures read as follows:
time to give us her opinion. However, there were almost as many different opinions as letters. Do not think that we did not look at all sides of nearly every problem.

With two exceptions it seems the consensus of opinion that it is time to review our committees and that any no longer useful to us be terminated. This does not mean that all the chapters are not doing the prescribed work—some are—for our chapters are loyal and follow the program of activities—but whether they might not do better to spend their efforts and money in other ways. Your committee does not feel that this report is perfect but offers it for your consideration and discussion and maybe together we can discover any mistakes and arrive at the correct solution.

ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC—Your committee recommends that the name of the Advance ment of American Music Committee be changed to American Arts and Science and that this committee encourage the singing of patriotic songs, reviews of good books by American authors (especially historical novels and biographies), painting, and other artistic and scientific work. This committee was created by an Act of Continental Congress 1938 and this recommendation if accepted would be offered to Congress for ratification.

AMERICANISM—We recommend that the work of this committee be as outlined in the D. A. R. Handbook except that “work with juvenile delinquents and underprivileged children” be given to another committee. And since the main work of this committee is with aliens, foreign-born citizens and succeeding generations that the publication and distribution of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship be the business of this committee. (Recommendation would be submitted to Congress.)

APPROVED SCHOOLS—(Authorized Board June 2, 1932)—It seems to many that we are spreading our “school money” too thin; that it is time to reexamine all the schools on our Approved Schools list and ask that each submit a statement of financial condition and sources of income. There are circumstances that might make it wise to drop two or three which are the responsibility of other groups. We recommend that such a committee be appointed and that the Treasurer General be a member of this committee. (Action of National Board is all that is necessary to do this.)

CONSERVATION (Continental Congress 1909)—The work of this committee is so great and so diverse in that it deals with all our great store of natural resources and our 140 million people that it is recommended that this committee be divided into two committees, viz:.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES with subcommittee of Historic Trees and Human Conservation.

It is further recommended that the subcommittee of American Red Cross and War Service Gardens be terminated as provided for by action of the 1946 Continental Congress (Proceedings of Fifty-fifth Continental Congress, page 378) which reads “That this Congress terminate all special committees that have conducted the work of the various war projects for the Society during the time of hostilities.”

D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE—We recommend that the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee be changed to the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Contest Committee. That this committee provide state chairmen with a uniform set of questions like those sent out by the chairman this year and further that a $100 face-value bond be given the winner in each state each year upon recommendation of this committee. The committee further recommends that the “Medal for Good Citizenship Project” now under National Defense be transferred to this committee. This will enlarge the work to include boys. (Created by Congress 1934.)

ELLIS ISLAND—Your committee recommends that the name of the Ellis Island Committee be changed to Occupational Therapy and Social Service at Ellis Island and Staten Island but that the work remain the same in all respects. We have had word that the government has bought Angel Island for sale and that all immigration work formerly located there has been transferred to San Francisco. (Created by National Board and ratified by Continental Congress 1923.)

FILING AND LENDING BUREAU—We recommend that the Filing and Lending Bureau be discontinued and that all material in the hands of this committee be placed in charge of a Program Committee. The purpose of this committee would be to help chapters plan programs. (Created by National Board April 22, 1935.)

GIRL HOME MAKERS—In view of facts presented to us the committee feels that the time has come to drop Girl Home Maker work. It seems that this work is being done very efficiently and effectively by 4-H and Home Economics Clubs which are government sponsored and financed and therefore have better cooperation from school authorities than the Girl Home Maker Clubs. We recommend the discontinuance of the Girl Home Makers Committee by National Board April 23, 1928 and can be terminated by the Board.)

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS—JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP—Your committee feels that the Junior Membership Committees are particularly fitted to carry on Junior American Citizens work and recommends that they be given the responsibility of this work wherever feasible.

MEMBERSHIP—Since it is the duty of every chapter regent, state regent, and national officer to work for increased membership and since the Treasurer General and the Registrar General both keep exact records of membership we recommend that the Membership Committee be discontinued. (Continental Congress 1943.)

TRANSPORTATION—Since the work of the Transportation Committee deals with the work of the Continental Congress and since it does not seem advisable to have corresponding committees in the states and chapters we recommend that the Transportation Committee be listed with the Congressional committees.

These suggestions have come to us and we pass them along to you without recommendation: (1) That whenever possible the chairman of National Defense be one of the Vice Presidents General.
and therefore have better knowledge of the desires of
the Board together with the prestige of a na-
tional officer; (2) that the National Society have
only one official printed publication.

INEZ S. WARTHEN
(Mrs. Ober D. Warthen),
Chairman,
MRS. FUREL R. BURNS,
MRS. H. B. KIRKPATRICK.

Dear Mrs. ———:

In answer to complaints of overlapping and affete com-
mittees the President General appointed a CLEARING
HOUSE COMMITTEE to review the reports and work plans
of the various standing committees of the National Society.
Daughters of the American Revolution and to recommend
whatever changes judged necessary to bring each up to
date and to clearly outline the scope of activities.

Since you have served as a national chairman and
since your change would be submitted to the National
Board of Management or the Continental Congress for
action and would not affect the work of this administra-
tion will you please give us the benefit of your experience
and your sincere and unbiased opinion as to discontinuance,
combinations, changes in name or function and/or any
other suggestions that you think would facilitate or increase
the effectiveness or value of any committee.

Any suggestions before January tenth so that we may give them
careful and thoughtful consideration.

Best wishes for a very HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Sincerely,

(Mrs. Ober D. Warthen)
Chairman, Clearing House Committee,
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Warthen moved That the National Board of
Management recommend to Continental Congress:
That the name of Advancement of American
Music Committee be changed to American
Music be discontinued and the work transferred
to the Program Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Burns. Carried.

Mrs. Warthen moved that the Filing and Lending
Bureau be discontinued and that all material
in the hands of this committee be placed in
charge of a committee to be entitled Program
Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Burns. Carried.

Mrs. Boyd moved that the National Board of
Management recommend to Continental Congress:
That the Committee on Advancement of American
Music be discontinued and the work transferred
to the Program Committee. Seconded by Mrs.
Wells.

Mrs. Patton moved to amend the motion to read:
That the Advancement of American Music Com-
mittee be made a subcommittee of the Program
Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Lammers. Carried.

The motion as amended was then carried.

Mrs. Warthen moved as follows: Inasmuch as
the committee feels that the Junior Americanistic
are particularly fitted to carry on the Junior
Americanism work, it recommends that
Junior Committees be given the responsibility
for J. A. C. work wherever feasible. Seconded by
Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Carried.

Mrs. Warthen moved that the National Board of
Management recommend to Continental Con-
gress: That since it is the duty of every chapter
treasurer, state regent and national officer to work
for increased membership, and since the Treasurer
General and Registrar General both keep exact
records of membership, the Membership Com-
mittee be discontinued. Seconded by Mrs. Kirk-
patrick. Carried.

Mrs. Warthen moved that the Transportation
Committee be listed with the Congressional Com-
mittees. Seconded by Miss Cook. Lost.

Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, Chairman of the
Building Committee, read her report.

Report of Building Committee

I hope you approved of your Library, and feel
it still looks like Memorial Continental Hall. Had
you seen it in all phases as your Treasurer Gen-
eral did during the past six months, you would
realize the details involved and the problems
which had to be ironed out. Your Chairman spent
a few sleepless nights and wondered many times
just why she had become tangled up in blue
prints, costs, etc.

Last April when we presented the project at
Congress your Treasurer General made two state-
ments which she would like to recall to you.

1. A promise was made that $200,000.00 could
1. A promise was made that $200,000.00 could
be borrowed at 2½ per cent, as much more as
be borrowed at 2½ per cent, as much more as
needed at a low rate of interest. In the mean-
while, money has tightened up, but that promise
has been kept. To date $170,000.00 has been
borrowed not at 2½ per cent, but 2 per cent,
no mortgage, no collateral given, no time limit, just
the word of the National Society, Daughters of
the American Revolution. This money was lent
to us by the same bank, National Metropolitan,
which years ago lent us the money to buy the land
on which our buildings stand. Surely we are
deeply indebted to that bank for their help
through the years.
2. Your Treasurer General promised "no quotas on Building Fund." Your Treasurer General has set no quotas. They seem to have grown like veritable mushrooms, however. The most sensible one, $6.00 per member in two years. It would pay for the building in two years. Your Treasurer General has no objection to quotas, if you prefer it that way. She felt every member would like to have some part in the building, that it would be 100 per cent—every member give, whether it was $1.00 or $10,000.00. Do not say your Treasurer General set a quota per member. It is voluntary; surely it will be 100 per cent per member. We are not building just to "honor our President General," as we have heard, nor "just to spend money," but to have room to carry on the far-reaching work of this great Society. The financial report from last Congress through December 31, 1948 is as follows:

RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 1948 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer cash from Archives Fund</td>
<td>$459.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on investments</td>
<td>108.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Chairs</td>
<td>4,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives Fund Bonds</td>
<td>9,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Stationery</td>
<td>117.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Cards</td>
<td>121.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Weights</td>
<td>16.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money borrowed at 2%</td>
<td>170,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>69,160.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on loans</td>
<td>$336.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photos</td>
<td>216.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveyors</td>
<td>672.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Post Cards</td>
<td>395.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Stationery</td>
<td>191.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>1,448.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnishings</td>
<td>689.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Weights</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>58,441.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors</td>
<td>116,400.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Balance on hand | $75,786.25 |

CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATES PAID AS FOLLOWS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1948

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$184.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>211.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>290.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>25,912.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>792.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1,537.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,817.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>11,790.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>4,142.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>139.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>955.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>644.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>677.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>2,410.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>197.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>421.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>46.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>524.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>465.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,104.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>335.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1,380.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>215.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>760.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>402.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>3,015.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>367.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>238.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>2,634.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>245.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>79.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Units</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Large</td>
<td>592.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>205.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President General's Christmas</td>
<td>1,145.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Hightower has paid for the renovation of the Business Office, $1,000.00.

Indiana has paid for D Street door... $2,000.00
Mrs. Butterworth has paid for elevator door, and lobby on ground floor... $3,200.00
C Street vestibule... 2,000.00
Booklift... 3,000.00
National Defense Room No. 3... 1,000.00
Fountain... 500.00
and $300.00 in Building Fund—Total... 10,000.00

Mrs. Joy, north corridors... 2,000.00
Texas, Recording Secretary General's office and closet... 2,650.00
Headquarters Staff, first floor lobby... 2,200.00

MABEL T. RHODES,
Chairman.

Mrs. Rhoades moved that the ruling of the National Board of Management, January 31, February 1, 1941, "That a 2% handling charge be credited to the Current Fund from special funds received thru quotes," be rescinded. Seconded by Miss Cook. Carried.

Mrs. Cyrus Martin, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, read her report.

Report of National Defense Committee

The resignation of Miss Nielsen, Executive Secretary of the National Defense Committee, has placed extra burdens on the National Chairman and on the remaining staff members. The work is progressing and we hope any interruptions of activity will be held to the minimum.

Of 712 packages sent during the month of...
January, one-half were literature ordered by chapters, libraries, schools, and interested individuals. Letters and answers questions or explained perplexing points in regard to the work. As the D. A. R. year draws toward its close we urge that chapter members renew their efforts to combat harmful influences which are threatening the American Way of Life.

More chapters are ordering the Good Citizenship Medals. This is an excellent way of teaching the youth of the nation the ideas and ideals for which the N. S. D. A. R. has stood over the years. Chapters already giving medals are urged to find more schools in which to use them. Every chapter should give some.

The Proponents of World Government are in action in all parts of the country. Members are urged to familiarize themselves with the D. A. R. point of view on this subject and to speak out about it. Remember, if you become one of the citizens of a super dictatorship you will have small chance to speak on any subject. Truly it may be a case of "speak now or forever after hold your tongue."

Do not let yourself be persuaded that Communism is a minor issue. It is still a menace whether lodged in a pumpkin, a Government department, a school, or a Church organization.

The committee can supply booklets in question and answer form which show why we oppose this philosophy.

March is the deadline for reports of State Chairmen. We request the State Regents to stress the importance of the chapter report being sent in by March 1, as it is from these that the State Chairman gets information for her report to the National Chairman.

If we can secure complete reports of accomplishments we will have an inspiring document with which to prove to those who would destroy the American Way of Life that tyranny is no more acceptable to us now than it was to our ancestors of the period of the American Revolution.

Rosalind Ewing Martin, Chairman.

The Treasurer General moved that 13 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Miss Cook. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. William V. Tynes, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified—55.
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Originals</th>
<th>130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplemtnals</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of applications presented to the Board February 1st and February 3rd is 1,436.

Mrs. Tynes moved that the 55 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 139 ad-mitted on this day. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Laura Clark Cook, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following supplemental report:

Through her respective State Regent the following reappointment is requested:

Mrs. Lewellyn Williams Robinson, Wallace, North Carolina.

Through her respective State Regent the following member at large is presented for confirmation as organizing regent:

Mrs. Irene Elizabeth Humphreys, Powell, Wyoming.

Laura Clark Cook, Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Cook moved the reappointment of one organizing regent; the confirmation of one organizing regent. Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen. Carried.

Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter read the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. The following amendments were proposed to be presented to Continental Congress:

Miss McMackin moved the adoption of proposed amendment to Article II, Section 4 of the By-Laws: Amend by inserting the following sentence before the last sentence:

"The names of candidates for the office of Vice President General and of Honorary Vice President General must be sent in writing to the office of the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the opening session of the Continental Congress at which the members are to be candidates." Seconded by Miss Cook. Adopted.

Mrs. Carwithen moved the adoption of proposed amendment to Article II, Section 7 of the By-Laws: Amend by striking out "two-thirds vote" in line 3 and inserting "majority vote." The sentence will then read:

"In recognition of valuable service to the organization, the title of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life at any Continental Congress by a majority vote."

Seconded by Mrs. Lammers. Adopted.

Miss Cook moved the adoption of proposed amendment to Article V, Section 1 of the By-Laws: Amend by inserting the following Section 1:

"The fiscal year of the National Society shall be March 1 to March 1."

Amend by re-numbering the other sections to conform to the change.

Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen. Adopted.

Mrs. Patton moved to amend Article V, Fees and Dues: Section 2, by substituting "$1.50" for "$2.00."

Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen. Adopted.
Section 3, by striking out “of the annual national dues from.” Seconded by Mrs. Lammers. Lost.

Miss Matthies moved the adoption of proposed amendment to Article VII, Sections 1 and 4 of the By-Laws:

Section 1. Amend by striking out the first sentence and inserting the following:

“The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the National Society as listed in Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution.”

Amend by adding the following Section 4:

“Five members shall constitute a quorum.”

Seconded by Mrs. Warthen. Adopted.

Miss Cooked moved the adoption of proposed amendment to Article IX, Section 19 of the By-Laws: Amend by adding Section 19 as follows:

“A chapter may disband by a vote of two-thirds of all members on its roll, provided previous notice of at least three months has been given the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General. The vote of nonresident members may be taken by mail.”

Seconded by Mrs. Currier. Adopted.

Mrs. Tynes moved the adoption of proposed amendment to Article X, Section 1 of the By-Laws: Amend the last sentence by inserting before the words “State Vice Regent” the words “State Regent or.” The sentence will then read:

“Between meetings of the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management shall have the power to confirm the election of a State Regent or a State Vice Regent elected to fill a vacancy.”

Seconded by Miss McMackin. Adopted.

The President General stated that at Congress this spring, registration and voting would take place in the present (or old) library, but that everything possible would be done to avoid confusion and to provide facilities for those who found it difficult to climb the stairs.

Mrs. Rhoades moved that 2 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Adjournment was taken at 4:35 p.m.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1948-49

President General
Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General
Mrs. James B. Patton
1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio

2nd Vice President General
Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee
415 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

3rd Vice President General
Miss Katharine Matthies, 59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

Chaplain General
Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Versailles, Ky.

Recording Secretary General
Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. John T. Gardner
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
Miss Laura Clark Cook
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General
Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General
Mrs. William V. Tynes
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General
Mrs. Van Court Carwithen
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General
Miss Helen M. McMackin
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
Mrs. Roy J. Frierson
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, 301 Wagner Road, Morgantown, W. Va.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1949)

Mrs. J. Harold Grimes
739 E. Washington St., Martinsville, Ind.

Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram
1822 Bennett Ave., Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey
20 Bangor St., Augusta, Maine

Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex
310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.

Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds
Biel Bldg., University P. O., Charlottesville, Va.

Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

Mrs. Roy C. Bowker
4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams
428 N. McKean St., Butler, Pa.

Miss Jeannette Isabel Dentler
5732 S. E. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Ober DeWitt Warthen
803 Church St., Vidaliala, Ga.

Mrs. Otto H. Crist
7 E. Woodlawn Ave., Danville, Ill.

Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson
1223 E. 27th St., Tulsa, Okla.

(Term of office expires 1950)

Mrs. Leo Carlisle Graybill
609 Third Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont.

Mrs. George Sartell
Box 1406, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Mrs. Walter Scott Welch
820 4th Ave., Laurel, Miss.

(Term of office expires 1951)

Miss Marie Louise Lloyd
4393 Woodlawn Ave., Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Marshall Pinkney Orr
809 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.

Mrs. Claude K. Rowland
7024 Forsythe, St. Louis 5, Mo.
National Board of Management—Continued
State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1948-1949

ALABAMA
State Regent—Mrs. Henry Grant Jacobs, Scottsboro.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas L. Moore, Randolph St., Eufaula.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Robert Lathey, Box 827, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edma Davis, P. O. Box 1253, Fairbanks.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. Roland M. James, 819 N. 5th Ave., Tucson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James S. Bethke, 105 Coronado Road, Prescott.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Frank G. Ackerman, Arkadelphia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Louis N. Frazer, Magnolia Farm, Jonesboro.

CALIFORNIA
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, 607 Capitol Ave., Stanford University.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, 213 14th St., Santa Monica.

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State Regent—Mrs. James Herschel White, 4101 Montview Blvd., Denver 7.
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