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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, National Chairman

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New Museum Gallery, Seen from East Entrance, through Archway to Portrait of Martha Washington
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

APRIL has a double significance this year for us as Daughters of the American Revolution. Not only is it the 175th anniversary of the early steps taken toward the adoption of our immortal Declaration of Independence but also it is the month for our sixtieth Continental Congress.

Such anniversaries should serve a dual purpose—to encourage us to look backward in review of outstanding records and to inspire us to press forward with renewed zeal.

The spirit of our Founding Fathers is greatly needed today to continue the principles and ideals for the government they envisioned. In many respects our government, fine though it is, best in the world, has departed drastically from the simple procedures and democratic standards which they planned. It behooves us as their descendants to be true to them and to their cause by crusading for a return to their principles and ideals.

The sixtieth Continental Congress of our National Society is an appropriate time to recall the objectives of the Founders when they organized for Historical, Educational and Patriotic purposes. A memorable record has been written but we must not be content to rest on past laurels; instead we should strive toward even higher goals.

In tribute to the Founding Fathers of our Republic and to the Founding Daughters of our Society, we should do all in our power to make the 1951 Continental Congress the most constructive, the most inspirational and the most influential in our history.

We wish it were possible for every member to attend Continental Congress. It is always a week of information and interest. Since it is impossible for all of us to come to Washington, it is hoped that every Chapter will be at least represented and I especially trust that the delegates will carry home to their Chapters complete reports of all of our accomplishments and plans. If for any reason a Chapter cannot be represented by one of its own members, I suggest that a State Officer or a delegate from a neighboring Chapter be invited to speak about the events of Congress week.

As soon as possible please try to incorporate into your work all of the suggestions offered by the speakers, officers, and chairmen during the week of Continental Congress. Every member should study and understand the resolutions passed by our Congress. And above all, let us never forget the spirit of patriotic service that is always emphasized at our annual meetings held in Constitution Hall.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Proud Salute to the Flag of the United States

I stand at Proud Salute
Before your Stars and Stripes,
The stainless symbols of a free and independent nation.

I stand at Proud Salute as I remember
How you were given birth:
The blood and tears that marked our Revolution;
The travail of our people and their valor;
The sacrifices made; the lives laid down,
In this and later wars—
That we might live in freedom and in peace.

I stand at Proud Salute as I remember
The beauty stretching far beneath your banner:
The fields and meadows, valleys, mountains, forests;
The brooks, the waterfalls, and winding rivers;
The farms and orchards, towns and growing cities,
The homes of all our people—great or lowly.
I stand in awe of our tremendous power,
Of our resources rich beyond our dreaming,
The genius and the talents of our nation,
The useful hands and understanding hearts.

I stand at Proud Salute as I remember
That each white star, upon your field of blue,
Bears witness to a loyal State of our United States.

I stand at Proud Salute as I remember
That you are mine:
My Flag to love and cherish,
To live beneath in peace or war, in sickness or in health;
My Flag to die for, if the need arises—
And not to count the dying as in vain.

I stand at Proud Salute
Before your Stars and Stripes; and standing here,
I render unto God my gratitude
For this fair land wherein you long have waved;
And to my thanks, I add my heartfelt prayer
That He, who led the pilgrims to these shores,
Will ever bless and shield The Flag I Love.

—Mattie Richards Tyler,
Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter Member.

Dedicated with loving remembrance to my mother, Mary Elizabeth Williams Tyler,
who taught me to reverence our Flag.

This poem was awarded the Helen Dortch Longstreet Rotary Trophy (Flag Cup)
April 5, 1950, sponsored by the National League of American Pen Women.
HAS it ever occurred to you that our D. A. R. Museum is different from any other Museum in the world? Here are assembled some of the very objects used and enjoyed by the men and women who settled this country, fought for its independence and founded our form of government, the highest yet evolved in the minds of men.

The beautifully-proportioned new Museum Gallery is a worthy place for the display of these priceless and historic treasures. Thousands of persons, members and others, visit the Museum and the 28 State Rooms each year, and draw inspiration from our irreplaceable possessions.

The National Society owns over 5,000 Museum pieces, not counting the many valuable pieces in the State Rooms. About 2,000 are now on display in the 71 cases in the Museum proper. This is four times as many as could be shown in both the north and south Galleries of Memorial Continental Hall and has been made possible only because of our new building.

The walls are painted a lovely shade of Williamsburg green. This is a color which harmonizes with all of the various collections. Nationally known experts who are doing over the White House visited our Museum recently and stated that of the many green galleries which a number of the larger museums now use ours is the most beautiful of all.

As visitors enter the Museum from the east end, they are struck at once by the distant view through the archway of an exquisite portrait of Martha Washington painted by E. F. Andrews. It hangs against a backdrop of all-silk damask, a gift of Scalamandre. This damask is a copy of a pattern of Colonial days and is dyed old red to match the panel in Martha's skirt.

Turning away from this beautiful vista, let us begin our tour with the Provincial end of the Museum. On the left, high-up, as though waving in the breeze, we see a 13-star American flag which was used in some of the battles of the Revolutionary War. This priceless flag and several Revolutionary swords are displayed in a large new case given in honor of the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

In addition to swords, there are fine examples of Revolutionary guns, cartridge belts, powder flasks and powder horns. A favorite pastime of the Revolutionary soldier was to carve his powder horn. One, in particular, has the pointed inscription: "The red coat who steals this horn, will go to Hell from whence he's born."

There is a large display of pewter in this end of the Gallery. Among the historic pieces are two plates owned by Commodore Joshua Barney, and the large charger shown in the second illustration, which is inscribed as follows: "In 1776, during his New Jersey campaign, George Washington was served pork and beans from this platter at the home of Col. Daniel Manning."

The other interesting piece in the second illustration is a "black jack" or beer mug of silver and leather which belonged...
to General Samuel Parsons, who was a member of General Washington’s Staff. Francis Scott Key’s carving set is also here.

Our oldest pieces of furniture are in this section, and include a Daniel Boone chair, the Samuel Gorton chair, the Nathanael Greene table, the Thomas hooded cradle, and Mary Burt’s wedding chest, made about 1680.

On the wall, under glass, is the hooked coverlet made by Molly Stark, wife of General Stark. In another case is a piece of blue and white double-faced blanket which went through the Revolution as the property of John Long, in Colonel Shelby’s mounted militia, in the campaign which culminated in the battle of King’s Mountain. Colonel Shelby’s men furnished their own blankets and horses. In another case, hangs the Revolutionary uniform of Captain Aaron Olmstead, and nearby is the field lap desk of General Richard Montgomery.

We next pass along by the alcoves containing the children’s accessories and the toys. Some of these cases are lined with toile over a hundred years old, the gift of Genevieve Hendricks, Period interior decorator, who is herself a D. A. R. member.

One of the most valuable and interesting objects in this section is a horn book, the property of the New Hampshire Room. Also, at this end of the Museum, are the Reed and Batcheller cases, with their outstanding collections of silver, glass and china.

The parlor section is a perfect unit with fine old pieces of furniture, including the John Hancock desk, the Thomas McKean sofa and the Catchings bureau desk and grandfather clock, the case being the first one ever built west of the Alleghenies. Over the mantelpiece hangs the portrait of Mary Lightfoot Allen by John Wollaston who painted in this country between 1749 and 1767. On the wall, at each side of the mantel, hang the framed handkerchiefs of Lafayette and Washington. The former was given to John McKee because he carried the wounded Lafayette from the field of the Battle of Brandywine. The Washington handkerchiefs were put out at the time of the second inauguration.

Alcoves with examples of early baby clothing are shown against backgrounds of case-linings made of copies of old glazed chintz—tiny bunches of pink rosebuds on light blue. The case-linings for the fine collections of glass, china and silver were very carefully chosen. Two teaspoons made by Paul Revere, the patriot, and the teapot which Dolly Madison gave to one of her friends as a wedding gift look at their best against a soft gray-blue velvet. A handsome silver teapot, given in honor of the First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren E. Rex, stands near the Dolly Madison teapot.
The collection of early glass looks well against a beige velvet background. Patrick Henry's punch bowl, evidence of the hospitality of this fiery and gifted patriot, stands not far distant from the Waterford glass sugar bowl and cruet owned by Francis Scott Key. A collection of flip glasses and a Stiegel wine decanter are among the many fine pieces in the glass section. There are also excellent examples of Early Jersey glass.

The china collection includes Spode, silver, copper and pink lustre Staffordshire ware and Gaudy Dutch. The colors in the china all blend with the Williamsburg silver green. In the third illustration from left to right are a Staffordshire coffee pot and two wine glasses which belonged to Dolly Madison, a French pitcher owned by Lafayette's mother, a silver teaspoon with the monogram, "M. W.," which was used by Martha Washington while her husband was serving as President of the United States in Philadelphia, the Lowe-

JEWEL CASE CONTAINING ARTICLES WORN BY THE PATRIOTS

sloft cup and saucer which belonged to Dolly Madison, and tea was served to the soldiers at Valley Forge by Martha Washington from the teapot at the right in the photograph. The wine glasses, coffee pot, teacup and saucer are recent accessions and were given by Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, of Illinois, in honor of the President General, Mrs. Patton.

Beautiful lace scarfs, combs, fans and other Women's Accessories are shown with backgrounds of coral velvet making a lovely color combination against the green walls.

The cases in the Men's Accessories alcoves hold one of Washington's razors, a red silk scarf given by Lafayette to General Peter I. Vosburg, and a large collection of spectacles, including those of Benjamin Franklin and John Paul Jones. On a shelf nearby is a pair made of iron, used during the Revolutionary War, one of its rims mended with a piece of ribbon, mute testimony of the sacrifices of our forefathers to give us liberty as a heritage.
For many years, some of our most precious jewelry had to be locked in a vault, because there was no safe place to exhibit it. With the new gallery came two interiorly-lighted jewel cases made of steel with shatter-proof glass fronts, gifts of Mrs. Wade Ellis, of the District of Columbia. The fourth illustration shows one of these cases, given in honor of Miss Luella P. Chase, a National Vice Chairman of the Museum; Colonial wooden frames, decorated with antique gold, hide the steel. Here are treasures, indeed. Dolly Madison's sapphire earrings bring to our minds her heroic escape from the White House when it was burned by the British. A knee buckle worn by George Washington glitters at us from a shelf lined with ashes-of-roses velvet. Near it is a pair of shoe buckles which Joshua Barney wore when he was presented to the French Court by Lafayette. Between the buckles is his miniature, and nearby lies the bullet which caused his death. It was fired by the British in the Battle of Bladensburg, not far from the city of Washington, on August 24, 1814.

The lyre-shaped pin on the third shelf is partly made of the hair of George Washington when he was a young man and shows us the exact reddish brown color. Martha Washington's mourning pin, oblong in shape, just in front of her husband's knee buckle, contains the gray hair as it was at the time of his death. On the third shelf is a locket containing the hair of Thomas Jefferson and his wife. This was the gift of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General. On the lower shelf, you will see the mourning pin of Patrick Henry's wife, and near it is that leader's little finger ring with the inscription: "If this be treason, make the most of it." Here we pause for a prayer that God in his wisdom may give us leaders who will put the good of their country before power politics, so that freedom may not perish from the land.

We are now ready to go through the archway into the stone hall where the portrait of Martha Washington hangs. On a side wall hangs a painting of Thomas McKean, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. The backdrop for this picture is a blue-green, all-silk velvet, a copy of one of Colonial times, and was given by F. Schumacher. Under the portrait is an early piano, made in Austria, in 1773 by Christian Stein. This was made at the period in the world's history when the harpsichord with its plucking goose quills gave way to the piano with its small felt hammers. This piano belonged to a charter member, Mary A. Emery Hannay, of the District of Columbia, and came down to her through the Hazeltine family of New Hampshire. The chair in the photograph is an original Hepplewhite, one of a pair given by Mrs. William Felton Ham, through Mrs. Victor A. Binford of Maine. The vases on the piano are 18th century French.

Of course, it is not possible to tell of all our treasures, given through the years by generous and loyal members, but do come and see them for yourself. When one travels, famous museums are always on the list of places to be visited, so include your own D. A. R. Museum when you come to Washington. The history of our Republic is woven in and around these relics which belonged to our forefathers. It is thrilling to see them and to visualize a picture of the life and times of the men and women who owned them, and who will emerge from the shadowy pages of history to become real people who cherished their belongings, even as you and I. You will not only be thrilled by all you see, but you will leave with a sense of pride that, as a Daughter, you are a shareholder in these priceless possessions.
Defense of America

By Ivy Lee Buchanan

In discussing the topic of American Defense, I could not do better than invite your attention once again to the warning words of President Washington, in urging upon the Congress of his day that it establish a system of universal military service for limited periods of time to the end that America might be prepared at all times against any hostile foe.

Many years have passed since Washington made such a recommendation but America has not yet a system of universal military training. Bills galore have been introduced in many Congresses to provide for a system of universal military service during our national history of over 150 years, but these bills have died aborning. That great army of noble men, the American Legion, has urged Congress to legislate for universal military training. The need for such a system today is not less than it was in the troublesome days of Washington, when most of the civilized world bristles with guns and bayonets and the crack of artillery follows the morning sun almost around the world!

There have been few Molly Pitchers in our national history but gradually women have taken over more and more positions of importance during war times. There are women today in important posts in the Armed Services, where they first appeared in World War I in any considerable numbers. By the time World War II came along, it was a more popular idea for women to hold positions in the Armed forces where steadfast and dependable Americans were needed. That, in turn, has had its effect in civilian professions and jobs where women are appearing in greater numbers. The “small” man is sometimes unwilling to admit that a woman can do as good or better job than he can do. We need more Molly Pitchers!

The service of women since 1941 in the Armed Services, in many noncombatant positions formerly filled by men, releases more and more men for the fighting fronts. Who knows that women may again be called upon, and this time in a war of extermination, to man both big and little guns and to fly airplanes on the battlefront? Even in World War II women flew ferrying planes. Consequently, the women of today need training in the Armed Services, at least in the performance of the noncombatant duties they are now performing in the Army, Navy and Air Forces. Recently when a ship sank a Navy nurse died. No preference of sex was shown at that time. She took her place with the other casualties. Freedom has never been given to a people. It has to be won, and it may be retained only by constant vigilance.

Those days of chivalry have passed when nations issue declarations of war before commencing hostilities. Some now strike without warning. We can not hope for weak enemies whom we can hold by delaying actions until we can muster and train the armed forces and supply them with the vast quantities of materiel needed in a modern war. The journey across the north pole to American centers of population is no greater than the journey via the same route to Moscow, Leningrad, or the oil wells of Taku! If that strike be made with atomic bombs, it will then be too late to commence to prepare to defend ourselves.

We must arm in advance or perish. If an atomic bomb should hit the Dahlgren Bridge, it would wipe out Fredericksburg. The same would be true if the proving ground near here should become a bombing target. If we properly train our fighting forces and maintain sufficient war materiel of the latest design, we may never have to fight another major war in which both victor and vanquished may be destroyed.

Two World Wars and the recent struggle in Korea may have convinced the civilized world that it is indeed a hardy—or, perhaps, foolish—foe, which would attack the United States of America. But 16 divisions of green troops are no match for 100 or more divisions of seasoned soldiers. A few hundred light tanks,
armed with fixed pop-guns, are no match for 50,000 or more heavy tanks armed with huge mobile guns. We should not have to wait, and meanwhile lose soldiers, for lack of bazookas of sufficient calibre to throw shells that will pierce the armor and destroy any known tank of whatever size.

We must trust our army, naval and air corps men sufficiently to give them the money with which to procure the men and materiel to meet any foe on earth, but at the same time, remembering that they are mere men, we should demand that our Committees on the Armed Services in both the elected Senate and House of Representatives of our Congress maintain a 365-day-a-year check in the field, in the arsenals, in the navy yards, and in the airports on the expenditure of that money to see that it is spent for the purposes for which it has been raised by taxes and set aside by the Congress for National Defense. Since our taxes are almost confiscatory, the more important it is that the money be efficiently and economically used.

However, there is a second equally important phase of our National Defense which is usually ignored by most of our people. We women are fully capable and powerful enough to control it. This is the present ignorance of our people as to the contents of our own Charter of the Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, with its implementation in the form of the Constitution of the United States, which the Great Washington did so much to bring into existence. Since our taxes are almost confiscatory, the more important it is that the money be efficiently and economically used.

For instance, a great political battle was waged in the halls of Congress that we might make a part of our laws some form of control over the Communists in our midst who spurn, tear down, and would trample under their feet the principles of freedom termed by Jefferson to be the “inalienable rights of men.” The leaders in that fight were finally successful. But why should we have to struggle so desperately for years to get a law on the statute books of the United States to regulate and control the Communists? If they were in control in this country, we would be liquidated before a firing squad, or placed in concentration camps, or exiled to Alaska. This is not an overstatement. It is actually being done today in countries controlled by the Communists.

The principal point I wish to make in this connection is that the politburo in Moscow, which gives orders to these beh-
nighted Communists in our midst, could accomplish absolutely nothing with our people if they knew the great story of human rights, gradually obtained by force from their self-anointed rulers over a period of more than 2,000 years, and restated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The Daughters of the American Revolution, aided by other patriotic groups could, and should, see that every school child learns this story and learns it well before he or she reaches 16 years of age.

Little could be done, in my opinion, which would more greatly strengthen our armed forces than to have a united and patriotic people behind them to the last person. In my lexicon of words I find none which would class as a patriot any individual or group of individuals who would deliberately sabotage our National Defense nor any one who would sneak information to any other nation on the face of the globe. I care not if such person is a graduate of Harvard University and sports a Phi Beta Kappa key on his watch chain! In my dictionary such a person is a traitor and a spy. However, I do believe that their numbers among native Americans would be less if in their childhood they had been taught the age-old story of freedom under law. If a law is bad, repeal the law but do not destroy the Ark of our Covenant, our Constitution, and our Government!

According to my way of thinking, "freedom" for the individual does not mean that the people, through their government, must support that individual by a pension or subsidy of some sort. "Freedom" does not mean special privileges to any individual at the expense of the common good. To me "Freedom" means the right of every individual to work out his life and happiness to the best of his or her ability without impinging upon the corresponding rights and liberties of his fellow men.

In addition to America having at all times trained citizen military forces, with each person capable of bearing arms trained to do so, and, in addition to either driving from our midst or placing under constant surveillance those enemies who are Communists and answer to the Politburo of the Kremlin, we must hearken again to the Great Washington and place our public finances on a safe and sane basis.

Without resort to slave labor, as in Russia, and without confiscating all means of production, including the factories, the farms and other natural resources, again as in Russia, there can be no adequate National Defense of America unless we pay substantially as we go and keep our financial house in order. Our financial house is now in the greatest of disorder. We are headed for financial destruction, as our distinguished Harry Flood Byrd has again and again warned during the past ten or twelve years. Yet the Nation goes merrily along, piling up the greatest debt in all history, and spending in peace times billions in excess of the amounts raised annually by means of very high taxes—as every person with an income well knows!

But you do not have to take either the word of Senator Byrd or my word that unless we reduce public expenditures by ten to fifteen billion dollars each year until our national debt is reduced to a manageable amount, we, as a nation and as a people, will be in the greatest of distress with possible resort to slave labor and confiscation of property as in Soviet Russia. But, if all of the private property in the United States should be seized by the Federal Government and converted into cash at a fair price, the proceeds would not pay our present public debt!

Let us take the word of Karl Marx, the high apostle, nay the Messiah, of the Communists. What has he said on the subject? Simply that the easiest way to destroy any nation is to destroy its money and credit. Such nation will then be ripe for easy Soviet conquest. The Kremlin politburo is even now engaged in the destruction of the money and credit of America.

How, you ask? By urging its satellite Communist countries to start wars and thus engage our armed forces, at tremendous cost to us in dollars and in manpower. By constant threats and irritations in Europe and again at great expense to the American people to arm the European nations, furnish them with Marshall funds for rehabilitation, and maintain larger and larger military forces of our own on the continent of Europe. By causing unrest and uprisings in other
countries of the world, in Indonesia, Latin America and elsewhere.

I could elaborate on this Soviet trap set for us. I may mention one additional aspect of this matter of the constant weakening of our defense through further pauperizing of the nation. This aspect is that well-organized minorities, principally in the overcrowded centers of population in some of the northern States, are constantly urging the politicians of their section in Congress to grant bigger and better social security, just a wee bit of socialized medicine and hospitalization to commence with, and more and more of the welfare state for the people, spelled with a little "p", but ultimately meaning the leaders of such minorities who are seeking more and more power over you and all other Americans.

Right now, the dollar, as we know it today, is worth less than half what it was worth some 16 years ago. Or, to state it another way, our dollar of today will buy less than half as much as it bought 16 years or so ago and the time will surely come, unless we mend our ways, when it will be worth no more than the Continental Dollar which was so worthless that a new nation had to come into being under the Constitution of the United States with an entirely new system of public finance.

There is hope. All is not lost. It will not be lost, and America will be restored, if we women will become so strongly aroused that there will be more people of a high patriotic type sent to Congress. There is no group of women better fitted to be the spearhead of such a movement than the Daughters of the American Revolution. They could, and doubtless would, enlist all other patriotic organizations and thereby control the balance of voting power in the nation.

As one small D. A. R. member, I hope that we shall soon place our national house in order, secure adequately-trained troops for our armed forces, sufficient modern weapons for them to use, drive the Communists and national enemies from our midst or render them entirely impotent, reorganize our foreign policies, and place our national finances on a thoroughly sound basis. Not until all this has been done can it be said that our National Defense is adequate.

The great "if" and the great risk in all this is whether our enemies will give us two more years and will our public finances be but little worse than they are now. This city and its environs have been the birthplace of great men who have trod its streets in the service of the Nation. The granddaughters of such men can not be less patriotic and determined. You can be the leaven for similar groups in the other States.

Will you be that leaven for the women throughout America?

PAN AMERICAN DAY

PAN AMERICAN DAY—the Day of the Americas—will be observed April 14, according to annual custom, to bring to mind the spirit of peace, justice, independence, unity and cooperation which joins the republics of the Western Hemisphere and to stress their political, economic and cultural ties.

April 14 was selected for Pan American Day because on that date in 1890 representatives of the American Republics, meeting in Washington in the First International Conference of American States, passed the resolution creating the International Union of the American Republics. Today this Union is known as the Organization of American States. The Pan American Union Building in Washington, central office and headquarters of the Organization, is the neighbor of D. A. R. Headquarters.

Pan American Day originated in a resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in 1930. All the American Republics responded to the idea. This year’s observance will be especially significant, in view of the international situation which makes it important for the Western World to remain united in peace, security and cooperation. Material for appropriate programs may be obtained from the Section of Special Events, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.
THE Marine sergeant stretched out helpless on a frozen hillside in Korea had only another hour to live, according to past precepts of military surgery. Suffering from an abdominal wound, he could scarcely be expected to pull through the ordeal of evacuation over miserable roads in a jolting truck.

But the time was 1950, fortunately, so that the story has another and happier ending. This Marine and 4,675 other casualties were evacuated by air from December 1 to 6. This was but one of many dramatic chapters in the fighting withdrawal of the First Marine Division from the Chosin Reservoir to Hamhung along with elements of three United States Army battalions and a small contingent of British Marines—a modern anabasis recalling the retreat in which Xenophon's Ten Thousand cut their way through Oriental foes to the sea.

It is a safe conjecture that scores of Leathernecks, wounded in Korea, owe their lives today to evacuation by air. Such Marine techniques are not born of impulse and sired by sudden inspiration. The Marines have always had to think or die, literally speaking. Their 175-year history is loaded to the muzzle with occasions when outweighed Marines had to fight with an idea, the most potent of all weapons, or be crushed under sheer human tonnage.

From C-47's and helicopters in Korea to the cocked hats of the American Revolution may seem a long jump, yet the Marines of 1776 set the tradition of coming up with new ideas to outthink as well as outfight the enemy. Amphibious operations were not new even in the days of the Hellenes and Romans, who also had their Marines. But the Leathernecks fighting for independence saw their unique mission in such attacks soon after the Continental Congress authorized the first units in a resolution of November 10, 1775. The following March Captain Samuel Nicholas carried out an amphibious landing for the capture of enemy munitions in the Bahamas. This was but the forerunner of many other ship-to-shore operations, including the single occasion when Continentals set foot on English soil—John Paul Jones's raid on Whitehaven in 1778.

Continental Marines were meanwhile working out another mission in the delivery of accurate fire from the topmasts in sea fights. Here again is an instance of the Leathernecks giving a new twist to an old idea. One of the most decisive factors in the moonlight duel between the Serapis and Bonhomme Richard was the superiority of the American small-arms fire delivered from the tops by Marines. They also tossed grenades down the hatches, one of which blew up a powder chest and demoralized the enemy to the point of surrender.

After the Revolution came the first of those post-war periods that are as worthy of notice as the hot actuality of combat. What any force accomplishes in war is largely predetermined by its resistance to decay in such interludes, and the Marines have not had much leisure in their first 175 years to lapse into mental stagnation. Putting it another way, the Marines have made an estimated 280 landings on foreign shores, many of them during intervals when the nation as a whole was at peace. Thus the well known lines from the Corps hymn contain as much truth as poetry:

"We have fought in every clime and place Where we could take a gun..."

Not until 1798 did Congress give the Marine Corps a new permanent lease on life by establishing a Navy Department. The Marines were back in action that same year. An undeclared naval war against Revolutionary France followed by punitive
expeditions against the Barbary pirates kept the Corps occupied until 1805. Some bright traditions were created under the Naval officers Preble and Decatur on the shores of Tripoli, and other Marines distinguished themselves as usual in the topmasts of sea fights.

The Marines, of course, participated in most of the famous sea duels of the “second war of independence.” They had a share in Captain David Porter’s amazing Pacific cruise, and they gave a good account of themselves in the battle of Lake Erie. It is not so well known that the Corps had already set a tradition of fighting as infantry and artillery along with Army troops in land battles.

This sphere of usefulness may be dated back to that memorable Christmas night of 1776 when Washington crossed the Delaware. A few Pennsylvania Marines manned the armed row-galleys which harassed the Hessians at Burlington. Continental Marines fought at Trenton on January 2, 1777. And when Washington slipped around to Cornwallis’s rear, Major Nicholas and his Marines helped to rout a British detachment the next morning in the battle of Princeton.

In the War of 1812 small forces of Marines took a minor but gallant part in the invasions of Canada. At Bladensburg, after the flight of the militia, several hundred sailors and Marines held firm under the Navy’s Captain Josiah Barney. Three times the outnumbered little band was nearly enveloped and at last compelled to retire with heavy losses. Both Barney and Captain Samuel Miller of the Marines were wounded and captured by the invaders who praised their stand against hopeless odds.

Only four months later the veterans of Wellington’s victories were given a trouncing at New Orleans. On the day of battle Major Daniel Carmick and his Marines held a vital sector of breastworks along with Kentucky backwoodsmen, armed citizens, a few regulars and Lafitte’s pirates. The redcoats of the attacking column were driven off the field with frightful losses, as every schoolboy learns, while General Andrew Jackson’s rag, tag and bobtail suffered only negligible casualties.

The War of 1812 had taught harsh lessons in unpreparedness to all branches of the service. But the appointment in 1820 of an able administrator as Commandant was a great gain for the Marines. In addition to being the Corps’ first general officer, Archibald Henderson left an unequalled record for tenure of this office by remaining on the job nearly 39 years. He was no desk-bound warrior, and in 1836 he took personal command of a regiment of Marines ordered to Alabama to put down a Creek uprising.

The hospitality shown by the Corps to new ideas was demonstrated when some of the men were issued the recently invented Hall breechloading rifle. One battalion proceeded by chartered steamships from Philadelphia to Charleston, then finished the journey over the longest stretch of railroad in the country. This may well have been the most extensive use of these new means of transportation ever made for military purposes at this early date.

Some thankless even if needful tasks have fallen to the lot of the Marines, and the Seminole War of 1837-1841 combined the utmost in hardship with a minimum of glory. One punitive expedition followed another in the swamps and pine barrens until Henderson’s men penetrated as far south as Key West. The death losses of Army and Marine personnel were staggering in proportion to numbers engaged, yet the chief gain of the dreary and inconclusive struggle was the training for the Mexican War a few years later.

Many a hard-fought action by land and sea awaited before the Marines reached the Halls of Montezuma. One detachment pushed up the Rio Grande in small boats to join the first soldiers of General Zachary Taylor’s army to invade Mexico. Other Marines stormed ashore at Alvarado, Tampico and Vera Cruz in amphibious attacks. An entire regiment made the march to Mexico City with General Winfield Scott’s army and distinguished itself in the storming of Chapultepec and the other hard-fought actions leading up to the capture and occupation of the enemy capital.

Less noted but no less noteworthy are the feats of comrades meanwhile in California. Marine operations have often had a diplomatic as well as military flavor, and more than one officer has acted as an informal plenipotentiary in time of need. The Leathernecks of the squadron in California, carrying out secret instructions, soon found themselves involved in a tangled web of revolution and counter-revolu-
tion varied by marches, sieges and combats. But the stakes were rich in an action which smacked of melodrama; and it is perhaps fitting that the winning of California for the United States should have been a story worthy of Hollywood. Manifest Destiny burgeoned over four continents during the ensuing decade, with hand on the African slave coast, and the Marines intervened in Nicaragua for the first time in 1852. There were other landings in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, and there were brisk Indian fights near the raw town of Seattle on Puget Sound.

After this adventuresome decade, it is

the Marines planting the seeds of Yankee commerce on alien shores. The Marines were with Perry in Japan, and the Marines persuaded the Chinese to take a more indulgent view of American trade after storming the forts of Canton. The Marines landed in the Fiji Islands, the Marines soon had the situation well in

a paradox that the Corps which took such a large part in small fights should have had so modest a role in the greatest American war of the century. Units raised by States were the rule from 1861 to 1865, so that the Marines and regular Army saw little expansion. A Marine battalion took part at Bull Run, and Marines fought on
the shot-scourged deck of the *Cumberland* when the new Confederate ironclad *Merrimac* sent that wooden ship to the bottom. Leathernecks had a share in Farragut's victory at New Orleans as well as his expedition against Mobile, and they participated in the capture of the *Alabama* and the assault on Fort Fisher. But for the most part the war was a period of guard duty for both the Union and Confederate Marines.

The post-war period has a familiar aspect to Americans who were bewildered by the tactical changes of 1945. For it was no less disturbing in 1865 to find the military past swept away by the inventions of the clamoring new Machine Age. At least the Marine Corps had a better opportunity than other branches of the service to try out some of the new weapons.

In 1871 the Leathernecks had their first adventure in Korea when trained combat teams of skirmishers landed with the support of howitzers and naval guns. Using the new breech-loading rifles issued the year before, they led bluejacket landing parties in storming two forts and a citadel. A total of 232 brass cannon captured in these attacks is evidence of the strength of works defended by swarms of fanatical Orientals.

There were many other Marine landings from 1865 to 1898—landings in Egypt and Japan, in China and Chile, in Haiti and Panama and Mexico. Custom had already sanctioned the tacit assumption that the Marines, as transitory Naval forces, could land on foreign soil without the implication of hostilities and permanent occupation normally associated with an invading army. This characteristic of Naval forces explains the occasional employment of Marines in diplomatic “incidents” short of war.

During the Spanish-American War a battalion of Marines landed with its own artillery to seize a coaling and supply base on Guantanamo Bay for Rear Admiral William P. Sampson's squadron. At Cavite, Guam, Manila Bay and Santiago the Marines gave a good account of themselves, and a regiment fought in the jungle combats of the Philippine Insurrection from 1898 to 1902. Other Marine units, engaged meanwhile in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, were in the vanguard of the international troops which stormed the walled cities of Tientsin and Peking.

After the brief war new tasks awaited in Cuba, Panama, China and the Philippines. A Corps which had never exceeded 3,000 men in its first century was expanded to three times that number in 1914, when intervention in Mexico led to a contested landing at Vera Cruz and some vigorous street fighting. It is noteworthy that a brigade took part in this action and remained in occupation for six months.

The years of World War I found the Corps carrying on what amounted to two separate wars—the operations of a Marine infantry brigade on the Western Front, and the occupation of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Naturally the fighting in France attracted the most notice, and the Leathernecks of Belleau Wood, Soissons and Blanc Mont deserved all their fame. They demonstrated that the rifleman had not yet been superseded by the machine gunner, and the Germans concluded that the Fifth and Sixth Marines were shock troops of the American Expeditionary Forces.

It is perhaps unfortunate that their deeds should have outshone the feats of comrades carrying out difficult assignments meanwhile in tropical islands. Intervention in Cuba dated back to 1906, and our right of mediation in Latin-American affairs, based on a liberal interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, was extended to the Dominican Republic in 1911 and Haiti in 1915.

Means of communications in the last two islands were so primitive that the ground forces had to depend on planes for reconnaissance, supply and pickup of messages. The Marine airmen met these early tests ably, since two officers had been among the nation's pioneers of military aviation in 1912. In France the Marine fliers kept in as close touch with the ground forces as current means of signaling would permit, and they experimented with air-drops of supplies. Other tactics of World War II had their inception in Haiti before 1920, when Corps aviators developed a gliding attack in cooperation with infantry which foreshadowed the dive-bombing of two decades later.

*(Continued on page 366)*
On June 16, 1949, the President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a proposed treaty—"Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide." With the President's message was a letter of transmittal from the State Department recommending the ratification of the treaty, which originated in the United Nations Human Rights Division and was approved by the General Assembly.

The Senate referred the proposed treaty to its Foreign Relations Committee which in turn appointed a sub-committee to study and report upon the proposal. After more than a year had passed no report had been made to the Foreign Relations Committee. Hearings have been held at which citizens and various groups expressed their opinions on the Convention.

What is Genocide? The best answer to the question is found in the Genocide Convention itself as follows:

"Article I. The contracting parties confirm that Genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and punish.

"Article II. Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.

(a) Killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to a member of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on a group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

The acts that shall be punishable under the Convention are as follows:

"Article III. (a) Genocide; (b) conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) direct and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) attempts to commit genocide; (e) complicity in genocide."

According to Article V, the contracting parties pledge themselves to enact legislation to give effect to the Genocide Convention and in particular to provide penalties for violations. The Convention requires twenty nations as signers or contracting parties before the treaty becomes effective.

"Article VI. Trials shall be in the state where the act was committed or by an international tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those contracting parties as have accepted its jurisdiction." A representative of the United States at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at Paris October 14, 1948, gave this pledge to the other nations taking part: "The United States delegation intended, at a later stage, to show the need for the establishment of an appropriate international tribunal"—(Records of the Third Session of the General Assembly, Part 1, page 103; quoted in the Report of the Special Committee for Peace and Law through United Nations, page 12.)

The ratification of the Genocide Convention and the establishment of an international tribunal would allow citizens of the United States to be sent outside of the United States for trial, to any place where the tribunal might be in session, for offenses committed in their own homes but claimed by an enemy to be an act of genocide.

The United States appears to be the only nation in the world today which ratifies treaties by only two-thirds of the Senators present, without consideration by the entire Congress. Only two-thirds of the Senators present—not two-thirds of the entire membership of the Senate—may ratify a treaty; and Article VI of the Constitution provides that it "shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges
in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

This point of a treaty becoming the supreme law of the Land has been established by certain decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court, notably the Migratory Bird Treaty, which was contested on constitutionality by Missouri. The protection of migratory birds may be sufficient reason for treaty-making but it is regrettable that Mr. Justice Holmes did not clearly restrict his decision to that fact. Had he done so, the Migratory Bird Treaty could not now be used as a precedent for international negotiations by the Executive branch of the United States Government concerning civil rights of American citizens. Someone has said that the Migratory Bird Treaty "made a lot of law." Domestic questions always have been solely within the jurisdiction of this country.

The American people know little or nothing of the Genocide Convention and what its ratification means in their domestic affairs. The main point before the citizens in this matter is whether or not we are going to allow the Constitution of the United States to be superseded by international laws and our State and County laws be nullified thereby. We can either amend the Constitution to protect our State and County laws or we can refuse to be a party to the Convention.

As it is generally understood, genocide means mass killing of people by hundreds or thousands, as was done by the Germans and Russians for racial, religious or national objections to groups, but it can mean the killing of one individual. There is no provision or denouncement in the Convention of genocide or mass destruction of peoples by governments. The present Convention would in no way prevent the crime of genocide as practiced behind the Iron Curtain.

Certain authorities on international law point out that even though those countries have ratified the Convention, there is no way to bring legal or moral charges against them as their justification for killing of people is on the grounds that they are enemies of the state, and that the Convention in its present form protects them. Thus the hopes of the decent people of the world for an international law that would forever ban the practice of genocide are frustrated at the very outset by the Convention itself.

There will be a number of treaties coming from the United Nations for the United States to ratify and how many of our rights and freedoms we will be expected to give up in order to meet on a common level with many other nations is something no one can foretell. The American people should understand what can happen to their rights by the ratification of various proposed treaties and at least be allowed to express their willingness to go into a World Government and not find they are in it by the invalidation of State laws. And if American citizens think it is unlikely to happen to their State laws they should stop and consider that it has already happened in California where a three-judge District Court of Appeal declared the Alien Land Law invalid because the United States is a signer of the United Nations Charter and the universal declaration of human rights.

The California Alien Land Law was passed in 1920 and prohibited the ownership of property in the State by persons ineligible for citizenship. Regardless of opinions on the ownership of land by aliens, it was a California law which the Court held was superseded by the United Nations Charter and ruled that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "Implements and Emphasizes the Purposes and Aims of the United Nations and its Charter."

The American people had better watch their step or they are going to be slipped into World Government before they realize it, and that is exactly what can happen by ratification of the Genocide Convention treaty.

What is going to happen to American Immigration Laws? The declaration says that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution (Articles 13-14).

If the United States Supreme Court upholds the California Court ruling we may expect other laws affecting our domestic affairs to be nullified. This is a long step towards world government. Do we want it?
Lincoln Memorial University

By Mary Weeks Lambeth

Almost at the junction of three States, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, at Harrogate, Tennessee, is located Lincoln Memorial University. This institution of learning was chartered February 12, 1897, as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. It absorbed a small academy, known as the "Harrow School," which was begun by a southern mountain missionary in 1890.

In the words of the charter, the purpose of the institution is "to make education possible to the children of the humble common people of America among whom Lincoln was born." The University emphasizes its Christian training but is non-denominational.

The student body consists of about 550 students, 85 percent of whom are drawn from Tennessee and the adjacent States of Kentucky and Virginia, with many from more distant locations—twenty-two States being represented.

The institution is a four-year Liberal Arts College, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges, and is a member of other national educational associations. The courses lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Pre-professional courses are given in medicine, nursing, law, engineering, business administration, and home economics. Special emphasis is given to courses in history, civics, citizenship, and social sciences.

Paramount in the college training is the patriotic nature of the institution, the Lincoln ideal, and the Lincoln spirit which dominates all of the activities. The institution has an extensive Lincoln library and collection, which ranks with the four greatest collections in the United States. This is the only public Lincoln library south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

A full-year course in Lincoln and the Civil War period is taught in the Department of History, and has become one of the most popular features for juniors and seniors.

The total charges for tuition, board, room and fees are $561. Many students earn a good share of this amount and about 15 percent are assisted by scholarship grants. It is the policy of the President and the governing board that no worthy student be allowed to drop out of school for lack of funds—somehow a way is found to help such continue his education. Some students have practically no money—some pay about one-half and 50 percent pay all of their expenses.

The students represent the strong virile
type of unspoiled American youth and have proved a great asset to their own and other communities, as after graduating many teach, especially in mountain environments, thus lifting the whole communities in which they live.

Among the physical assets of the University is a farm of about 1,000 acres, a beautiful campus of 70 acres, 18 major buildings for school purposes and about 40 buildings for faculty residences, college and farm activities.

One of the most interesting features of Lincoln Memorial is its President, Dr. Robert Lee Kincaid. Born on a farm in North Georgia, with a Confederate grandfather, it is significant that he, with the name of Lee, should be selected as president of a University memorializing Abraham Lincoln. He is the first President who is an alumnus of this school, receiving his degree in three years of study. He served as Executive Vice-President of this institution for ten years before becoming President and prior to that he was a member of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Kincaid has added much interest to the location of this school through his recently-published book, "The Wilderness Trail." The trek of the western emigrants through Cumberland Gap, practically within sight of this location, has added romance to this University. Because of his interest in Lincoln and his position as President of the University which bears his name and as director of the Lincoln Library located at the University, Dr. Kincaid was invited to be among those present when the Lincoln letters were opened a few years ago in the Library of Congress.

Some years ago the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution became so interested in the work of Lincoln Memorial University that they placed it upon their list of Approved Schools.

One requirement of this approval is that it be an institution in which the student is able to contribute toward his education through his own efforts and work.

Miss Katharine Matthies, of Connecticut, a former National D. A. R. Chairman for Approved Schools, has contributed a building known as the "D. A. R. Matthies Creamery."

Mrs. Marion Munson, also of Connecticut, donated the "Munson House of Home Management," in the name of the D. A. R. and in memory of her husband.

Another D. A. R. building is the boys' dormitory, donated by the Tennessee D. A. R. and completed in 1919.

At a recent State Conference Tennessee voted $800 towards repairs of this building and began a "student loan scholarship," to be added to gradually and administered by the University.

Last April one of the dormitories at Lincoln Memorial was almost destroyed by fire. It is hoped that funds can be raised to repair it.

The University has conferred Honorary Degrees upon several of our Presidents General in recognition of their interest and support.

We feel that Lincoln Memorial is in every way worthy of the support which the National Society has given it. This is greatly appreciated by the University and by the Tennessee D. A. R., and we look forward to a larger opportunity to serve the youth of our mountain country.

Mrs. Edna Waugh (Charles D.) Townsend, genealogist, of West Hartford, Conn., sends an anecdote to add to our D. A. R. Humor. She says that years ago most of the members of the Society known by her mother were of "old ladies' home age." She was living in Missouri when she first joined the D. A. R. and wrote to tell her mother. The latter's comment was, "But, Edna, you aren't old enough yet . . . wait until you are an old lady."
RESTORATION of one of the oldest and most historic churches in the country is being planned by the small congregation in Calvert County, Maryland, which recognized the importance of saving for posterity All Saints Episcopal Church at Sunderland, established as one of the original parishes in Maryland.

In 1949 the Bishop of Maryland sent its present rector, the Rev. John Owens, to All Saints for the summer to ascertain whether the church should be closed. The twenty families which comprise its parish pledged enough for a permanent minister and the expenses of the church. Moreover, they accepted the task of repairing and restoring the attractive structure, which is located about 40 miles from Washington, D.C., on the Solomons Island Road, one of the main highways to the Maryland beaches.

As a phase of their campaign to raise $40,000, tobacco was contributed during the past season and was auctioned off, netting $2,000. This was an act of "history repeating itself," in that tobacco was used for support of the church in the early days.

An "Act for the Service of Almighty God and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion within the Province" was passed by the Assembly at St. Mary's in 1692. It provided that Counties be laid out into parishes and that each County Sheriff collect a tax of 40 pounds of tobacco for every taxable person, this tax to be used to build and maintain churches or chapels.

Established in 1654 as one of the earliest Counties, Calvert County was divided into six hundreds, each being a division of land containing 100 families. During 1693 it was divided into four parishes: Christ Church, All Saints, St. Paul's and All Faiths. The latter two were across the Patuxent River.

All Saints Parish included all the land north of Hunting Creek. Its first Vestry was elected in February, 1693. Its first church building, a log structure, was erected between 1693 and 1694, just north-
Kenmore and Garden Week in Virginia

WHEN Garden Week in Virginia opens on April 21, the center of attention will be "Kenmore," exquisite Colonial mansion located in Fredericksburg, Va. For on that date this home, which was built in 1752 by the Revolutionary patriot, Col. Fielding Lewis, for his bride, Betty, only sister of George Washington, and today is authentically furnished, will "come to life" with the presentation of "The Kenmore Heritage," a series of unique dramatic episodes.

Perpetuated since their first production in 1947, "The Kenmore Heritage" is a dramatic presentation of significant, historic events which actually took place in the very rooms at Kenmore in which they are now re-enacted by costumed citizens of the town, a number of whom are descendants of Kenmore's original owners.

Hours for presentation of "The Kenmore Heritage" on April 21 will be from 10 A.M. to noon and from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Guests are shown through the mansion in groups of 15, guided by girls in Colonial costumes. A unique method has been evolved for showing guests through with a minimum amount of waiting. Spectators are guided through the mansion on a ribbon—each person's place designated by a knot. Cues are picked up from the script for one group to leave a room; the next to enter.

A tour of the mansion takes 30 minutes, after which guests are invited into the old kitchen, a separate "dependency," and here are served by a colored mammy tea and gingerbread made from the recipe used by Mary, the mother of Washington, when she entertained the Marquis de Lafayette in the New World.

This year, marked by international chaos, it is hoped that a record-breaking crowd will view these scenes which are rich in the traditions upon which America is built.

Fredericksburg is located on Highway Route No. 1, halfway between Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va.

Kodachrome Slides of Headquarters

A SET of 40 kodachrome slides in colors portraying exterior and interior views of our National Society's Headquarters in Washington is now ready for distribution.

At the request of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, they were made as a project of the State Society of the District of Columbia, through the State Program Committee, Mrs. Virginia Lambert, Chairman.

Recommended for D. A. R. programs of all kinds, the slides portray our buildings and offices in an attractive way. It takes about 20 minutes to show them, on a slide projector for kodachrome slides, 35 mm., with a medium-sized portable screen. The projector and screen may be borrowed from any photo supply house, if they are not available locally for D. A. R. program use.

These slides with a metal container may be purchased for $12.00. Descriptive text will be sent with each set. Several State Societies have already placed their orders. In order that distribution may be expedited within the States, it is suggested that the State Societies, if possible, purchase the sets.

If preferred, the slides may be rented, at a fee of $1.50. Heavy scheduling will require prompt return.

Orders for either purchase or rental should be placed with Mrs. LeRoy F. Hussey, National Chairman, Program Committee, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General.

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Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

National Parliamentarian

In my work with you I find so often that some of you do not call the various officers and meetings by their correct names or titles, so in order that all may be spoken of in their proper terms they are listed herewith.

The National Society holds, annually, a meeting which is called the Continental Congress, not just Congress, for when the one word is used it sounds as if you were speaking of the Congress of the United States. Those members that the Chapters elect to attend these meetings are called delegates and not representatives which is the common term used in political bodies. This applies also to the alternates a Chapter elects.

In speaking about our organization members do not call them “D. A. Rs.” So far the United States has had but one revolution, therefore the letter “R” does not have an “S” tacked on to the Revolution. We are the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The officers of the National Society have the word “General” attached to each office. It is the President General, the First Vice President General, and so on. Their official title does not have a hyphen between the words President and General. Our President General is never called the National President, as are the presidents of many national organizations.

The Board of the Society is called the National Board of Management, and not the Executive Board, for the word “Executive” in our set-up is applied to the Executive Committee.

The official title for your State work is the State Organization, which meets annually in a State Conference, and not in a Convention. The officers of your State Organization have the word “State” before each officer’s title. Some of the States that have a large membership deem it necessary to have a State Executive Committee as well as the State Board of Management.

Chapters hold annual meetings, but the officers of a Chapter do not have any word either before or after their names. If your State By-Laws and your Chapter By-Laws do not carry the correct titles, kindly amend your By-Laws at the next meeting of your State Conference, as well as your Chapter By-Laws as soon as possible.

Many communications come to me addressed to the Parliamentarian General, which is incorrect, for my position is called the National Parliamentarian.

In the model By-Laws for Chapters in the Handbook the Board is called the Executive Board, which consists of the officers. But many large Chapters elect Directors too, or a certain number of members-at-large who generally serve as the chairmen of standing committees. When this is done the Chapter calls its Board the Chapter Board of Management, and has besides this Board an Executive Committee consisting of the officers, which group is subject to the Chapter Board of Management, reporting to the Board, and not to the Chapter.

QUESTION. Our Chapter is amending its By-Laws, and we would like to know when they are printed should the original Article and Section be printed and then the amendments that have been adopted?

ANSWER. No, it is not necessary to print the originals, just the Articles and Sections as they have been amended. Don’t try to follow the pattern of printing as is done in the Constitution of the United States.

QUESTION. If there are several applicants to be voted on at a Chapter meeting, should each one be voted upon separately, or may all the names be placed on one ballot, and the members mark that ballot according to their choice?

ANSWER. Either method is legal, but if your members prefer a certain way, then have a standing rule to govern how the applicants shall be elected. This is not something of such great importance that it should be inserted in the By-Laws, just a standing rule to control it is all that should be required.
QUESTION. If the Recording Secretary is out of town for quite awhile, should the Secretary pro tem write the minutes in the permanent record book?
ANSWER. The Recording Secretary pro tem should write the minutes of each meeting in the record book, for minutes kept on loose sheets of paper are often misplaced and the record of that meeting lost.

QUESTION. Is it necessary to have more than two endorsers for an applicant?
ANSWER. No, two endorsers are all that are required by the National Society.

QUESTION. Who must pay the registration fee at a State Conference?
ANSWER. Read article X, Section 3, of the By-Laws of the National Society and be guided accordingly, as everything is plainly stated there.

QUESTION. Our Chapter By-Laws state that the Regent shall appoint all committees, so does a member have the right to say she wishes a certain committee appointed, and name the members she desires to be the committee?
ANSWER. If the By-Laws state that this is one of the duties of the Regent, then a member does not have the privilege of naming the members of any committee. Committees in a Chapter are usually those that the Chapter may authorize, or as the State Conference and the National Society may require. But the right to demand a certain committee be appointed and to name the members who shall compose the committee is not the privilege of any member. Things of this nature must follow the procedure set down in the By-Laws of the Chapter; besides the Chapter Board is the place to initiate new work and after it has been presented to and discussed by the Board the question may be recommended to the Chapter for action.

QUESTION. We will have several officers of the National Society as guests at our State Conference and would like to know which one of them should be introduced first?
ANSWER. The highest ranking officer should be presented first. If all of these guests are to bring greetings they should be informed before their arrival how much time will be allotted to each one. While all members of any State Conference enjoy and feel honored to have several National Officers attend, it should be remembered that these meetings are just what the name denotes, a Conference, and there should not be too many addresses. The members should have ample time for a discussion of their problems, and find out how others meet them.

Now that most of our Chapters do conform to the limited term for officers there are usually quite a number attending a State Conference for the first time so be sure to arrange your program so that these “First Timers” may share in it.

Here is a question your parliamentarian is asking the State Regents. Do you have a rule limiting debate? If not, kindly adopt one, then nobody will be able to debate unendingly.

Just a few more suggestions for your State Conference. Always have the election of officers early, then if there should be a tie vote necessitating another ballot the members will not have left. When elections are left for the last session the members will ballot and hurry away, thinking of course their candidate has won, but those who have remained will probably have their candidate elected. Your Parliamentarian will not say elections are “tricky,” just that they sometimes are quite a surprise, so go prepared to stay until the very last minute.

Delegates and alternates should occupy separate sections of the hall that the State Regent may easily see who are the voters. It is well for the chairman of standing committees to sit with the alternates. If a standing vote must be taken there will be only one section where the voters are seated, and the count may be taken quickly.
GOVERNMENT “by the people” must be resumed if we are to remain an independent nation. Congress, which represents the people, must resume the responsibilities which the Constitution of the United States placed there. For a score of years, now,—almost a third of man’s allotted time on earth,—Congress has taken the easy way of disposing of matters of vital interest to the people of the United States in particular (and indirectly to all people) too often. Too often it has delegated its power to the Executive branch of government. It is to their shame that such a large part of the control of our nation has been given into the hands of so few. Yet it is not entirely their fault. While the organized minorities have let Congress know how they stand on issues before Congress, we, the great majority, have kept silent.

Again Congress is faced with a momentous decision: Shall we commit ourselves now to send millions of American troops to help police Western Europe, when those countries and England have approximately three times the population we have? England and France have commitments in Asia, it is true; but how about our own commitments? How about our obligations to protect the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, our forces in Korea, the Philippine Islands, and our moral obligations there?

General Eisenhower has assured us that we never will be called upon to furnish more than a small part of the number of military forces needed by Western Europe. But the Honorable Winston Churchill once said, “Give us the tools and we will finish the job.” Yet the large majority of troops on the Western Front at the close of World War II were American soldiers. Since V. J. Day, in 1945, we have furnished billions of dollars in aid to England, Greece and Turkey; and to the countries in Western Europe through the Marshall Plan. In pressing Congress in January, 1948, to approve the European Recovery Plan, General Marshall claimed such a program would save us from becoming an armed camp. Yet today he and his Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mrs. Rosenberg, are pushing for just such an armed camp.

General Eisenhower says the American foot soldier is the core of the North Atlantic Pact; but Secretary of State Acheson once assured Congress that there was no expectation that the American foot soldier would be sent to defend European countries because of the North Atlantic Pact.

No doubt all these assurances were given in good faith. Not for one minute do we mean to imply they were not. But is it not well for Congress to take into consideration the proven fallacy of previous claims made in the recent past? Is it not well for the American people to weigh carefully any proposals for new international commitments, and let Congress know how the majority feel? Might it not be prudent to the extent of self-preservation to let Europe’s millions furnish their own troops to protect their soil, and leave Americans free to protect our soil and our interests in the West Indies, the Panama Canal Zone, the Pacific and Alaska?

This is not isolationism. In a strong America, prepared to defend her interests ANYWHERE, unhampered by entanglements lies the best hope for world peace. The cry of the Internationalists that we must protect all people everywhere, and spend our resources to promote economic
development everywhere, if heeded much further, will have us stripped of our military protection and robbed of our economic controls.

Yes, at the time of this writing, Congress is faced with a decision of world importance. The great debate on Foreign Policy is taking place. Let us be thankful that Congress now is exercising its authority, under the Constitution, to make its own decisions, aided by information given it by men of experience, but not dominated by pressure from any other branch of our government. This is their responsibility. Prayers for their guidance should be offered by the American people.

Katharine G. Reynolds.

COLORADO RESCINDS

Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, State Chairman, National Defense, telegraphed this Committee on February 6th, "Colorado off black list. Both Senate and House passed Memorial AGAINST world government."

The Daughters of Colorado have worked prodigiously. The fight is won for placing Colorado in the American column FOR the Constitution of the United States, FOR freedom with honor and under the dictates of none. Our sincere commendations in this hard-fought battle in a State where world government proponents had duped many fine people by evading the truth on the rights Americans would forfeit. Congratulations!

TRANSFORMATION

From dull inertia which seemed to envelop many Americans suddenly a deep sense of personal responsibility and zealous inquiry into just what our Foreign Commitments are, who has made them and how long this country has promised to shoulder the debts of the United Nations and the so-called Democracies is now sweeping the United States. Are we too late?

There should be NO SECRET AGREEMENTS. As voting taxpayers who support our Government and place in office those whose salaries we pay, we should be well informed on every pact, treaty or agreement and on what the cost will be to AMERICANS. The glib word "billions" is too loosely used by those who have become accustomed to speaking in such tremendous sums.

THE UNITED NATIONS

A Sub-Committee headed by Senator Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, a member of the Committee on Expenditures, reveals a PARTIAL report of what a "world government" may cost the United States in its scan of United Nations costs.

As a result of its findings this Sub-Committee OPPOSES THE CREATION OF ANY NEW INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES;

- Recommends that the number of existing agencies be reduced because of "duplication and overlapping;" and
- Proposes that all expenses of the United Nations and "other international organizations" be reduced; and that other countries be required to meet a larger proportionate share of the costs of these "mutual undertakings."

Senator O'Conor, Democrat, plainly agrees with many economists and realists who face facts without cringing from truth, disputing the doctrine that a reckless distribution of American money abroad may somehow "save the world."

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUCRACY

Do you realize that through the United Nations and kindred ventures an enormous international bureaucracy is being developed which is mainly SOCIALIST in purpose? These are supported BY THE TAXPAYERS OF THIS FREE-ENTERPRISE NATION! Free enterprise has made us great and Socialism will bankrupt us.

AMERICAN TAX MONEY

From the Sub-Committee report:

In 1939 we participated in TWENTY-THREE international agencies at a cost of $835,590.

In fiscal year 1948 we belonged to FORTY-SEVEN "international activities" and our "memberships" cost us $144,629,262.

IN ONE YEAR—1948 to 1949—there was a "net increase" of $17,038,000 over the above figure.

The total included $126,345,677 for the overhead of the United Nations and its affiliates—not counting the "building loans" for a United Nations palace. The Inter-
national Refugee Organization alone cost $70,643,848.

As Senator O’Conor points out, the United Nations and its satellites are now TAX COLLECTORS from the AMERICAN PEOPLE. They adopt budgets, and they assess us for contributions.

As only ONE MEMBER OUT OF SIXTY, WE ARE PAYING HALF OF THE TOTAL COSTS.

ARE WE BUSY?

In the year ended June 30, 1949, representatives from the United States attended 258 international conferences, requiring SIX THOUSAND separate meetings in all parts of the world. Anything so bulky and undirected as this agglomeration of internationalism is a monstrous and unmanageable absurdity.

If the Federal Government did not carry on these pet projects, which are buying us no friends, the State, County and City governments could raise local taxes to build schools, pay teachers higher salaries, and generally improve this great United States of America for us who pay these taxes.

COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

This is sometimes called the Universal Bill of Human Rights and has been adopted by the United Nations. There is this provision: "Freedom to manifest one’s religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are pursuant to law and are reasonable and necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others."

Our system as stated in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Yet a group appointed by the United Nations is now engaged in defining the "press". Is the United Nations now going to decide what shall be printed for Americans to read?

DON’T FORGET, THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER IS A TREATY WHICH WE HAVE ADOPTED AND A TREATY IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND UNDER OUR OWN CONSTITUTION. Already, in California the State law has been overruled.

22nd AMENDMENT

This limits a President of the United States to two terms. As of February 23rd, 34 States had ratified this Amendment,—Georgia, on the 16th of February, by a vote of 40 to 1 in the Senate and 110 to 1 in the House; Tennessee ratified on February 20th by a vote of 65 to 15 in the House and 24 to 6 in the Senate; Texas became the 33rd. State to ratify; and North Carolina the 34th.

Reports indicate that several additional States will ratify before their legislative sessions adjourn, making a minimum of 40 States.

As the incumbent, President Truman would be eliminated from the limitation.

Strictly from the logical point of view, the office of President of the United States has become such an arduous task that it is doubtful that any man in the Nation has the physical stamina to perform this duty for more than eight years.

This Amendment was submitted to the States in March, 1947. While some have claimed that this is a partisan plan, if one considers seriously, no such adverse comment is logical. If friends of the late President Roosevelt had not insisted upon his running for a third and a fourth term, he probably would be living today.

This 22nd Amendment should be supported by both parties, for it is the two-party system which keeps this country alert to the principles of Americanism.

36 STATES RATIFY!

On February 26 Utah and Nevada ratified the 22nd Amendment, becoming the 35th and 36th States respectively, and thus adding this important amendment officially to our Federal Constitution.
COMMENDATIONS

Mrs. Victor Zelov, Chairman, Jeptha Abbot Chapter, for the complete study of Communism under her supervision. Cited Organizations and Communism booklets were purchased for all.

Mrs. H. B. Estabrook, Chairman, Olde Redding Chapter, for having mailed out more than 30 copies of "Wake Up, America," written by your National Chairman, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds.

Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, State Regent, Ohio, for having personally brought a copy of the Ohio D. A. R. News into the office, with the "Ten Reasons Against World Government" on the front page. Thank you, ma'am.

Mrs. Edward F. Randolph for the outstanding clippings by Mrs. A. T. Samuels, member of the Princeton Chapter, New Jersey. Good luck in your fight against world government.

With the President of Princeton FOR world government, your work is essential in enlightening the students to the dangers involved.

Mrs. W. L. Chandler, Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids, for having informed us of the impending action on world government in Iowa.

Mrs. William B. Shelton, Battle Pass Chapter Chairman, for her American Resolution on the Flag of the United States.

Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Editor, Bay State News, and Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, Massachusetts, for having published the statement on the Flag by our President General for all to read.

Miss Maude B. Skinner, State Chairman, National Defense, Kansas, for her radio broadcasts and her comprehensive letters to Congressmen and Senators, and for her activity on subversive textbooks.

WELCOME

Your staff and I are looking forward with hopeful hearts that you will find time to drop into the National Defense office during the Congress. Your letters have been truly American. We want to greet you personally.

Frances B. Lucas.

Visit National Defense Office
During Continental Congress

When you attend Continental Congress, be sure to stop by the National Defense Office for information and material. Many pamphlets may be obtained there, to take home, for Chapter programs. These will be found to include much helpful information along lines of important trends in the world today, and should be utilized by our members in all our Chapters and States.
Motion Pictures

By Caroline White Settlemayer

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

The Magnificent Yankee (M.G.M.)


This is a screen biography and character study of the famous "great dissenter," Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. We are permitted to look into his private life as this play presents a personal angle rather than a purely political or judicial one. Most of the scenes are laid in the study of his Washington home, the park, or the Supreme Court.

The play centers completely around the colorful Holmes, his beloved wife, Fanny, and a few of his dearest friends. Arriving in Washington at the age of sixty-two, he has just received his appointment as Justice of United States Supreme Court, in 1902.

Through his daily living in his home, we get an honest picture of the very human Holmes. His real affection for his wife, and their complete congeniality lend meaning to the play. She guides him through many rough spots and is always understanding and devoted. The play is crowded with anecdotes of their life together.

A group of bright young Harvard law students serving as secretaries, over the years, fill the empty place of sons, in the life of the Holmes. One deeply moving scene is the surprise reunion of all of these, on Holmes' eightieth birthday.

The true friendship and understanding of his old friend, (later Justice) Louis Brandeis, is touched upon. Although we are treated to no actual court scenes where decisions are handed down, we get the feeling of Justice Holmes' deep trust in America. We feel his doubts and philosophies on problems facing the nation, at that important time in our history. Much is expressed through the dialogue.

We see Justice Holmes and his wife grow old together, their understanding of each other deepening. Gaining stature, he seems more and more "magnificent" as the years go by.

The long span of the play ends, with the coming of the second Roosevelt as President of the United States, and the Justice goes to greet him.

This play will appeal to young people and adults. It is a glimpse into history.

I'D CLIMB THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN
(20th Century-Fox)

Cast: Susan Hayward, William Lundigan, Rory Calhoun.

Like a breath of clean, fresh air, this story is of a circuit minister's three years among the plain, back-hills folk of Georgia, in the early part of the century.

Told in informal narrative style, by his gently-bred bride, their life among the parishioners is depicted. The minister shares the everyday lives of these folk, bringing to them the word of God, which he lives, as well as preaches. The many adjustments of the wife to a new kind of living (for her) are made courageously and unselfishly.

The weight and drama of the play lie in the events in the lives of the hill folk and the minister's kindly guidance. An epidemic sweeps the hills. All are pressed into service to help the sick. Through faith in God, the minister's prayers are answered and the epidemic disappears. An atheist is converted to God.

An accidental drowning of a child at a Sunday School picnic and the loss of the child of the minister and his wife add to the drama.

A boy and girl love affair adds interest. The deep love between the minister and his wife is the strongest force in their successful work among the people. When their three years are over and they must go to another assignment, we, as the audience, share the heartfelt feelings of the people of the church, feeling that two good friends are going out of our lives.

Full of pathos, this simple, straightforward, down-to-earth story, avoids being a "problem" picture in any way. We believe all who see it will find it completely satisfying and will come away with a little deeper faith and a feeling of calm courage to face life's problems.

Did Madoc of Wales discover America in 1171? That is the question which Miss Zella Armstrong sets out to answer in her interesting story of documentary evidence tending to show that Christopher Columbus and Leif Ericson were preceded to America from the Old World.

Bringing together substantial proof of Madoc's visit to America, the author has rendered real service to American history and written a fascinating account of a little-known traveler in the 12th Century. Should her version of the discovery of America be accepted, history books may have to be rewritten.

Probable routes of the Welsh expeditioners from Mobile Bay, Alabama, through Georgia, Tennessee and elsewhere provide “amazing” narratives for all interested in historical lore and adventurous travel. Whether truth or tradition, the reader may judge, but at least the early documents and source materials are well worth studying.

The book relates the story of Owen Gwynned, king of North Wales, who died in 1169, leaving several sons, who disagreed among themselves and waged civil war as to his successor. One of the sons, Madoc, became disgusted with the state of affairs, “and did think it better prudence to try his fortune abroad, and therefore, leaving North Wales in very unsettled condition, sailed with a small fleet of ships which he had rigged and manned for that purpose to the westward,” according to Caradoc’s “History of Cambria,” published in the 16th Century, one of the many volumes and letters quoted in the recent travel volume.

After planting a colony of his followers near Mobile, Madoc is said to have returned to Wales, then to have come back to America with other settlers. At the mouth of the Mississippi the party separated in an attempt to locate the first colonists. Some eventually landed on the upper Missouri.

Madoc went along the Gulf Coast to Mexico, where he became the natives’ fair God. Later, there is reason to believe, Aztecs thought that their emperors were descended from the fair God who would some day return. Conquest of their country by Cortez was apparently made easier because of this legend. Persistent rumors told of a tribe of Indians who spoke the Welsh language.

The book is dedicated to two distinguished Southerners: Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee State Librarian and Archivist Emeritus, and Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Alabama State Librarian and Archivist, who aided the writer “by inspiration, interest and encouragement.”

In the introduction, Dr. William Fielding Ogburn, Chairman of the Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago, points out how frequently credit for discoveries and inventions is given to only one person, whereas as a matter of fact others have also been responsible for similar feats; and “the same may be true for the discovery of America . . . if two explorers discovered this continent, it is probable there was a third, Madoc of Wales.”

Miss Armstrong is a member of the Ocoee Chapter, D. A. R., of Cleveland, Tenn., and is a Past State D. A. R. Historian of Tennessee.

“Books are delightful when prosperity happily smiles; when adversity threatens, they are inseparable comforters. They give strength to human contacts, nor are grave opinions brought forward without books. Arts and sciences, the benefits of which no mind can calculate, depend upon books.”—Selected
The A.B.C. of the D.A.R.

By Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams

National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

The 60th Continental Congress of our Society is almost upon us, and there you will be introduced to the A. B. C. of the D. A. R. The Augmented Building Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be on hand to welcome you—to accept your gifts to the Building Fund—to encourage you to buy articles, the proceeds from which help to swell the coffers of the Building Fund. We will have a table in the corridor of Constitution Hall—right next to Caldwell's, so you can surely find us—and we hope you will visit us early and often.

On sale for the first time will be beautiful paper place mats and napkins with a specially designed picture of our buildings—in convenient packages at remarkable prices. You can buy them, or you can order them in larger quantities. What could be lovelier than a D. A. R. luncheon served on D. A. R. place mats with D. A. R. napkins? And they will be so handsome that you and your family will enjoy using them in your homes.

Also on sale will be other articles that have been mentioned in former issues of the Magazine. And articles for sale by various States. All for the benefit of the Building Fund.

In the sixty years since the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was first organized we have lived through three wars, and now we are in the midst of a “police action.” Through good times and bad the Daughters have continued to grow—in numbers, in influence, and in our property, as visual evidence of our growth. We have the most magnificent group of buildings owned and operated by any organization of women. We are proud of them, and the fact that they have been obtained and paid for by the effort of our members. None of them could have been built if we had had to wait until all the money was in our hands, for any one of them.

So the fact that we owe money on this last addition to the Administration Building is sound business practice. It is not sound business practice to owe it TOO LONG. The interest we pay on the loans eats up money that should be used to pay off the debt. The less the debt, the less the interest we pay. SEND US YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

When you made out your income tax, did you remember that contributions to the Building Fund are deductible? Keep a record next year. With higher taxes, every penny you give to the Building Fund is money saved for us, in interest; and for you, in taxes.

Members from every State will be on the A. B. C. of the D. A. R. at Congress. They will be looking for you. Make your contributions through them. This should be a big year for gifts. Be part of the concerted effort to reduce the debt. A. B. C. is the AUGMENTED BUILDING COMMITTEE. D should stand only for DAUGHTERS and not for DEBT.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AT HEADQUARTERS

Proceeds for the Building Fund

Flag Holders, for 2 or 3 Tiny Flags—75 Cents Each

Book Ends—$2 per Pair—Post Cards, 6 Views—2 for 5 Cents

Blotters, in Color, Picturing Memorial Continental Hall—5 Cents Each; 50 Cents a Dozen; $1.85 for 50; $3 for 100

Paperweights, Picturing Memorial Continental Hall—$1

Matches—Carton of 50 Books—25 Cents; by mail, 35 Cents; Case of 50 Cartons—$10 (20 Cents per Carton). Maybe sold for $12.50, or 25 Cents per Carton

Order from Business Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
National Committees
Junior Membership Committee

It will soon be time for Continental Congress and we do hope that many of our young members can attend. Won't you start making plans to attend this year? While we are anxious for all the Junior Members to attend our Buffet Supper, we are even more anxious for you to attend the sessions of our Continental Congress. It is practically impossible for you to attend and listen to our speakers, to mingle and visit with the members of our Society, without being thrilled that you are a member and without being fired with determination to be a better member and a better-informed member.

The Junior Membership Committee will hold its annual Buffet Supper in the Williamsburg Room (formerly the Sapphire Room) of the Mayflower Hotel on Sunday evening, April 15, at 6 P.M. The girls are working hard to insure a pleasant and profitable evening for you. Miss Louise J. Gruber, National Vice Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee for the Eastern Division, is the General Chairman of this Supper. She and her committee will plan our programs and decorations. Miss Mary Alice Wimberly, 911 South Washington St., Alexandria, Va., is the Chairman of the Food and Reservations Committee. She will plan the menu and everyone is to send reservations directly to her. The price will be $4.50 including gratuities and do include your money with your reservation.

The National Vice Chairmen will present their reports of the activities of their respective Divisions. We will be honored to have our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, as our guest. We are extending a cordial invitation to all the Pages and to the various State Regents to attend our Supper. We hope many can attend. It will be an excellent chance for the State Regents to meet the younger members of their State and to learn what is being accomplished by the Junior Membership Committee of their respective States.

The Junior Membership Bazaar, which has been so popular during Congress Week, will again be held in Constitution Hall. Miss Donna M. Crittenden, National Vice Chairman of our Committee of the Northern Division, has been appointed Chairman of this Bazaar. She has been working hard, obtaining space and lining up articles to be sold. We urge all Juniors and all other members who can, to send or bring us articles to be sold at this time. We are planning to have an elaborate display of all the various kinds of our stationery and we would like to sell a box to every member attending Congress. All the proceeds from this Bazaar will be placed in our Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. Won't you visit our booth? We should like to meet everyone.

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, National Chairman.

As announced in the March issue of the D.A.R. Magazine, many National Committees will meet during Continental Congress in Washington. Work of the year will be reviewed, and plans made for the coming year. It is hoped by the National Chairmen that there will be a large attendance of State and Chapter Chairmen at the respective meetings.

All members are requested by the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag to remember at Continental Congress and elsewhere the Flag Code rule: "When the National Anthem is played . . . when the Flag is displayed, all present should face the Flag and salute."
GROUP MEETINGS, revived in Florida subsequent to World War II, have been inspirational and successful. Despite the vast distances between Chapters in some sections of the State, the efficient arrangement of the 45 Chapters by Mrs. W. F. Van Landingham, Chairman, enabled all to participate in the following groups and places:

**Group One**—In Jacksonville. Chapters: St. Johns River, hostess; Edward Rutledge, Fort San Nicholas, Gainesville, Jacksonville, Katherine Livingston. Attending: 1 National Officer, 1 Honorary State Regent, 5 State Officers, 7 Regents, 9 State Chairmen, 1 National Vice President and State President, Children of the American Revolution. Total, 70.

**Group Two**—In New Smyrna Beach. Chapters: Jane Sheldon hostess; Abigail Bartholomew, Col. Arthur Erwin, Indian River, Maria Jefferson, Philip Perry. Attending: 1 National Officer, 1 Honorary State Regent, 3 State Officers, 3 Regents, 4 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President, Children of the American Revolution. Total, 40.

**Group Three**—In Fort Pierce. Chapters: Cora Stickney Harper, hostess; Abigail Wright Chamberlain, Halpatiokee, Jonathan Dickenson, Seminole. Attending: 1 National Officer, 1 Honorary State Regent, 3 State Officers, 3 Regents, 4 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President, Children of the American Revolution. Total, 60.

**Group Four**—In Coconut Grove (Miami). Chapters: Suwannee, hostess; Biscayne, Coral Gables, Everglades, Himmarshee. Attending: 1 National Officer, 2 Honorary State Regents, 6 State Officers, 4 Regents, 5 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President C. A. R. Total, 66.

**Group Five**—In Fort Meyers. Chapters: Caloosahatchee, hostess; Sara De Soto, Osceola. Attending: 1 National Officer, 2 Honorary State Regents, 3 State Officers, 3 Regents, 5 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President C. A. R. Total, 70.

**Group Six**—In Clearwater. Chapters: Clearwater, hostess; Boca Ciega, De Soto, Princess Chasco, Princess Hirrihigua, Tampa. Attending: 1 National Officer, 4 Honorary State Regents, 1 Ex-National Officer, 6 State Officers, 6 Regents, 1 National Chairman, 7 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President C. A. R. Total, 97.

**Group Seven**—In Lakeland. Chapters: Lakeland, hostess; Bartow, Joshua Stevens, Lake Wales, Orlando, Plant City, Ponce de Leon. Attending: 1 National Officer, 1 Ex-National Officer, 6 Honorary State Regents, 6 State Officers, 7 Regents, 1 National Chairman, 12 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President C. A. R. Total, 100.

**Group Eight**—In Leesburg. Chapters: Bertha Hereford Hall, hostess; Ocala, Ocklawaha, Sallie Harrison. Attending: 1 National Officer, 3 Honorary State Regents, 3 State Officers, 4 Regents, 1 National Chairman, 9 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President C. A. R. Total, 67.

**Group Nine**—In Panama City. Chapters: St. Andrews Bay, hostess; Caroline Brevard, Pensacola. Attending: 1 State Officer, 3 Regents, 2 State Chairmen, 1 National Officer and State President C. A. R. Total, about 100.

At each meeting our gracious State Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, enumerated the benefits of group meetings, and reported on the meeting of the National Board of Management in Washington. She asked for a rigid check on the background of speakers, and suggested using well-informed D. A. R. speakers, cautioning, "Be careful of what you say." She reiterated the slogan, "D. A. R. dollars for D. A. R. doings"; requested a J. A. C. Club in every school; Saturday morning selected-movie matinees for children; abstracting of old wills from courthouses; opposition to Socialism, and World Government; "Keep informed; vote for men investigated and known to be worthy of office, and keep your representatives informed of your wishes."

Our Vice Regent announced the organization of Jonathan Dickenson Chapter at
Delray; Kanyuksa awaiting confirmation, and another Chapter in formation. Highlights in other officers’ reports or programs were the merits of transportation, by the Second Vice Regent; our financial status, by the Treasurer; and growing membership, by the Registrar.

The Chaplain requested use of religious programs in homes and urged that prayers composed by D. A. R. be sent to her. She suggested “Friendship” for the year’s theme, and “fight for our rich treasury of ideals.” The Librarian asked for diligent searching in secondhand bookstores and broken homes for genealogical books, and family collections for the State Library at Orlando.

The Historian appealed for records and grave locations of Revolutionary soldiers and their wives, rare documents and manuscripts for D. A. R. Archives, the location, marking, and preservation of historic spots, trails, buildings; history medal awards, and lay member markers for deceased members instead of perishable flowers. “Remember Valley Forge,” she added.

National Chairman of Membership, Mrs. James F. Byers, said, “Membership is the lifeline of our Society.”

Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, Past Curator General, spoke interestingly on the capitalistic system.

Excellent outlines were given by the State Chairmen.

Representing Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Edward P. Comer, a National Vice President, and Mrs. George C. Estill, State President, spoke on the merits of the C. A. R.

A delightful luncheon closed the sessions, and excellent addresses were heard at each. “National Defense” was the theme. Speakers were Florida’s own, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Guy V. Williams, State Chairman of National Defense; and Mr. F. K. Woodring, of Clearwater.

Mrs. Garland C. Norris entertained Group Seven at a delightful lawn party at her Cherokee Trail home. Women of the Revolution were portrayed by members, and added much merriment to the occasion.

Florence Harris (Mrs. Edward George) Longman,
State Historian.

“Stop That Leak”

The excellent and thought-provoking article, “Stop That Leak,” by Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General of the United States, carried in the January issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, was reprinted in full in The Congressional Record of February 5.

In asking and obtaining unanimous consent to have this article reprinted from our magazine, Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas declared: “Mr. Warren’s outstanding career as a public servant in the House of Representatives and as Comptroller General is known to each and every one of us. I recommend his article for reading by every Member of Congress and by every American.”

Permission for republishing Mr. Warren’s article has been granted by the D. A. R. MAGAZINE to The Congressional Digest and also to The Watchdog, the monthly periodical of the General Accounting Office Employees’ Association, at the special requests of editorial staff members of both of these publications.

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Goose Quills

Goose quill pens were used throughout our Colonial history. Steel pens did not come into use until after 1820. Brilliant penmen of the 17th Century were noted for their lettering, knots, flourishes and amazing dexterity to ornament a page. The quill pen was their sole writing implement.

Philemon Holland, who translated Pliny’s “Natural History” into English, used a single quill for his entire work. The pen used by Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence came from one of his own geese raised at Monticello. Jefferson left behind “the richest treasure house of historical information ever created by a single man... included were more than 19,000 letters.” All were written with his favorite writing instrument—the goose quill.

Today goose quills are again being made, as suited to the engrosser’s craft for certificates, memorials, diplomas, scrolls and the like, pen and ink drawings, advertising art work, and delicate handwriting.
With the Chapters

El Toyon (Stockton, Cal.) observed its 50th anniversary January 4. Miss Eleanor Young read minutes of the first meeting of the Chapter 50 years ago. Miss Young and Mrs. William Tolman read various interesting items from the minutes of intervening years and from the Chapter scrapbooks.

These included an account of the placing of a marker on the tree under which Gen. J. C. Fremont slept on his first night in California. Chapter records revealed that in the early days numerous balls and skating parties were given and State officers were frequently entertained with elaborate refreshments. The annual report of the meeting of 1908 was most interesting, being written in a sprightly way. Patriotic education was stressed in those days.

El Toyon Chapter has two living charter members, Mrs. Delmar Miller and Mrs. M. T. Noyes. As these were unable to be present, notes and flowers had been delivered to them by one of the members. Greetings from them were brought to the meeting.

Mrs. Charles B. Hansen read an account of her ancestor, George Mason, whose estate, Gunston Hall, adjoined that of George Washington at Mount Vernon.

Mrs. C. P. Roberts, Jr., Regent, presided at the meeting. She and others who took part were dressed in the style of 50 years ago.

El Toyon was the seventh chapter to be founded in California. Organized Jan. 9, 1901, its present membership is over 70. It has a scholarship fund of over $1,000, which increases constantly as members contribute to it in memory of loved ones. Alice L. (Mrs. E. E.) Stanford
Director and Past Regent

Judith Randolph (Farmville, Va.) celebrated its silver anniversary October 19. Eight charter members were present. Mrs. R. B. Crawford, Regent, presided. Mrs. A. D. Watkins, the Chapter's only Real Granddaughter, was an honored guest.

Mrs. J. L. Bugg, a charter member, gave "Highlights of Twenty-five years of Judith Randolph Chapter's History." She showed how the local Chapter had through the years carried out the aims and objectives of the National Society. Judith Randolph's record of achievement was traced as Mrs. Bugg presented its contributions to history, education, and patriotism, not only on the local level, but to the State and National Society as well.

In closing she gave this tribute paid the Chapter by Dr. J. D. Eggleston, President-Emeritus of Hampden-Sydney College: "We do well to show our respect and reverence for those who have lived worthily, whether in war or in peace. A people neglectful of their forebears, and indifferent to the establishment of memorials commemorating their deeds, is lacking in one of the finest qualities of an enduring civilization... Societies like these ones grouping descendants of those who made America great because it was free, and free because it trusted in God, are not a luxury, but the very marrow of our national life."

Mrs. Horace Adams paid tribute to Mrs. Katherine Elliotte Wall, Organizing Regent. This was followed by a tribute to the charter members, given by Mrs. W. M. Holladay. Two charter members, Mrs. A. Y. Stokes and Miss Lila London, responded, calling to mind some of the outstanding associations of the 25 years. Mrs. Douglas Gee and Mrs. David C. Wilson gave expressions of "What Membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution Means to Me."

Charter members answering to Roll Call were Mrs. W. J. Gills, Mrs. P. W. Beckham, Mrs. A. Y. Stokes, Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Mrs. W. E. Anderson, Miss Wilhemina London, Miss Lila London, and Mrs. E. P. Lancaster.

Mrs. Graves H. Thompson, Secretary

Solomon Juneau (Milwaukee, Wis.). Our Chapter planned very interesting programs for this year: October—John Douglas, Assistant Curator of the Milwaukee Public Museum, "On the Trail of Wau Bun"; November—Mrs. David Smith, "The American Indian"; December—annual Christmas program, under direction
of Miss Priscilla Ott, with Mrs. R. D. MacGregor and W. F. Voelz, Jr., as chairmen; January—Mrs. Paul Fredge, "How I Discovered America"; February—National Defense luncheon, with main address by George A. Parkinson, director of the University of Wisconsin; March—three-dimension color pictures of Europe; April—book review by Mrs. W. H. Hirst, Jr.; May—annual reports; June—annual picnic.

Mrs. F. E. Zindler, Regent

John Bell (Madison, Wis.). A Silver Tea, sponsored by the Board of Management and Conservation Committee of the Chapter was given in behalf of Surgeon's Quarters, Portage. One of Wisconsin's historic spots, Surgeon's Quarters, is now owned by the Wisconsin State Society, D. A. R. Timothy Hatch Society, C. A. R., of Madison, assisted. Invitations were sent to Chapters in various parts of the State.

Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Regent

Staten Island (Staten Island, N. Y.). At the regular meeting of the Staten Island Chapter, Saturday, January 13, it was the privilege of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas P. Rabbage, to welcome into the Chapter, her daughter, Louise Adele Rabbage. Miss Rabbage transferred her membership from the Paul Mercereau Society of the Children of the American Revolution, having been a member of this Society since her first birthday.

Mr. Loring McMillan, Director of the Staten Island Historical Museum, Richmond, Staten Island, was the Chapter's guest speaker. His topic, Historic Staten Island, was illustrated with pictures of old homes and he explained the historical and architectural changes which took place on Staten Island for over two hundred years.

Mr. Raymond C. Fingado, former President of the Staten Island Historical Museum, and Miss Jane DePuy, Chapter Music Chairman, gave several piano duets.

At the meeting of the Chapter on February 10, the guest speaker was Kenneth Scott, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages at Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, Staten Island, whose topic was Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Thomas P. Rabbage, Regent

Caesar Rodney (Wilmington, Del.). On December 9 it was the privilege of Caesar Rodney Chapter to celebrate its 55th anniversary in Delaware's beloved and cherished historic shrine, Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church in Wilmington.

The Rev. H. Edgar Hammond, Vicar of Old Swedes, had very graciously invited the Chapter to meet in the church for this very special occasion, an honor which we were proud to accept.

A beautiful organ recital by the Church organist preceded the services. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the prayer by the Curator, Mr. Arthur Austin, Mrs. Charles I. Hoch, Regent, brought greetings of welcome to the members and guests and in a brief talk emphasized the significance of this sacred house of worship, the cornerstone of which was laid May 28, 1698, by early Swedish settlers. These God-fearing people, upon coming to a new and strange land, felt that a house in which to worship God was of primary importance, and their deep religious faith is our heritage to cherish and uphold in these troublous times.

Curator Austin then gave a most interesting talk on the history of the Church, calling our attention to the fact that it remains in its original form, a beautiful example of early colonial ecclesiastical architecture, and reminding us that it is the oldest church in the United States standing as originally built and in which regular services are conducted.

Following the services, the members and guests adjourned to the very fine and modern Parish House where a delightful birthday party, arranged by the Chapter Committee, was held. A beautiful three-tier birthday cake with 55 candles burning brightly greeted us as we entered the spacious reception room. The Regents from other Delaware Chapters were our guests.

Mrs. J. E. Fuller, Librarian

Mary Little Deere (Moline, Ill.). Mrs. William Butterworth (Katherine Deere) entertained the Chapter at its annual Guest Meeting November 18 at her home, Hillcrest. Mrs. Butterworth is a charter member of the Chapter, which was named for her mother, Mary Little (Mrs. Charles H.) Deere.
Seated, left to right: Mrs. F. J. Friedli, State Regent; Mrs. William Butterworth, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary Regent, Mary Little Deere Chapter. Standing, left to right: Mrs. W. J. Wilkings, State Librarian; Mrs. Roy Graham, State Chaplain; Mrs. Helge Carlson, Chapter Regent; and Mrs. W. C. Perry, State Recording Secretary.

Assisting the hostess in the receiving line preceding the meeting were Mrs. F. J. Friedli, State Regent; Mrs. Roy Graham, State Chaplain; Mrs. W. C. Perry, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. J. Wilkings, State Librarian; and Mrs. Helge Carlson, Chapter Regent.

In her brief and effective talk, Mrs. Friedli gave a comprehensive historical resume of the work of the National Society during the past 60 years.

Organ and vocal selections were given by Mrs. Howard Lundvall and Mrs. Roy Glockhoff. Their final number was dedicated to Mrs. Butterworth, who is an Honorary Vice President General and also Honorary Regent of the Chapter.

Mrs. Carlson, Regent, and Mrs. C. R. Rosborough, a Past Regent, presided at the elaborate tea table which was decorated with giant chrysanthemums in fall colors.

Rosalie Coggeshall Kraus
Press Relations Chairman

Reverend James Caldwell (Jacksonville, Ill.). On August 3, before scores of descendants and friends, the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter and Illinois State Officers, assisted by American Legion Post 442, dedicated a bronze marker in Winchester, Ill. Cemetery, to the memory of George Ebev, II, in commemoration of Revolutionary War Service.

Mrs. R. I. Willard, Regent, presided. Richard E. Mann, Legion Commander, prefaced the military rites with a hearty welcome to Winchester. The National Anthem, presented as a trumpet solo, by James S. Conlee, gave an appropriate introduction to the service.

State Officers participating were: Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, Regent, stressing importance of perpetuating ideals of the past by linking them with the present; and Mrs. John P. Carson, Historian, assisted by Mrs. Willard, who effectively gave the official ritual for placing the marker.

George (Eby) Ebev II
1764-1847

Other State Officers in attendance were: Mrs. John W. Hoffman, Registrar; Mrs. Robert Kerr, Chairman Junior Membership; Mrs. R. S. Cooke, Fifth Division Director; Mrs. Manford E. Cox, Chairman Special State Committee.

Three great-great grandsons, the Rev. Ray Funk, John T. Taylor and Robert Ebev Vasey, related facts in the life of the family, dating as far back as 1600, when a small band of Mennonites, seeking religious freedom, were driven from place to place.

During the ceremony, the 174-year-old coffee mill, a priceless heirloom, made out of a discarded gun barrel by George Ebev, I, (father of George, II), while encamped with Gen. George Washington at Valley Forge, was exhibited. It was used by the soldiers to grind their coffee.

Taps and benediction closed the inspiring ceremony. Program for the final chapter in the life of their forefather, Revolutionary Soldier and Pioneer, was arranged by Mrs. R. G. Vasey, a great-granddaughter, and Miss Mabel Withey, a great-great granddaughter.

Emma Burnett (Mrs. W. C.)
Calhoun,
Historian.

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) was eight years old February 3. Miss Byrd Belt organized the Chapter with eighteen women, most of whom were her neighbors, and a few transfers from out-of-town Chapters. It took much hard work for the new members to learn the work of the organization, but they now number 44, despite the death of several charter members.

It was the first Chapter in Maryland to have its name on the Gold Star Roll for the Building Fund and a blue star has been added recently. It has held first place in
publicity in the State for all but two years of the eight.

In 1945 the Chapter became a participating agency in the Montgomery County Thrift Shop, from which has been received $8,027.40, which has to be used for educational, health, and welfare work in the County, thus leaving other money for the use of D. A. R. projects. $3,600.00 has been used for playground and hot lunch equipment; a new piano for the first consolidated colored school in the County, $350 for flags for scouts, schools, and Naturalization Courts; $1,200 to two County hospitals; $350 for history and good citizenship medals; D. A. R. markers for Revolutionary Historical spots and Graves of departed members; Red Cross for use in Veteran hospital; T. B., Cancer, Polio, and Heart Funds, and $360 to provide milk for needy children.

A resolution was drawn up by the Flag Chairman, Mrs. A. Lothrop Luttrell, opposing the flying of any flag above or on the level of the American Flag in this country, a copy was sent by the Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Wilcox, to every Chapter in the State, all legislators, patriotic organizations, colleges, etc. A request was sent by the Flag chairman to the Maryland Legislature asking for a bill to attach a penalty to the violation of the Federal Flag Code. This was presented during the session.

A State-wide project was started by Mrs. Wilcox, to have small scrapbooks made by Junior High pupils showing life in America, to send to the war-worn children of Europe, in an effort to combat communism and promote friendship. Eight thousand scrapbooks have been requested by Foster-Parent Plan for War Children, Inc., of New York, who will ship and distribute them when the contest is ended in April.

Mary Edna (Mrs. Roger J.) Whiteford, 
Publicity Chairman and State Chairman of Americanism.

Old North State (Winston-Salem, N. C.). This Chapter is exceedingly proud of its rare record of having four generations as D. A. R. and C. A. R. members.

The sweet-faced, snowy-haired lady in the center of the photograph is Mrs. E. B. Jones, beloved "Mother" of the Chapter, of which she was Organizing Regent in 1924.

To her right is her only daughter, Mrs. Hervey Louise Doughton, an active and loyal D. A. R. member since 1931. At the left is Susan Doughton (Mrs. W. D., Jr.) Young, eldest granddaughter of Mrs. Jones, who grew up in the C. A. R., for three years being President. Upon reaching the required age, she was transferred to the Old North State Chapter. For seven times she has served as Page at District and State meetings.

The cherub on her grandmother's lap is Susan Vida Young, three years old, enrolled as a member of the C. A. R. Society in Winston-Salem. The picture was taken at the Jones home, where the Chapter's organizational meeting was held in April, 1924.

It is an interesting and inspirational group, depicting the culmination of a life devoted to and an unswerving interest in the high and worthy ideals of our great organization.

Through her years of interest and activity in church, civic and patriotic organizations, Mrs. Jones has become a tradition, proving how important the busy wife, mother and homemaker can become to her community, through outside interest on behalf of others in the various levels of community life. Mrs. Jones has often represented her Chapter at State and National meetings, always with intelligence and enthusiasm which have made her regarded as an oracle, whose safe judgments and decisions are sought and prized.

Gertrude Sloan (Mrs. R. Duke) Hay, 
Past Regent and Past State Historian.

Oak Tree (Salem, N. J.). Oak Tree Chapter celebrated its Golden Anniversary October 28 with a delightful luncheon at Buttonwood Manor, in Lower Penns Neck,
Standing, left to right—Mrs. William C. Brown, State Chaplain; Mrs. Palmer M. Way, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Albert B. Batten, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Walter D. Jones, Jr., State Chairman of Manuals; Mrs. W. Herman Morris, State Chairman of D. A. R. Magazine and Immediate Past Regent; Mrs. Ezra T. Hughes, Regent, Red Bank Chapter; Mrs. Rudolph Novak, State Registrar; Mrs. Thomas E. Reeves, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent; Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Past Curator General and Past Second Vice President General; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent and Editor, N. J. D. A. R. Bulletin. Seated—Mrs. Wilbur D. Coutch, Chapter Historian and Past Regent; and Mrs. Charles H. Werner, First Vice Regent of Chapter.

Salem. The Manor at one time was the home of a Chapter charter member. Decorations were of yellow and gold. The programs, bound in gold paper, carried autumn leaves from Salem's famous Old Oak Tree.

Two of the charter members active through the Chapter's history were present: Miss Eliza Jaquette and Miss Sara A. Smith. Ninety other guests and members attended. Mrs. Wilbur D. Coutch, Past Regent, presented the history, citing outstanding work of each Regent. Ten National and State Officers honored the occasion. Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph and Mrs. Palmer M. Way brought greetings and timely messages. Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, outlined the program of the present administration.

Mrs. William C. Brown, State Chaplain, gave the invocation, and Mrs. Thomas E. Reeves, Mrs. John B. Baratta and Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak spoke as State Officers.

Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, as guest speaker, made a stirring address on the ideals of the Society, based as they are on the American way of life, and warned against efforts to create a world government.

Announcement was made that an anniversary gift will be given by the Chapter to some phase of the Society's activities. In honor of the birthday, Mrs. Charles Werner, Membership Chairman, presented a special tribute. Plans had been made to have each member secure a new member, to be known as "Fiftieth Anniversary Members"—mid-century "Charter" group. Over 20 names were read.

By such inspiration we grow and strengthen the Society. Because of the accomplishments of the past, we turn to the future, confident it shall be greater.

Pluma B. (Mrs. Albert B.) Batten, Regent.

Shatemuc (Spring Valley, N. Y.) held its silver anniversary luncheon October 14 at Club 59 in Spring Valley. The anniversary cake was decorated in blue and silver.

At the speakers' table were Mrs. Harold Erb, State Vice Regent and guest speaker; Miss Marie F. Merritt, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Sterling Theis, Vice Regent; the seven living ex-Regents and the Charter members. Miss Merritt welcomed guests, and introduced Mrs. Erb, who congratulated the Chapter on "25 Years of Progress" and spoke briefly on D. A. R. responsibilities in these troubled times.

Mrs. Alice Merritt DeBaun, Organizing Regent, gave a short history of the Chapter. It was at her home that the Chapter was organized Oct. 4, 1925, and she served as Regent, 1925-31. Her daughter, Miss Merritt, was Regent, 1940-43, and is again holding that office. The Chapter has an active membership of 99, with a number of papers pending. There are three working groups: the Chapter, Junior Group, and C. A. R.

Juniors, organized by Mrs. Frances Frederick Anderson in 1940, number 12,
an energetic body of young business women having as their main projects Approved Schools and New York State Rehabilitation Hospital, West Haverstraw, N. Y. They provide gifts for each hospital patient whose birthday occurs in January. Sixty pounds of clothing have been sent to Crossnore, a scholarship has been provided, with another almost complete. Juniors also adopted an Indian Baby.

The Lieutenant Abraham Onderdonk Society, C. A. R., organized in 1937 by Mrs. Ethelbert W. Miller, still its Senior Advisor, has received its tenth gold star certificate for excellent work.

Our Chapter awards Good Citizenship medals in ten Grammar Schools. Members attend Naturalization Courts and present Manuals. Fifty Manuals were sent to the Tolstoy Foundation, Reed Farm.

The Chapter has taken an active part in rescuing several little cemeteries, containing Revolutionary soldiers’ graves, from demolition by highway projects, and plans markers for two.

Edith P. (Mrs. Edward) Smith, Publicity Chairman.

Philip Livingston (Howell, Mich.).

On June 13 this Chapter dedicated a marker in honor of Claudius Britton, Revolutionary soldier, buried in the cemetery at Pinckney, Mich.

Claudius Britton (Brital, etc.), son of Claudius Brital and Alathea (Owen) Brital, was born Sept. 15, 1761, in Windham, Conn. His parents moved to Salisbury, Conn., then in 1773 to Weybridge, Vt.

In his application for a pension, Claudius Britton stated that he enlisted from Weybridge in January, 1777, serving in Captain Zador Averis’ Company of Rangers; Lieut. Solomon Burnham and Ensign Dudley also were officers. On the 6th of November, 1778, he said, with some 40 neighbors he was taken prisoner by a Canadian Scouting party under Major Carlton, taken to Quebec and kept in close confinement for four years and seven months. At St. Johns, July 14, 1783, Britton signed the Exchange Bill, then was marched into Vermont and discharged.

After the Revolution Claudius Britton lived in Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vt.; in 1812 he moved to Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. By May, 1825, he was living in Ann Arbor, Michigan Territory, evidently with a son. His claim for a pension in 1835 from Ann Arbor was denied for lack of witnesses. A son, also Claudius Britton, appears in Pinckney, Mich. by 1836 as the owner of property, one of the earliest settlers. Claudius Britton, Sr., died Feb. 22, 1850; Claudius Britton Jr. died a year later, Feb. 22, 1851. Both were buried at Pinckney.

At the dedication ceremony a descendant, Mrs. Fred Read (Viola) laid a wreath on the grave of Claudius Britton Sr.; while another descendant, William Gilkes, laid a wreath on the grave of Claudius Britton, Jr., who served in the War of 1812.

Edla Niles (Mrs. Nelson D.) Potter, Regent.

Nathan Hale (St. Paul, Minn.). No two Chapters of D. A. R. have the same name but there is a Chapter in Chester, Conn. and one in St. Paul, Minn., whose names are almost identical and both are named for a great American Patriot. The Chapter in Connecticut is named Nathan Hale Memorial and was founded 50 years ago last June. The present Regent is Elsie W. Moore (Mrs. E. D.). Their meeting place is only a few hundred yards from the Nathan Hale schoolhouse in East Haddam, Conn. In this schoolhouse Nathan Hale fought in 1773.

Nathan Hale Chapter in St. Paul, Minn. was founded 56 years ago this past November. The week of January 20th a letter came to the St. Paul Regent from the Regent in Connecticut with this friendly greeting and most pleasant surprise:

“Since we are more or less identical twins, I am sending you parcel post a charming little painting of Nathan Hale Schoolhouse, East Haddam, done by one of our Chapter members, Mrs. Listard. She also did one for our Chapter.”

Then followed a pleasant note giving a sketch of the Chapter in Connecticut to the one in Minnesota, and so a warm, friendly feeling has been engendered across the miles. The members of Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, appreciate this gracious gesture of friendliness and thoughtfulness from a sister Chapter. The picture of the quaint, sturdy little schoolhouse will be a treasured possession of the Chapter.

Mrs. Alfred O. Frank, Regent.
Shiawassee (Owosso, Mich.). Operation Shiawassee occurred on Armistice Day. Doomed to oblivion and in virtual imprisonment for the past 15 years, the Owosso Log Cabin was rescued from its sordid surroundings in the back yard of a gas station by an embattled brigade of Shiawassee’s D. A. R.

Rich in literary and historic tradition, the Cabin has served as a museum of antiques, documents and articles of patriotic sentiment. It was built in 1836 for Judge Elias Comstock who came from New London, Conn., with his wife along with other early settlers. In 1920 it was purchased by the Shiawassee Chapter and two years later presented to the City of Owosso to be used as a museum. The D. A. R. reserved the right to approve or reject the placing of any article in the Cabin.

Recently with the growing attention given the James Oliver Curwood Castle and the birthplace of Thomas E. Dewey, another of Owosso’s illustrious sons, the Chapter members decided that the Log Cabin should be revitalized. They prevailed upon Mayor Charles Moore, an antique enthusiast, to lend his active cooperation in the venture and to have the structure moved from its prosaic site to an attractive part of one of the city parks. A group of members descended upon the place, removed layers of dust, moths, and debris, and rearranged the contents. Now one may behold the Log Cabin standing proudly among stately oaks, awaiting inspection by tourists, ever cherished by the city’s children and their elders.

Among the treasured documents housed in the Log Cabin is the original Charter of the Shiawassee Chapter, presented in 1907 to Mrs. Louise Van Deventer Fletcher, Chapter Regent, by Mrs. James P. Brayton of Grand Rapids, then State Regent. It was signed by Mrs. Emily Nelson McLean, then President General.

The thought is shared by Chapter members and many others in the community that the Log Cabin shall henceforth serve as an active means of children and others in matters of patriotic sentiment, such as have been a part of the aims and objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the picture is (left), Mrs. Milton G. Schancupp, Chapter Regent, showing the original Charter to Mrs. James Miner, First Vice Regent (standing), and Mrs. Howard Sweet, Publicity Chairman (seated).

Mrs. Milton G. Schancupp, Regent.

Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe (Hackensack, N. J.). On February 3 it was a pleasure to welcome many of our National and State Officers, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents and friends in celebrating our 20th birthday anniversary and the first birthday anniversary of the John DeVoe Society, C. A. R.

The Pledge to the Flag, American’s Creed and National Anthem were led by Miss Margaret D. Grumbine, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Ross Pinkney, of the First Presbyterian Church, followed by the Lord’s Prayer sung by Mr. John Nelson. Honored guests were welcomed and presented by the Regent. Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General, brought a message from the National Society, followed by Mrs. William B. Shelton, Chapter Organizing Regent.

Mrs. Lionel R. Bermann, Program Chairman, presented a delightful musical program. Mr. Bruce F. Hart, concert pianist, played compositions by Scarlatti, Liszt and Chopin. Mr. Nelson, tenor soloist, sang three selections, accompanied by Mrs. John L. Bergen at the piano.

The Charter for the John DeVoe Society was presented to the Senior President, Mrs. Walter A. Stevens, by Mrs. George W. Miller, State Senior President; followed by
the candle-lighting service to honor their Revolutionary patriot.

A song dedicated to our Chapter was sung beautifully by Mr. Nelson, after which the author, Mr. Herman G. Gerdes, was presented.

A corsage of twenty $1 bills, one for each year of the Chapter, was accepted by Mrs. Goodfellow, in the absence of Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, for the National Building Fund. The honor candles for George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe and deceased members were lighted by Mrs. Shelton. With deep sorrow one was lighted for Grace Goodwin Gismond, Chaplain, who died December 2. Each member lighted a candle in memory of her Revolutionary patriot.

A social hour followed.

Olive M. (Mrs. D. H.) McBride,
Regent.

Captain John Gunnison (Delta, Col.). Honored at the Regional Meeting held in Delta was Mrs. W. L. Braerton, Colorado State Regent. Fifty guests from D. A. R. Chapters in Grand Junction, Montrose, Gunnison, and Delta were present. At the one o'clock luncheon, effective decorations of silver and blue D. A. R. ribbons down the center of the tables, joining red and white flowers and blue candles, created an impressive patriotic atmosphere. Seated with the guest of honor, Mrs. Braerton, were the Regents of the four Chapters and several guests honored for their pioneering in D. A. R. in this section of the country.

Preceding the luncheon, members of the Montrose Chapter presented the colors. This was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and the Daughters' Salute. Group singing then preceded the invocation by our ex-State Chaplain. Guests were introduced and Mrs. Braerton spoke on the aims and hopes of the D. A. R. A technicolor sound film, "All Flesh is Grass", concluded the afternoon meeting.

Earlier in the day Captain John Gunnison's Regent entertained for Mrs. Braerton in the Fiesta room of the Cottage Inn. Other guests were the members of the local Chapter. Following the breakfast, the group motored to North Delta to see the Ute Council tree which was marked by members of the Captain John Gunnison Chapter several years ago. At this historical landmark of the West the famous Ute Chiefetain, Ouray, often sat in peace conferences. It is said that his wife, Chipeta, is the only Indian woman ever allowed to sit in council. One of the members of Captain John Gunnison Chapter, Mrs. Millard Fairlamb, when but a child, shook the hand of Chief Ouray and often relates many colorful events surrounding this chief.

Eda Baker (Mrs. Kelso) Musser, Regent

Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pa.). The Pittsburgh Chapter last October had the honor of enrolling as a member Mrs. Ursula Craven Blackstone, then over 100 years of age, as she was born May 19, 1850. At that time she was in good health and interested in the objectives of our organization. But she died suddenly January 31.

Among her surviving lineal descendants of 71 persons are many useful citizens, all interested in S. A. R. and D. A. R. tenets. One of them is her son, Col. Franklin Blackstone, of Pittsburgh, a Past President of the Pittsburgh Chapter, S. A. R., and also a Past President of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Eleanor Roberts (Mrs. W. H.) Baltzell
Magazine Chairman

Golden Hill (New York, N. Y.). Golden Hill Chapter recently commemorated its fifteenth anniversary by presenting a handsome hand-wrought brass chandelier to the library of Jumel Mansion—Washington Headquarters in New York City. The chandelier was presented by the Regent, Miss Elizabeth L. Ingram, and was accepted by Miss Gladys V. Clark, former President of the Washington Headquarters Association and now Chairman of Relics. Following the ceremony, tea was served to the members by the Committee, Mrs. William P. Settlemayer, Miss Elizabeth Ingram, and Mrs. Harold C. Luckstone.

The Jumel Mansion is a beautiful old historic mansion used alternately by the Tories, Hessians, and Washington during the Revolutionary War. This lovely old home is now under the custodianship of the Washington Headquarters Association, which takes great pride in its restoration.
Golden Hill Chapter was happy to contribute the chandelier to this pre-Revolutionary mansion.

Golden Hill Chapter was organized in November, 1935, by Mrs. Alexander W. Whiteford. The Chapter now has a membership of over ninety members and has a proud record of service to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lucy V. (Mrs. Fred) Aebly  
Press Relations Chairman

Philip Schuyler (Troy, N. Y.). Our local newspaper printed part of the article about the Tamassee D. A. R. School published in the December issue of our Magazine, mentioning the Magazine by name.

(Miss) Henrietta Brockum  
Treasurer and Chairman Press Relations

Sacramento (Sacramento, Cal.). Our Chapter is giving the D. A. R. Magazine as a prize.

Mrs. William A. Meyer, Past Regent

John Knox (Mount Ulla, N. C.). Members of our new Chapter, organized last year, are 100 per cent readers of the Magazine. Some take it together, but each member reads it regularly.

(Miss) Emma Goodman, Regent

GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAPTERS

Mobile, Mobile, Ala., Organized Feb. 11, 1901.


SILVER TEA

With proceeds from a Silver Tea October 31, sponsored by the Senior Group of the Chauvenon Society, C. A. R., of Nashville, Tenn., a $150 scholarship was presented to Lincoln Memorial University, one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools.
National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

Continued through February 28, 1951

CALIFORNIA
* Gaviota
* San Antonio

FLORIDA
Suwannee

GEORGIA
* Fort Early
* William Marsh

MARYLAND
* Peggy Stewart Tea Party

MASSACHUSETTS
* Captain Elisha Jackson
* Old Hadley
* Old Oak
* Olde Redding

MICHIGAN
* Sophie de Marsac Campau

NEW YORK
* Colonel Josiah Smith
Fayetteville

OHIO
* Bethia Southwick
* Captain John James
Old Northwest
Sarah Copus

OKLAHOMA
Lawton

PENNSYLVANIA
* Fort Gaddis
Hannah Penn
* Quaker City

TENNESSEE
* Sarah Hawkins

TEXAS
Silas Morton

WASHINGTON
Meriwether Lewis

WISCONSIN
* Nequi-Antigo-Siebah

WYOMING
* Jacques Laramie

STARS added to previously listed Chapters

CALIFORNIA
* Aurantia
* Oakland
* Pasadena

COLORADO
* Rocky Ford

DELAWARE
* Cooch's Bridge

ILLINOIS
* Des Plaines Valley

LOUISIANA
* Pelican

MASSACHUSETTS
* Captain John Joslin, Jr.
* Deane Winthrop
* Dorothy Quinney Hancock
* Fitchburg
* Hannah Winthrop
* Lydia Patridge Whiting
* Menotomy
* Minute Men
* New Bedford
* Parson Roby
* Sea Coast Defense

MICHIGAN
* Elizabeth Cass

NORTH DAKOTA
* Minishoshe

OHIO
* Ann Simpson Davis
* George Clinton

PENNSYLVANIA
* Germantown

TENNESSEE
* Bonny Kate

TEXAS
* Daniel McMahon

WASHINGTON
* Narcissa Whitman

WISCONSIN
* Eli Pierce

878 GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
165 SILVER STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
1,043 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1951

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# Blue Stars on Gold Badges

**ONE BLUE STAR—$1.00 per member**

**ARIZONA**  
General George Crook

**ARKANSAS**  
William Strong

**CALIFORNIA**  
Acalanes  
Eschscholzia  
Los Gatos  
Whittier

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
American Liberty  
Capitol  
Captain Molly Pitcher  
Captain Wendell Wolfe  
Continental Dames  
Deborah Knapp  
E Pluribus Unum  
Frances Scott  
Little John Boydten  
Major L'Enfant  
Marcia Burns  
Margaret Whetten  
Mary Bartlett  
Mary Washington  
Potomac  
Ruth Brewster  
Thirteen Colonies

**FLORIDA**  
Colonel Arthur Erwin  
Coral Gables  
De Soto  
Edward Rutledge  
Gainesville  
Himmarshee  
Indian River  
Joshua Stevens  
Lake Wales  
Maria Jefferson  
Ocklawaha  
Ponce de Leon

**MAINE**  
Old York

**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Lydia Patridge Whiting  
Minute Men  
New Bedford  
Old Hadley  
Parson Roby  
Paul Revere

**MARYLAND**  
Brigadier General Rezin Beall  
Major Sam Turbutt Wright

**MICHIGAN**  
Piety Hill

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
Margery Sullivan  
Mary Varnum Platts  
Molly Stark

**NEW MEXICO**  
Coronado

**OHIO**  
Bethia Southwick  
Moses Cleveland

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
Peter Muhlenberg

**RHODE ISLAND**  
Bristol  
Catherine Littlefield Greene  
Colonel Christopher Greene  
Sarah Scott Hopkins

**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
Cateechee

**VIRGINIA**  
Freedom Hill

**WEST VIRGINIA**  
Buford  
John Hart  
John Minear  
Wheeling

**WISCONSIN**  
Wausau

**TWO BLUE STARS—$2.00 Per Member**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
Fort McHenry

**OHIO**  
Captain John James

**TENNESSEE**  
Daniel McMahan

**WISCONSIN**  
Erskine-Perry-Sears *

**THREE BLUE STARS—$3.00 Per Member**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
Emily Nelson **

**FLORIDA**  
Katherine Livingston *

* Previously listed as One-Blue Star.  
** Previously listed as Two-Blue Stars.

106 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR  
7 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS  
7 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS  
120 Chapters have BLUE STARS to March 1, 1951.

Be sure to wear your BLUE STARS on your GOLD BADGES at Congress!
Genealogical Department

MARYLAND MARRIAGE LICENSES
1778-1800

Recorded in the Clerk's Office Frederick County Court House, Frederick, Maryland
Compiled by Miss Edith Miller, Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., Frederick, Maryland

(Continued from Last Month)

Rhine, Casper—Margaret Hinckle—Apr. 3, 1784.
Rhode, Jacob—Rachel King—Feb. 20, 1792.
Rhodes, Joshua—Catharine Spealman—May 17, 1791.
Rice, Andrew—Mary Need—May 5, 1785.
Rice, Benjamin—Purnell Hook—Feb. 4, 1782.
Rice, James—Nancy Dern—Oct. 3, 1783.
Rice, Joseph—Elizabeth Melvin—Jan. 12, 1788.
Rice, Joseph—Rebeckah Leaton—Nov. 4, 1794.
Rice, Mathias—Margaret Powerin—May 31, 1783.
Rice, Michael—Elizabeth Baltzell—June 7, 1790.
Rice, Perry—Patty Duttero—Aug. 20, 1794.
Richards, Basil—Elizabeth Richards—Oct. 10, 1794.
Richards, Daniel—Jane Cochran—May 19, 1783.
Richards, Edward—Jane Roote—Mch. 13, 1779.
Richards, George—Anna Penn—Dec. 21, 1795.
Richards, John—Catherine Arnold—Nov. 22, 1781.
Richards, John—Ann Waters—Feb. 6, 1796.
Richards, Joseph—Eleanor Purdey—Feb. 10, 1798.
Richards, Richard—Elizabeth Nevin—Aug. 9, 1780.
Richards, William—Leviney Hyatt—Jany. 18, 1787.
Richards, John—Mary Noble—Oct. 19, 1778.
Richards, Wm.—Nancy Davis—Feb. 9, 1779.
Ricketts, Benja.—Ruth Wells—Feb. 1, 1779.
Ridenhour, Henry—Mary Smith—Sept. 23, 1779.
Ridenhour, Jacob—Susanna Hase—May 3, 1785.
Ridge, Cornelius—Elizabeth Brawer—Feb. 8, 1783.
Ridge, Edward—Catharine Creager—Oct. 21, 1780.
Ridge, Wm.—Barbara Flemming—Nov. 28, 1780.
Ridge, Wm. of Benja.—Rebecca Springer—Mch. 31, 1781.
Ridgely, Westall—Sarah Templeing—July 1, 1791.
Rieston, Samuel—Sarah Deberry—July 31, 1787.
Riggs, John—Mary Elligan—Dec. 12, 1782.
Riggs, John—Mary Hardy—Feb. 5, 1785.
Righe, John—Phebe Stoner—Nov. 22, 1792.

Rights, Ludwick—Margaret Cramer—Nov. 9, 1795.
Righttine, William—Catherine Chopper—Mar. 8, 1794.
Riley, Henry—Elizabeth Brown—June 4, 1798.
Riley, John—Mary Steel—Feb. 14, 1791.
Rine, Valentine—Mary Clay—Jany. 23, 1795.
Rineberger, Henry—Sarah Thomas—June 13, 1796.
Rineheart, George—Priscilla Weaver—Mar. 1, 1780.
Ringer, Jacob—Ann Beamer—Mch. 21, 1780.
Ritmeier, Conrad—Susanna Shroiner—Dec. 8, 1789.
Ritter, Michael—Catherine Pivias—June 20, 1799.
Ritz, Jacob—Mary Stull—Dec. 28, 1799.
Rizeling, George—Whitehair—Jany. 31, 1780.
Roach, Edward—Martha Huff—Nov. 17, 1783.
Roach, Micaiah—Ruth Rice—Apr. 4, 1786.
Roach, Richard—Drusey Lanham—Jany. 6, 1783.
Road, George—Mart. Mugg—Nov. 14, 1778.
Roar, Jacob—Catherine King—Oct. 23, 1779.
Robbee, Patrick Moreland—Rebecca Johnson—July 30, 1782.
Roberts, Archibald—Mary Ann Boley—Sept. 24, 1787.
Roberts, Thomas—Susannah Stevenson—Jany. 3, 1798.
Roberts, William—Sarah Hodgkiss—Oct. 6, 1790.
Robertson, Danl.—Esther Miller—Aug. 9, 1797.
Robertson, Samuel—Rachel Howard—Dec. 27, 1779.
Robertson, Zachariah—Mary Smith—May 15, 1786.
Robinson, Andw.—Margaret Knave—Aug. 19, 1777.
Robinson, Chiles—Elizabeth Robinson—May 30, 1780.
Robinson, Chiles—Elizabeth Robinson—Nov. 19, 1779.
Robinson, Chiles—Elizabeth Robinson—Nov. 19, 1779.
Robinson, Chiles—Elizabeth Robinson—Nov. 19, 1779.
Roder, Jonathan—Henrietta Ingram—Dec. 25, 1790.
Roads, Charles—Abigail Purley—May 4, 1779.
Roads, Jacob—Nancy Cash—Apr. 8, 1780.
Rodgers, George—Jane Patten—Dec. 4, 1778.
Rodgers, John—Mary Blair—Feb. 6, 1782.
Rodgers, Jno.—Mary Tannihill—Oct. 6, 1779.
Roland, Gaidon—Elizabeth Dawson—Jany. 29, 1780.
Root, Daniel—Elizabeth Cowell—May 14, 1782.
Root, James—Mary Umstatt—Aug. 10, 1779.
Rose, Frederick—Mary Frushour—March 26, 1796.
Rose, John—Catherine Lemon—Jany. 7, 1795.
Routsong, Henry—Mary Magdalena Colman—April 29, 1793.
Routzawn, Jacob—Christena Synn—Dec. 26, 1795.
Rowe, Jacob—Susanna Conrod—Aug. 22, 1797.
Rowenzawn, Benjamin—Pheby Shriver—April 30, 1799.
Rowser, Henry—Eve Shiteaire—June 21, 1782.
Rudecill, Jacob—Catherine Moser—Feb. 6, 1789.
Runkle, Joseph—Susanna Bussard—July 7, 1794.
Russell, Wm.—Elizabeth Randal—March 22, 1793.
Rust, John—Elizabeth Marshall—Aug. 11, 1797.
Rutter, Edward Hanson—Margarette McLure—Feb. 28, 1795.
Ryan, George—Sarah Steward—Sept. 27, 1794.
Salkil, John—Lucy Smith—Sept. 25, 1797.
Sanderson, Francis—Margaret Schley—Oct. 24, 1793.
Sands, James—Sarah Sands—Oct. 18, 1797.
Sappington, James—Rachel Clark—May 27, 1789.
Sargent, John—Esther Campden—Nov. 20, 1787.
Sawyer, Peter—Margaret Buckey—July 12, 1792.
Sayler, Martin—Elizabeth Wilson—Jany. 29, 1798.
Saylor, Daniel—Barbara Raitt—Apl. 7, 1798.
Scaggs, James—Catherine Reaser—Sept. 20, 1790.
Schedel, Henry—Elizabeth Ollex—Feb. 24, 1789.
Schley, John—Polly Schriver—April 21, 1792.
Schley, Matthias—Mary Drif—Oct. 14, 1797.
Schroeder, Henry—Mary Schley—Apr. 4, 1795.
Sceoby, Robert—Elizabeth Baughan—June 11, 1795.
Scott, James—Mary Williams—Feb. 3, 1796.
Scott, John—Mary Strane—Apl. 10, 1779.
Scurlock, William—Charity Norman—Dec. 11, 1785.
Seytchal, George—Catherine Cline—Apl. 18, 1778.
Selton, Charles—Mary Campbell—July 21, 1797.
Sehon, John—Lucy Burrow—Mch. 30, 1782.
Selbe, John—Rebeckah Yeatch—Mch. 4, 1783.
Sellman, Gassaway—Catherine Davis—Sept. 16, 1779.
Selman, Thomas—Ruth Harris—May 6, 1798.
Sennebaugh, Peter—Mary Smeltzer—Feb. 12, 1798.
Serceant, William—Margaret Tucker—July 2, 1782.
Sewal, Andrew—Eleanor Beale—Feb. 27, 1798.
Sewalt, Jacob—Barbara Cart—Dec. 17, 1780.
Shafer, George—Catherine Stull—Dec. 19, 1785.
Shafer, Jacob—Susanna Ramsberg—May 21, 1798.
Shafier, John—Susannah Oat—May 11, 1799.
Shafier, Tobias—Catherine Comfer—Oct. 24, 1794.
Shank, John—Lydia Reynolds—Apl. 20, 1797.
Sharratts, John—Catharine Crouse—June 8, 1793.
Shaver, Tobias—Mary Currance—July 21, 1783.
Shaw, Basil—Catherine Eck—Dec. 17, 1783.
Sheats, Henry—Rachel Ellis—Sept. 5, 1789.
Sheats, Jacob—Hannah Harple—Mch. 27, 1790.
Shaves, William—Elizabeth Lawrence—Dec. 17, 1790.
Scheckels, John—Ruth Story—Apl. 12, 1785.
Sheely, Andw.—Mary Heffner—May 1, 1781.
Shees, Sebastian—Pheby Burckhartt—Sept. 5, 1784.
Sheets, Christian—Margaret Wetsell—Apl. 21, 1794.
Sheets, Martin—Sarah Aldridge—Dec. 24, 1793.
Shekel, John—Mary Burgs—Sept. 9, 1795.
Shell, Charles—Mary Plonk—Oct. 30, 1783.
Shellhouse, Peter—Juliana Hemp—May 8, 1790.
Shellman, Jacob—Catherine Bentz—Mch. 30, 1778.
Shelmerdine, Stephen—Eunice Philips—Jany. 9, 1794.
Shepherd, John—Elizth. Wisman—May 17, 1781.
Sheredine, Upton, Esqr.—Sophia Dorsey—Aug. 1, 1799.
Shentingheller, Jacob—Mary Walter—Sept. 25, 1798.
Shibeler, Geo.—Elizth. Everley—Mch. 20, 1779.
Shilling, Murray—Rebecca Brown—July 18, 1793.
Shilling, William—Catharine Gilbert—Mch. 27, 1787.
Shimer, Isaac—Sarah Delashmutt—Dec. 29, 1797.
Shindler, Adam—Christena Queray—June 8, 1783.
Shingletaker, Jacob—Catharine Hellenberger—May 1, 1797.
Shipley, Basil—Susanna Knox—Aug. 18, 1781.
Shipley, Hezekiah—Ruth Picket—Apl. 4, 1796.
Shivell, Adam—Catherine Riggs—May 5, 1796.
Shoe, Solomon—Modeleia Cnm—Oct. 12, 1799.
Shook, Jacob—Elizabeth Zimmerman—Dec. 14, 1795.
Shook, Jacob—Catherine Clem—Jan. 7, 1799.
Shook, Walter—Ann Mary Miller—July 18, 1795.
Schoolmyer, John Peter—Mary Eve Rinehart—Mch. 6, 1779.
Shope, Jacob—Elizabeth Brengle—Nov. 21, 1791.
Shope, Philip—Catherine Bargesser—Oct. 5, 1793.
Shoup, George—Charlotte Loy—Sept. 18, 1778.
Shoup, John—Barbara Moyer—July 12, 1785.
Shoup, Peter—Rebecca Goodman—Oct. 20, 1780.
Shoup, Samuel—Dolley Grove—Jany. 23, 1793.
Shower, Adam—Barbara Snowdagle—Feb. 6, 1787.
Showe, Henry—Mary Kessler—Apr. 25, 1795.
Show, Conrad—Elizabeth Runner—Mch. 6, 1789.
Showalker, Adam—Barbara Snowdagle—Feb. 6, 1787.
Shows, Sam1.—Catherine Hargishymer—Aug. 26, 1780.
Showne, Peter—Sarah Shively—Aug. 8, 1778.
Shrader, Henry—Susanna Horine—Sept. 18, 1778.
Sifert, Mathias—Elizabeth Durff—July 12, 1790.
Simafoose, Jacob—Mary Werner—May 9, 1793.
Silver, George—Ann Griffin—Apr. 12, 1783.
Sim, Anthony—Christiana Smith—Dec. 4, 1790.
Simms, Thomas—Catherine Lewis Thomas—Nov. 25, 1794.
Simmonds, George—Rebeckah White—Aug. 14, 1783.
Simmons, John H.—Eleanor Howard—Feb. 4, 1796.
Simmons, Samuel—Elizabeth Ward—Feb. 15, 1791.
Simmons, Thomas—Mary Adams—July 23, 1778.
Simpson, Basil—Henrietta Worthington—Jany. 5, 1797.
Simpson, Erasmus—Lucy Willson—July 20, 1782.
Simpson, Rezin—Elizabeth Sheckell—Feb. 7, 1795.
Simpson, Richd.—Catherine Cumming—May 22, 1780.
Simpson, Walter—Elizabeth Thomas—Jany. 9, 1799.
Sim, Philip—Elizabeth Leashom—Sept. 17, 1790.
Smedley, Jacob—Elizabeth Cline—Mch. 23, 1778.
Smith, Abraham—Hester Lafaver—Sept. 1, 1798.
Smith, Adam—Sarah Dodds—Sept. 17, 1791.
Smith, Baisler—Catherine Caulman—Dec. 26, 1795.
Smith, Benjamin—Ann Hardy—May 16, 1795.
Smith, Charles—Mary Ringer—Apr. 13, 1779.
Smith, Daniel—Mary Shull—May 31, 1783.
Smith, Henry of Geo.—Sarah Buckman—Jany. 26, 1784.
Smith, Henry—Mary Grove—May 21, 1798.
Smith, Jacob—Solomay Koontz—Feb. 16, 1779.
Smith, Jacob—Christena Iseminger—Sept. 27, 1783.
Smith, Jacob—Mary Norwood—Nov. 23, 1798.
Smith, James—Cassandra Tucker—Mch. 4, 1782.
Smith, James—Alty Evans—Sept. 11, 1797.
Smith, John—Sarah Maddox—Jany. 15, 1784.
Smith, John—Margaret Woofe—Jany. 10, 1787.
Smith, John—Margaret Beard—May 9, 1793.
Smith, John Henry—Elizabeth Kuiz or Perrick—Jany. 21, 1794.
Smith, John—Mary Fout—Mch. 27, 1795.
Smith, John of Jno.—Mary Keefer—Dec. 15, 1795.
Smith, John—Miss Eliza Price—Feb. 26, 1789.
Smith, Joseph—Teresa Jameson—May 2, 1790.
Smith, Lewis—Barbara Clance—Jany. 29, 1796.
Smith, Matthias—Mary Buckey—Jany. 7, 1793.
Smith, Peter—Elizabeth Hart—Feb. 21, 1789.
Smith, Peter—Elizabeth Albaugh—Oct. 4, 1790.
Smith, Peter—Barbara Gitts—Dec. 29, 1795.
Smith, Peter—Catherine Albaugh—Mch. 18, 1799.

Smith, Philip of Phil—Catherine Shroyer—Nov. 2, 1795.

Smith, Tetrick—Mary Smith—May 30, 1799.


Smith, William—Mary Brown—Sept. 2, 1783.

Smother, Thomas—Silvia—a servant of Mr. Du
duvals—Dec. 13, 1788.

Snook, John—Catharine Ambrose—Dec. 8, 1783.

Snowdagle, Peter—Christena Eckman—Aug. 10, 1787.

Snuke, Peter—Ulianna Mottis—Mch. 30, 1780.

Snyder, John—Dorothy Waltz—Apl. 6, 1780.

Snyder, John—Charity Barrick—June 21, 1780.

Sonders, Dennis—Priscilla Randall—Nov. 22, 1779.

Sollman, Adam—Susanna Isenbergh—Oct. 9, 1798.

Sommerkemp, Philip—Frederica Keener—May 22, 1795.

Staley, Jacob—Ann Castle—June 10, 1780.

Staley, Jacob—Elizabeth Shafier—Apl. 24, 1797.

Stallings, Benjn.—Elizabeth Thompson—Sept. 22, 1788.

Stallings, Newman—Catherine Kolb—Jany. 27, 1788.

Stallins, William—Susanna Fern—Sept. 7, 1797.


Stanley, Thomas—Catherine Kise—Nov. 15, 1785.

Stanley, Thomas—Caroline or Elizabeth Cabler—Dec. 19, 1789.

Stansbury, Abraham—Rebeckah Stevenson—Feb. 21, 1794.

Steckle, Solomon—Charlotte Doll—Nov. 17, 1798.

Steele, James S.—Elizabeth Norris—Mch. 24, 1798.

Steele, Solomon—Mary McDonald—Sept. 6, 1794.

Steen, Frederick—Clarissa Raper—May 16, 1793.

Stein, Jacob Junr.—Elizabeth Hauer—Sept. 21, 1786.

Stemple, Henry—Christiana Harman—Mch. 9, 1798.

Stephenson, Nathan—Mary Evans—Sept. 25, 1789.


Stevens, Edward—Kekiah Coale—May 22, 1796.

Stevens, John—Rachel Richards—Apl. 23, 1791.

Stevens, John—Jane Nailer—June 5, 1793.

Stevens, Wm.—Lidia Ouria—June 12, 1779.


Stevenson, Josiah—Margaret Wells—May 21, 1791.

Steward, John—Catherine Walter—Jany. 30, 1799.

Steward, William—Margr. Ricketts—Nov. 18, 1793.

Stickle, Valentine—Catherine Ramebergh—Jany. 18, 1794.

Stimells, Peter—Barbara Buzzard—May 29, 1794.

Stimells, Yost—Maggadene Stoker—Oct. 28, 1784.

Stipe, James—Mary Donn—Mch. 21, 1778.

Stipe, John—Barbara Burckhartt—May 10, 1794.

Stockman, John—Elizabeth Thomas—July 27, 1797.

Stone, John—Barbara Binger—Dec. 8, 1792.

Stone, John—Mary Shroyer—July 30, 1796.

Stone, Walter Hanson—Ann Muncaster—Mch. 27, 1785.

Stoteburner, Jacob—Margaret Harachell—Aug. 9, 1798.

Stoner, Jacob—Mary Bucy—Oct. 11, 1792.

Stoner, John Jr.—Elizabeth Plonk—June 27, 1785.

Stoner, John—Elizabeth Thomas—July 27, 1797.

Stowell, John—Barbara Binger—Dec. 8, 1792.

Stowell, John—Mary Shroyer—July 30, 1796.
Stover, John—Margaret Hauer—Oct. 15, 1792.
Stover, Philip—Susannah Welt—Feb. 4, 1799.
Strasberger, John—Ann Walling—May 13, 1785.
Strawberger, John—Barbara Fundiberg—Jany. 21, 1796.
Street, George—Elizabeth Cotton—Jany. 29, 1779.
Stoker, Michael—Mary A—June 21, 1778.
Stol, Lawrence—Rebecca Gassiway—May 11, 1778.
Stump, Joseph—Elizabeth Boggass—Mch. 15, 1798.
Sueman, Peter—Anna Templing—June 25, 1791.
Summers, Alexr.—Mary Vinagar—Mch. 25, 1797.
Swaidner, Adam—Anne Cox—Apl. 5, 1799.
Swain, John—Margaret Duttero—May 6, 1790.
Swain, John—Catherine Coonce—Apl. 13, 1783.
Swain, John—Mary Roberts—Jany. 20, 1789.
Swaney, John—Phebe Berrier—Feb. 11, 1791.
Teal, Thomas—Mary Hilton—Dec. 5, 1789.
Teal, Henry—Margaret Nollert—Nov. 12, 1785.
Tilliard, Edwd. Colo.—Sarah Estep—Nov. 17, 1792.
Tintley, Charles Brooke—Elizabeth James—Dec. 27, 1797.
Tillie, Charles Brooke—Elizabeth James—Dec. 27, 1797.
Titlow, Christian—Barbara Rowe—Sept. 24, 1782.
Titus, Tunis—Monarchy Kelly—Mch. 7, 1798.
Todd, Basil—Sarah Grimes—Aug. 29, 1782.
Todd, John—Ann Elizth Brooke—Apl. 1, 1779.
Todd, John—Ann Paulson—Jany. 29, 1792.
Tomlinson, James—Mary Paulson—July 25, 1795.

Tool, James—Elizabeth Cecill—June 8, 1782.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 15, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.

Towbridge, John—Mary Holtzman—Dec. 8, 1788.

Towner, John—Frances Tolbert—Dec. 5, 1795.

Torrance, James—Drusilla Simmons—Feb. 13, 1790.

Toughman, Frederick—Sarah Kyser—Aug. 27, 1790.
Weer, James—Lidia Richards—Mar. 8, 1793.
Wellsenthal, Barney—Mary Stoner—Jany. 21, 1792.
Welch, James—Mary Ann Maynard—Dec. 9, 1793.
Weisenthall, Barney—Mary Stoner—Jany. 21, 1792.
Welsh, Henry—Mary Davis—Jan. 25, 1786.
Welfley, Christn.—Philipeana Hildebrand—Oct. 27, 1780.
Welch, James—Mary Ann Maynard—Dec. 9, 1797.
Weller, Henry—Catherine Shover—June 17, 1799.
Welsh, Henry—Mary Davis—Jan. 25, 1786.
Wells, James—Jennet McHaffee—Aug. 29, 1791.
Wells, Richard—Edith Coe—Apr. 21, 1778.
Welsh, John Senr.—Susanna Mansfield—July 11, 1780.
Welsh, Henry—Mary Davis—Jan. 25, 1786.
Wells, Richard Dr.—Elizabeth Dyer—May 8, 1793.
Welsch, Philip—Elizabeth Davis—Apr. 11, 1791.
Wells, James—Jennet McHaffee—Aug. 29, 1791.
Wells, Richard—Edith Coe—Apr. 21, 1778.
Wells, Richard Dr.—Elizabeth Dyer—May 8, 1793.
Welty, Barnabas—Mary Eichelberger—Feb. 28, 1795.
Weltzheimer, Lewis—Margaret Meyer—Apr. 8, 1797.
Wells, Richard—Edith Coe—Apr. 21, 1778.
Wells, Richard Dr.—Elizabeth Dyer—May 8, 1793.
Wells, Richard Dr.—Elizabeth Dyer—May 8, 1793.
Welty, Barnabas—Mary Eichelberger—Feb. 28, 1795.
Weltzheimer, Lewis—Margaret Meyer—Apr. 8, 1797.
Welters, Conrad—Margaret Cameron—May 31, 1790.
Welty, Barnabas—Mary Eichelberger—Feb. 28, 1795.
Weltzheimer, Lewis—Margaret Meyer—Apr. 8, 1797.
Welters, Conrad—Margaret Cameron—May 31, 1790.
Welty, Barnabas—Mary Eichelberger—Feb. 28, 1795.
Wolheim, John Wm.—Fredericka Keplar—March 17, 1788.
Wood, Bennet—Susannah Hoy—Sept. 29, 1798.
Woodrow, John—Mary Roberts—April 9, 1788.
Woodward, Jacob—Jemima Phelps—April 12, 1799.
Woolfe, George—Levina Richards—Feb. 11, 1781.
Woolf, Henry—Elizabeth Haller—Aug. 19, 1793.
Woolf, Jacob—Ann Welch—June 20, 1795.
Woolf, Peter—Catherine Bruner—June 23, 1780.
Woolfe, John—Sarah Hyatt—April 13, 1782.
Wright, David—Priscilla Robertson—Aug. 6, 1798.
Wright, George—Elizabeth Johnson—Nov. 28, 1796.
Wright, George—Levina Richards—May 21, 1796.
Wright, Henry—Elizabeth Haller—Aug. 19, 1793.
Wright, Joseph—Mary Mumford—Oct. 24, 1789.
Wright, William—Dorothy Morgan—Aug. 19, 1798.
Wyer, Robert—Elizth Huff—April 1, 1782.
Yesterday, Michael—Angel Gardner—July 22, 1784.
Yate, Robt. Elliot—Ursula Richardson—Aug. 14, 1784.
Yeast, Philip—Mary Hayes—June 15, 1779.
Yeoder, Jacob—Caty Waggoner—Jan. 30, 1798.
Young, Benjamin—Eleanor Cooley—June 17, 1788.
Young, Conrad—Margaret Leather—March 26, 1783.
Young, Conrad—Elizabeth Tomlinson—June 19, 1790.
Young, George—Mary Yost—Mar. 28, 1798.
Young, George—Mary Renner—Feb. 4, 1799.
Young, Leonard—Barbara Crowl—Apr. 17, 1779.
Young, Peter—Mary Powlas—Dec. 23, 1791.
Young, William—Ann Hoskinson—Nov. 27, 1798.
Youtezell, Christn.—Elizth Hick—June 20, 1781.
Zimmerman, Benjamin—Catherine Eppert—April 6, 1798.
Zimmerman, Jacob—Mary Hedge—July 15, 1797.
Zimmerman, Jacob—Mary Ann Snyder—Feb. 14, 1799.
Zimmerman, Michael—Eve Cronice—May 14, 1788.
Zimmerman, Nicholas—Elizabeth Troxell—June 6, 1793.

Queries

Deen-Williams—Ransom(e) Deen, b. (where?) in Ky., 1814; m. Hickman Co., Tenn., Aug. 24, 1845, Feribee Williams. First son, b. 1848, Quinton Abel Deen, who m. Annie E. Puckett, dau. of Dr. Madison H. Puckett and Mary M. (Pugh) Puckett. Who were parents of Ransom Deen and Thomas Williams, father of Feribee Williams Deen?—Mrs. C. B. Hinson, 1315 Webster, New Orleans, La. Taylor-Alderman-Roumtree—Reuben S. Taylor b. 1778. Vet., War of 1812. M. Aksah Ann Alderman Mar. 11, 1814, Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., who was b. 1785 in Hartford (?), Conn. Her father was John Alderman and she had brother Ambo or Ambly. Her mother and two other children's names unknown. Reuben came from Vermont to N. Y. in 1812 and settled at Georgetown; settled in Allegany Co., 1818; moved to Ky. and returned to Allegany Co.; settled in Ceres, McKeen Co., Pa., abt. 1834; then in Annin Twp., McKeen Co., 1844. D. in Potter Co., Pa., Sept. 21, 1877, age 99. Enlisted at Big Spring (Caledonia), N. Y., Oct., 1814, and served in Capt. Eli B. Richardson's Co. of N. Y. Troops. We believe he had brother Isaiah and they came from Vermont. Their ch.: (1) Willard H., b. 1815 at Georgetown; d. 1904, Turtle Point, Pa.; m. Martha Roumtree, 1835, at Rushford, N. Y. (2) Norman. (3) Riley, killed in Mexican War. (4) Jane Henrietta, m. Harrison Ruby. Martha Roumtree, b. 1812 in Co. Cavan, Ireland, of Scottish parents, John and Jane (Gibson) Roumtree. John was killed in Ireland. His widow and child came to America in a sailboat to join relatives. Wanted: Inf. on parents of Reuben Taylor; parents of Achsah Taylor; and relatives of Jane Gibson Roumtree.—Mrs. Ruth E. Dalton, 92 Pearl St., Port Allegany, Pa. Masteller-Arnold—Jacob Masteller, b. 1815, m. 1840 Eleanor Blaine, b. 1820, both of Northumberland Co., Pa. They died in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Who were their parents? Who was wife of Samuel Arnold, b. 1870, at East Camden, Conn.? Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1000 West Grand Ave., Alhambra, Cal. Magruder-Selby—Want ch. of William Selby, who m. Sarah Magruder, dau. of Samuel Magruder (1660-1711) and wife, Sarah Beall, both of Md. Sarah Beall Magruder made will in 1754 naming
her grandson Wm., son of Wm. Selby. In a will of a Wm. Selby, made in Md., 1732, he names wife Elizabeth and a son, Wm. Magruder Selby. His home was “Leith” and his overseer was John Magruder. Five of ch. mentioned in his will have Magruder family names: William, Sarah, Susannah, John and Samuel. Did Wm. Selby who made will in 1732 marry twice and was his first wife Sarah, thereby accounting for his ch.’s names, especially Wm. Magruder Selby? Who were parents of wife Elizabeth? -Miss Regina Magruder Hill, The Highlands, Apt. 803, Washington 9, D. C.


Person—Wanted inf. on Person(s) family. Desc. are asked to send copies of their lineage as far as their earliest known ancestor, with dates. History of family for more than 300 yrs. in America is being prepared for publication. —George F. Walker, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.


Hezekiah and wife Sarah deeded land Apr. 10, 1805, in Franklin Co., Ky., to Matthew Clarke. Evidently he was married second time. There was a James Brown b. Middlesex Co., Va., 1708, m. Elizabeth Pool, d. in Culpeper Co., 1784. Their son, James, b. 1740, m. Ann Davis of Caroline Co., had a son, Hezekiah. They also moved to Ky. Were James Brown, Jr., and Hezekiah Brown, who married Ann Stubbsfield, brothers? Would appreciate data on Hezekiah’s ancestry—Mrs. E. L. Crow, 3225 Lovers Lane, Dallas 5, Tex.

Hall—Allman Hall was printer and newspaperman in New Bern, and Wilmington, N. C. Names “Allman” and “Thomas Hall” have been carried for generations in McKoy (MacKay) families. The MacKay who changed the spelling to McKoy lived in Clinton, N. C., and married dau. of Allman Hall. Would like inf. on families.—James H. McKoy, P. O. Box 1017, Wilmington, N. C.

Aldrich-Cartwright—Abel Aldrich was b. at Uxbridge, Mass., Nov. 14, 1741, son of Abel Aldrich and Doras (Dorcas?) Cartwright. He m. Hannah Tillson at Boston Apr. 26, 1766. They settled at Cumberland, R. I., where Abel d. Aug. 31, 1819. He served in Rev. 1777-1780 and was granted pension in 1818. Want to trace antecedents of his parents. Was Abel, Sr., son of Jacob Aldrich and Huldah Thayer of Mendon, Mass.? Was Dorcas dau. of Sampson Cartwright and Bethiah Pratt of Nantucket? —Mrs. Georgina R. King, 1830 K St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Washburn-Doolittle—Mary D. Washburn b. Sept. 8, 1812, Westford, N. Y., was dau. of Lewis and Lydia (Doolittle) Washburn. Lewis was b. 1787 (where?) came from New England and was one of earliest settlers near Westford. D. at Westford Dec. 13, 1836. Said to have been of English or Welsh descent. Name originally spelled Washboorne. Lydia m. (when and where) Lydia Doolittle. Would like inf. on both lines.—Mrs. Donald F. Neach, 275 Upper Main St., Fort Plain, N. Y.


Van Voorhis-Newton—My Rev. ancestor was Daniel Van Voorhis, son of Daniel Van Voorhis and Emmyte Bennett. He was b. Jul. 8, 1738, at Oyster Bay, L. I. D. Feb. 21, 1819, in Washington Co., Pa. Second wife was Mary Newton, whom he m. July 12, 1780. She was b. Nov. 28, 1755-8, d. Oct. 31, 1789. He is buried in the Van Voorhis cemetery at old family homestead in Carroll Twp., Washington Co., Pa. Would like to have authorities to help prove my claim that he served as a Sea Captain in Rev. Would also like to know parents of Maj. Newton Van Voorhis—their birthdates, marriage date, deaths and places of burial. Did her father participate in Rev.? If so what service? Will be glad to correspond.—Miss Pearl Van Voorhis Ryon, 4750 Boundary St., San Diego 16, Calif.

Jones—Darling Jones b. 1764 Wake Co., N. C., of Nancy Nelson, d. Oct. 9, 1848, in Washington Co., Tenn. Resided in Carter Co., Tenn., when awarded pension for Rev. service. Served under General Marion at Monk’s Corner and elsewhere. Settled in Tenn. with his father when it was still known as Cherokee Co. Would like to know his parents, also his relationship to Willie and Allen Jones of N. C. Allen b. 1739 Halifax Co., N. C., d. 1798. Willie b. 1731, d. 1801. In 1790 Census both Willie and Darling are listed in Wake Co. Darling may have been son of Willie or Allen by early marriages which are not revealed in published biographies. Relationships revolve around story of John Paul Jones’ contacts with Willie Jones and his family.—Mrs. E. B. Shellabarger, Rt. 3, Box 674, Kirkland, Wash.

Page-Deane—Henry Page, second son of Maj. Carter Page and Mary Cary, was b. Sept. 29, 1785, at the Fork, Cumberland Co., Va. Educated at William and Mary College, and name appears in Alumni list of 1804. He was m. Dec. 23, 1813, to Jane B. Deane. Seven ch. were b. in Cumberland
Rockwell—James Rockwell, b. 1739-40, d. Mar. 20, 1817, Duanesburgh, N. Y. Will made Dec. 27, 1811, proved Mar. 26, 1817, names wife Anna and the ch. (Continued on page 365)
### D. A. R. Membership

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MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
February 1, 1951

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, February 1, 1951.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland H. Barker, offered prayer.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded present: National Officers: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Orr, Miss Gibson, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Anderson. State Regents: Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Friedl, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Cook, Miss Horne, Mrs. Padgett, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Hale.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Following our National Board meeting of October 11th, the next day I left Washington to go to our two D. A. R. Schools. On Friday evening, October 13th, I was a house guest of Mrs. W. H. Belk, past Chaplain General, at her home in Charlotte, N. C. That night Mrs. Belk entertained at a large dinner party at the Charlotte Country Club. An informal program was presented over by Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent of North Carolina.

Next morning, we drove on to Tamassee, arriving there in time for dinner. A program by the school boys and girls presented graphically their diversified activities. The open Board meeting was followed by a social hour. Early Sunday morning there was the customary Communion Service, held for the first time in the Edla S. Gibson Chapel. At the eleven o'clock program, with Mrs. Robert K. Wise, South Carolina State Regent, presiding, it was my privilege to give an address on the subject "Our Leaders of Tomorrow," and to attend the dedication of new memorial gates. It was gratifying to meet there many of our present and past officers and chairmen.

On Monday evening, I was a house guest of Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Vice President General, in Scottsboro, Ala. Her Chapter entertained the many out-of-State guests with a buffet dinner in her home. During the evening, there was a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. The following morning, October 17th, the dedication exercises at the school were attended by many Alabama and visiting Daughters. With Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, Alabama State Regent, presiding, there were addresses by your President General, National Chairman of Approved Schools, and others.

On the morning of October 18th, I arrived in Williamsburg, Va., and enjoyed drives around historic Williamsburg and Jamestown. The next day our Society was signal honored by having your President General preside at the ceremonies in celebration of the 169th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown. As your representative, I was deeply appreciative of the many courtesies.

That evening, the Williamsburg Chapter gave a dinner party at the Williamsburg Lodge. There, as at Yorktown, I was introduced by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Regent of Virginia.

The West Virginia Conference was held in Bluefield, and it was a pleasure to speak at their banquet on the evening of the 20th. After enjoying the Founders Breakfast, this group consisting of members who have organized Chapters, I was again introduced for an informal talk by the State Regent, Mrs. Alexander Keith McClung, Sr.

The late Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Historian General 1920-1923, was memorialized in a tribute program in her native city of Concord, N. C., on the afternoon of October 24th. More than two hundred Daughters from numerous sections of North Carolina attended the program at the Concord Country Club. The main tribute was given by Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, past Vice President General. She and other distinguished guests were introduced by the State Regent, Miss Virginia Horne. An informal reception followed. While in Concord, Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General, and I were house guests of Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, a sister of Miss Coltrane. Mrs. Cannon gave a luncheon and dinner party in our honor.

On Saturday, October 28th, it was a pleasure to be the guest of the District State Officers Club dinner at The Mayflower.

For several days of the week of November 13th, I took time from D. A. R. work to attend the meetings of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in New York City. For a number of years I have been interested in the work being accomplished for polio patients. However, at noon of the 13th I attended a luncheon of our National Motion Picture Committee. Following this, I stopped for a brief period at the annual card party which was given for our schools by the New York City Chapter. The morning of the 14th, I gave greetings at the National Board meeting of the New England Women. Friday
afternoon on the 17th of November, I attended a session of the United Nations at Flushing Meadows, N. Y.

December 6th, we held an Executive Committee meeting, with the Special Meeting of the Board for the admission of members and Chapters at noon on that day.

On December 8th, I was the guest of the American Liberty Chapter, Mrs. Clarence Woodhead, Regent, when a gavel made from wood of the Washington Elm tree, planted by George Washington on the U. S. Capitol grounds, was presented to me for the National Society.

In the evening on that date, I attended the supper meeting of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Yancey Martin, Regent.

The Keystone Chapter, with Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Regent, gave a reception on the evening of December 9, honoring Mrs. James D. Skinner, State Regent of the District of Columbia, which it was my pleasure to attend.

Members of the National Society from all States would have been gratified could they have been present on the evening of December 12th, when under the leadership of Miss Luella Chase, State Chairman of the Building Completion Fund for the District of Columbia, the National Ballet, through the courtesy of Marion Venable, gave an outstanding performance in Constitution Hall to a capacity audience, the proceeds of which event went to the Building Fund. It was a gala evening, beautiful and inspiring. It was supported by District Daughters and their friends, and it is a fine example of what can be done on a large scale to provide entertainment, and likewise net dividends for a specific cause. We wish you all could have been present.

To be in Washington at Christmastime is a happy privilege, for it is then that we pause for a while to enjoy the spirit of the Season. On the afternoon of December 14th, the President General gave a Christmas party to the staff in the President General's Reception Room in Constitution Hall. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, journeyed from New York for the party, and her presence meant much to the occasion.

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This action, with subsequent complications, has meant that our Occupational Therapy Department at U. S. Marine Hospital at Ellis Island will close permanently by March 1st. The authorities wished us to enlarge our work at the Staten Island Hospital with the mentally ill, of whom there would be approximately 100 patients. Since, at the present time, there is one Government Medical Therapist at Staten Island, and taking various conditions into consideration, it is a question whether we shall change our work to Staten Island. This subject will have to be discussed pro and con and a decision made.

This development in affairs means that our original work, established by the Ellis Island Committee, is completed at Ellis Island. These conditions create problems, whereby many major factors are involved, all of which will have to be determined by our Society as to what the status is to be of the D. A. R. Ellis Island Committee work.

On January 23rd, Miss Luella Chase, State Chairman of Building Completion Fund, presented a check to the National Society for the Building Fund, representing the proceeds from the National Ballet sponsored by her Committee, mentioned above. The check amounted to $3,870. As a State, the District of Columbia was on the Gold Star Honor Roll last year. This sum now gives the District of Columbia a blue star.

On Tuesday, Jan. 23rd, from 7:00 to 7:15 P. M., I was the guest of Station WWDC, Washington, when I shared the radio program for 15 minutes with Miss Phebe Stine, District of Columbia State Chairman of Radio, and the State Regent, Mrs. James D. Skinner.

On January 24, I spoke at the luncheon of the District of Columbia State Council of Patriotic Women of America at the Mayflower Hotel.

On the evening of January 24, it was my privilege to be the guest speaker at the District of Columbia Regents' Club in Washington.

On January 25th, I was a guest at the luncheon given in connection with the Annual Convention of the American Coalition at The Mayflower.

On January 27th, the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, entertained at a reception honoring the President General at their headquarters on Sixteenth Street in Washington, from 4:00 to 6:00.

The Executive Committee met on January 30th. It was my pleasure to be in the receiving line on January 30, for the reception at the Charter House given by Manor House Chapter for Miss Lillian Chenoweth, past Vice President General of the District of Columbia; also for the reception given by Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter, honoring Mrs. David L. Wells, past State Regent of the District of Columbia, on January 31st.

The members of the National Board of Management will be the guests of the President General this evening at a Buffet and Premiere Party in the Theatre of the Motion Picture Association of America, 16th and I Streets, at 7:00 P. M.

Marguerite C. Patton, President General.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

The Chaplain General gave an informal report in which she stated that the Washington Woodwork Company has presented to the National Society a beautifully finished block of wood to place under the cross in the Chaplain General's room, which would raise it to the proper height.

Mrs. Rex moved that the Washington Woodwork Company receive a letter of thanks for giving to the N. S. D. A. R. a base on which to place the brass cross now on a table in the Chaplain General's room. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren S. Currier, 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:

Minutes of the Regular Board meeting in October and the Special Board meeting in December were written for publication in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

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

All motions were typed and copies delivered to each National Officer, and the necessary committees at headquarters. These were also copied for the Statute Book and indexed.

The minutes of Executive Committee meetings have been written and copies forwarded to members of this committee; copy was also prepared for binding in book form and indexed.

Motions affecting particular offices were typed separately and delivered.

Notices of the December and February meetings of the National Board of Management and Executive Committee were mailed to the members.

Since the report to the October 11th Board meeting 3,453 membership certificates have been filled in and mailed to members.

The book containing minutes of the past administration has been indexed and typed and is now ready for binding.

All correspondence and requests for information have been given the usual prompt attention.

Emily L. Currier, Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

In this, my second report to you, I am happy to state that the interest displayed in the Society as evidenced from the correspondence received in my
office has in no way diminished and the demand for information and supplies has been heavy. Early in November, we sent to our official mailing list, copies of the new edition of Highlights of Program Activity, What the Daughters Do pamphlet, with a letter from the President General and Magazine inserts, totaling in all 14,350 pieces of material.

To chapters and individuals upon request we have mailed the following supplies:

- Application blanks, 19,504
- Information leaflets, 2,001
- Constitution and By-laws, 492
- Transfer cards, 1,868
- Reinstatement cards, 1,153
- Applicant's Working Sheets, 10,718
- Highlights of Program Activity booklet, 17,718
- Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 251
- Miscellaneous, 741

Total number of pieces, 87,142.

Since, as you know, a charge is made for the application blanks, Highlights of Program Activity booklet and pamphlet on What the Daughters Do, these three items reported have in a measure paid for themselves.

Even though it has seemed wise in view of the high cost of printing and postage to request Manual chairmen to reduce their orders whenever possible, the distribution since the last Board meeting totals 111,396, which tabulated according to languages is as follows:

- English -82,189
- Armenian -1,385
- Chinese -771
- Czechoslovak -1,385
- Finnish -423
- French -3,557
- German -4,187
- Greek -1,027
- Hungarian -580
- Italian -3,523
- Lithuanian -1,740
- Norwegian -426
- Polish -2,214
- Portuguese -775
- Russian -2,204
- Spanish -4,026
- Swedish -454
- Yiddish -1,363

It is with regret that my office cannot fill requests for manuals in the following languages—Lithuanian and Russian—as the supply is exhausted, and the Greek, French and Portuguese editions are rapidly decreasing.

A total of 2,072 letters was received and 1,614 letters or post cards were written.

Hazel F. Schermerhorn,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Due to the icy condition of the roads, permission was requested and granted for Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Chairman of Approved Schools, to read her report at this time.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

The reports which have been received since October from our D. A. R. schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee, have been most satisfactory. After the Board meeting in Washington, Mrs. Patton, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Emrick and I left for Tamasee to attend the Founder's Day Celebrations.

These included a cleverly arranged entertainment by the students which was greatly enjoyed by the many guests. An inspiring address, "Our Leaders of Tomorrow," was given by Mrs. Patton. This was followed by an open Board meeting at which Mrs. Wise presided. All phases of the work at Tamasee were discussed and much was learned concerning the school administration by those attending. The South Carolina, D. A. R. honored the visitors with a lovely reception following the evening meeting.

On Sunday morning all attended church in the beautiful new Gibson Chapel. This building and the interior are exquisite, and the chimes were beyond description. I can think of no more beautiful memorial to a mother than this chapel. The dedication of the Mamie Harrison Jones Memorial Gates followed. This gate corresponds to the Marshall Entrance Gate. The much needed auditorium is almost completed and recently many have donated window panes. We hope the debt on the building will be completed by April. Thirty-two Memorial Acres were dedicated. They were donated by the following states: Iowa, two; Massachusetts, ten; Ohio, four; Michigan, one; Nebraska, three; Florida, two; New York, one; South Carolina, four; Illinois, one; Georgia, two; Indiana, two.

More Board members and friends of the school were present for the ceremonies.

In Scottsboro, Ala., we were entertained in the Jacobs' home and Mrs. Jacobs, assisted by the Scottsboro D. A. R., entertained all visiting Daughters at dinner. At the Board meeting which followed we were sorry to learn that Mrs. Earle felt it necessary to resign from the chairmanship. Her resignation was accepted with deepest regret and she was elected Honorary Chairman for Life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Earle have given so much of everything to the school. Mr. Tyson's report was splendid. We are happy to report that his specific need for cows was met within a few days and the four pure-breeds have been added to the herd. They were given by Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and Ohio. This purchase eliminates the buying of additional milk for the free lunches.

The flooring in the school building must be replaced. Already four States, Louisiana, Iowa, Idaho and New York, have signified their intentions to tile rooms. This project is a necessity and we hope the entire amount of tile can be purchased before further shortages occur. It can be laid at the convenience of the school. There should be a maintenance fund for our school property just as there is for our buildings here in Washington.

On October 17th Mrs. Fallaw presided at the exercise in Becker Hall at which the presentations and acceptances of the following gifts were made: Leopold Faculty Cottage given by Illinois; Grade A Dairy Project presented by Mrs. Cory for Indiana and the Alabama C. A. R.; Walk presented by Mrs. Jackson. A splendid address by Mrs. Patton followed. A buffet luncheon was served after the services.

Both Mr. Cain and Mr. Tyson report a very happy Christmas season due to the many boxes of gifts sent by the Daughters. All children received gifts and members of the families who came for the Christmas parties were also remembered.

Helen C. Burnelle, Chairman.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

You will notice in the accompanying report of the Treasurer General for the period from Sept. 1, 1950 through Dec. 31, 1950, that we have repaid the loans of $27,000 which we borrowed from the National Metropolitan Bank to meet our current expenses during the summer months. The interest on these loans was $189.50. It will again be neces-
sary to borrow money to supplement the Current Fund before the 1952 dues are received.

In comparing the operations of these past four months with the same period last year, you will find a slight increase in total operating receipts, but also a net increase in operating expenses.

The Building Fund indebtedness has been reduced to $470,000, as of Jan. 31, 1951.

All records in the card catalogue room, the ancestor's catalogue, and the Library have been microfilmed in duplicate and will be sent to more secure sections of the country within a short time. These places will be reported in my next report.

Social Security for our employees is being investigated and will be reported on at the April Board meeting. Being a non-profit organization, our adoption of Social Security is optional according to law.

We have received for Bacone College a $3,000 endowment honoring the mother of one of our members-at-large who became interested through the "Highlights" which were sent to all members-at-large this fall.

The $15,000 which has been held in our office since Feb., 1949, was sent to Tamassee D. A. R. School in accordance with instructions received from the donor, Mrs. Proctor D. Faucht.

I appreciate the fine cooperation given my office by the state treasurers and chapter treasurers. All invitations received are greatly appreciated and it is regretted that all invitations to State Conferences cannot be accepted. The duties of the Treasurer General demand her time in Washington nearly every day.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from September 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950.

CURRENT FUND

Balance, August 31, 1950 ........................................ $10,105.33

RECEIPTS

Annual dues ....................................................... $126,091.50
Annual dues, applicants ........................................ 5,474.00
Initiation fees .................................................. 15,380.00
Reinstatement fees ............................................. 480.00
Supplemental fees .............................................. 1,545.00
Application blanks .............................................. 943.79
Catalogues ....................................................... 8.00
Certificates and folders ....................................... 2.00
Charters .......................................................... 20.00
Commissions
  Canteen ....................................................... 5.91
  Insignia ...................................................... 57.00
                              $62.91
Constitution Hall Events ...................................... 20,232.56
Duplicate papers ............................................... 545.50
Employees' withholding tax ................................... 7,971.32
Exchange ....................................................... 2.90
Flag codes ...................................................... 345.90
Handbooks ....................................................... 482.40
Highlights ..................................................... 441.49
Historical papers and slides ................................ 172.76
Library fees and contributions ............................... 261.25
Lineage ........................................................ 66.50
Lineage indexes ................................................. 32.00
Literature ....................................................... 38.71
Proceedings ..................................................... 97.45
Regents lists ................................................... 30.00
Rental of flags ................................................ 80.00
Returned checks ............................................... 229.00
Rituals ........................................................ 117.36
Sale of office equipment ...................................... 73.00
Sale of waste, etc. .............................................. 22.40
Sales tax ......................................................... 9.62
Sundry sales .................................................... 63.01
Telephone and telegrams ..................................... 21.50
What the Daughters Do ......................................... 126.43

Total Receipts ................................................ 181,470.26
Loan from National Metropolitan Bank ........................ 9,000.00
190,470.26

200,575.59
### DISBURSEMENTS

#### Refunds
- Annual dues: $222.50
- Annual dues, applicants: $90.50
- Initiation fees: $230.00
- Supplemental fees: $21.00
- Reinstatement fees: $5.00
  - Total: $569.00

#### President General
- Services: $2,420.25
- Postage: $111.06
- Supplies: $125.24
- Telephone and telegrams: $12.36
- Repairs: $3.95
- Express: $3.83
- Official expenses: $2,000.00
  - Total: $4,676.69

#### Recording Secretary General
- Services: $1,790.00
- Postage: $211.72
- Supplies: $15.98
- Telephone: $37
- Repairs: $5.76
- Reporting: $134.00
  - Total: $2,157.83

#### Corresponding Secretary General
- Services: $1,588.50
- Postage: $399.00
- Supplies: $155.08
- Telegrams: $93
- Repairs: $9.75
- Printing: $504.40
  - Total: $2,657.66

#### Organizing Secretary General
- Services: $1,500.00
- Postage: $5.00
- Supplies: $39.83
- Telephone and telegrams: $8.22
- Printing: $12.00
  - Total: $1,565.05

#### Treasurer General
- Services: $10,318.67
- Postage: $105.00
- Supplies: $248.00
- Telephone and telegrams: $12.33
- Repairs: $25.00
- Taxi fare: $4.50
- Rental fee: $14.40
  - Total: $10,727.90

#### Registrar General
- Services: $18,405.75
- Postage: $100.00
- Supplies: $105.21
- Repairs and binding books: $275.25
- Express: $1.55
  - Total: $18,887.76

#### Historian General
- Services: $1,430.00
- Postage: $10.00
- Supplies: $7.15
- Telephone: $1.12
  - Total: $1,448.27

#### Librarian General
- Services: $3,565.18
- Postage: $12.00
- Supplies: $121.60
- Telephone: $4.44
- Express: $2.58
- Books, subscriptions, dues: $90.20
  - Total: $3,792.00
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<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Repairs</th>
<th>Express and taxi</th>
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Supplies .......................................................... $ 24.48 $ 5,734.33

Congress, Sixtieth
Postal .......................................................... 121.75
Supplies .......................................................... 40.12
Telephone .......................................................... .45 162.32

Application blanks—printing and refund .......................................................... 2,014.00
Auditing and legal fees .......................................................... 1,310.00
Employee's withholding tax .......................................................... 7,971.32
Flag codes—postage and printing .......................................................... 192.51
Handbooks—postage .......................................................... 50.00
Highlights—printing .......................................................... 1,193.20
Interest on loans .......................................................... 189.50
Genealogical research—refunds, etc .......................................................... 79.80
Office furniture and fixtures .......................................................... 35.70
Parliamentarian—services, postage and travel .......................................................... 371.19
Proceedings—refund, postage, printing, supplies .......................................................... 4,743.61
Returned checks .......................................................... 239.00
Sales tax .......................................................... 15.19
State Regents' stationery .......................................................... 255.37
What the Daughters Do—printing .......................................................... 744.60

Appropriations
Committee Maintenance .......................................................... 2,250.00
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage .......................................................... 2,250.00
Manual .......................................................... 15,000.00
National Defense .......................................................... 3,750.00
Press Relations .......................................................... 2,250.00 25,500.00
Transfer to Petty Cash Fund .......................................................... 1,000.00

Total Disbursements .......................................................... 136,696.67

Payment of Loans from National Metropolitan Bank .......................................................... 27,000.00 $163,696.67

*Balance, December 31, 1950 .......................................................... 36,878.92

* At December 31, 1950, cash in the amount of $17,374.50 had been received from applicants who had not been admitted to membership at that date.

PETTY CASH FUND
Balance, August 31, 1950 .......................................................... 1,500.00
Receipts:
Transfer from Current Fund .......................................................... 1,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1950 .......................................................... 2,500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

Ellis Island
Balance, August 31, 1950 .......................................................... 21,369.63
Receipts:
Contributions .......................................................... 2,757.06
Interest .......................................................... 485.00 3,242.06

Disbursements:
Services .......................................................... 4,320.78
Postage .......................................................... 81.23
Supplies .......................................................... 1,887.04
Telephone .......................................................... 2.60
Repairs .......................................................... 45.85
Transportation .......................................................... 43.82
Insurance .......................................................... 83.13
Printing .......................................................... 221.26
Miscellaneous .......................................................... 1.50
Angel Island .......................................................... 120.00 6,807.21

Balance, December 31, 1950 .......................................................... 17,804.48
## Committee Maintenance

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>December 31, 1950</th>
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<td>$9,526.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of pins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of certificates and posters</td>
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<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
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<td>Telegrams</td>
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<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Citizenship Pilgrimage</td>
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<td>Sale of certificates and posters</td>
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<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
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<td>$3,190.64</td>
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<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
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<td>Sale of pins</td>
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<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
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### Disbursements:

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<td>Services</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$16,626.00</td>
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**Balance, December 31, 1950:** $1,132.16

### National Defense

#### Receipts:

- Appropriation: $3,750.00
- Interest: $62.50
- Sale of literature: $530.77
- Sale of medals: $182.00

**Balance, August 31, 1950:** $26,503.97

#### Disbursements:

- Refund: $1.00
- Services: $3,534.32
- Postage: $422.76
- Supplies: $308.34
- Telephone and telegrams: $48.72
- Repairs: $6.00
- Express and carfare: $10.51
- Printing: $1,037.11
- Literature and subscriptions: $910.96
- Medals: $1,400.00
- Travel: $277.34

**Balance, December 31, 1950:** $23,072.18

### Press Relations

#### Receipts:

- Appropriation: $2,250.00
- Sale of Press Guides: $3.50
- Sale of Press Digest: $67.00

**Balance, August 31, 1950:** $6,384.60

#### Disbursements:

- Services: $1,021.75
- Postage: $178.56
- Supplies: $88.96
- Telegrams: $3.69
- Printing: $327.76
- Photographs: $106.22
- Subscriptions: $53.60
- Press releases: $111.15

**Balance, December 31, 1950:** $6,813.41

### Credit Funds

#### Approved Schools

#### Receipts:

- Contributions: $31,084.90
- Transfer from Tamasee D. A. R. School Fund: $15,000.00

**Balance:** $46,084.90

#### Historical Research

- Receipts: $5,280.50
- Disbursements: $5,280.50

#### Tamasee Auditorium

- Receipts: $1,176.00
- Disbursements: $1,176.00
### Miscellaneous Funds

#### Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $920.89
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $310.63
  - Total Receipts: $1,231.52
- **Disbursements**:
  - U.S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G: $500.00
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $731.52

#### American Indians
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $2,538.42
- **Receipts**:
  - Contributions: $1,658.72
  - Total Receipts: $4,197.14
- **Disbursements**:
  - Scholarships: $1,252.42
  - Refund to States: $530.00
  - Total Disbursements: $1,782.42
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $2,414.72

#### Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $637.05
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $36.40
  - Total Receipts: $673.45
- **Disbursements**:
  - Scholarships: $202.05
  - Total Disbursements: $471.40
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $471.40

#### Bacone Memorial Scholarship
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $1,023.25
- **Receipts**:
  - Contributions: $221.45
  - Interest: $12.50
  - Total Receipts: $233.95
- **Disbursements**:
  - U.S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G: $1,000.00
  - Total Disbursements: $1,023.25
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $257.20

#### Caroline E. Holt Scholarship
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $1,459.94
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $210.98
  - Total Receipts: $1,670.92
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $1,670.92

#### Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $148.97
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $136.25
  - Total Receipts: $285.22
- **Disbursements**:
  - Services: $147.00
  - Total Disbursements: $147.00
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $138.22

#### Golden Jubilee Endowment
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $2,845.55
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $697.50
  - Total Receipts: $3,543.05
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $3,543.05
### Disbursements:
- **Transfer to Reserve for Maintenance**: $2,935.55
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $607.50

### Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $66.52
- **Receipts**:
  - Contributions: $107.00
  - Interest: $126.25
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $299.77

### Grace H. Morris Fund
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $62.50
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $62.50
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $125.00

### Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $634.72
- **Disbursements**:
  - Books: $50.00
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $584.72

### Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $974.42
- **Receipts**:
  - Contributions: $346.45
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $1,320.87

### Hillside School Endowment
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $369.64
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $6.25
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $375.89

### Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $893.67
- **Receipts**:
  - Interest: $350.00
  - Disbursements:
    - Books: $217.74
    - Balance, December 31, 1950: $1,025.93

### Life Membership Fund
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $1,550.61
- **Receipts**:
  - Fee: $50.00
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $1,600.61

### Magazine
- **Balance, August 31, 1950**: $5,741.97
- **Receipts**:
  - Subscriptions: $15,729.20
  - Advertisements: $2,949.84
  - Single copies: $98.14
  - Contributions: $27.00
  - Cuts: $237.00
  - Reports: $385.00
  - Reports: $19,426.18
- **Balance, December 31, 1950**: $25,168.15
Disbursements:
Refunds .............................................. $ 40.80
Services .............................................. 2,256.00
Postage ................................................ 798.47
Supplies .............................................. 110.58
Telephone and telegrams .............. 4.04
Repairs ................................................ 2.50
Express ................................................. 6.82
Printing and cuts ......................... 10,167.88
Editor's expenses ......................... 600.00
Photograph ........................................... 1.02
Commissions ........................................ 107.37 $14,095.48

Balance, December 31, 1950 ................................ $11,072.67

May Chapman Phillips Fund
Balance, August 31, 1950 ......................... 22.50
Receipts:
Sale of U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds .................. 500.00
Profit on sale of bonds ................................ 3.13
Interest ................................................... 3.20 $506.33

Disbursements:
Tamassee D. A. R. School ....................... 528.83

Balance, December 31, 1950 ......................... 0

Motion Picture Equipment
Balance, August 31, 1950 ................................ 717.69

Museum
Balance, August 31, 1950 ......................... 3,227.14
Receipts:
Contributions ......................................... 105.25

Disbursements:
Photographs .......................................... 25.50
Lettering ............................................... 4.50 $30.00

Balance, December 31, 1950 ......................... 3,302.39

National Tribute Grove
Balance, August 31, 1950 ......................... 2,330.77
Disbursements:
Save-the-Redwoods League ....................... 2,330.77

Balance, December 31, 1950 ......................... 0

New Building
Balance, August 31, 1950 ......................... 11,986.12
Receipts:
Contributions ......................................... 20,259.12
Sale of post cards .................................. 28.75
Sale of stationery .................................. 6.00
Sale of paper weights ............................ 4.50
Sale of bookends .................................. 2.00
Sale of matches ................................... 1.80
Sale of blotters .................................. 8.93
Sale of brochures .................................. 1.95
Sale of flag holders .............................. 7.70 $20,320.75

Disbursements:
Interest .............................................. 4,484.49
Furnishings .......................................... 25.25
Payments on loans from bank ............. 20,000.00 $24,509.74

Balance, December 31, 1950 ......................... 7,797.13
### Pension and Retirement

Balance, August 31, 1950: $14,852.01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$1,239.22</td>
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<td>Interest</td>
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<td>3,922.36</td>
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<td>18,774.37</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
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Balance, December 31, 1950: $13,191.21

### Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

Balance, August 31, 1950: $13,431.80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>235.49</td>
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<td>Sale of U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profit on sale of bonds</td>
<td>20.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer from Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</td>
<td>2,935.55</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,191.35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,623.15</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration Building</td>
<td>881.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Hall</td>
<td>19,652.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>50.13</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20,584.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1950</td>
<td>1,038.99</td>
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</table>

### State Rooms

Balance, August 31, 1950: $2,285.55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repairs</td>
<td>41.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furnishings</td>
<td>1,213.82</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,254.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1950</td>
<td>1,030.73</td>
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</table>

### Tamassee D. A. R. School

Balance, August 31, 1950: $15,000.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Approved Schools</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1950</td>
<td>-0-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Valley Forge Memorial

Balance, August 31, 1950: $149,518.06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>8,619.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of cards</td>
<td>3,961.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of cook books</td>
<td>1,635.65</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,216.73</td>
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<td></td>
<td>163,734.79</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refunds</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>6.97</td>
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<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>1.06</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
<td>957.47</td>
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<td>Express</td>
<td>3.87</td>
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<td>Architect</td>
<td>1,971.82</td>
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<td>Builder</td>
<td>8,875.23</td>
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<td>Windows</td>
<td>645.00</td>
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<td>Valley Forge Memorial Association</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,594.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31, 1950</td>
<td>151,140.37</td>
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</table>

Total Special Funds: $268,944.39
**RECAPITULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Balance 8-31-50</th>
<th>Receipts 12-31-50</th>
<th>Disbursements 12-31-50</th>
<th>Balance 12-31-50</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund</td>
<td>$10,105.33</td>
<td>$190,470.26</td>
<td>$163,696.67</td>
<td>$36,878.92</td>
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<td>Petty Cash Fund</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<td>2,500.00</td>
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<td>Ellis Island</td>
<td>21,369.63</td>
<td>3,242.06</td>
<td>6,807.21</td>
<td>17,804.48</td>
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<td>Committee Maintenance</td>
<td>7,696.52</td>
<td>2,250.00</td>
<td>419.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Citizenship Pilgrimage</td>
<td>6,659.78</td>
<td>3,036.62</td>
<td>3,206.91</td>
<td>6,489.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>4,805.94</td>
<td>13.50</td>
<td>1,628.80</td>
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<td>Manual</td>
<td>4,301.66</td>
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<td>18,193.50</td>
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<td>National Defense</td>
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<td>4,525.27</td>
<td>7,957.06</td>
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<td>Press Relations</td>
<td>6,384.60</td>
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<td>46,084.90</td>
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<td>Historical Research</td>
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<td>5,280.50</td>
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<td>5,280.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamassee Auditorium</td>
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<td>1,176.00</td>
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<td>1,176.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Carpenter Mt. Schools</td>
<td>920.89</td>
<td>310.63</td>
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<td>731.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indians</td>
<td>2,538.42</td>
<td>1,658.72</td>
<td>1,782.42</td>
<td>2,414.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship.</td>
<td>637.05</td>
<td>36.40</td>
<td>202.05</td>
<td>471.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacon Memorial Scholarship</td>
<td>1,023.25</td>
<td>223.95</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>257.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt Scholarship</td>
<td>1,459.94</td>
<td>210.98</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,670.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library</td>
<td>148.97</td>
<td>136.25</td>
<td>147.00</td>
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<td>Golden Jubilee Endowment</td>
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<td>697.50</td>
<td>2,935.55</td>
<td>607.50</td>
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<td>Grace C. Marshall Scholarship</td>
<td>66.52</td>
<td>233.25</td>
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<td>299.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace H. Morris Fund</td>
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<td>62.50</td>
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<td>125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund</td>
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<td>346.45</td>
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<td>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship</td>
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<td>Hillside School Endowment</td>
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<td>6.25</td>
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<td>375.89</td>
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<td>H. V. Washington Library Fund</td>
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<td>350.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>50.00</td>
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<td>1,600.61</td>
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<td>Magazine</td>
<td>5,741.97</td>
<td>19,426.18</td>
<td>14,095.48</td>
<td>11,072.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>May Chapman Phillips Fund</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>506.33</td>
<td>528.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Equipment</td>
<td>717.69</td>
<td></td>
<td>717.69</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>3,227.14</td>
<td>105.25</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>3,302.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Tribute Grove</td>
<td>2,330.77</td>
<td>20,320.75</td>
<td>2,330.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Building</td>
<td>11,986.12</td>
<td>20,320.75</td>
<td>24,509.74</td>
<td>7,797.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and Retirement</td>
<td>14,852.01</td>
<td>3,922.36</td>
<td>5,583.16</td>
<td>13,191.21</td>
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<td>Reserve for Maintenance</td>
<td>13,431.80</td>
<td>8,191.35</td>
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<td>1,038.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Rooms</td>
<td>1,874.80</td>
<td>410.75</td>
<td>1,254.82</td>
<td>1,030.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamassee D. A. R. School</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley Forge Memorial</td>
<td>149,518.06</td>
<td>14,216.73</td>
<td>12,594.42</td>
<td>151,140.37</td>
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</table>

$322,156.44 $345,856.19 $359,689.32 $308,323.31

**DISPOSITION OF FUNDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td>$292,632.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riggs National Bank</td>
<td>13,191.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petty Cash in Office of Treasurer</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>$308,323.31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**INDEBTEDNESS**

**Building Fund**

- 2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Interest payable quarterly): $200,000.00
- 2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Secured by $30,000.00 U. S. Treasury Bonds deposited as collateral. Interest payable quarterly): 30,000.00
- 2% Ninety-day Loans from Riggs National Bank, as follows:
  - Due January 23, 1951: 50,000.00
  - Due March 5, 1951: 60,000.00
  - Due March 19, 1951: 150,000.00 $490,000.00
INVESTMENTS

Current Fund
U. S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957 (maturity value $100.00) ........... $ 75.00

Ellis Island Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951–53 ....................... $ 5,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, June 15, 1952–55 .......................... 2,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ................. 13,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ................... 20,000.00 40,000.00

National Defense Fund
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 ...................... 5,000.00

Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ............. 10,500.00
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, March 15, 1952–54 ................. 2,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ............... 13,400.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ................ 500.00 26,400.00

Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 .............. 3,000.00

Bacone Memorial Scholarship Fund
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1961 ................... 1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ............... 2,000.00

Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2% Bonds, September 15, 1951–53 ............... 500.00
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ............ 13,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1964–69 ........... 3,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 ............ 9,800.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1955 .............. 500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ............ 200.00 27,000.00

Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 .............. 1,000.00
- U. S. Postal Savings 2 1/4% Bond, due 1952 ..................... 500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ............. 3,500.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1960 ............. 4,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 ............. 2,500.00 11,500.00

Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1959–62 .......... 10,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ......... 3,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, March 15, 1952–54 .......... 7,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1964–69 .............. 10,000.00
*U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, March 15, 1952–54 ............ 200.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1964–69 ........... 500.00
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value $550.00) 407.00
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00) 92.50
U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1954 .......... 11,400.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 .......... 10,400.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ........ 5,000.00 [57,999.50

Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1952–55 .............. 1,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959–62 ........... 3,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1953 ............. 200.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 .......... 2,500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1962 .......... 1,000.00
Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964 .......... 3,000.00 10,700.00

Grace H. Morris Fund
U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, March 15, 1952–54 ............... 5,000.00

Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund
U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ............... 500.00
Hillside School Endowment Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. Savings 2¼% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</th>
<th>$ 700.00</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2¼% Bonds, Series G, due 1957</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2¼% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
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Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54</th>
<th>9,000.00</th>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
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Pension and Retirement Fund

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<th>Potomac Electric Power Co. 3½% Bonds, July 1, 1966</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, September 15, 1951-53</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>21,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69</td>
<td>23,500.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1953</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
<td>47,700.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1955</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
<td>40,126.34</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1958</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
<td>13,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962</td>
<td>13,500.00</td>
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Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

<table>
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<tr>
<th>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, September 15, 1951-53</th>
<th>5,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*$479,674.50

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, read the report of the Finance Committee, and also read recommendations from that committee.

Report of Finance Committee

From September through December 1950, vouchers were approved to the amount of $315,234.56, of which contributions received for Credit Funds amounted to $32,541.40.

A voucher was approved for the payment of $27,000 on loans to the Current Fund.

The largest expenditures follow:

| Clerical service, $49,009.19; Manager, Superintendent and employees, $26,000.05; Appropriation funds, $40,126.34; New Administration Building, $24,509.74; Valley Forge Memorial, $12,594.42; Remodelling steps in Auditorium, $19,599.11; Magazine, $14,095.48; Pensions, $3,583.16; Printing, wrapping and mailing Proceedings of 59th Congress, $4,731.61. |
| imilda B. Woollen, Chairman. |

Mrs. Richards moved that the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that the expenses of the Building Completion Committee Chairman be discontinued, be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Kerr. Carried.

Mrs. Richards moved that the expense money allowed the Building Completion Committee chair-
The motion as amended was put to a vote and carried.

Mrs. Barrow moved that no money be borrowed from the banks for operating expenses by the Executive Committee without the approval of the National Board. Seconded by Mrs. Anderson. Carried.

Mrs. Greenlaw moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee to discontinue stationary and postage to State Regents. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Lost.

Mrs. Jacobs moved that, to reduce the cost of printing, the names of chairmen and dates be omitted from all handbooks, rituals and special supplies, etc., so that these may be used by succeeding administrations, and a rubber stamp for the chairman's name be substituted. Seconded by Mrs. Gupton. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that we continue the $900 per annum given the National Defense Chairman for her expenses. Seconded by Mrs. Repass. Carried.

Miss Carraway moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Woolen, Chairman, and the members of the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Miller. Carried.

Mrs. Leland H. Barker, 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 B. Barker, Chairman.

Mrs. Barker moved the acceptance of the report of the Auditing Committee which carries with it the reports of the Finance Committee and the Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

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

Number of applications verified, 1,220; Number of supplementals verified, 455; Total number of papers verified, 1,675. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 57; Supplementals, 42. New records verified, 270; Permits issued for official insignia, 383; Permits issued for miniature insignia, 383; Permits issued for ancestral bars, 325.

Your Registrar General has two requests. First—Please emphasize in your State that application papers be more carefully compiled. Please do not rely upon this office to furnish and verify data recorded. It takes our time and only delays action on the papers.

Second—Do everything in your power to retain members. Reason for resignations differ. Sometimes they are unavoidable, but often a personal call will reveal the reason and the person may be persuaded to withdraw her request.

Dorothy D. Trewhella, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 1220 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 229 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr gave the following recapitulation of membership: Deceased, 734; Resigned, 1233; Reinstated, 222.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from Dec. 6th to Feb. 1st:

The resignation of the State Vice Regent of England, Mrs. Robert B. Moseley, has been received.

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Mary Willie Cause French, Atmore, Ala.; Mrs. Marianne Beneker Boyd, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Erlene Johnston O'Neall, Greenville, S. C.

The State Regent of Michigan requests that the confirmation on December 6th of the reappointment of Mrs. Ellen Littlefield Elder as Organizing Regent at Clare, be cancelled.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Buena Vivian Pitts Bevans, Ravenswood, Ill.; Miss Mary Daugherty, Sullivan, Ill.; Mrs. Lewellyn Williams Robinson, Wallace, N. C.; Mrs. Marie M. Forrest, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Through her State Regent the following reappointment as Organizing Regent is requested: Mrs. Buena Vivian Pitts Bevans, Ravenswood, Ill.

Through the State Regent of Florida the Boca Ciega Chapter requests permission to change its location from Pass-a-Grille Beach to St. Petersburg.

Through their State Regents the following Chapters have requested official disbandment: Governor George M. Troup, Hogansville, Ga.; Abigail Chamberlain Whipple, Solon, Maine; Wampum Mill, Park Ridge, N. J.; Abbeville, Abbeville, S. C.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Robert Critten den, West Memphis, Ark.; La Cuesta, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; Robert Harvey, Metairie, La.; Colonel Thomas Johnston, Richlands, N. C.

Edith H. Wright, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the resignation of one State Vice Regent; confirmation of three Organizing Regents; cancellation of one Organizing Regency; reappointment of one Organizing Regent; change in one Chapter location; disbandment of four Chapters; confirmation of four Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Carried.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The routine work of the Library has gone on since the October Board meeting. A letter and questionnaire was sent to the State Librarians in January. The questionnaire is to be filled in by the State Librarians with report of the work accomplished during the year.

We continue to have our many readers interested in genealogical research. With the increased number of readers we find our book binding list
has also grown. This indicates the increased interest in research and the steady use of the Library.

The card catalogue of the Library has been microfilmed and films stored in a safe place.

The following list of accessions shows the interest and cooperation of the State Librarians, Chapter Librarians and the membership. The list comprises 229 books, 120 pamphlets and 21 manuscripts.

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**

Alabama Society Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1950-51. From Alabama D. A. R.

**ARIZONA**

A Historical and Biographical Record of the Territory of Arizona. 1888. From Tucson Chapter.

Following 3 books from Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.


**CALIFORNIA**

Daughters of the American Revolution California State Society Year Book. 1950-51. From California's D. A. R.

Humphry Turner Family. Leona B. McQuiston. From the compiler.

**COLORADO**

Following 2 books from Colorado D. A. R.:

- History of George Miller, Sr. and Catherine, His Wife and Their Descendants, 1926.

**CONNECTICUT**

Following 2 books from Connecticut D. A. R.:

- Family of Aaron and Sarah Bradley of Guilford. 1879.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


Following 2 books from Mrs. C. C. Coombs through Columbia Chapter:

- Wray Memorial. Homer Wakefield. 1897.

**ILLINOIS**

The Family of Henry Wolcott. One of the First Settlers of Windsor, Conn. A. Bohmer Rudd. 1950. From Fort Dearborn Chapter.

Following 2 books from Illinois D. A. R.:

- A Brief History of Ebenezer Phinney and His Descendants. Mary A. Phinney. 1948.

**INDIANA**


**KANSAS**

The Family of Henry Wolcott. One of the First Settlers of Windsor, Conn. A. Bohmer Rudd. 1950. From Fort Dearborn Chapter.

Following 2 books from Illinois D. A. R.:

- A Brief History of Ebenezer Phinney and His Descendants. Mary A. Phinney. 1948.

**KENTUCKY**


**MARYLAND**

The deForests of Avesnes. J. W. DeForest. 1900. From Maryland D. A. R.


**Massachusetts**


**MINNESOTA**


History of Mower County. 1884. From Mrs. Edward M. Gaylord, State Librarian, D. A. R.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

MISSISSIPPI
Mississippi Court Records from the Files of the High Court of Errors and Appeals 1799-1859. Mary Louise F. Hendrix. 1950. From the compiler through Ralph Humphreys Chapter.

MONTANA
Following 2 books from Silver Bow Chapter: Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Missoula County, Ohio. 1892. History of Susquehanna County, Pa. Emily C. Blackman. 1873.

NEBRASKA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

PENNSYLVANIA

TEXAS

VERMONT

SOME GENEALOGICAL NOTES—AMES FAMILY. Pelham W. Ames. 1900.

Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA
Virginia Gazette Index. 2 vols. 1950. From West Virginia D. A. R.

WISCONSIN


OTHER SOURCES


Year Book of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1897-98 and 1899. 1900. From the Society.


Quattlebaum Family History. 1950. Compiled and presented by M. M. Quattlebaum. (2 copies.)

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Blacks and Harriets Robertson of South Branch, Va., and Their Descendants. Robert A. Love. 1950.
(2 copies.)
Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville District Wills and Bonds. W. Pauline Young. 1950.
PAMPHLETS

ARIZONA

Following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.:
The Mering Family. 1939.
Acme Printing Co. through Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R. 1950.

ARKANSAS

CONNECTICUT

Dane Family of Ipswich, Mass. 1854.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Following 2 pamphlets at the bequest of Mrs. Isabelle Richdrops and Mary Washington Chapter and Courtesy of Mrs. Vineta Ranke.
A Brochure on Old Tenen Church. 1917.
The Royal Descend and Colonial Ancestry of Mrs. Harlay Calvin Gage. 1944.
Following 4 pamphlets from Mrs. C. Warren Catlinus through Mrs. Rosece Reeves, Librarian of Frances Scott Chapter.
The Division of a County 1853-55. 1942.
Northumberland's Centennial Summer, 1874. 1948.
150 Years of Voluntar Fire-Fighting, Northumberland Co., Pa. 1946.
From Manor House Chapter.
From Mrs. Catharine H. G. Reeves through Frances Scott Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Following 4 pamphlets from Illinois D. A. R.:
Edwin Hubbell Chapin. • Anson Titus. 1894.
Mary Gaines Finley Sharp. Clem Thompson 1930. From Cahokia Mound Chapter.

IOWA

Following 3 pamphlets from Iowa D. A. R.:
The Razier Family of Yarmouth. 1912.
Breck Family—Wills and Inventories. Samuel Breck. 1887.
Alexis Casswell. Wm. Gemmell. 1877. (2 copies.)

KENTUCKY

Lincoln Herald October 1950. From Mr. R. Gerald McMurtry through Kentucky D. A. R.

MAINE

West Gardiner's Hundred Years, Centennial 1850-1950. Bud Martin. 1950. From Samuel Grant Chapter.

MARYLAND


MASSACHUSETTS

Following 6 pamphlets from Massachusetts D. A. R.:
John French, Jr. of Taunton, Berksley, Middleboro and Oakham, Mass. and His Descendants. Henry B. Wright. 1944.
The Hussey Family of Yarmouth. 1915.
Descendants of Thomas Hathaway and His Wife Molly Gilbert. Charles F. Hathaway.

MICHIGAN

Following 2 pamphlets from Michigan D. A. R.:

MINNESOTA

The Red River Trail. From St. Cloud Chapter.

MISSOURI

The Barrere Family. From Mrs. John C. Cochran through St. Cloud Chapter.

NEBRASKA

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska. 1950-51. From Nebraska D. A. R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Genealogy of the Wells Family and Also of the Smith Family Both of Hatfield, Mass. 1893. From Benjamin Sergeant Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

The Mering Family. 1929. From Mrs. Mary A. Van Camp.
Following 4 pamphlets from New Jersey D. A. R.:
Andrew Cunningham of Boston and Some of His Descendants. Henry W. Cunningham. 1901.

NEW YORK

Following 3 pamphlets from Miss Martha Dougton through Real Caldwell Chapter.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF SOUTHERN QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS AND ITS CONSTITUENT MONTHLY MEETING

1943.

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Ohio


Oregon


Pennsylvania


Rhode Island

Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book. 1958-59. From Rhode Island D. A. R.

Texas


Other Sources


Manuscripts

District of Columbia

Children of Moses Woodruff and Phebe Marsh. From Mrs. William W. Badgley through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

Georgia

Ponder-Ballenger Notes. Willis M. Boyd. 1950. From Ochonega Chapter.

Indiana


Kentucky


Michigan


New York

Family of Philip Heseltine and His Wife Betsey Stevens. 1950. From Mrs. Albert D. Howe.

Virginia

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County, 1633-1900. Margaret R. Hodges. 1938.

The Marriage Licenses of Talbot County from 1796-1818. E. F. Johnson. 1894.

MASSACHUSETTS


Woburn Births 1640-1900, E. F. Johnson. 1890.

Woburn Deaths 1640-1900. E. F. Johnson. 1890.

Woburn Marriages and Marriage Intentions 1699-1900. E. F. Johnson. 1894.


Livingston County Records of Rural Cemeteries. Vol. 3. 1950.


Cutter and E. F. Johnson. 1890.

Location of Graves of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers. 1949.


The Northern Peninsula of Michigan. 1850 Census of Washtenaw County. 1949-50.

Livingston County Records of Rural Cemeteries. Vol. 3. 1950.


General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County, 1633-1900. Margaret R. Hodges. 1938.

The Marriage Licenses of Talbot County from 1796-1818. E. F. Johnson. 1894.

MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX TO A HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.

Location of Graves of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers. 1850 Census of Washtenaw County. 1949.


Livingston County Records of Rural Cemeteries. Vol. 3. 1950.

Skeletons of New Hampshire Revolutionary Soldiers.


Pennsylvania


History of the Classes of Bergen of The Reformed Dutch Church. 1949-50.

New Jersey


Bible Records of the Bell Family. 1949-50.

Mariages and Baptisms of the Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, 1949-50. Mary Ann S. Stoddard.

Mississippi

Marriages and Baptisms of the Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, 1949-50. Mary Ann S. Stoddard.

Descendants of Samuel King and John Southworth of Danvers. 1650.


Michigan

Ancestral Lines of Michigan Families.

Bible Records of the Caldwell -Drummond -Greene and Other Families of Texas. 1949-50.


Descendants of John Bibighaus of Bedminster, Bucks Co. 1949.

Maryland

List of Signers 1777. 1950.

Wills, Bible and Other Records of Prince Edward County. 1949-50.

West Virginia


Pamphlets

District of Columbia

Partial Records from the First Presbyterian Church, 1841-55. 1949-50.
South Carolina

Virginia
Organization of Mount Prospect School, Onancock, Va. 1950.

Charts
District of Columbia
Descendants of Thomas Orion, Windsor, Conn. 1949-50.

Microfilms
Wisconsin
Wisconsin Territorial Census 1836-47. 1950-51.

Jessamine Bland James, Librarian General.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell read her report.

Report of Historian General

The period from the October Board Meeting to the present has been a busy one for the staff in the office of the Historian General. Handling the sale of cookbooks, note cards and Christmas cards for the Valley Forge project has greatly increased the work in this office.

Over 460 letters have been received and all correspondence concerning the historical work, the Valley Forge Project, and requests for information, have been given prompt attention. All orders for cookbooks and cards have been filled and the contributions and memorials for the Bell Tower recorded.

On December 28th, 2700 questionnaires, for reporting the historical work accomplished from March, 1950, to March, 1951, were sent to the State and Chapter Historians.

During the past three months several items of interest have been reported. Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter of Virginia, has been active in preserving Mile Stone No. 8, the boundary stone, surrounded by an iron fence with bronze plaque, located south of Georgetown Road at Upton Hill. Hannah Clark Chapter of Georgia reports the completion of the Brooks County History and the location of the grave of William Holloway, a Revolutionary soldier. This grave will be marked. Fort Leb anon Chapter of Pennsylvania, entered a D. A. R. float in the parade at Orwigsburg, when the memorial building erected in memory of the veterans of all wars was dedicated.

Interesting material on the early homes located in Cattaraugus County, New York, was compiled by the historian of the Olean Chapter. Two documents, an inventory of the "Estate of Constantine Ladd" and the bond he made when he was appointed sheriff in 1791, were received from the William Scott Chapter of Texas; also a deed dated July 10, 1799, from the Watch Tower Chapter of New Jersey.

Miss Faustine Dennis, State Historian of the District of Columbia, has been representing the Society at the meeting of the History Committee, National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.

Since the October Board meeting your Historian General has attended two State Board meetings, one Duncan Tavern Board meeting, one meeting of the Poage Society, Children of the American Revolution, two State Conferences, Executive meetings and special meeting of the National Board of Management.

It was a privilege and inspiration to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference. Among the many interesting features of this conference was the Valley Forge breakfast. It was an honor to be one of the speakers on this important occasion. For the many courtesies extended by Pennsylvania Daughters, your Historian General is most appreciative. The West Virginia State Conference was also an inspirational meeting, and your Historian General appreciates the hospitality and the opportunity to present the Historian’s work.

On October 24th, it was the privilege of your Historian General to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the new library room at Duncan Tavern, the State Shrine of the Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This room was built to house the library and personal objects of John Fox Jr., a native Kentuckian and prolific writer of American literature. This priceless collection was a generous gift by members of the Fox family to the Kentucky Society.

On October 28th, Poage Chapter honored your Historian General with a beautiful reception. This expression of love from her own chapter will always be remembered.

On November 2nd, it was a pleasure to attend a delightful meeting of the Frankfort Chapter as guest speaker. On November 8th, the Colonel George Nicholas Chapter gave a tea in the home of Mrs. Grover C. Anderson honoring your Historian General, preceding which Mrs. John White Trimble gave a luncheon in her home. These lovely courtesies are much appreciated.

Your Historian General was guest speaker or honor guest at the following occasions: On December 9th, it was a privilege to attend the Christmas meeting of Buford Chapter as guest speaker; On December 13th, was an honor guest at the Christmas meeting of Capt. John Waller Chapter; on January 8th, was an honor guest at the anniversary meeting of the Lexington Chapter; January 10th, was guest speaker at the anniversary meeting of the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter; January 11th, was an honor guest at the anniversary meeting of the John Marshall Chapter; January 15th, was guest speaker at the anniver sary meeting of Limestone Chapter.

Your Historian General wishes to express her thanks for all of these courtesies. She also appreciates the many invitations that she was unable to accept.

This report would not be complete without an expression of thanks to our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, to the National Chairman of Valley Forge Bell Tower Committee, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, and to Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Smithers, for their interest, efficiency and untiring efforts.

Hallie Everett Russell, Historian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. George A. Kuhner, read her report.

Report of Curator General

The Museum Department has been a very busy one since I last made a report to you.

Hundreds of visitors, our own members and the public, have had their patriotism fired by the splendid talks made by Mrs. Fay Chaires Edgar, as she has guided them through the new Museum Gallery.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Our Museum has attracted the attention of people from every State in the Union, and from many parts of the world.

Even a student at an American university, whose homeland is the new little republic of Israel, was sufficiently interested in our exhibits to spend several hours in the study of them recently.

We have felt that since we as a National Society have made a big investment in this lovely headquarters, and since our members and others have contributed their precious heirlooms, greater publicity should be given to the D. A. R. Museum. So, our first big effort in this direction was, at the suggestion of Miss Gertrude Carraway, energetic Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, to prepare an article of over 2,000 words and five illustrations, for publication in the Magazine at an early date.

It is our hope that those members who have not yet set aside sufficient time to really go through the Museum, will do so at Congress time. After they have seen what we have here, we feel sure that they will not only want to give us some of their historic objects but will give or raise money to help pay for this visible evidence of the fight of our Founding Fathers to bring forth this great and free Nation.

Next, we, with the approval of the President General, sought the cooperation of Mr. Frank Waldrop of the Times-Herald of Washington, D. C., in having an article written on some of our prize possessions stressing the patriotic, historic and educational value of our D. A. R. Museum work. The result of this effort was most gratifying to all of us, the President General included. This article is so good that we are planning to have a reprint of 3,000 copies, these to be sent to the State Museum chairmen so that they may forward one copy to each of the Museum Chapter Chairmen. There will also be enough to send one to each of the National Officers and members of the National Board. The article carries three splendid illustrations: one, of the 200-year-old spinning wheel now on exhibition in the Gallery. This spinning wheel was made in 1753 by General Israel Chapin of Washington's staff. Another picture in the article shows the teapot from which Martha Washington served tea to the officers and soldiers at Valley Forge. The third picture in this article shows a lyre-shaped brooch made of some of George Washington's hair before he began to turn gray. The article appeared in the Times-Herald on Sunday, January 14th. Your Curator General is expressing thanks to Mr. Waldrop, and those members of the Times-Herald staff who took painstaking care in the preparation of the article, which we believe will do a great deal of good.

Our President General has taken two big steps forward in the matter of carrying news of our Headquarters activities out to our members all over the country, and to foreign countries. I refer to Mrs. Patton's project of a colored film slide library, and to her successful efforts to have an illustrated story in the National Geographic Magazine. In connection with the artistic angle of this work, Mrs. Broy, our Curator, has been most happy to comply with Mrs. Patton's request for cooperation from our department.

Mrs. Broy has made several talks on "Fans" at District of Columbia and Maryland Chapters.

Several outstanding gifts have been received for the Museum. This list includes a nicely polished block of wood from the Washington Elm taken down in the U. S. Capitol Building grounds not so long ago. This gift is beautifully marked with a silver marker. An original copy of the Boston Gazette has been given to the Museum for exhibition purposes by Mrs. Gladys Dunster Herfurth, through Frances Scott Chapter, honoring Mrs. Virginia Heckert Lambert.

There have been many visitors to see our 28 Period State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. Several States with recently redecorated rooms have gone ahead with the finishing up of certain details related to these projects.

Mrs. Gupton of Tennessee and her State Room Committee have gone ahead with their plans for the redecorating of their State Room, which luckily is the Curator General's office. In my next report when this room is nearer completion, I shall give information.

California D. A. R. is in constant communication with my staff regarding proposed changes in their room. There may be definite progress in California's plans for redecoration in my next report to you. They expect to, at least, have their walls done over before Congress, and an overall plan is being worked on, whereby certain things can be done now, others later, yet the unified plan will be in evidence in the end.

GIFT LIST—FEBRUARY 1951


Connecticut—Thirteen chapters, $13.


Florida—Three chapters, $11.

Georgia—Two chapters, $9.


Indiana—Spier Spencer Chapter: pair of silk stockings, Mrs. Jessie M. Brown. Four chapters, $4.


Massachusetts—Three chapters, $3.


Missouri—Two chapters, $2.
Montana—Two chapters, $2.
New Jersey—Three chapters, $6.
New York—One chapter, $3. State Room gift: Women of '76 Chapter: $75 for metal door grille by Mrs. Mildred B. Schluter, in honor of her husband, Dr. Frederick H. Schluter.
Ohio—State Room gift: $100 for metal door grille and picture post cards of room by Mr. E. J. Merkle in honor of his wife, Mrs. Edward J. Merkle, State Museum and Room Chairman.
Rhode Island—Four chapters, $3.50.
Tennessee—Eight chapters, $13.25.
Texas—Two chapters, $4. State Room gift: State D. A. R. $75 for metal door grille.
Virginia—Six chapters, $9.50.
Washington—one chapter, $1.
West Virginia—State Room gifts: Bee Line Chapter: pad for rug. State D. A. R. pair of brass andirons and $75 for metal door grille.
Wisconsin—Two chapters, $3.
Wyoming—one chapter, $3.

Adella R. Kühner, Curator General.

Mrs. Wright moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee: That when the person holding the office of First Vice President General has been a Vice President General, one bar be authorized for both services. To the First Vice President General bar add in the initials (V.P.G.) and such dates as are correct and show the time of service as Vice President General. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, presented a report in which she urged the State Regents to continue their efforts to obtain advertising for the magazine, and to take an active interest, through their State and Chapter Chairmen, in expirations and renewals of subscriptions.

Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the Magazine, read her report.

Report of Magazine Editor

As reported at the October Board Meeting and announced in the November issue of the D. A. R. Magazine, upon taking over the editorship of our Magazine September 1, we adopted two primary objectives: first, to keep up the high editorial standards set by our predecessor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau; and second, to get the Magazine, if possible, on a self-supporting financial basis.

Editorially, we have endeavored to have an informative and interesting publication, with each number carrying articles on historical, genealogical, educational and patriotic subjects, as well as D. A. R. work. We have been very fortunate in procuring free what we consider excellent articles, some of them by statesmen, educators or writers who could receive large amounts of money from other periodicals. With approval of the Executive Committee and cooperation of Curator General's office, the Magazine plans to republish in booklet form Magazine articles on our Buildings, our Museum, and our State Rooms, profits, if any, to go towards our Building Fund debts.

Financially, we have also been very fortunate so far. My job was interpreted as including that of a business manager in addition to editor, since the National Society, with its heavy building debts, could no longer afford to subsidize our Magazine.

Our printing contract, following lengthy negotiations, was replaced by a new one with the same Washington firm, at a reduction in charges. We are saving other costs by different types of printing, page arrangements, and address systems. We are not paying now for articles or any other material. States are paying for the stories of their activities, and Chapters are sending checks for cuts used with their reports, as voted last February by our National Board.

Thanks to the efficient leadership of our Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, the assistance of National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen, and the cooperation of Chapter Regents, Magazine Chairmen and members, the splendid gain in subscriptions has brought a record amount of money from that source, and our advertisements have increased encouragingly with each issue to date.

Thus, with decreases in expenditures and increases in income, we are proud to report a net profit for every month since September, as follows: September—$145.98; October—$1,934.95; November—$2,432.98; and even December, with its lengthy National Board Minutes—$316.79: a new record for the four months, as you may see from the report of the Treasurer General, of $5,330.70. This morning I received the January statement from the Treasurer General. It showed a profit of $2,018.89, making for the five months a total net profit of $7,349.59.

We realize that the fall and winter are our best seasons; so we must keep working even harder to continue our early record in the black. For this we shall need, and we earnestly solicit, the aid, cooperation and interest of each Board member, especially those from States which up to now have not sent us advertisements or shown substantial gains in subscriptions.

Anything and everything you can do to assist the Magazine will be deeply appreciated. And each of you can do much, not only directly but through your influence in your respective States. We are most grateful for your encouragement and help in the past, and we hope it will grow even greater and more productive in the future.

Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Chairman of Committee on Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, read her report.

Report of Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge

I am happy to appear before the National Board for a truly patriotic project in reporting the work of the Committee on the Building of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

The Valley Forge National Chairman reports receipts from October, 1950, through January, 1951, of $18,658.95. This includes contributions, sale of cards and sale of cookbooks. There remain...
approximately 27,000 cards and 2,370 cookbooks to be sold. Response to the request for the Thank Offering amounted to only $4,007.60, a small beginning for $75,000.

To date there are 6,691 names on the Honor Roll leaving space for approximately 3,900 additional names.

At the present time only 241 names of State and National Officers have been received at $25 each, and there are places for many additional names.

Only 25 State Section Tablets have been taken. There are other memorials to be purchased but we will not go into that as you have the list and have seen it many times, the general plan has not been changed.

Too much appreciation cannot be expressed to the many who make the work of this committee possible.

We have a number of patriotic birthdays in the month of February. We can show our patriotism by contributing to the first Shrine in America and to one of the most sacred spots in American History.

Anita G. Williams, Chairman.

Recess was taken at 12:30 p.m.

The afternoon meeting reconvened at 1:50 p.m., the President General presiding.

The Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Charles C. Haig, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since the last report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee our maintenance crew has been busy with our very heavy winter schedule in Constitution Hall. Polishing brass, washing windows and vacuuming the upholstery on the chairs. Now we are at the peak of the season with twenty-five dates in February alone—the largest month on record, I believe.

During the winter season our crew is so busy with events in Constitution Hall that there is not much time left to do other work. After every event the floors are brushed, then mopped with soap and water. The lobby is also washed. This takes six men at least six hours each day, which is in addition to washing the corridor floors in the other buildings, washing the more than 150 windows and other general repairs. We feel that the buildings are in very fine condition at this time from reports that we get from people who have not replaced them, as yet.

All electric fans have been collected and stored until spring when each fan is cleaned and oiled. Every Friday two men are assigned to the cleaning of all gutters and down spouts on all buildings. I regret to tell you that we have lost two of our best cleaning men to the armed services, and we have not replaced them, as yet.

During November all of our fire extinguishers were refilled. Most of the extinguishers are the soda and acid tank type that need refilling every year. These are being slowly converted to the CO-2 type (carbon dioxide) as they are the newer and better type. Recently we exchanged the old type for the new in the lounge of Constitution Hall and placed two new extinguishers on the third floor of the New Administration Building. We have had three fire drills and two air raid drills since the emergency. We are using the corridors in the basement for air raid shelters which were used during the last war.

At Christmas time this department is in charge of putting up two large trees and decorating them. This year, the President General entertained in the morning for the Buildings and Grounds employees and, in the afternoon for the clerical staff and other personnel.

Our men have painted the walls and floor of the corridor running under Constitution Hall. While working there they built a ramp which did away with a few very treacherous stairs. I am sure that during Congress, when the pages use the short cut to their room near the lounge, they will notice and appreciate this fine improvement.

Once a month we rebulp the lights over the auditorium. Do you know there are 100,000 watts of light over the skylight? It is not unusual for our men to replace 150 or more bulbs a month in this section alone. In Memorial Continental Hall when we rebulp the four chandeliers we use 160 bulbs. The cost for bulbs is more than twice what it was in years past and they last about one-half as long. It is interesting to note that in connection with our conserving electricity, even with the new rate that we have secured from the Potomac Electric Power Company, there has been a reduction of approximately $100 for the last several months.

We have a complete set of wool bunting State flags which we rent out for the small fee of $5. This set is quite old and we decided to have them repaired hoping that they will last a number of years. Our men have cleaned the poles and painted the gold balls.

The organ in Constitution Hall is now approximately 21 years old and the various people who use it have been complaining for some time that it needed repairs very badly. The organ company was consulted and they recommended some work immediately and some next summer which we are doing. This is the first major operation on the organ since its installation.

One of the most interesting events held in Constitution Hall in December was the performance of the National Ballet, sponsored by the District of Columbia D. A. R., for the benefit of the Building Completion Fund. As a result, Miss Luella P. Chasie, State Chairman of the Committee, was able to present to the National Society a sum of $3,870.

To Mr. Maynard, Miss Reddington and the entire Building Staff, my sincere thanks for the fine spirit of cooperation and execution of work.

Alice B. Haig, Chairman.

Mrs. Wise presented for Tamassee D. A. R. School and Mrs. Jacobs for Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School operating budgets for the year 1950-1951, and a plea was made for continued support by the National Society. Mrs. Jacobs emphasized that the school does need rummage as they depend upon it for funds to defray the cost of operating the buildings on the campus.
Mrs. Kerr moved that 14 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Carried.

Mrs. Richards moved that, as the United States Government has discontinued operations on Ellis Island, the National Board recommend to the Continental Congress that the Ellis Island Committee be dissolved. Seconded by Mrs. Jacobs. Carried.

Mrs. Miller moved that the disposal of the D. A. R. equipment and materials at Ellis Island be left to the discretion of a special committee appointed by the President General, this committee to include the National Chairman of the present Ellis Island Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Bowker. Carried.

Mrs. Musgrave moved that recommendations for the transfer of the Ellis Island funds be forwarded to the President General for consideration by the Executive Committee, with the Finance Committee, and that the Executive Committee present recommendation to the National Board at the April meeting preceding Congress, so that the recommendation of the National Board may be presented to the Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Carried.

Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Chairman of the Revision of By-Laws Committee, presented the proposed amendments to the By-Laws.

By action of the National Board of Management, the following proposed amendments to the By-Laws were approved for recommendation to the Continental Congress in April, 1951:

Article V, Section 1. Amend by striking out the last "March 1" in the first sentence and inserting "the last day of February" so that it will read:

"The fiscal year of the National Society shall be March 1 to the last day of February."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Kerr and carried.

Article V, Section 4. Amend by striking out "one dollar and fifty cents of" and inserting after the word "dues" in the fifth line "respectively," so that it will read:

"The annual National dues of two dollars from each chapter member shall be sent by the Chapter Treasurer to the Treasurer General on or before the first day of January of each year. This amount shall include the quota funds or per capita tax."

Moved by Mrs. Richards, seconded by Miss Carraway and carried.

Article V, Section 11. Amend by striking out the last sentence which reads: "One dollar of the annual dues shall be paid to the Treasurer of a newly organized Chapter by the Treasurer General for all of the organizing members with the exception of those members whose dues for the current year were paid through a Chapter."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Miss Horne and carried.

Article IX, Section 2 (a). Amend by adding after the word "members" in the fourth sentence "or if overseas eight resident overseas" and by inserting after the word "members" in the fifth sentence, "or if overseas eight members resident overseas" so that the two sentences would read:

"It shall be the duty of the Organizing Regent to secure at least twelve members, or if overseas eight resident overseas, who are desirous of forming a chapter. After at least twelve members or if overseas eight members resident overseas have been secured, the Organizing Regent shall call a meeting and organize the Chapter."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Wright and carried.

Article IX, Section 2 (b). Amend by inserting after the word "members," "or if overseas eight members resident overseas" so as to read:

"At the request of the State Regent and approved by the National Board of Management, a Chapter of not less than twelve members, or if overseas eight members resident overseas may be authorized to form in a city, town or village where no Chapter exists and such a chapter is authorized to elect its own officers."

Moved by Mrs. Wright, seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow and carried.

Article IX, Section 4. Amend by inserting at the beginning of the second sentence, "with the exception of Regents of overseas Chapters," so as to read:

"With the exception of Regents of overseas Chapters, no member shall serve as a Chapter Regent for more than six consecutive years."

Moved by Mrs. Wright, seconded by Mrs. Hale and carried.

Article IX, Section 8 (c), second paragraph. Amend by inserting after "members" in the first line "or if overseas, eight members resident overseas" and after "dues" in the fifth line "respectively," so that it will read:

"Each Chapter of at least twelve members, or if overseas eight members resident overseas, and each other Chapter of at least twenty-five members, organized in a locality where a Chapter already exists, shall be entitled to be represented by its Regent, or in her absence by its first Vice Regent, providing it has at least twelve, eight, or twenty-five dues, respectively, for the current year credited upon the books of the Treasurer General the first day of February."

Moved by Mrs. Wright, seconded by Mrs. Goodfellow and carried.

Article IX, Section 11. Amend by striking out "December" and substituting "November" so that it will read:

"Chapter Treasurers shall report to the Treasurer General on the first day of June and November all members in arrears, changes in membership, marriages and deaths since the last report. The fees and dues sent to the Treasurer General by the Chapter Treasurer must be accompanied by an alphabetical list of the members to whom the dues shall be accredited."

Moved by Mrs. Kerr, seconded by Mrs. Barker and carried.

Article IX, Section 15. Amend by adding at the end of the paragraph: "Before official action can be taken on a change of location, the Chapter must have approved the change by a majority vote of its entire membership, and copy of minutes recording this action, certified by the regent and recording secretary, must be filed in the office of the Organizing Secretary General."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Wright and carried.
Article V, Section 12, amend by striking out "$3.00" and inserting "$5.00," so that the paragraph will read:

"A fee of $5.00 shall accompany each supplemental claim to establish the right for additional ancestorial bars."

Moved by Mrs. Trewhella, seconded by Mrs. James and carried.

Article VII, Section 1, amend by inserting after the second sentence, the following: "In the event the National Board of Management cannot be assembled because of extraordinary conditions beyond the control of the Society, the Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for financing of current obligations as they arise and of refinancing such other obligations of the Society as may be necessary."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Odom and carried.

Article X, Section 3, amend by inserting in the first sentence after "the Officers" the words "and Honorary Officers" so that it will read:

"The voting members of the State Conference shall be its Officers, the Officers and Honorary Officers of the National Society whose membership is within the State, the Regents, or in their absence the First Vice Regents or alternates, and the delegates or their alternates from the Chapters of the State that are entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Bowker.

Mrs. Friedli moved to amend the amendment by adding a sentence at the end of the first sentence: "The State may include as voting members of the State Conference Honorary State Regents."

Seconded by Mrs. Pomeroy. Adopted.

The amendment as amended was then put to a vote and adopted.

Article XI, Section 3, amend by striking out the last two paragraphs.

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Cook. Adopted.

Article II, Section 4. Amend by inserting after the word "be" in the second sentence "endorsed or" and striking out "or proposed" so as to read:

"No candidates, excepting the twenty-one Vice Presidents General shall be endorsed or announced for any office until after the adjournment of the Continental Congress preceding the Congress at which the election of those officers is to be held."

Moved by Mrs. Musgrave, seconded by Mrs. Odom and carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trewhella, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 182. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meet-

The resignation of Mrs. Robert Brainard Moseley as State Vice Regent of England was accepted by the National Board at its meeting February 1. Mrs. Moseley expects to move to the Southwest from her present residence in Washington, D. C.
MAGAZINE TO SCHOOLS

At the request of Mr. Eugene E. Patton, of Knoxville, Tenn., a frequent contributor to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE and the husband of a former Tennessee State D. A. R. Officer, the Knoxville Shrine Luncheon Club has agreed to subscribe to our MAGAZINE for the libraries of all the 15 High Schools in their County. Other Shrine Clubs in that section and State are being contacted to see that our MAGAZINE goes to their High School libraries. Mr. Patton told the Shriners that our MAGAZINE “teaches nothing except the purest patriotism.”

CHAPTER IN JAPAN

As soon as feasible, a D. A. R. Chapter may be formed in Japan. Mrs. Jean Marie Faircloth MacArthur, wife of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, is a member of our Society.

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Bedford, Indiana
All Saints Church
(Continued from page 293)

ing. Pews were sold as property, and were often bequeathed.

Early rectors, sent from England by Lord Baltimore, were responsible to the Vestrymen for their credentials. All church repairs necessary were decided upon by them, the work was inspected and paid for only if deemed satisfactory. Sometimes, it is reported, they refused to pay. Annually they had to report their activities to the Colonial Governor.

In most instances the currency was tobacco, the “40 per poll” supporting the church. The rector was paid in tobacco, the sexton received 900 pounds per annum, the clerk 500 pounds. An entry in 1704 reports: “To Mr. Dallam, 500 pounds for a journey to Annapolis, if necessary to see the Governor.” In 1708, there is a reported payment: “Mr. Seager 30 pounds for putting up a hitching post.” Tobacco was the money of early Maryland, and today is Southern Maryland’s money crop.

Efforts to improve the church and its yard were made frequently. An ancient order provides for “an iron dipper, chain and lock for the spring”; another order in 1725 for “an upping block,” presumably to assist women into their carriages. There were numerous orders to England, such as one in 1734 for “1 purple velvet cushion with gold fringe, 1 large prayer book, 1 new surplice for a man of middle stature, and 1 decent stone font.”

The work of the church was most important in every freeman’s life in those pioneer days, and the modern parishioners, proud of their heritage, are interpreting their duty to be a privilege to put forth their utmost efforts to maintain their historic religious structure, with repairs and restoration which will preserve it for future generations.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

In the November issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, the first published under the direction of the present editor, announcement was made on the editorial page that upon assuming the editorship on September 1 two major objectives had been adopted: first, to keep up the high editorial standards set by our predecessor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau; and second, to get the Magazine, if possible, on a self-supporting financial basis.

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Of course, the fall and winter are our best seasons; so we will have to keep working even harder to continue our early records in the black. For this we shall need, and we earnestly urge, the aid and interest of every State Society and every Chapter.

Some States have not kept pace with the average gains in subscriptions, and many have not yet sent in any advertisements. Accordingly, we hope that from now on all our members will exert their best efforts to help the Magazine with subscriptions and advertisements. To those who have cooperated so well, we express our most sincere gratitude.

This is YOUR Magazine. We want you to consider it so. If you have suggestions or criticisms, we will welcome them. Above all, we desire your interest and ask your help.

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BEEK BOOKLET

The patriotic booklet, “America’s Constitutional Privileges,” by Joseph Allan Beek, Secretary of the California State Senate, reviewed by Miss Dorothy LeVere Halloran in the February Magazine, has an interesting background, Miss Halloran reports.

During World War II Mr. Beek was a Commodore in the Transport Service. During hours at sea, he gathered men around him and talked on American privileges. The men were keenly interested and asked questions. Many had not received adequate education on their nation and had not considered the importance of their national privileges. Observing their eagerness to learn about America, Mr. Beek decided to put his explanatory and informative words of our great heritage into print for all Americans.

NEW MEXICO WINS SECOND BLUE STAR

New Mexico, a Gold Star State, won its first Blue Star last November. By February 28 further contributions have been received to give a second Blue Star to the State. Therefore, New Mexico is the first State to have TWO BLUE STARS on its GOLD BADGE.

MAGAZINE INDEX

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FROM THE MAGAZINE
CHAIRMAN

We have completed our first year’s work under the new Administration and I want once again to thank the State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen for their loyalty in every way.

As the National Chairman, I want you to know that every moment spent on the promotion of our Magazine has been a joy. And it is with a feeling of gratitude that I say to you as State Regents, State Chairmen and members, “You have done a grand job.”

It will be a pleasure to meet and chat with you at the Continental Congress. And as we enter another year together, I feel we shall understand more completely the program we shall promote.

While you are enjoying the lazy hours of summer, I beg you to give a thought to our Magazine and present to us your plans for the future development of our projects.

Many States have been heard from since my last message to you and to each of these, I express my deep appreciation for your words of encouragement. Always remember you are the wheels which keep us in motion and to you we are looking for new achievements, new thoughts and much success.

May the year ahead hold only good things for you. To the Chairmen who carry on again in their capacity, let me say that you have been everything that a National Chairman could anticipate. And should your time expire, I hope you will pass on to the new appointee all of your knowledge of the work and much help in their new enterprise.

Hoy L. (Mrs. Will Ed) Gupton
National Chairman

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IN FRANKLIN PAGEANT

Miss Ellen Peckham Seagle, representing New York City Chapter, D. A. R., took the part of Sarah "Sally" Franklin, daughter of Benjamin Franklin, in a pageant in New York City on January 15, two days before the 245th anniversary of Franklin's birth.

Appropriately, Miss Seagle's father, Dr. Nathan A. Seagle, rector emeritus of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, took the part of Franklin—statesman, patriot, editor, philosopher and scientist. Mayor Impellitteri welcomed "Franklin" back to the city.

Franklin and his daughter were taken on a tour to various points in New York by the Greater New York Councils, Boy Scouts of America, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

At St. Paul's Chapel Dr. Seagle, speaking as Franklin, offered the following prayer from the pew said to have been used by George Washington:

"Almighty God, grant to us in this time of strife the will to labor for peace even while our sword is drawn to resist the oppressor. Let not the evil we oppose turn us from our purpose to achieve unity and concord among the nations of the earth, to thy honor and glory. Amen."

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Queries

(Continued from page 327)

Ely Miller and wife had five ch.: Mary Ann, m. Archibald Hood; Jane m. a Mr. Spence; Margarete Serence m. James Duncan; Sarah Amanda m. a Mr. Ingram; Isaac Lawrence, d. unmarried. The name Lawrence has appeared in every family descended from Ely Miller.—Mrs. Henry L. Hood, Russellville, Alabama.

Acheson-Steen-Snodgrass—Matthew Acheson (Atchison) (son of John Acheson and Catherine), b. 1734, lived in Lancaster Co., Pa., m. Jean Reed abt. 1760. Bought 500 acres in Washington Co., Pa., Apr. 10, 1778. Served in Washington Co. Militia during Revolution. His will mentions five sons and one dau. Son David b. (when, where?) m. Ann Acheson (cousin). Lived in Crawford Co., Pa., in 1806. Did they move? (when, where?). His son Matthew b. (when, where?) m. Sally Steen (when, where?). Their dau. Jennie m. Jesse Snodgrass (when, where?). Their home later was in Albia, Iowa.—Mrs. C. K. Cooke, Sterling, Kansas.

Yantis-Yendes-Yandas—John, b. abt. 1740, came from Germany or Holland to Frederick Co., Md., prior to Revolution. Had three sons, Henry, William, and Jacob, possibly one or two others, and two or three dau. Abt. 1815 John Yantis moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio. Eldest son, Henry, grew to manhood in Frederick Co., Md., and m. cousin, Catherine Yantis. They had five ch.: Lydia, Solomon, Elizabeth, Catherine and Daniel. Daniel, b. in Frederick Co., Md., moved to Pickaway Co., Ohio, when a boy. On Sept. 15, 1811, m. Elizabeth Longenbach. Did John Yantis serve in Revolution? Want cited authority on Yantis family.—Mrs. T. Clark Dove, 300 West No. First, Shelbyville, Ill.

Jordan-Applewhite—Thomas Jordan m. Priscilla Applewhite abt. 1790, in Southampton Co., Va., dau. of Henry and Ann Harris Applewhite. Moved to Ga. soon after marriage. Don’t know names of all children, but two were: Nancy Jordan (b. 1792) who m. Samuel Washington Atkinson in 1818 (in Morgan Co., Ga.) and Priscilla Applewhite, who m. Samuel B. Glass and d. in Sumter Co., Ga. I wish to know where in Georgia Thomas Jordan lived and died, and where his will is on file if he made one. Also wish to know parents and ancestry of Thomas Jordan.—Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 817, Ysleta, Texas.


ANOTHER INCREASE

SUBSCRIPTIONS, AS OF

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In 1927 the Leathernecks began a five-year period of intervention in Nicaragua. The lessons of “banana warfare” learned in Haiti were expanded with improved aircraft, and radio was used to a limited extent for communication in addition to cloth panels. Here also occurred the first recorded air attack directed by ground forces, as Marine planes came to the rescue of a surrounded detachment by attacking with dive-bombing tactics and evacuating casualties by air. Such techniques grew naturally out of the Marine doctrine, never changed, that the airplane is an integral weapon of the Corps, not a separate arm.

Not until 1934 were the last Marines withdrawn from Haiti. The lessons learned on that island and in Nicaragua supplied precepts for the officers’ schools which had flourished since World War I. For the Marines of these years were evolving a unique mission in amphibious warfare—not the methods of yesterday, but the tactics of tomorrow raised to a science and integrated with the weapons of today.

The new concepts stemmed from the premise that the vast and lonely reaches of the Pacific, bristling with mandated Japanese islands, would hold the key to a decision in the event of war with that Empire. As early as 1931 Marine squadrons served as part of the fleet air arm on Navy carriers. During the next decade the best brains of the Corps applied themselves to the problems of training specialists in amphibious warfare as the mobile, self-contained striking force of the fleet.

The test, brutally sudden as it was, found the Marines as ready in action as in planning. The Marines of Wake were first to demonstrate how much damage could be done to enemy capital ships by fighter planes alone. The Marines of Midway were first to prove at enemy expense the soundness of the doctrines of combined sea, air and land action worked out over the desks and in the maneuvers of the 1930’s. The Marines of Guadalcanal were first to meet the onrushing Japanese at the height of their sweep and slug it out, toe to toe, as amphibious troops, as airmen and as jungle fighters. The Marines, in short, were in the forefront of the forces that stopped the enemy cold at a time when the Japanese still held most of the strategic trumps.

When America swung from the defensive to the attack it was the Marines who waded ashore under cover of Navy gunfire and fought for the beaches. Bougainville, Tarawa, Cape Gloucester, Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Peleliu, the Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa—one island after another blazed its name across the pages of American history being recorded in stark newspaper headlines.

The Corps celebrated the victorious peace with its greatest strength of history: a personnel of nearly half a million, including some 18,000 women. This total had been built up not only from a small cadre of regulars but also from a Reserve composed of veterans who trained recruits in summer camps. The organized and volunteer Reservists of 1939 totaled 15,138, including 1,414 officers, and the system was retained after the Japanese surrender. For it soon grew obvious that the “peace” represented only a temporary respite from war.

Aggression, when it came, crept stealthily through the unlocked back door of history. Disguised Soviet intervention in a Korean civil strife led to open United Nations intervention in the early summer of 1950. The Marines were on their way to Korea in July, as outnumbered Army units fought to retain a foothold. Small Australian, British and Turkish contingents came to the aid, but the brunt fell upon South Koreans and United States soldiers and Marines.
Soldiers of the Future

(Continued from page 366)

During World War II the Marines had added an estimated 100 amphibious landings to the 180 made in the past. It was to be expected that no good opportunity would be neglected in Korea; and the Inchon-Seoul landing, seizing the key to transport and supply communications, struck a fatal blow at the Red Korean army. General Douglas A. MacArthur's United Nations forces crossed the 38th parallel in October, meeting little trouble at mopping up the last remnants of Red Korean opposition.

American newspapers were treating the intervention as a closed incident when the Marines made an unopposed landing at Wonsan on the east coast and advanced to the Chosin Reservoir. There the First Marine Division and other elements of the X Corps were beset late in November by overwhelming numbers of Chinese Communist forces. The Marines fought their way out of Yudam, over a 4,000-foot mountain pass, and down the mountain to Hagaru. Most of this fighting was toward the front, cutting a path through two Chinese divisions blocking the way. The column suffered heavy casualties, from battle and frostbite, in temperatures as low as 26 below zero, but it severely mauled an entire Chinese army.

Air support of all kinds, including evacuation of casualties by C-47's, was one of the mainstays of the Marines in this epical retreat. But in the long run it was fire-power, by ground forces as well as air squadrons, which enabled the First Marine Division to perform what for a few days seemed to be the unattainable. And this fire-power in turn owed largely to factors which made themselves felt before tanks and planes were invented—a training, spirit and combat discipline in the best Marine tradition.

On December 11, 1950, the column fought its way to safety through the frozen hell of northeast Korea. There is no more stirring chapter in Corps history, yet the story is an old and familiar one. For the Marines of 1950, like the Marines of the past 175 years, simply lived up to their creed of being ready when the chips are down.
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Brig. Gen. Clayton C. Jerome is Director of Marine Aviation and a former Director of the Office of Public Information, United States Marine Corps.

Mary Weeks (Mrs. William H.) Lambeth is a Past Vice President General and a Past State Regent of Tennessee, now serving as State Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee.

Mary Frye (Mrs. Carl Clinton) Barley is a former Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent of the Whittier Chapter, California. Last December she transferred to membership at large.

Jeannette H. (Mrs. Conrad) Praetorius is D. A. R. MAGAZINE Chairman of the Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Miss Ivy Lee Buchanan is Recording Secretary of the Potomac Chapter, Washington, D. C. Her article in this issue was adapted from an address to the Washington-Lewis Chapter at Fredericksburg, Va. She is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, U. S. Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States. A practicing attorney, she is Treasurer of the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia and Chairman of the Committee on Probate Law and Relations with the Register of Wills of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia. A native of Dallas, Texas, she is an alumna of Southern Methodist University and George Washington University and a graduate, with a degree of Bachelor of Laws, of the National University Law School.

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QUIZ PROGRAM

1. When is Continental Congress held?
2. Why was this time chosen?
3. What is its Registration Fee?
4. How is Flag placed on a casket?
5. Who was the Greek God of War?
6. Where is the Pacific Ocean east of the Atlantic?
7. When was the D. A. R. Hospital Corps organized?
8. For what purpose?
9. How did Alexander Hamilton die?
10. What United States body has the power to impeach a Federal officer?

ANSWERS

1. During the week in which April 19 falls, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds vote of National Board.
2. Anniversary of Battle of Lexington.
3. One dollar.
4. Union at head and over left shoulder.
5. Ares.
6. At the Panama Canal.
7. April 26, 1898.
8. To examine nurses for Armed Forces. Of 4,600 examined 1,700 were certified, more than 500 of whom sent to the Spanish-American War.
10. The House of Representatives.

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